SOUTH32 Illawarra Metallurgical Coal

APPIN MINE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Persons authorising this Plan

NAME	TITLE	DATE
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Persons involved in the review of this Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Appin Mine incorporates the underground mining operations, which extract coal from the Bulli Seam, and associated surface activities, including the West Cliff Coal Preparation Plant (WCCPP) and Coal Wash Emplacement Area (CWEA). Appin Mine is located approximately 25 kilometres (km) north-west of Wollongong in New South Wales. Appin Mine is owned and operated by Endeavour Coal Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (ICHPL), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of South32 Limited. Appin Mine, Cordeaux Colliery and Dendrobium Mine (and associated facilities) collectively operate as South32 Illawarra Metallurgical Coal (IMC).

ICHPL received Project Approval 08_0150[1] (the Project Approval) from the Planning Assessment Commission of NSW under delegation of the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure on 22 December 2011 for current and proposed mining of the Bulli Seam Operations (BSO) for the next 30 years, and production of up to 10.5 million tonnes per annum of run of mine (ROM) coal. This approval incorporates underground mining, transport and coal wash emplacement activities undertaken 24 hours a day, seven days per week.

This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) outlines programs and procedures for the management of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage in the BSO Project study area including the preparation of subsequent management plans required for Extraction Plans and surface works. The BSO Project study area is located in the vicinity of the townships of Appin, Wilton, Douglas Park, Picton and Menangle.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this HMP are to:

- outline statutory requirements for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage, including any Project Approval performance measures to be achieved;
- provide an overview of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage sites within the BSO Project study area;
- detail the procedures for ongoing consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and other community stakeholders, including the provision of access to archaeological sites to the Aboriginal community;
- detail the procedures for the preparation and integration of HMPs to be undertaken as part of Extraction Plans;
- detail the procedures for the preparation and integration of Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) to be undertaken for heritage items of State or National Heritage Significance;

[1] As modified by MOD 1 (April 2015) and MOD 2 (October 2016)

- detail the procedures for publishing, lodgment and provision of public access of CMPs;
- detail the procedures for archaeological excavation, archival recording, conservation and subsidence monitoring programs;
- detail management options and procedures for any heritage sites that may be affected due to mining subsidence;
- present contingency plans for the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects, sites and human remains; and,
- present contingency plans for the unexpected discovery of historical relics and sites.

1.3 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this HMP is to identify Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage sites and/or places in the BSO Project study area and to detail the management procedures and requirements to manage these items in accordance with the conditions and performance measures of the Project Approval.

Preparation of this HMP has been undertaken in accordance with the Condition 24 of Schedule 4 of the Project Approval which requires that the proponent shall prepare and implement a HMP that covers both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage. The overall Heritage Management Strategy and the role of this HMP in the management of heritage in the BSO Project study area are discussed in Section 5.

This Appin Mine HMP is the overarching plan for managing heritage impacts associated with Appin Mine operations and informs the relevant Extraction Plan HMP, the Surface Facilities Management Plan and Gas Drainage Management Plan. Management and mitigation strategies for heritage sites in the Coal Wash Emplacement Area (CWEA) are provided in the CWEA Management Plan. The processes as outlined in the HMP will be utilised if any new sites were identified in the CWEA footprint.

1.4 Environmental Management System

IMC has a comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS) in place to minimise the impact of its operations on the local environment and community. The HMP is a component of the EMS which is certified to ISO 14001.

1.5 Consultation Process

In accordance with Condition 24 (a) of Schedule 4 of the Project Approval, Revision 1.0 of the HMP was prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), Wollondilly Shire Council, Campbelltown City Council and historical organisations (including the National Trust, Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society Inc, the Illawarra Historical Society, Appin Historical Society and The Oaks Historical Society). Consultation was also undertaken with the Appin Community Consultative Committee. A log of consultation undertaken and the outcomes of this consultation for the preparation of Revision 1.0 of the HMP is provided in Appendix 3.

A list of current RAPs was requested from the Native Title Services Corporation, Office of the Registrar *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, Heritage NSW, Wollondilly Shire Council

and National Native Title Tribunal in June 2021. The RAPs as listed in Appendix 4 were contacted for comment on the HMP, as part of the consultation process for the Longwalls 709 – 711 and 905 Extraction Plan. No specific comments or concerns regarding the HMP were received from the RAPs.

Consultation with stakeholders as stated in Condition 24 (a) of Schedule 4 of the Project Approval will only be undertaken where there is a material change to heritage management or if specifically requested by DPIE. Administrative or descriptive changes do not constitute a material change.

Consultation is also required with land owners and this will be undertaken during the development of individual Extraction Plans when relevant landowners are identified.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities associated with environmental management at Appin Mine are defined in the Environmental Management Strategy.Table 1 outlines the roles and responsibilities associated with the implementation and periodic review of the HMP.

Table 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Specialist Environment	Meet the commitments contained within the HMP for the operational areas. Review and issue Permits to Disturb.
Superintendent Environment	Liaise with external stakeholders with regard to the HMP. Review of the HMP.
Principal Approvals	Liaise with regulators with regard to the HMP. Meet the commitments contained within the HMP for the mining areas.
External Affairs Team	Meeting the commitments contained within the HMP for stakeholder engagement.
Manager Approvals General Manager Appin Mine	Provide the necessary resources and systems to ensure that requirements of the HMP are met.

3. LEGISLATION AND PLANNING

3.1 Project Approval Conditions

Potential heritage impacts associated with Appin Mine were identified during the preparation of the BSO Project Environmental Assessment (EA) 2009. The EA was assessed and approved under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (*EP&A Act*) and associated Regulations.

All activities carried out at Appin Mine will be generally in accordance with the Project Approval (as modified) and with the EA.

Appendix 1 outlines the heritage management requirements of the Project Approval and cross references where the requirements have been addressed within the HMP.

3.2 Relevant Legislation

Key regulatory and HMP obligations applicable to Appin Mine are managed via an online obligations management database. The obligations are allocated to responsible personnel. This process is detailed in the Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure.

Legislation applicable to heritage management may include but is not limited to:

- *EP&A Act*;
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Amendment Act 1987*;
- *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended 2010) (*NPW Act*); *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019;*
- *NSW Heritage Act 1977*; and
- *Public Health Act 1991*.

3.3 Guidelines and Standards

This HMP has been developed to be consistent with the principles of the following:

- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems;
- South32 Sustainability Policy; and
- South32 Environment Standard.

Other relevant guidelines for heritage management include:

- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter (2013);
- NSW Heritage Manual (NSW Heritage Branch);
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010); and

- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011).

4. HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

A summary of assessments for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage items undertaken for the EA are provided below. A full list of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage items is provided in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 respectively.Cultural heritage sites within the BSO Project footprint are shown on Plan 2. Non- Aboriginal heritage items are mapped in other plans as required and specific to the activity covered by the plan to avoid inadvertent impacts.

4.1 Aboriginal Heritage

An assessment for Aboriginal cultural heritage within the BSO Project study area was undertaken by Biosis Research for the 2009 BSO Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA). A total of 99 Aboriginal sites have been recorded in the BSO Project area, with 32 new sites being recorded during the 2009 ACHA, one new site recorded during the supplementary surveys for Appin Area 9 (Biosis Research 2012) and one new site recorded during the supplementary surveys for Appin Areas 7 and 9 (Biosis Research 2021). A complete list of Aboriginal sites in the BSO Project study area is provided in Appendix 4.

Aboriginal cultural heritage items recorded included 34 Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs), 29 shelter with art sites, 24 axe grinding groove sites, six open camp sites/isolated stone artefact finds, four shelters with deposit sites and two scarred trees. Of the 65 previously recorded Aboriginal sites, 17 were inspected or attempted to be inspected during the survey effort for the 2009 ACHA. The 2009 ACHA survey effort attempted to relocate Aboriginal sites of moderate and high archaeological significance, however not all of these sites were able to be relocated, particularly sites for which GPS co-ordinates were unavailable.

It is expected that more detailed surveys will be undertaken as part of HMPs prepared for Extraction Plans or significant surface projects. This may include attempting to locate sites previously unable to be located, depending on the type of site, potential for impacts and location in the landscape. Where appropriate and practical, avoidance and mitigation measures will be implemented for sites unable to be located that may be impacted.

Procedures and protocols for further Aboriginal heritage assessments are detailed in Section 7.

4.2 Non-Aboriginal Heritage

An assessment for Non-Aboriginal heritage within the BSO Project study area was undertaken by Michael Pearson Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd (MPHMC) for the 2009 Bulli Seam Operations Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment (NAHA). The NAHA identified 49 heritage items in the BSO Project study area and includes items of local and state significance. No new heritage items were identified during supplementary surveys for Appin Area 9 (Biosis Research 2012). A complete list of Non-Aboriginal heritage sites in the BSO Project Area is provided in Appendix 5.

5. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

An overview of the Heritage Management Strategy for Appin Mine is shown in Figure 1. This strategy shows the relationship between this HMP and future HMPs and CMPs prepared for future Extraction Plans and surface works management plans as required by the Project Approval.

This HMP details the procedures for communication with stakeholders, evaluation of compliance with performance conditions, the preparation of future HMPs and CMPs and contingency plans for the discovery of unanticipated heritage items.

Specific impact assessments and management recommendations for heritage items are to be provided in future HMPs developed to support Extraction Plans and surface works management plans when details regarding potential impacts will be able to be provided.

Future HMPs will comply with the procedures laid out in this HMP, unless specific management requirements for heritage items require otherwise.

CMPs will be prepared or updated for State and Nationally significant heritage items as required (see Section 8). The CMP recommendations will be incorporated into HMP programs where applicable.

6. COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES

IMC has community consultation and communication procedures for Appin Mine that are guided by the IMC Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan. The communication procedures detailed in this section are specifically required for the management of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage and preparation of management plans in accordance with the Project Approval consultation requirements (see Section 1.5). These procedures are undertaken in conjunction with the wider community consultation and communication procedures as required.

6.1 Ongoing Consultation with Stakeholders

Ongoing consultation with stakeholders for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage is a requirement of the Project Approval and the procedures detailed below are provided to ensure that appropriate stakeholders are consulted during the life of the project.

6.2 Review of Stakeholders

A current list of stakeholders for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage, including regulatory, local government, Aboriginal and local historical bodies, and the feedback from consultation, is provided in Appendix 3. The Project Approval permits mining operations to continue until 31 December 2041 and it is expected that stakeholders for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage will change during this period. The stakeholder list will be reviewed[2] and revised for each future HMP in order to ensure that stakeholders remain

[2] A review is not required if the review has been undertaken within the last six months for an Appin Mine project, HMP or Extraction Plan.

current. IMC is committed to maintaining ongoing consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders throughout the life of the Project; however, Aboriginal stakeholders have a responsibility to ensure that up-to-date contact details (full name, postal address, telephone number, and where possible, email address) are provided to IMC.

The actions of the review should include the following:

- a notification to all current stakeholders of the intent to undertake the review;
- enquiries made to the following services to identify new stakeholders that should be contacted:
  - i. the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* for an updated list of Aboriginal owners relevant to the study area;
  - ii. the National Native Title Tribunal for a list of registered native title claimants, native title holders and registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements; and,
  - iii. Native Title Services Corporation Limited.
  - iv. Heritage NSW
- enquiries made to Heritage NSW (formerly OEH) within the Department of Premier and Cabinet and Councils to identify and update local historical and Aboriginal organisations with interests in the study area;
- any new organisations identified through enquiries are to be contacted and given a 14-day period to register their interest in being consulted;
- a review of current RAPs and historical organisations should be undertaken to identify and remove either unresponsive or inactive parties, include new organisations that have been identified and indicated that they wish to be involved in consultation and update contact details for all stakeholders on the list; and
- a letter report detailing the outcomes of the review which is to be provided to all stakeholders at the end of the review period.

6.3 Consultation with Stakeholders during preparation of HMPs

Consultation with the current list of stakeholders during the preparation of future HMPs for Appin Mine should include the following actions:

- a formal notification to stakeholders of the intent of IMC to prepare a new HMP, including a brief outline of the expected timings and requirements of consultation;
- invitation and participation of RAPs in any supplementary field surveys for Aboriginal heritage in order to collect information in regards to the cultural heritage values of any Aboriginal sites relocated or identified;
- opportunity to be provided to review draft HMPs and provide input to recommendations and management actions for heritage items; and
- provision of a copy of final HMPs on the South32 website.

6.4 Informing Stakeholders of Unexpected Heritage Finds

Relevant stakeholders will be provided with updated site card or data forms of any new or updated heritage sites for their records following the completion of studies.

6.5 Consultation with Stakeholders during Monitoring Programs

Consultation with stakeholders during subsidence monitoring programs will include the following actions:

- the provision of Archival/Baseline Reports, Monitoring Reports and written notification at the beginning and end of each monitoring activity; and
- if impacts to Aboriginal or Non-Aboriginal heritage sites do occur, stakeholders will be involved in the inspection of sites, heritage values risk assessments and the development of further management actions as detailed in Section 7. Continued involvement of relevant RAPs in management actions and decisions for Aboriginal heritage is critical for achieving best practice management outcomes.

6.6 Managing Aboriginal Community Access to Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal people and/or groups wishing to access Aboriginal sites during monitoring programs should contact IMC with a request to access specific sites and IMC will facilitate access to the site/s if possible. Access to sites may not be able to be facilitated if:

- individual landowners choose to prohibit access; or
- compliance with occupational health and safety requirements for specific areas is unable to be achieved.

7. PREPARATION OF FUTURE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Future HMPs will be required to be prepared to support future Extraction Plans and surface works management plans.

The preparation of Extraction Plans is required for the first and second workings of each longwall mining domain in accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 3 of the Project Approval. Condition 5 (k) details the HMP requirements for each Extraction Plan as shown in Appendix 1.

As detailed in Schedule 4 of the Project Approval (see Appendix 1), heritage assessments are also required for the CWEA Management Plan, Gas Drainage Management Plan and Surface Facilities Management Plan.

Each HMP must also be prepared in accordance with the general management plan requirements detailed in Condition 2 of Schedule 6. HMPs will be made available on the South32 website, in accordance with Condition 11 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval.

Each HMP must adequately assess and address potential impacts from project activities to heritage that may occur outside of the project area. Where subsidence will occur as a result of project activities, the HMP study area must extend to 600 metres beyond the Extent of Longwall Mining and include any features sensitive to far field movements to adequately assess the potential impacts from subsidence effects.

The procedures outlined below will be undertaken for the preparation of HMPs. These procedures take into account the Project Approval conditions outlined above and the recommendations of the ACHA (Biosis Research 2009) and the NACHA (MPHMC 2009).

7.1 Review and Update of Heritage Register Searches

Searches will be undertaken of the following heritage listings and databases for known heritage sites and studies:

- National Heritage List;
- Commonwealth Heritage List;
- Register of the National Estate;
- National Native Title Register;
- Register of Native Title Claims;
- Register of Aboriginal Land Use Agreements;
- Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- State Heritage Register (SHR); and
- Relevant Council Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).

7.2 Additional Heritage Investigations

Additional background research for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage will be undertaken to address any knowledge gaps identified in the investigations undertaken for the EA.

Supplementary surveys will be undertaken for each HMP to identify new and relocate previously recorded Aboriginal and historic heritage sites within each HMP study area.

Supplementary surveys for Aboriginal heritage will be undertaken in accordance with the archaeological survey, data collection and reporting requirements specified in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010). All Aboriginal sites will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *NPW Act* and the Heritage NSW guidelines and new/updated AHIMS site cards provided to the AHIMS register.

Supplementary surveys for Non-Aboriginal heritage will be undertaken in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines. All Non-Aboriginal sites will be recorded in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines and relevant site information provided to relevant Councils or Heritage NSW for consideration of listing on either LEPs or the SHR as relevant for each site.

State and Nationally significant heritage items, and other items as required, will require the preparation or updating of a CMP (see Section 8). The CMP will inform the HMP and any recommendations should be incorporated into HMP management programs.

7.3 Review and Update of Heritage Register Searches

Updated significance assessments must be provided for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage items within the relevant study area.

Significance assessments for Aboriginal heritage must include a cultural heritage values assessment and be undertaken in accordance with the following relevant guidelines:

- ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter 2013;
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010); and
- Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011).

Significance assessments for Non-Aboriginal heritage must be undertaken in accordance with the following relevant guidelines:

- ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter 2013;
- NSW Heritage Manual; and
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001).

Assessment of significance for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage sites should be undertaken using a landscape approach where possible and referencing themes identified in the New South Wales Historical Themes (NSW Heritage Council 2001) or local heritage studies.

7.4 Impact Assessments

Each HMP will provide a revised impact assessment for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage items within the relevant study area.

Impact assessments must consider all relevant potential impact activities including subsidence risk assessments provided by specialists.

Structural assessment of Non-Aboriginal heritage items by a qualified Structural Engineer, Conservation Architect and other specialists may be required to adequately assess the risk of subsidence effects to built heritage items.

7.5 Heritage Management Programs

Each HMP will detail management programs for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage within the relevant study area, including any Aboriginal or Non-Aboriginal heritage items that may be outside of the project area but may still be subject to project related impacts, and include the following:

- consideration of avoidance or minimisation of harm strategies, which may include but not be limited to:
    - i. Avoidance of harm through sympathetic project design and/or management of project works. Avoidance of harm strategies should be explored in preference to minimisation or management of harm strategies.
    - ii. Minimisation of harm strategies through sympathetic project design and/or management of project works. Minimisation of harm strategies should be explored in preference to pre-mining engineering measures.
    - iii. Consideration of pre-mining engineering measures (such as stress relief slots or wall bracing) for heritage items with the potential to be affected by

subsidence. Considerations must include the level of risk of harm to the site, stakeholder (RAPs for Aboriginal heritage) endorsement of any engineering measures, the impact that engineering measure may have on the site, landholder approval for the measure and in consultation with Heritage NSW.

- excavation or archival recording requirements for any Aboriginal or Non-Aboriginal heritage sites associated with areas that will be directly harmed by any works. Excavation or archival works must take into account the procedures detailed in Section 7.6.4;
- requirements for subsidence monitoring of any Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal sites, which must take into account the procedures detailed in Section 7.6; and
- a protocol for the management and reporting of any Aboriginal or Non-Aboriginal heritage sites that may be identified during the life of the Project in compliance with the unanticipated finds procedures outlined in Section 9.

7.6 Subsidence Monitoring Requirements

7.6.1 Baseline Recording of Heritage Sites

Detailed baseline recording of heritage sites will be undertaken prior to the extraction of any proposed longwalls. The purpose of the detailed baseline recording is to:

- mitigate the risk of potential impact through more detailed archival recording; and
- provide a set of baseline records for the monitoring program.

The recording and monitoring regime described in this report aims to implement a monitoring program, and to establish recording procedures that are up-to-date with current technologies and practice and capture a record of the heritage sites in their pre-mining context. To this end, the following baseline recording activities for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal sites are detailed below.

7.6.1.1 Aboriginal Sites

The preparation of a detailed baseline recording for Aboriginal heritage items requires the following:

- comprehensive photographic coverage of shelters and grinding groove sites using high resolution digital photography, showing art and panels in their wider context and in relation to each other;
- art panels to be digitally photographed at scales appropriate to their size and complexity, including:
  - i. single frame coverage of the panel;
  - ii. if required, set distance scale photography for montage of the panel (digital only);
  - iii. single frame coverage of individual motifs;
  - iv. if required, set distance scale photography for montage of individual motifs (digital only); and

v. where informative, close-up photography of notable features of the rock art (e.g. superimposition of motifs or media) and its context (e.g. joints, cracks, seepage, mineral or organic accretions).

- spherical photographic coverage using high resolution digital photography and appropriate image stitching techniques at selected sites;
- elevation plans of shelter walls recording structural and surface features including, but not limited to, the art, graffiti, joints, bedding planes, exfoliation scars, cracks, mineral and micro-organism growth, drip line and water seepage locations; and
- the identification and recording through digital photography of specific monitoring points, informed by Sefton (2000) and Biosis (2007), generally being pre-existing cracks, joints, areas of seepage located on or adjacent to art panels, or in other parts of the shelter.

Baseline recording must be undertaken prior to subsidence movements from longwall mining at the site and a report and archival material shall be submitted to Heritage NSW.

The report will include a detailed description of each site recorded, including in the case of rock art sites a full list of the art present describing media, application techniques and motif types. In addition, the rock art present at each site shall be interpreted using an appropriate level of observation (the more complex the site the more detailed the interpretation), including digital enhancement where appropriate (David et al. 2001). iDStretch is one of the applications that is available to be used by a suitably qualified heritage specialist.

Shelter sites with PAD will be recorded in the same manner as described above with additional description of the potential for deposit and undisturbed soil profile. This data will be submitted to Heritage NSW for accessioning into AHIMS.

Various forms of dating are available to date rock art sites (e.g. mud wasp nests) and other site types. These options will be considered in consultation with the University of Wollongong and will be referred to a suitably qualified heritage specialist.

7.6.1.2 Non-Aboriginal Sites

The preparation of a detailed baseline dilapidation recording for Non-Aboriginal heritage items should be a component of a Property Subsidence Management Plan (PSMP). The baseline recording requires the following:

- site Identification of individual components or features of the heritage item, including an assessment of features that may be more robust and hence can tolerate greater subsidence effects (e.g. sturdy exterior walls), and components or features that are at higher risk of damage due to their state of repair or construction (e.g. existing deteriorated render);
- the types of damage to the heritage fabric that can be repaired without loss of heritage values (e.g. cracks in internal painted masonry walls); and
- consideration of the risk of damage to individual components or features of the heritage item with the predicted subsidence effects, and whether stabilisation methods are available to readily reduce the risk of subsidence damage to that component or feature.

Baseline recording must be undertaken prior to subsidence movements from longwall mining at the site and a report and archival material shall be submitted to Heritage NSW and relevant council libraries as required.

7.6.2 Monitoring and Impact Management

7.6.2.1 Aboriginal Sites

The general schedule for subsidence monitoring programs for Aboriginal sites includes the following:

- baseline recording: prior to longwall mining impacting the site;
- impact assessment recording: three to six months after each predicted subsidence movement at the site (that is when a longwall makes its closest traverse to the site), and/or following completion of the longwall; and
- final assessment recording: at the completion of all subsidence movements at the site. The results of the assessment to be reported in End of Panel (EoP) Reports and/or Annual Reviews.

Any impacts will be assessed by comparing the results of the impact recording stages with the baseline data. Movement at and within the site will be monitored by comparing observations of the monitoring points, and general observations of the surrounding landscape and whether it shows evidence of subsidence impact.

In the event that there are subsidence impacts to any sites observed during monitoring, then management actions will be implemented in accordance with the contingency plans described in Section 9.

In all cases monitoring will only be conducted when a site and condition specific risk assessment determines it is safe to do so.

7.6.2.2 Non-Aboriginal Sites

On the basis of the pre-mining inspection, a subsidence monitoring program will be developed for Non-Aboriginal heritage items in consultation with the relevant owners. Observational monitoring should be undertaken to identify potential subsidence impacts to the fabric of the building and/or its interior as part of the PSMP.

If an impact or change is observed to a Non-Aboriginal heritage item, then management actions will be implemented in accordance with the contingency plans described in Section 9.

In all cases monitoring will only be conducted when a site and condition specific risk assessment determines it is safe to do so.

7.6.3 Archaeological Excavation

Archaeological excavation may be required for heritage items that will be destroyed or require demolition. The purpose of archaeological excavation is to increase visibility of deposits and provide further information on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values or Non-Aboriginal heritage items present within the Subject Area. The data gathered contributes to the understanding of site characteristics and local and regional prehistory. The results

assist in formalising appropriate management recommendations for the proposed works and any archaeological material recovered.

Archaeological excavation for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal sites will be undertaken in accordance with the following procedures. Salvage excavations will be considered in consultation with the RAPs.

Where practical, the footprint for surface infrastructure will be amended to avoid impact to heritage items if the results from test excavations is considered significant.

7.6.3.1 Aboriginal Sites

An excavation strategy for any Aboriginal sites associated with areas that will be directly harmed by any surface works will be developed in consultation with the RAPs and Heritage NSW and in accordance with the following Heritage NSW guidelines:

- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (2010); and
- Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (2011).

Excavation strategies for Appin Mine are not limited by the archaeological excavation restrictions in the Code of Practice. However, excavation should use methodologies appropriate to the site type being excavated. The excavation strategy should clearly define:

- excavation methodology, including any hand or mechanical excavation requirements and how the excavation will be recorded;
- the size (m²) and extent of any excavation works to be undertaken;
- specific research questions that the results of the excavation will attempt to answer and will guide the excavation strategy - appropriate research questions will be developed in consultation with RAPs and Heritage NSW; and
- protocols for the long-term storage, reburial or care of any Aboriginal objects recovered during excavation. These protocols will be developed in consultation with RAPs and Heritage NSW.

A report detailing the methods and outcomes of the salvage will be provided to Heritage NSW and RAPs within six months of the completion of the salvage.

7.6.3.2 Non-Aboriginal Sites

Where there are excavation requirements for any Non-Aboriginal heritage sites associated with areas that will be directly harmed by any surface works the excavation will be undertaken in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines, including:

- NSW Heritage Manual (1996); and
- Historical Archaeology Code of Practice (2006).

Excavations for Non-Aboriginal sites must include:

- the development of an Archaeological Research Design (ARD), developed in consultation with Heritage NSW and relevant Councils, that must;

i. be informed by an archaeological assessment that predicts the likelihood of archaeological deposits and features;

ii. develop clear research questions and objectives that the results of excavation will attempt to answer;

iii. develop a site appropriate excavation methodology for investigating likely archaeological deposits and features; and

iv. develop contingency plans to appropriately plan for changing excavation conditions; and

- archeological significance and archaeological impact assessments for each excavation site; and

The excavation will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified excavation team that includes or has access to appropriate specialists for the site type being excavated.

An assessment of the cumulative impacts to historical archeological resources across the project area is to be documented.

A report detailing the methods and outcomes of the salvage and any assessment reports will be provided to Heritage NSW and relevant Council within six months of the completion of the salvage. If appropriate, a copy of this report will be lodged with the relevant Council libraries.

7.6.4 Archival Recording

Archival recording may be required for heritage sites that will be directly harmed by any surface works or as part of baseline recording for subsidence monitoring programs. Archival recording must follow Heritage NSW archival recording guidelines, and Archival Reports lodged with Heritage NSW and appropriate Council Libraries. Typically, an archival recording should include:

- archival research and preparation of an outline history;
- preparation of a statement of heritage significance, if one has not already been prepared;
- base plans, measured drawings and other schematics;
- photographic recordings;
- consideration of recording during demolition;
- samples of materials and finishes;
- an inventory of significant items; and
- recording of oral history if relevant.

8. PREPARATION OF CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

The preparation of CMPs and/or photographic and archival recordings for potentially affected Non-Aboriginal heritage items is required in accordance with Condition 24 of Schedule 4 of the Project Approval. For individual Non-Aboriginal heritage items of state and/or national heritage significance, CMPs will be prepared as part of the Extraction Plan

or other Management Plan process and prepared in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013, James Semple Kerr's The Conservation Plan and Heritage NSW guidelines. Heritage NSW, relevant Councils and local historical organisations will be consulted where appropriate in the preparation of CMPs.

Electronic copies of the CMP and any associated archival recordings will be lodged with Heritage NSW and relevant Council as required. CMPs will be made available on the South32 website (https://www.south32.net/our-business/australia/illawarra-metallurgical-coal/documents), in accordance with Condition 11 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval as appropriate and in consultation with landowners and occupiers.

9. CONTINGENCY PLANS

Contingency plans will be implemented in the case of unanticipated finds or impacts to heritage sites. Future HMPs prepared for Extraction Plans and surface infrastructure management plans will contain site specific and targeted contingencies that take precedence over the general requirements outlined below.

9.1 Impacts Occur to an Aboriginal Site

In the event that impacts are identified to an Aboriginal site the following should occur.

- Discovery: If impacts are identified during any surface works, all works in the vicinity of the site must cease.
- Notification: DPIE, RAPs and Heritage NSW will be notified of the find and the process as outlined in the Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure will be followed.
- Management Actions:
  - i. In consultation with Heritage NSW, RAPs, DPIE and a qualified archaeologist, the site will be inspected, and a management strategy developed. Suitably qualified specialists will be brought in to assist as required.
  - ii. The management strategies will be implemented in accordance with current conservation practice and the conservation principles contained within the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter. RAPs must be consulted regarding appropriate management methodologies and any advice will be taken into consideration in the development of the management strategies.
  - iii. An appropriate monitoring program will be developed to report on the effectiveness of the management strategy.
- Reporting: A report detailing the impact, details of consultation, management actions undertaken and effectiveness of management actions will be completed by a qualified archaeologist within six months of the completion of the impact monitoring program. A copy of this report will be provided to DPIE, Heritage NSW and RAPs.

9.2 Impacts Occur to a Non-Aboriginal Site

In the event that impacts are identified to a non-Aboriginal site the following should occur:

- Discovery: If impacts are identified during any surface works, all works in the vicinity of the site must cease.
- Notification: DPIE, relevant Council/s and Heritage NSW will be notified of the find and the process as outlined in process as outlined in the Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure will be followed.
- Management Actions:
  i. In consultation with Heritage NSW, relevant Council(s), DPIE and appropriate specialists, the site will be inspected, and a management strategy developed. Suitably qualified specialists will be brought in to assist as required.
  ii. The management strategies will be implemented in accordance with current conservation practice and the conservation principles contained within the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter, and industry best practice.
  iii. An appropriate monitoring program will be developed to report on the effectiveness of the management strategy.
- Reporting: A report detailing the impact, details of consultation, management actions undertaken and effectiveness of management actions will be completed by an appropriate specialist within six months of the completion of the impact monitoring program. A copy of this report will be provided to DPIE, relevant Council(s) and Heritage NSW.

Appropriate specialists will vary depending on the specific site in question but may include:

- an historical archaeologist;
- a conservator;
- a conservation architect; and/or
- a structural engineer.

In the event of an unexpected (non-Aboriginal) find (relic) on site, the find will be notified in accordance with the requirements of Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

9.3 Discovery of Unanticipated Aboriginal Cultural Material

All Aboriginal places and objects are protected under the *NPW Act*. This protection extends to Aboriginal objects and places that have not been identified but might be unearthed during construction. The following contingency plan describes the actions that will be taken in instances where Aboriginal cultural material is discovered. Any such discovery in the study area will follow these steps.

- Discovery: Should unanticipated Aboriginal cultural material be identified during any surface works, works will cease in the vicinity of the find.
- Notification: DPIE and Heritage NSW will be notified of the find and the process as outlined in the Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure will be followed.
- Management: In consultation with the Heritage NSW, RAPs and a qualified archaeologist, a management strategy will be developed to manage the identified

Aboriginal cultural material. The management strategy will be incorporated into the relevant management plan.

- Recording: Any previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified during fieldwork (e.g. baseline recording, supplementary fieldwork, pre-clearance surveys, monitoring, follow-up inspections to assess the effectiveness of mitigation/management/remediation measures, etc.) will be recorded using the standard Heritage NSW site card. This information will be submitted to Heritage NSW for registration on the AHIMS database. Any previously unrecorded sites will also be subject to subsidence risk and impact assessments, and an archaeological and Aboriginal cultural significance assessment in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders. Any previously unrecorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites will be managed in accordance with the requirements of this HMP.

Maps in the relevant management plans will be updated to include the location of any unexpected finds of confirmed Aboriginal objects to prevent inadvertent impacts from other operational activities.

DPIE will have the authority to approve the HMP that covers impact to new finds. Consultation will be undertaken with other agencies and RAPs as required.

9.4 Discovery of Unanticipated Human Remains

The following actions will be taken in instances where human remains or suspected human remains are discovered. Any such discovery in the study area will follow these steps.

- Discovery: If suspected human remains are discovered all activity in the vicinity of the human remains must stop to ensure minimal/no additional damage is caused to the remains. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.
- Notification: Once suspected human remains have been found, the Coroners Office and the NSW Police must be notified immediately. Should NSW Police confirm the origin of the remains as non-human and provide a case number for IMC's records, no further action shall be taken. Following this, if the human remains are of suspected Aboriginal ancestral origin, DPIE, Heritage NSW and representatives of the RAPs will be notified of the find and the process as outlined in the Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure will be followed.
- Management: If the human remains are of Aboriginal ancestral origin an appropriate management strategy will be developed in consultation with RAPs, a suitably qualified archaeologist and Heritage NSW. If the human remains are identified as historical relics, then an appropriate management strategy will be developed in accordance with the Heritage NSW Skeletal Remains Guidelines. If the exhumation of human remains is subsequently required, these works must be undertaken in accordance with the *Public Health Act 1991* exhumation guidelines and relevant heritage guidelines.
- Recording: The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *NPW Act*, *Heritage Act 1977*, *Public Health Act 1991* and Heritage NSW guidelines as appropriate.

10. COMPLAINTS AND COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

10.1 Complaints and Dispute Resolution

IMC has a 24 hour, free call community hotline number (1800 102 210) and email address (illawarracommunity@south32.net) through which all complaints and general enquiries regarding environmental or community issues associated with IMC's operations can be reported.

Community complaints and enquiries may also be received in person by any employee of IMC, with details to be immediately shared with the External Affairs Team for investigation. All heritage related complaints received in relation to Appin Mine are managed in accordance with the Handling Community Complaints, Enquiries and Disputes Procedure.

Upon receipt of a community complaint, preliminary investigations will commence as soon as practicable to determine the likely cause of the complaint using information such as activities being undertaken on site at the time or area of the complaint.

An initial response will be provided to the complainant within 24 hours of the complaint being made, with a follow up response being provided as soon as practicable once a more detailed investigation is complete.

A summary of all complaints received during the reporting year will be provided as part of the Annual Review. A log of complaints is also maintained on the South32 website at:

https://www.south32.net/our-business/australia/illawarra-metallurgical-coal/documents.

10.2 Events, Non-Compliance, Corrective Action and Preventative Action

Events, non-compliances, corrective actions and preventative actions are managed in accordance with the Reporting and Investigation Standard and Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure. These procedures, which relate to all IMC operations, detail the processes to be utilised with respect to event and hazard reporting, investigation and corrective action identification. The key elements of the process include:

- identification of events, non-conformances and/or non-compliances:
- recording of the event, non-conformance and/or non-compliance in the event management system G360;
- investigation/evaluation of the event, non-conformance and/or non-compliance to determine specific corrective and preventative actions;
- assigning corrective and preventative actions to responsible persons in G360; and
- review of corrective actions to ensure the status and effectiveness of the actions.

Non-compliances with heritage related criteria will be reported to all relevant agencies via the Annual Review or notified in accordance with Section 9.

For any incident, as defined by the Project Approval, IMC will notify the Secretary and any other relevant agencies as soon as practicable after IMC identifies or is made aware of the incident. RAPs will be notified of any incidents involving Aboriginal heritage. IMC will provide a detailed report of any incident to the Secretary of DPIE, any relevant agencies and RAPs if the incident involves Aboriginal heritage.

10.3 Monitoring Compliance with Project Approval Performance Conditions

Schedule 3 of the Project Approval provides subsidence performance measures for Aboriginal and historical heritage features as shown in Appendix 2. In regards to the performance measures described in Appendix 2, "negligible" is defined as "small and unimportant, such as not to be worth considering" and “minor” is defined as "not very large, important or serious". Monitoring compliance with Project Approval performance conditions for heritage sites is discussed in Section 7.6.

Compliance with Project Approval performance conditions for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage is monitored through subsidence monitoring and surface works programs by responsible site personnel or specialist contractors as appropriate. Monitoring results are published in End of Panel, Salvage and other reports as required. Monitoring Reports and results will be made available on the South32 website:

https://www.south32.net/our-business/australia/illawarra-metallurgical-coal/documents.

10.4 Investigating Environmental Performance

Condition 2 (f) of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval requires that a program be implemented to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time.

IMC has committed to fund research to develop improved scientific understanding of subsidence impacts and environmental consequences as detailed in the Environmental Research Program. It is also anticipated that additional information in regards to improving environmental performance relative to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage will be gathered as part of EoP Reports, Impact Management Reports, Incident Reports, Audit Reports, annual reviews and heritage industry papers and reports.

11. REPORTING AND REVIEW

11.1 Reporting

The results of monitoring and research are compiled and reported to internal and external stakeholders (as required). The reports include:

- Annual Review (for mining leases and Project Approval); and
- EoP reporting for mining areas.

11.1.1 Annual Review

IMC will report on the performance of the HMP in the Annual Review.

The Annual Review will include:

- monitoring results and comparison to performance criteria;
- heritage related complaints and management/mitigation measures undertaken;
- management/mitigation measures undertaken in the event of any confirmed exceedance of performance criteria; and

- review of the performance of management/mitigation measures and the monitoring program.

The Annual Review is prepared in accordance with the requirement of Condition 4 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval and is be submitted to relevant agencies in September each year. Annual Reviews are made available to the general public via the South32 website.

11.1.2 End of Panel Reports

EoP reports are prepared within four months of completion of each longwall panel. The reports provide an overview of subsidence effects, both individual and cumulative. The reports describe all subsidence impacts in detail and discuss environmental consequences for watercourses, swamps, water yield and quality, aquatic and terrestrial ecology, groundwater, and cliffs and steep slopes and also describe impacts to heritage features. The reports compare subsidence impacts and environmental and heritage consequences against predictions.

11.2 Review of HMP

In accordance with Condition 5 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, the HMP will be reviewed, and if necessary revised, within three months, of:

- the submission of an annual review;
- the submission of an incident report;
- the submission of an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) report; or
- any modification to the conditions of the Project Approval (unless the conditions require otherwise).

Details for the preparation of future HMPs is provided in Section 7.

11.3 Audits

11.3.1 IEA

In accordance with Condition 9 of Schedule 6 of the Project Approval, an IEA shall be commissioned every three years, that will include a review of the HMP. The report is required to be submitted to the Secretary within six weeks of completion of the audit, in accordance with Condition 10 of Schedule 6.

IEAs have been conducted in 2013, 2016/17 and 2019, with the next IEA scheduled to be conducted in 2022. Recommendations from the IEA will be incorporated into the HMP where appropriate.

11.3.2 Governance Reviews

Internal Governance Reviews of the HMP are nominally undertaken on a three-yearly basis.

12. REFERENCES

Bulli Seam Operations Project Approval 08_0150, as modified

Biosis Research 2008. West Cliff Area 5 Longwall 32 End of Panel Report Cultural Heritage. A report to ICHPL.

Biosis Research, 2009. Bulli Seam Operations Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. A report to ICHPL.

Biosis Research, 2012. Appin Area 9 Longwalls 901 to 904 Heritage Impact Assessment. A report to ICHPL.

Biosis, 2021. Appin Longwalls 709, 710A, 710B, 711 and 905 Heritage Impact Assessment. Report for Illawarra Metallurgical Coal. Keats, S. and Vella, A. Biosis Pty Ltd. Port Kembla, NSW. Project no. 33531.

Michael Pearson Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd, 2009. Bulli Seam Operations Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. A report to ICHPL.

IMC Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan (ICHMP0016)

Handling Community Complaints, Enquiries and Disputes Procedure (ICHP0112)

Environmental Compliance/Conformance Assessment and Reporting Procedure (IMCP0186)

Reporting and Investigation Standard (IMCSTD0069)

Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan

Surface Activities Management Plan

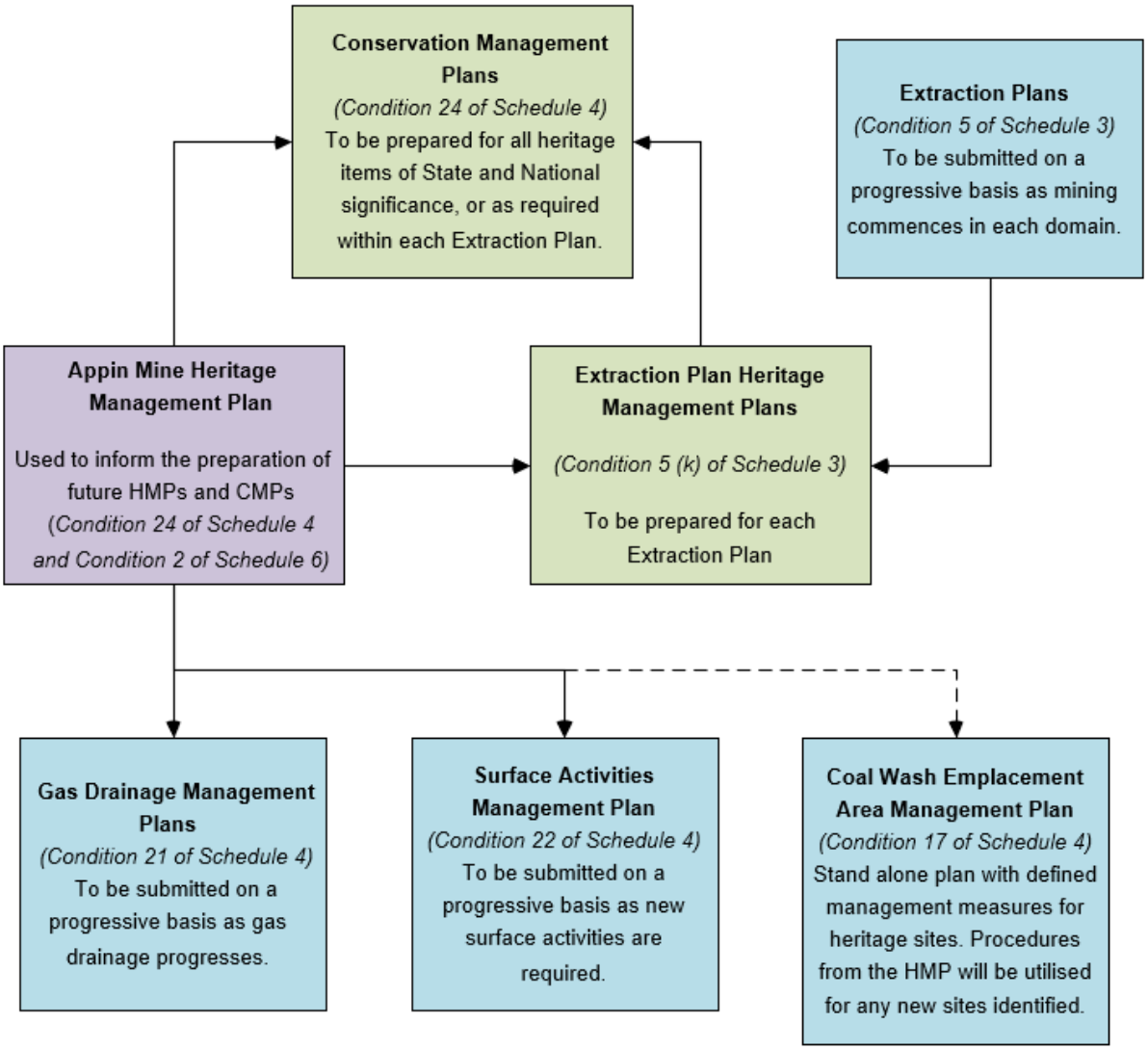
Gas Drainage Management Plan

Area 9 Extraction Plan (Longwalls 901 – 904)

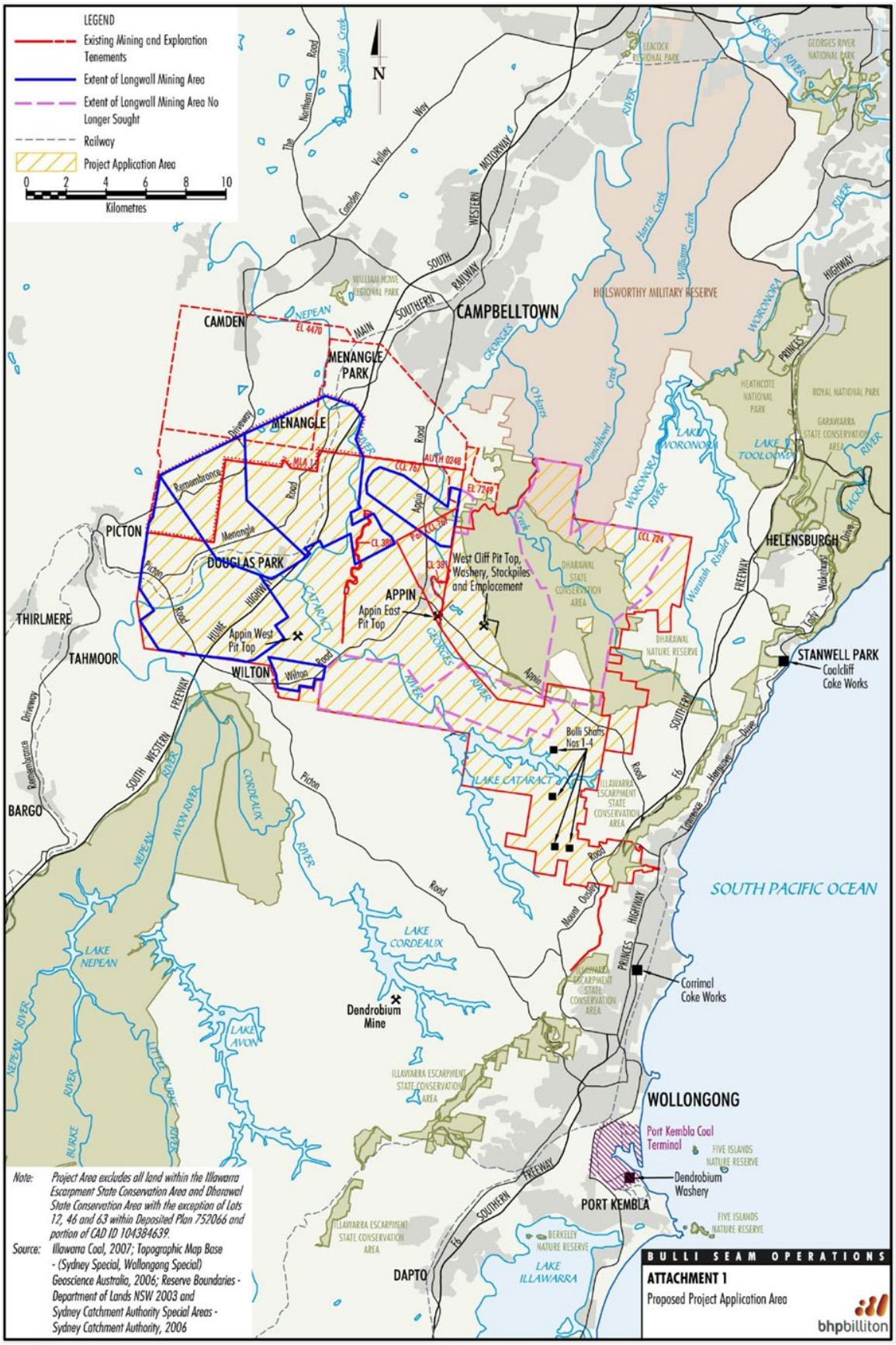
Area 7 Extraction Plan (Longwalls 705 – 710)

13. PLANS/FIGURES

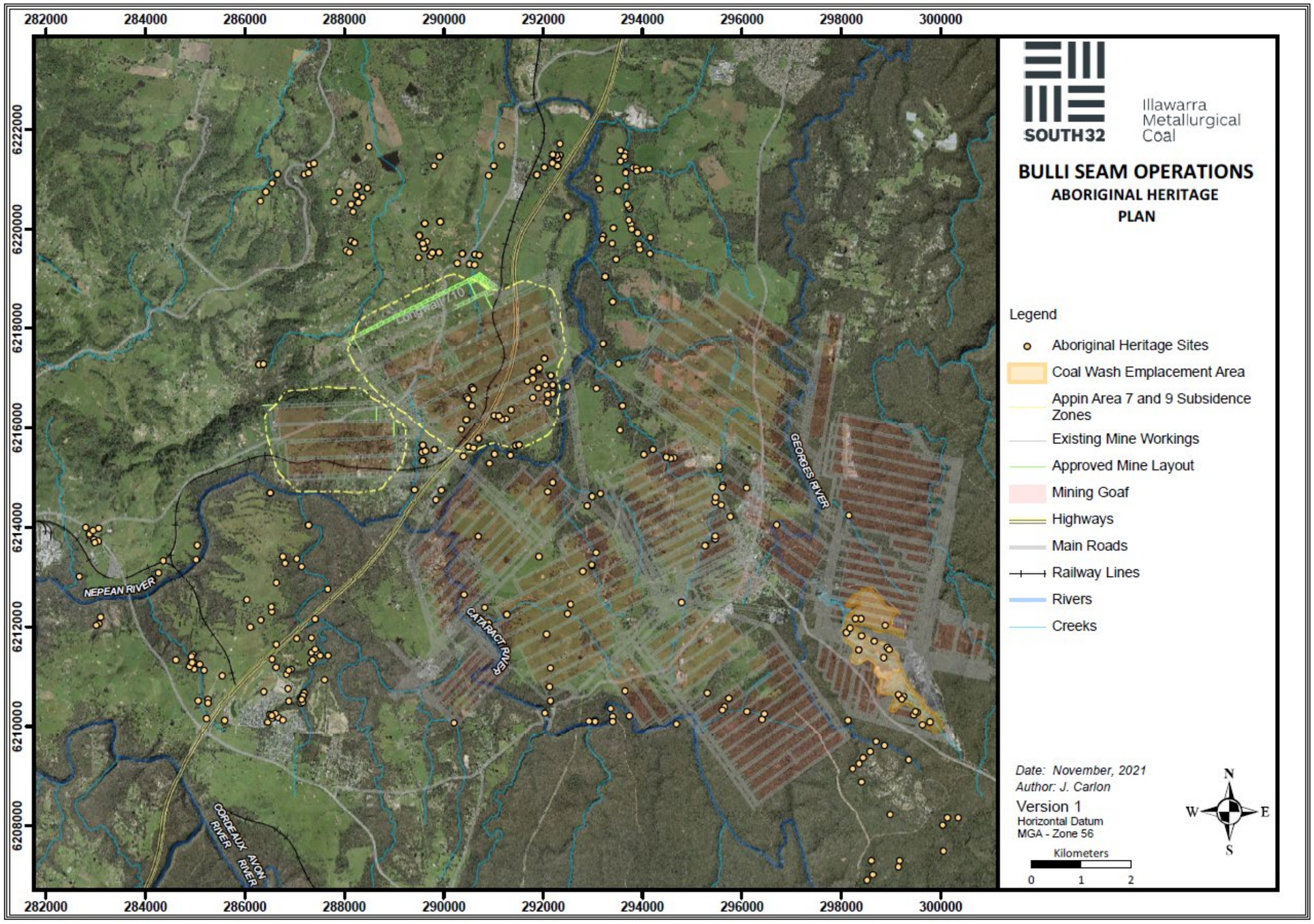
Figure 1: Heritage Management Strategy



Plan 1: BSO Project Application Area



Plan 2: Heritage Sites within BSO Project Area



14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Approval Conditions: Heritage Management

Condition	Requirement	Section
Condition 24 of Schedule 4	The Proponent shall update the approved Heritage Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must:	This document
	a) be prepared in consultation with OEH, the Aboriginal community, Council, any local historical organisations and relevant landowners;	Section 1.5
	b) be submitted to the Secretary for approval by 31 January 2017	Date is in the past
	c) include the following program/procedures for managing Aboriginal heritage management within the project area:	Section 7
	• recording, salvaging, excavating and/or managing the Aboriginal sites and potential archaeological deposits within the site; • conserving, managing, and monitoring the Aboriginal sites outside the site; • managing the discovery of any new Aboriginal objects or skeletal remains during the project; • maintaining and managing access to archaeological sites by the Aboriginal community; and, • ongoing consultation and involvement of the Aboriginal communities in the conservation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the project area.	Section 7.6.3 Section 7.5 Section 9 Section 6.6 Section 6.5
	d) include the following program/procedures for managing other heritage on site:	
	• preparing conservation management plans and/or photographic and archival recording of potentially affected heritage items; • making the conservation management plans and photographic and archival recording publicly available for buildings or structures of State or National heritage significance once they are completed; • protection and monitoring of heritage items outside the site;	Section 8 Section 8 Section 8

	• baseline dilapidation surveys of all heritage items potentially affected by subsidence and/or blasting; • monitoring, notifying and managing the effects of subsidence and/or blasting on potentially affected heritage items (including the Mountbatten Group); and • additional archaeological excavation and/or recording of any significant heritage items requiring demolition.	Section 8 Appendix 6 Section 7.6
	Note: This plan must be suitably integrated with Heritage Management Plans that form part of Extraction Plans, and the West Cliff Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan.	See relevant Extraction/ Management Plan
Condition 2 of Schedule 6	**Management Plan Requirements** The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this approval are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include: (a) detailed baseline data; (b) a description of: • the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); • any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; • the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the project or any management measures; (c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria; (d) a program to monitor and report on the: • impacts and environmental performance of the project; • effectiveness of any management measures (see c above); (e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences and to ensure that ongoing impacts reduce to levels below relevant impact assessment criteria as quickly as possible; (f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time; (g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: • incident; • complaints; • non-compliances with statutory requirements; and	Section 4 Section 3 Appendix 2 Section 9 Section 7.6 Section 11 Section 9 Section 10 Section 10

	• exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and • a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	Section 7 Section 11.2
Condition 5 k) of Schedule 3	**Extraction Plan** Include a Heritage Management Plan, which has been prepared in consultation with OEH and relevant stakeholders for both Aboriginal and historic heritage, to manage the potential environmental consequences of the proposed second workings on both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage items, and which: a) includes additional investigations (such as surveys and current register searches) for Aboriginal heritage items (including previously known sites) and historic heritage items, sufficient to identify the significance (including "special significance") of all sites which may be impacted by subsidence and to identify any actions required to ensure that the performance measures in Table 1 [see Section 2.4] are met; and b) is prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements for preparation of the Heritage Management Plan required under condition [24] of Schedule 4.	See relevant Extraction Plan
Condition 17 a) and b) of Schedule 4	**Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan** The Proponent shall prepare and implement a West Cliff Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan for the project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must be prepared in consultation with OEH and be submitted to the Secretary for approval by the end of June 2013. This plan must include: a) detailed design plans which include options for reducing, avoiding and or managing impacts on Aboriginal heritage sites in and adjacent to the southwestern fringe of the proposed Stage 4 footprint (including sites 52-2-228/3617, 52-2-1373, 52-2-3533/3613 and 52-2-3506); b) management strategies to ensure no impacts to Aboriginal heritage site 52-2-3505 other than negligible impacts, including consideration of potential staged development of the emplacement and/or buffer areas.	See Appin Mine Coal Wash Emplacement Area Management Plan
Condition 21 c) of Schedule 4	**Gas Drainage Management Plan** The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Gas Drainage Management Plan in respect of construction and use of future gas drainage infrastructure (ie for any gas drainage not subject to approval at the date of this instrument) to the	See Gas Drainage Management Plan

	satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must be submitted to the Secretary for approval prior to the construction of any future gas drainage infrastructure and must include details of the Proponent's commitments regarding: c) assessment of noise, air quality, traffic, biodiversity, heritage, public safety and other impacts in accordance with approved methods.	
Condition 22 of Schedule 4	**Surface Activities Management Plan** The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Surface Activities Management Plan in respect of construction and use of service boreholes, pipelines, electrical infrastructure, works to public infrastructure, communications equipment and monitoring equipment, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must: a) be submitted to the Secretary for approval by 30 April 2017, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise; and b) include the following: • commensurate assessment of noise, air quality, traffic, biodiversity, heritage, public safety and other impacts in accordance with approved methods;	See Surface Activities Management Plan
Condition 23, 23A and 23B of Schedule 4	23. The Proponent shall not cause any damage to the Upper Canal during the construction and operation of the Appin East Mine Gas Safety Management Project. 23A. Prior to construction of the Appin East Mine Gas Safety Management Project, the Proponent shall: a) undertake a dilapidation survey of the Upper Canal, in consultation with WaterNSW and the Heritage Division; b) prepare final detailed design plans in consultation with WaterNSW; and c) undertake vibration monitoring for all earthworks undertaken within 25 metres of the Upper Canal, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. 23B. Following the completion of construction of the Appin East Mine Gas Safety Management Project, the Proponent shall: a) undertake a dilapidation survey of the Upper Canal in consultation with WaterNSW and the Heritage Division; and b) repair, or pay the full costs associated with repairing, any damage to the Upper Canal caused by the project in consultation with WaterNSW and the Heritage Division, to the satisfaction of the Secretary.	These works have been completed and all conditions satisfied.

Appendix 2: Project Approval: Performance Measures (Condition 1 of Schedule 3)

Feature	Performance Measure
Aboriginal Heritage	
Sites determined to hold "special significance" as a result of studies required for Extraction Plans	Negligible impact or environmental consequence
Sites determined to hold high or moderate significance as a result of studies required for Extraction Plans	Less than 10% of such sites across the mining area affected by subsidence impacts (other than negligible impacts or environmental consequence)
Other Aboriginal heritage sites	Less than 10% of such sites (or 1 such site, whichever is the greater) within any longwall mining domain area is affected by subsidence impacts (other than minor impacts or environmental consequence)
Historic Heritage	
St James Church (Menangle) St Mary's Tower (Douglas Park)	Negligible loss of heritage value Negligible impact on structural integrity or external fabric
Broughtons Pass Weir	Negligible loss of heritage value
Other buildings or structures of State or National heritage significance	Negligible loss of heritage value Negligible impact on structural integrity or external fabric, unless the owner of the feature agrees otherwise in writing.
Other buildings or structures of identified heritage significance	No loss of heritage value greater than predicted under a Heritage Management Plan prepared under Condition [5, Schedule 3]
Upper Canal	Proponent shall not cause any damage to the Upper Canal during the construction and operation of the Appin East Mine Gas Safety Management Project.

Appendix 3: Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder Comments	IMC Response
Heritage NSW – Heritage Council of NSW	
<u>Response received 16 September 2021</u> The following State Heritage Register (SHR) items are located within the project area: • Menangle Rail Bridge and Viaduct (SHR no. 01047); • Menangle Railway Station Group (SHR no. 01191); • Camden Park Estate and Belgenny Farm (SHR no. 01697); • Camden Park (SHR no. 00341); • Wilton Park (SHR no. 00257); • Upper Canal System (SHR no. 01373); • Beulah (SHR no. 00368); and • Cataract Dam (SHR no. 01359).	Noted.
Condition 24d) of the DPIE approval relates to non-Aboriginal heritage, requires that the following program/procedures for managing other heritage on site be included in the Heritage Management Plan: • preparing conservation management plans and/or photographic and archival recording of potentially affected heritage items; • making the conservation management plans and photographic archival recording publicly available for buildings or structures of State or National heritage significance once they are completed; • protection and monitoring of heritage items outside the site; • baseline dilapidation surveys of all heritage items potentially affected by subsidence and/or blasting; • monitoring, notifying and managing the effects of subsidence and/or blasting on potentially affected heritage items (including the Mountbatten Group); and • additional archaeological excavation and/or recording of any significant heritage items during demolition. The following document was submitted:	Noted.

Appin Mine Heritage Management Plan, prepared by South32 Illawarra Metallurgical Coal, dated August 2021.	
The following comments are provided to address the applicant's response to the heritage issues raised:	
• The HMP states that all activities carried out at Appin Mine will be generally in accordance with the Project Approval (as modified) and with the 2009 Environmental Assessment.	Noted.
• Any potential impacts upon the heritage items should be clearly outlined in the report, by expanding the existing table under Appendix 6. If impacts are anticipated, mitigation measures also need to be presented, including protection and monitoring of heritage items, dilapidation surveys, subsidence monitoring.	If impacts to any sites are anticipated, mitigation measures will be implemented, including protection and monitoring of heritage items, dilapidation surveys and subsidence monitoring. Mitigation measures will be included in either the Extraction Plan or CWEAMP.
- Historical archaeology	
• The Bulli Seam Operations Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment (Michael Pearson Heritage Management Consultants, 2009) has identified 49 heritage items of local and State significance within the project study area. A later survey for Appin Area 9 did not identify any additional heritage items (Biosis Research 2012). A complete list of non-Aboriginal heritage sites within the project area is provided in Appendix 6.	Noted.
• Heritage NSW supports the preparation of CMPs for non-Aboriginal heritage items as appropriate for the project.	Noted.
• Heritage NSW supports the preparation of future HMPs, as required, and the overall proposed methodological approaches for the preparation of HMPs, as discussed in Section 7.	Noted.
• Regarding methodology, it is recommended that the list provided in Section 7.6.3.2 for the excavations of non-Aboriginal sites also include archaeological significance and archaeological impact assessments for each excavation site. It is further recommended that assessment of the cumulative impacts to historical archaeological resources across the project area is documented and included in relevant final reporting.	Section 7.6.3.2 has been updated to include these requirements.
• Section 9.2 outlines the approach to managing unexpected (non-Aboriginal) finds on site. Heritage NSW notes that there is no reference to section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977, in the case of the discovery of (likely) historical archaeological relics. Section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977 is not switched off for SSD (or SSI) projects.	Reference to Section 146 included in Section 9.2.
• Appendix 2 Project Approval: Performance Measures (Condition 1 of Schedule 3) includes several historic heritage	This assessment was undertaken in the Environmental Assessment for the BSO Project. The condition in the

items ('Feature') and the evaluated levels of heritage impact to these items ('Performance Measure'). However, it does not include details or references to how these conclusions were reached. • Heritage NSW supports the lodgment of all final archaeological/heritage reports with the Department as well as relevant Council and/or local history libraries.	Project Approval was based on this assessment. Noted.
Heritage NSW – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation	
<u>Response received 7 October 2021</u> Whole of Plan - No maps showing AHIMS sites within and outside of the project area • Provide mapping at an appropriate scale showing all Aboriginal sites inside and outside of the project area that will be managed in relation to the HMP.	Plan 2 has been included.
Whole of Plan - No Aboriginal consultation has been undertaken • At a minimum, undertake consultation with the Aboriginal parties identified in the original s90s regarding the impact to sites, proposed mitigation measures, and whether a Care Agreement will be sought.	Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties was undertaken for the HMP as outlined in Appendix 4, and for the Extraction Plan and other project plans as required. Additional consultation is planned to be undertaken with Aboriginal groups regarding the management of sites in the CWEA.
Section 1.3 - The MP08_0150 Development Consent conditions includes requirements for a number of other environmental plans to be prepared. It is not clear from this section how the HMP may interact with other plans required under the Consent. 1. Outline how the HMP interacts with other environmental plans to ensure that Aboriginal cultural heritage is considered. 2. Please state whether Aboriginal sites are mapped within other environmental plans to avoid inadvertent impacts.	Clarification provided in Section 1.3. Clarification provided in Section 4.
Section 4.1 - Only 17 of 65 previously recorded Aboriginal sites were inspected or attempted to be inspected during the 2009 survey. 1. Outline how previously recorded sites that cannot be relocated will be managed.	Additional detail included in Section 4.1.

2. Please specify if there is scope to avoid or provide a buffer area of the previously recorded sites.	
Section 7.6.1.1 – 1) How will Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) in shelters be managed with respect to baseline recording, 2) Will any of the sites be dated and 3) Will any methods be used which could identify non-visible motifs? 1. Update the section to detail baseline recording recommendations for PAD. 2. Describe the forms of dating that could be used to date rock art sites (e.g. mud wasp nests) and other site types. 3. Outline methods that will be used to identify non-visible motifs.	Clarification provided in Section 7.6.1.1.
Section 7.6.3 - The HMP would benefit from a section providing a general outline of the reasoning and need for test excavation/ salvage and surface collection and relating this to the archaeological excavation methodology. • Include an additional section to provide a general outline of why test excavation/ salvage and surface collection are required.	Additional information provided in Section 7.6.3.
What opportunity is there to avoid impacts to sites based on the results of the test excavations? This section or the text in the HMP itself needs to include criteria for considering the results of the test excavations prior to impact by the project. • Update this section to consider avoidance and/ or redesign of the project footprint if the results of the test excavations is considered significant.	Additional information provided in Section 7.6.3.
This section should explain the circumstances under which the results of the test excavations will trigger the requirement for salvage excavations. • Update this section to define when salvage excavations will be required.	Additional information provided in Section 7.6.3.
Section 9.1 - Does not include scope to bring in specialists to assist. • List potential specialists that may be brought in to assist.	Additional text has been provided in Section 9.1 and Section 9.2.
Section 9.3 - This section would benefit by clarifying who makes the final decision about approving impacts to new finds. • Clarify approval role.	Clarification provided in 9.3.

Will new Aboriginal sites be added to the Development Consent if more are found during works? • Clarify whether new sites will be added to the Development Consent. This section should be revised to include the need for updating the HMP mapping, and all operational maps, with the location of any unexpected finds of Aboriginal objects to ensure the location/s is not inadvertently by any other activities. • Revise this section to require updated mapping of unexpected finds that are confirmed as Aboriginal objects.	It is not anticipated that new sites will be added to the Project Approval (requiring modification). New sites will be included in the relevant management plan. Additional information provided in Section 9.3.
Figure 1 - It is unclear which areas the subplans apply to 1. Add a table detailing which sites will be covered under each HMP subplan. 2. Add a map showing areas to which the different subplans apply. Maps need to be at an appropriate scale to show detail of AHIMS sites covered by each subplan.	All sites are covered under the HMP. Refer to the relevant management plan/Extraction Plan for specific sites.
Appendix 5 - The HMP is required to consider impacts to sites up to 600m outside of the project area. • Either add sites outside of the project area but covered by the HMP into Appendix 5 or create a separate table of sites.	Sites within the subsidence zone are assessed and included in Appendix 5.
Comments provided on other management plans required under the Project Approval.	Comments related to other management plans have been incorporated into the relevant plan.
Wollondilly Shire Council	
Response received 7 September 2021 WSC have no comments to provide on this Plan. Happy to leave this to state agencies and Aboriginal groups	Noted
Campbelltown City Council	
Response received 26 August 2021 Please see attached comments from Council's Heritage Planner in regards to the Plan. Stakeholders:	

Would recommend that the National Trust NSW be included as a stakeholder. Page 45 Item 39 'Hume Monument', Appin Road Appin should be referenced Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015 Local Heritage Item I56 and State Heritage Inventory Heritage Item ID 1291232 Item 40 Beulah. Notes should reference 'Meadowvale', which has a visual relationship with Beulah's octagonal pavilion and contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape. The only other point which was raised in internal discussion was with regards to Beulah and the NSW Chief Scientist recommendations about the implementation of koala corridor B through the site which we'll just include here as a general consideration.	HMP sent to National Trust for comment. HMP amended to reflect this comment. HMP amended to reflect this comment. HMP amended to reflect this comment.
Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society Inc	
Response received 24 August 2021 We have read your Management Plan with interest, but our Society does not have comments to add.	Noted
Illawarra Historical Society	
No response received.	Noted.
Appin Historical Society	
No response received	Noted.
The Oaks Historical Society	
Response received 30 September 2021 We are currently closed due to the pandemic. Unfortunately, we will not be providing a response to your Management Plan.	Noted.
Camden Historical Society	
Response received 16 September 2021 I have consulted with the Society's Committee and we are unable to be of any assistance to you.	Noted
National Trust NSW	
Response received 23 September 2021	

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) would like to acknowledge the proactive contact from South32 and your request for feedback. We understand that the Appin Mine operates under Project Approval 08_0150 for the Bulli Seam Operations Project and its project approval required consultation on the Heritage Management Plan (HMP). We thank you for the opportunity to review the documents related to this project and provide feedback. The documents that we have briefly reviewed are: • Appin Mine Heritage Management Plan – South32, 2021 (including appendices – Conservation Management Plan and Statement of Heritage Impact for Mountbatten Group, Niche Environment and Heritage); • Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. A report to ICHPL - Michael Pearson Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd, 2009; and • Bulli Seam Operations Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, Biosis Research, 2009. This letter details our specific comments and feedback.	Noted.
Heritage Management Plan and Supporting Technical Studies We understand that the Heritage Management Plan (HMP) has prepared to guide your programs and procedures for the management of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage in the BSO Project study area. Subsequent management plans will be prepared for each Extraction Plan and surface works at later stages. The Heritage Management Plan adequately details the requirements for internal staff and contractors and, somewhat uncommonly, is simple to read, straightforward and a clear explanation of South 32's heritage procedures, requirements and obligations. The HMP is support by the more technical studies listed above (Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment). These two technical studies contain a solid analysis of the project area and provide detailed guidelines, policies and recommendations for the project. We are concerned that only some of these guidelines, policies and recommendations have been carried through to the HMP. The HMP would benefit from the very reasonable and good recommendations being incorporated in full. In particular, the recommendation for a full Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan for the project area prior to works	Specific recommendations that relate to potential subsidence impacts to heritage sites are addressed in the HMP submitted as part of the relevant Extraction Plan. The works associated with the Project Approval have been underway since 2012. As noted, specific recommendations that relate to potential subsidence impacts to heritage sites are addressed in the HMP submitted as part of the relevant Extraction Plan.

starting should be implemented, it was a clear recommendation and the project would benefit from its implementation. We would also recommend that, as well as incorporating the two technical study's recommendations and policies into the HMP, there is a requirement for later Extraction Plan HMPs to reference and incorporate these recommendations and policies.	
Mountbatten Conservation Management Plan and Statement We note that the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Mountbatten group of buildings states in its introduction that the stable building has been misidentified in earlier reports as a Chapel. Confusingly, the latter Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the stabilisation and repair of this building calls it a Chapel at times and a Stable at other times. We recommend that this discrepancy should be resolved before works begin and that a detailed fabric analysis of the building be undertaken to determine its use and function. In particular, this fabric analysis should be undertaken as a priority to aid the preparation of a detailed works specification. The proposed works as set out in the SOHI are well intentioned but more detail is needed on how to undertake such works in an appropriate manner for a historic structure (for example, appropriate mortar mixes, appropriate replacement timber types and roof form etc). This should be prepared by a heritage professional with specific expertise in the repair and stabilisation of historic structures of this age and materials to ensure it is a successful and worthwhile stabilisation project.	Conservation Management Works on the stable were completed in September 2021.
Appin Community Consultative Committee	
<u>Feedback received at CCC meeting on 14 September and on 1 October 2021</u> The CCC requested at the CCC meeting on 14/09/2021 that a summary of comments from the previous CCC meeting minutes be provided as feedback on Mountbatten House: • The CCC has been requesting since November 2018 that painting of Mountbatten House be undertaken to prevent rot and maintain the structure, and believes that this could be easily completed and at a low cost. This has been raised at subsequent CCC meetings. The CCC would like to see the timber repaired on the outside of the main house prior to the painting being undertaken. • The maintenance of Mountbatten House is a priority for the CCC as there are concerns about the safety of	IMC has been prioritising restoration works on the Stable located in the vicinity of Mountbatten House. Works on Mountbatten House will be undertaken as required in the CMP.

and damage to the property. The CCC is concerned about the time taken to undertake works. • The CCC are interested in the long term plans for Mountbatten House and are concerned that a compatible use for Mountbatten House is not being actively sought. The CCC would like to be involved in the decision making process. • The CCC are concerned about the lack of consultation when the Conservation Management Plan for Mountbatten House was updated in 2019. The CCC requests that they be provided the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of the next CMP for Mountbatten House, which is planned for 2024. • The CCC would like to understand why in Appendix 5 some sites were not inspected and it is listed that it was 'Attempted' only.	When appropriate, IMC will involve the CCC in discussions regarding the future use of Mountbatten House. IMC will consult with the CCC when the CMP is being reviewed in 2024. Feedback provided directly to CCC.
It was also noted in feedback that: • Point 34: Summary of Heritage Significance. The respondent suggests the point should read "……..an exceptional example of a federation period homestead." • On page 106: Dot point "Install new" Getters should read Gutters.	Corrected. This will be corrected in the next version of the CMP.

Appendix 4: Consultation with RAPs

RAP	Date Contacted	Method of Contact
A1 Indigenous Services	14/07/2021	Email
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	14/07/2021	Email
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	14/07/2021	Email
Autny Fran Bodkin	14/07/2021	Email
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Barraby Cultural Services	14/07/2021	Email
B.H. Heritage Consultants	14/07/2021	Email
B.H. Heritage Consultants	14/07/2021	Email
Black Cockatoos Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants	14/07/2021	Email and post
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Darug Land Observations	14/07/2021	Email
D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Post
Didge Ngunawal Clan	14/07/2021	Email
Freeman & Marx Pty Ltd	14/07/2021	Email
Galamaay Cultural Consultants	14/07/2021	Email
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Gawaian Bodkin-Andrews	14/07/2021	Email
Gilay Consultants	14/07/2021	Email
Ginniderra Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Gundungurra Elder	14/07/2021	Email
Gundungurra Peoples	14/07/2021	Email
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	14/07/2021	Email
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	14/07/2021	Email
Koolkuna Elders	14/07/2021	Post
Mura Indigenous Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	14/07/2021	Email
Ngunawal Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
South Coast Peoples	14/07/2021	Email
Tharawal Aboriginal Land Council	14/07/2021	Email
Thoorga Nura	14/07/2021	Email
Waawaar Awaa	14/07/2021	Email
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	14/07/2021	Email
Wori Wooilywa	14/07/2021	Email
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	14/07/2021	Email
Yulay Cultural Services	14/07/2021	Email
Yurrandaali	14/07/2021	Email

Responses Received	Date Received	Method of Response
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	19/07/2021	Email
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated[3]	19/07/2021	Email
Thoorga Nura	30/07/2021	Email
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	14/07/2021	Email

[3] Two responses received.

Appendix 5: Aboriginal Sites located in the BSO Project Area

Site Code	AHIMS Site ID	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Inspected
62; 796	52-2-0062; 52-2-0796	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	High	Yes
239; 334; 365	52-2-0239; 52-2-0334; 52-2-0365	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Moderate	Yes[2]
282; 982	52-2-0282; 52-2-0982	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	High	Yes[1]
312; 784	52-2-0312; 52-2-0784	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	High	Yes[1]
313; 790	52-2-0313; 52-2-0790	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Moderate	Attempted
314; 785	52-2-0314; 52-2-785	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	High	Attempted
316; 788	52-2-0316; 52-2-0788	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Attempted
351; 794	52-2-0351; 52-2-0794	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Moderate	Yes[1]
362; 567	52-2-0362; 52-2-0567	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	High	Attempted
441; 1382	52-2-0441; 52-2-1382	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
1122; 1129	52-2-1122; 52-2-1129	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
2074; 2075; 2092	52-2-2074; 52-2-2075; 52-2-2092	Sandstone Shelter with Deposit only	Moderate	Yes[1]
2786	52-2-2786	Scarred Tree	N/A*	No
2789	52-2-2789	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2797	52-2-2797	Scarred Tree	N/A*	No
2800	52-2-2800	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2819	52-2-2819	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2820	52-2-2820	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2821	52-2-2821	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2822	52-2-2822	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2823	52-2-2823	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2827	52-2-2827	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2830	52-2-2830	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2831	52-2-2831	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No

Site Code	AHIMS Site ID	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Inspected
2832	52-2-2832	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2833	52-2-2833	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2834	52-2-2834	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2835	52-2-2835	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2836	52-2-2836	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2837	52-2-2837	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2839	52-2-2839	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2840	52-2-2840	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2841	52-2-2841	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2842	52-2-2842	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2843	52-2-2843	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2844	52-2-2844	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2845	52-2-2845	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2846	52-2-2846	Sandstone Shelter with Deposit only	Low	No
2847	52-2-2847	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2848	52-2-2848	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2849	52-2-2849	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2850	52-2-2850	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2852	52-2-2852	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
2857	52-2-2857	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2859	52-2-2859	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2863	52-2-2863	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2865	52-2-2865	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2900	52-2-2900	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2902	52-2-2902	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2904	52-2-2904	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2951	52-2-2951	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2952	52-2-2952	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2953	52-2-2953	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2954	52-2-2954	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
2974	52-2-2974	Potential Archaeological Deposit	PAD	No
3073	52-2-3073	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	No
3094	52-2-3094	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Attempted
3136	52-2-3136	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Attempted
3468	52-2-3468	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]

Site Code	AHIMS Site ID	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Inspected
3470	52-2-3470	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
3474	52-2-3474	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	No
52-3-0291	52-3-0291	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	No
52-3-0293	52-3-0293	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	N/A*	No
52-3-0524	52-3-0524	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Moderate	Yes[2]
BS 1	BS 1	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 6	BS 6	Stone Artefact(s)	Low	Yes[1]
BS 9	BS 9	Stone Artefact(s)	Low	Yes[1]
BS 13	BS 13	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 14	BS 14	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 15	BS 15	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 16	BS 16	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 17	BS 17	Stone Artefact(s)	Low	Yes[1]
BS 18	BS 18	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 19	BS 19	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 20	BS 20	Sandstone Shelter with Deposit only	Low	Yes[1]
BS 21	BS 21	Stone Artefact(s)	Low	Yes[1]
BS 22	BS 22	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 23	BS 23	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 24	BS 24	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 25	BS 25	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 27	BS 27	Stone Artefact(s)	Low	Yes[1]
BS 28	BS 28	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 29	BS 29	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 30	BS 30	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 31	BS 31	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 32	BS 32	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]
BS 33	BS 33	Sandstone Shelter with Deposit only	Low	Yes[1]
BS 34	BS 34	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Moderate	Yes[1]
BS 35	BS 35	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 36	BS 36	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Moderate	Yes[1]
BS 37	BS 37	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes
BS 38	BS 38	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 39	BS 39	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 41	BS 41	Sandstone Platform with Grinding Groove / Engraving	Low	Yes[1]

Site Code	AHIMS Site ID	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Inspected
BS 42	BS 42	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 43	BS 43	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
BS 44	BS 44	Sandstone Shelter with Art / Grinding Groove / Engraving / Deposit	Low	Yes[1]
	52-2-3830	Sandstone Shelter with Art	Moderate	Yes[3]

Yes[1] These Aboriginal sites were inspected as part of the BSO Aboriginal Cultural heritage Assessment (Biosis Research 2009).

Yes[2] These Aboriginal sites were inspected as part of the West Cliff Area 5 Longwall 32 End of Panel assessment (Biosis Research 2008).

Yes[3] These Aboriginal sites were inspected as part of the Appin Area 9 Revised heritage Impact Assessment for Longwalls 901 to 904 (Biosis Research 2012).

Attempted – An attempt to inspect these sites was made, however the sites could not be found.

Appendix 6: Non-Aboriginal Sites located in the BSO Project Area

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
Menangle				
1	Menangle Rail Bridge and Viaduct, Nepean River, Menangle.	State Heritage Register Listing No. 01047. SHI DB No.5012102 Menangle Viaduct, Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690059. Wollondilly Heritage Study. Menangle Underbridge, S.170 State Agency heritage Register, State Rail Authority. SHI DB No. 4440315, 4440500. Register of the national Estate No. 3284.	E 291900 N 6222450	1863, first large iron bridge in NSW and rare type, oldest bridge on rail system, of landscape value and historical association with economic development of southern part of colony. State and National significance
2	Menangle Weir, Nepean River, Menangle.	Sydney REP No. 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepean River. SHI DB No. 3032.	E291850 N6222420	Significant locally as an intact example of a simple weir structure for agricultural purposes, built in response to Upper Nepean water Scheme taking water from the river upstream in 1886.
3	Menangle Railway station Group, Station Street, Menangle.	State Heritage register No. 01191. SHI DB No.5012101. State Rail Authority section 170 Register, 4440267. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690060 ('Railway Station'). Wollondilly Heritage Study. WO0060.	E291980 N6221610	One of the earliest station complexes to survive in the state, and of important design. State and national significance in conjunction with Menangle rail bridge
4	Menangle Store 57 Menangle Street, Menangle.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690090. Wollondilly Heritage Study.	E291480 N6221400	Local historical significance as the only 20th century store in Menangle Village, serving local farmers and the Camden Park Estate. Unusual in the state as an unusual example of a "Federation arts & Crafts" style shop. Aesthetic significance as landmark in Menangle.
5	Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute (formerly Camden park Estate) [part] Woodbridge	State Heritage Register no. 00341. SHI DB no. 5045133 (Camden Park). State heritage Register No. 01697. SHI DB No. 5051536 (Camden Park Estate and Belgenny Farm). Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690002 (Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute).	E289400 N6222500	State and national social, historic, scientific and aesthetic significance. The oldest surviving sheep stud in Australia. Only parts of the place are in the Project Area.

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
	Road, Elizabeth Macarthur Avenue, Menangle.	Wollondilly Heritage Study. S.170 State Agency heritage Register (Dept of Agriculture). Sydney REP no. 20 –Hawkesbury-Nepean River. Register of the National Estate No. 3249		
6	Menangle Gate Lodge (Camden Park) 46 Woodbridge Road, Menangle.	State heritage Register No. 2690098 (part of Camden Park Estate). Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 3040024, 2690098. Wollondilly Heritage Study. S.170 State Agency Heritage Register (Dept of Agriculture).	E290650 N6221710	Local and regional historical significance as one of the pair of gate lodges built for the Camden Park Estate. Aesthetic significance as an attractive and largely intact example of an "Arts and Crafts" style estate cottage in an attractive rural setting
7	Dairy No. 4 (Camden Park) EMAI Woodbridge Road, Menangle.	State Heritage Register No. 00341. SHI DB No. 5045133 (Camden Park). State Heritage Register No. 01697. SHI DB No. 5051536 (Camden Park Estate and Belgenny Farm). Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690002 (Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute) 3040025 (Dairy No. 4). Wollondilly Heritage Study. S.170 State Agency Heritage Register (Dept of Agriculture). Sydney REP No. 20 – Hawkesbury-Nepean River. Register of the National Estate No. 3249.	E290200 N6221820	Locally historically significant in illustrating the changing nature of dairying activities on the Camden Park Estate in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A landmark feature of aesthetic value.
8	Camden Park Estate Central Creamery Station Street, Menangle.	Wollondilly LEP, SHI DB No. 2690294 and 2690729. Wollondilly Heritage Study.	E291960 N6221710	Regionally significant as evidence of the scale of dairying activities carried out to supply Sydney's needs in the latter part of the 19th century and in the 20th century, and for its associations with the Camden Park Estate.
9	Camden Park Rotolactor	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690295. Wollondilly Heritage Study.	E291910 N6221710	State historical significance as evidence of the post-WWII mechanised phase of dairying activity in the Sydney Region, being the second facility of this type and scale in the world.

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
	Station Street, Menangle.			
10	St James Anglican Church 131 Menangle Road, Menangle.	Wollondilly LEP, SHI DB No. 2690091. Register of the National Estate No. 3301.	E291630 N6221200	Significant in the State as an unusual and particularly fine example of a small country church of great architectural integrity and quality. Historical associations with the Macarthur family, and of local landscape significance.
11	St Patricks Catholic Church. 131 Menangle Road, Menangle.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690097. Wollondilly Heritage Study.	E291490 N6221320	Local social and historic significance through its association with the Roman Catholic community in the Menangle area since 1895, and aesthetic contribution to Menangle landscape.
12	Gilbulla (Anglican Conference Centre) 710 Morton Park, Road Menangle.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690092. Wollondilly Heritage Study.	E292100 N6220160	Locally and regionally significant for its associations with the Macarthur family and as an outstanding example of a Federation Arts and Crafts residence on a grand scale.
13	Bungalow 92 Menangle Road, Menangle.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690727.	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape.
14	Bungalow 151 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690726	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape
15	Bungalow 106 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690722	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape
16	Bungalow 96 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009, SHI DB No. 2690728	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
17	Cottage 124 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690723	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape
18	Cottage 102 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690721.	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important early 20th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape
19	Cottage 138 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690725.	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Regional significance for its association with the Elizabeth Macarthur Institute and the former Camden park estate dairies and as an important component of the historic cultural landscape of Menangle and Camden
20	Cottage 128 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690724.	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important late 19th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape.
21	Dairy Cottage 2 Station Street, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690730	E291980 N6221340	Local significance for associations with the Camden Park Estate Central Creamery, as evidence of purpose-built worker's housing associated with the Creamery, and an important component of the historic cultural landscape of Menangle
22	Dairy Cottage 65 Woodbridge Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690731.	E290830 N6221450	Local significance for associations with the Camden Park Estate Central Creamery, as evidence of purpose-built worker's housing associated with the Creamery, and an important component of the historic cultural landscape of Menangle
23	EMI Cottage 29 50 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690719	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Regional significance for its association with the Elizabeth Macarthur Institute and the former Camden Park Estate dairies and as an important component of the historic cultural landscape of Menangle and Camden
24	House 100 Menangle Road, Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690725.	Centred around E291480 N6221400	Local significance architecturally and as part of the important late 19th century building stock making up Menangle's cultural landscape.
25	Menangle Conservation Area Menangle	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 269027	Centred around E291480 N6221400	State significance as an unusually intact example of a rural service centre of this period and in particular, one that is associated with the dairying industry; has local and regional aesthetic significance as a cultural landscape entity. Historical associations with the Macarthur family and the Camden Park

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
	Road Menangle (includes items 4. 10. 11. 13-20, 23 and 24)			Estate.
26	Slab Hut 40 Carrolls Road, Menangle.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP, 2009. SHI DB No. 2690718.	E289030 N6219520	Local significance as a remnant of the early settlement and as a locally rare example of the slab hut.
27	The Pines Menangle Road, Menangle Park.	Not heritage listed, but see Proudfoot, H. 1977. Colonial Buildings: Macarthur growth Centre. Macarthur Development Board (page 51).	E291890 N6223070	Locally significant as a very good, late example of the classical Colonial stone house.
Douglas Park				
28	Mountbatten Group (formerly Morton Park) 655 Menangle Street, (off Duggan Street) Douglas Park.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No, 2690085, 2690086, 2690087 and 2690088. Wollondilly Heritage Study,	E289860 N6215600	Regionally significant because of its historical associations with the early settlement of the Douglas Park area; its aesthetic significance as a collection of important architecture and as a landmark.
29	St Mary's Towers (formerly Parkhall) 415 Douglas Road, Mt Kiewa Road, Douglas Park.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690278 and 2690089. Wollondilly Heritage Study. Register of the National Estate No. 3305.	E289060 N6212420	State significance through associations with the early settlement and Sir Thomas Mitchell; aesthetically significant architecture.
30	Railway Cottage 3 Camden	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690714.	E289050 N6215150	Local significance as the only surviving example of a residence associated with the construction of the southern rail line in Douglas Park.

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
	Road, Douglas Park.			
31	Warrangunyah 670 Menangle Road, Douglas Park.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690716.	E289320 N6216950	Local and regional significance as an outstanding example of a late Victorian period gentleman's country homestead
Wilton				
32	Wilton Park (Wilton Park Stables) Wilton Park road, Maldon.	State heritage Register Listing No. 00257. SHI DB No. 5045546. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. SHI DB No 2690190. Wollondilly heritage Study 1992. Register of the National Estate No. 3304	E282560 N6211650	State historical significance as Samuel Hordern's thoroughbred horse stud, with fine ensemble of the rural architecture with aesthetic significance
33	Cottage 180 Wilton Park Road, Wilton	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690791	E283140 N6210460	Local significance as a particularly good example of a 19th century pastoral cottage
34	Kedron 305 Wilton Park Road, Wilton	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009 SHI DB No. 2690797	E282380 N6211050	Regional significance as an exceptional example of a federation period homestead
35	Nepean Tunnel and above ground structures	State heritage Register no. 01373 (as 'Upper Canal System [Prospect Reservoir]'). SHI DB No. 5045546. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. No. 2690008. S.170 State Agency Heritage Register. Wollondilly Heritage Study	E288150 N6209160 To E290500 N6209790	State historical significance as part of Sydney's water scheme of the 1880s and an excellent example of 19th century hydraulic engineering, including tunnels and the use of gravity to feed water along the canal
36	Broughtons Pass Weir Wilton Road, Wilton	State Heritage Register No. 01373 (as 'Upper Canal System [Prospect Reservoir]'). SHI DB No. 5051481. S.170 State Agency Heritage Register. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690008.	E292016 N6210280	State historical significance as part of Sydney's water scheme of the 1880s and an excellent example of 19th century hydraulic engineering, including the use of gravity to feed water along the canal

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
		Wollondilly Heritage Study		
37	Stone Ruin 45 Whitticase Lane, Douglas Park	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690717. Wollondilly heritage Study Review	E291030 N62102100	Locally significant as a stone ruin historically associated with Sir Thomas Mitchell's tenant farmers
Appin				
38	Upper Nepean water Supply System Canal	State Heritage Register No. 01373 (as 'Upper Canal System [Prospect Reservoir]'). SHI DB No. 5051481. S.170 State Agency Heritage Register. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690008. Wollondilly Heritage Study	E292980 N6215010 To E293340 N6217090	State historical significance as part of Sydney's water scheme of the 1880s and an excellent example of the 19th century hydraulic engineering, including the use of gravity to feed water along the canal
39	Hume and Hovell Monument Appin Road, Appin	Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015 Local Heritage Item I56 and State Heritage Inventory Heritage Item ID 1291232	E296510 N6218720	A monument of local significance marking the homestead of Hamilton Hume and the starting point of Hume and Hovell's exploratory trip to Port Phillip
40	Beulah Appin Road, Appin	State heritage Register No. 00368. Campbelltown LEP. SHI DB No. 5045426.	E294790 N6219820	State significance as an entire cultural landscape containing early colonial structures – homestead group and stone bridge – remnant 19th century farm and garden layout, an octagonal pavilion or summer house as a major focal element and a remnant spotted gum (*Corymbia maculata*) forest as a result of early conservation planning. <u>NSW Chief Scientist recommendations</u> include the implementation of koala corridor B through the site. 'Meadowvale' has a visual relationship with Beulah's octagonal pavilion and contributes to the significance of the cultural landscape.
41	Cataract Dam Cataract river, Appin	State heritage Register no. 01359. SHI DB No. 5051469. S.170 State Agency heritage Register. Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690211. Wollondilly heritage Study.	E297750 N6206190	State significance for its unusual design and construction, historical place in water schemes in Australia, and landmark values.
Razorback				
42	Wooden	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690158.	E284100	Locally and regionally significant as a now rare road marker of the original Great South Road.

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
	milepost Razorback Road and Remembrance Drive Junction, Razorback	Wollondilly Heritage Study.	N6218300	
43	Homestead ruins and trees 40 Mount Hercules Road, razorback.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690880	E285280 N6219080	Locally of scientific significance as an undisturbed archaeological site of a 19th century rural residence.
44	Razorback Inn Remembrance Way, Picton.	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690150. Wollondilly Heritage Study 1992.	E282030 N6217200	Local significance in providing evidence of the nature of early settlement in the area and the importance of the early road link to the south, associations with early convict settlers and the prominent Antill family, and as a typical building of its type.
45	Berkeley Lodge 1545 remembrance Way, Picton.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690348.	E282180 N6217199	Example of an extended and well-maintained 19th century homestead of local significance.
Maldon				
46	Maldon Cement Works Maldon Bridge Road, Maldon.	Draft revision of Wollondilly LEP 2009. SHI DB No. 2690142	E282000 N6213700	Regionally historical significant as evidence of the growth of the Sydney urban area and its influence on the growth of the Wollondilly area, and as an example of post WWII industrial operations on a large scale.
47	Maldon suspension bridge Wilton Park Road, Maldon	Wollondilly LEP. SHI DB No. 2690196. Wollondilly heritage Study 1992.	E281860 N6212910	Regionally significant as an example of an unusual bridge design
Old Bulli Shafts				

Item #	Item Name and Address	Heritage Register	Map Coordinates (MGA)	Summary of Heritage Significance
48	Bulli No.1 Shaft	Wollongong LEP and Illawarra REP. SHI DB No. 19139	E302760 N6200660	Regionally significant as archaeological evidence
49	Bulli No. 2 Shaft	Wollongong LEP and Illawarra REP. SHI DB No. 2700804. Wollongong Heritage Study	E303489 N6200589	Regionally significant as archaeological evidence

Appendix 7: Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan

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Conservation Management Plan
Mountbatten Group
670 Menangle Road, Douglas Park 2569 NSW

Wollondilly Shire Council LGA

Prepared for Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 14 January 2020

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Document control

Project Number	Client	Project Manager	LGA
3641	Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd	Liliana Duran	Wollondilly Shire Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Date
D1	Liliana Duran	Joshua Madden	Draft	26 November 2019
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Cover image: Mountbatten Group (Niche, 2019)

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Executive Summary

Project Outline

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd, to prepare a Conservation Management Plan for the Mountbatten Group, located at 670 Menangle Road, Douglas Park, within the Wollondilly Shire Council local government area.

This Conservation Management Plan updates and replaces the earlier Conservation Management Plan prepared by Graham Brooks and Associates in 2013, for the Appin Ventilation Shaft No. 6, part of the Bulli Seam Operations project (approved in 2011), so that new information can be considered.

Summary of Significance

The Mountbatten Group is of local historical significance as an early homestead site in Douglas Park. The existing mid-Victorian form of the homestead and its setting date from the late 1850s, with successive phases of change evident in the fabric of the buildings. The group is significant for its ability to illustrate early ways of life.

The Mountbatten Group is of local significance for its association with Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta, who originally established the site in 1822, in the previously undeveloped cow pastures. Upon arriving in the colony in 1821, De Arrieta took up a 2000 acre grant, and along with his assigned labour, began clearing the land. De Arrieta's ownership of the site ceased in 1828, however, he lived at the property until his death in 1835, when the property passed to its new owner, Samuel Terry. Terry never occupied the site, instead, it was managed by a series of overseers until it passed to Ellen Rosetta Hughes.

The principal phase of development of the site was between 1858 and 1914. During this period, the property was owned and occupied by Ellen Rosetta Hughes (McMullen), and saw the construction of the Main House. It was during this time that the present form of the building was substantially developed. It is likely that the Stone Stable dates from this period.

Substantial changes to the site commenced after Ellen Rosetta Hughes' death in 1914, with the property gradually subdivided and the Main House successively converted and adapted for various uses, including a weekend residence, guest and boarding houses, and later a riding school. These changes of use also effectively broke the continuity of the site as a farming property.

The Mountbatten Group has aesthetic significance at the local level as a good example of a mid-Victorian homestead complex in an open rural setting. The hilltop site provides a visual context which supports an understanding of the scale and character of the group during its mid-Victorian phase of development. Landscape components of the site and its setting have been identified as significant, these include the siting, layout, circular drive, and the garden surrounding the house, including the small Garden Building, together, in a wider open rural setting. These landscape components are consistent with a number of other early homestead complexes in the region. The integrity of the landscape, however, has been eroded through recent works close to the Main House. The Cottage retains remnant elements of early brick construction, possibly pre-dating the Main House, however, the level of alteration and addition has diminished its significance. The Stone Stable is simple in form with typical characteristics of a farm building, however, a high degree of the original stone fabric has been retained.

The Mountbatten Group as a whole is considered to be of local heritage significance as a surviving, albeit modified example of a 19th century homestead.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The subject buildings are vacant and in fair to poor condition. The stable building is in poor condition overall, including substantial storm damage to the roof, damp issues and missing elements. The stable should be retained, protected and conserved, including its open rural setting.

The mining uses in the vicinity of the site are expected to continue until 2045. Until that time, it is intended to mothball the buildings and to undertake conservation works to the stable and main roof in the Main House. Finding a compatible use for the buildings and undertaking conservation works as soon as practicable is the preferred alternative to assist their conservation.

It is noted that while the original use of the site as a rural homestead with residential, ancillary and farming functions is significant, the site has had a long history of adaption to accommodate other uses, including a guest house in the 1940s-1950s, a horse riding school in the 1980s, and for country holidays and horse riding in the 1990s. Accordingly, the site offers opportunities for new compatible uses incorporating the existing buildings and landscape features and opportunities to make the site and buildings accessible to the public.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Means changing a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
Compatible	Means a use, which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
Conservation	Means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
Cultural Significance	Means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
Fabric	Means all the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
Heritage Curtilage	Means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.
Interpretation	Means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.
Maintenance	Means the continuous protective care of a place and its setting. Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves restoration or reconstruction.
Place	Means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
Preservation	Means maintaining a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
Reconstruction	Means returning the place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material.
Related place	Means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.
Restoration	Means returning a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
Setting	Means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.
Use	Means the function of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (Illawarra Metallurgical Coal), to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Mountbatten Group, near Douglas Park.

This CMP replaces the earlier CMP prepared by Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd (GB&A) in 2013, for the Appin Ventilation Shaft No. 6, part of the Bulli Seam Operations project (approved in 2011), so that new information can be considered.

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with Policy 6.22.1 Review of the GB&A Conservation Plan. This is quoted below:

> Conservation Policies should be reviewed every five years or whenever a major upgrade of the buildings and/or works within the curtilage, or new works within 300 meters of the curtilage boundary are considered.
>
> Reviews of the Conservation Policies should be based on the Burra Charter and other guidelines provided by the Heritage Office of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.
>
> Reviews should also consider any other relevant legislation, planning framework, appropriate literature and widely recognised conservation practices and procedures. They should be undertaken by experienced conservation practitioners, in conjunction with relevant ownership and management representatives.

1.2 Subject Area Location

The subject area is the Mountbatten Group (Lot 1 DP 576136 and Lot A DP 421246), located at 670 Menangle Road, Douglas Park, approximately 70km south of Sydney, within the Wollondilly Shire Council local government area (LGA).

The current owner is Illawarra Coal Holdings (since 2010).

The location and extent of the subject area is shown in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3.

1.3 Methodology

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the principles and the methodology contained in The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter) and the heritage guidelines produced by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (Section 9).

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Liliana Duran, Senior Built Heritage Consultant, of Niche Environment and Heritage, on 23 September 2019, with assistance from Nicola Curtis, of Illawarra Metallurgical Coal.

1.4 Limitations

The scope of this CMP excludes landscape and archaeological assessment. A landscape assessment was not prepared for this CMP. However, a landscape assessment was prepared by MUSEscape, for the 2013 CMP with the landscape policies reproduced in the policy section of this CMP.

The interior of the Cottage was not accessible.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Liliana Duran, Senior Built Heritage Consultant, assisted by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and has been reviewed by Joshua Madden, Team Leader Historical Heritage, of Niche Environment and Heritage.

We thank the following individuals for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

- Nicola Curtis, Principal Mining Approvals, Illawarra Metallurgical Coal.

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Kilometers
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Location of the Subject Area
Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan

Niche PM: Liliana Duran
Niche Proj. #: 3641
Client: Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd

Figure 1

public/NSW_Base_Map: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2018

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Meters

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

The Subject Area

Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan

Niche PM: Liliana Duran
Niche Proj. #: 3641
Client: Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd

Figure 2

sixmaps/LPI_Imagery_Best: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2017

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Meters
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Niche PM: Liliana Duran
Niche Proj. #: 3641
Client: Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd

The Subject Buildings
Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan

Figure 3

sixmaps/LPI_Imagery_Best: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2017

2. Historical Outline

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the historical context of the Subject area. This history incorporates an understanding of land use, building patterns and areas of disturbance.

The following historical background builds from Mountbatten Group at Morton Park, Conservation Management Plan 2013 (GB&A) and the use of secondary sources.

2.1 Early Exploration and settlement

The Subject Area is located within the town of Douglas Park in the Parish of Camden within the Wollondilly Shire. The Parish of Camden lies to the west of the Nepean River and includes present day Camden, Menangle and Douglas Park.

Exploration in the area of Camden and Appin began in 1790, two years after settlement of New South Wales. Captain Watkin Tench, William Dawes and George Worgan set out on an expedition from Prospect in August 1790 to explore and record the unknown territory to the south (Biosis 2008).

Governor Hunter led two expeditions into the area in 1795 and in 1796. These expeditions were undertaken following the location of runaway cattle and it was during these trips that Governor Hunter adopted the term 'Cowpastures' (Plate 1) for the area and marked up maps accordingly. The area became a Government Reserve for the purpose of raising stock. The first house was referred to as Cowpastures House and was built as accommodation for constables minding cattle (Plate 2) (Vincent 1995:5; Biosis 2008). It was completed in early 1805 at Elderslie, near the ford crossing of the Nepean River (Vincent 1995:5; Biosis 2008).

Plate 1: View of the Cowpastures, c 1804-46 (Source: National Library of Australia).

The increase of free settlers in the areas harvesting the timber resources led Governor King to strengthen restrictions to access the Cowpastures. However, in 1805, Governor King was instructed by Lord Camden, Secretary of State for War and Colonies, to lift settlement restrictions on the Cowpastures and grant 5,000 acres of land to John Macarthur in the Cowpastures and a further 2,000 acres near by to Walter Davidson, a nephew of Sir Walter Farquhar, and a friend of Macarthur's (Biosis 2008; GB&A 2013).

Except for these grants made in 1805, the land west of the Nepean River, known as 'the Cowpastures', was not settled until the early 1820s as it continued to be used mainly as a reserve for the use of wild cattle.

Plate 2: View of Government Hut at Cowpastures, 1804 (Source: Mitchell Library).

2.2 Moreton Park Estate /Mountbatten

The second land grant in the area of Douglas Park was to Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta (also known as D'arriete and D' Arrietta) on 9 July 1822. Governor Thomas Brisbane granted De Arrieta 2000 acres of land. The land was known as Moreton Park (also Moreton Park Estate) and was bounded to the northwest by the extensive land grants of John Macarthur, to the west by Harris Creek, to the east by the Nepean River and to the southwest by the 320 acres granted to Arthur Douglass known as Hoare Town and then as Douglas Park (Plate 3)(Mylrea 2000: 10-12).

De Arrieta is thought to be Australia's first settler of Spanish origin (Ballyn 2001). He was a colourful identity in the area of Camden and was credited as the first person to use guard dogs on long leads to protect property (Valentine 1939: 126). The land still known as Spaniards Hill, on the western side of Harris Creek, is named after him and was the site of the first school in Douglas Park. In 1862 a Catholic school was established on the crest of Spaniards Hill (Douglas Park School 1983: 10).

The New South Wales Colonial Secretary correspondence with De Arrieta records that he was granted the land in order to cultivate wine and olives and to rear sheep (Colonial Secretary correspondence July 31, 1821). He was also assigned 10 cows from the Government Stocks at Cowpastures in January 1822 and an additional 20 cows from the Government Stocks in April 1825 (Colonial Secretary correspondence). Despite this, it was recorded that De Arrieta grew tobacco on the property and was not successful with this crop (Wrigley 1988: 8).

De Arrieta began to sell off sections of the original 2000 acres land grant during the 1830s due to a series of money problems. He died in 1837 or 1838 and his wife Sophia married a William Walker and moved to Sydney in 1838.

In 1831 Samuel Terry, a former convict, bought the land. He married Rosetta Madden and kept De Arrieta land in the family. However, in 1866 Land Titles documents still refer to the land as "D'Arrietta's farm" (No. 7231, 12 March 1866). In 1865 Ellen Rosetta Hughes and her husband J. Hughes, who were related to Samuel Terry by marriage, built the existing Moreton Park homestead where J. Hughes died three years later. Ellen Rosetta Hughes then married Franklin McMullen and retained the property of Moreton Park, as well as other land holdings in the area (Biosis 2008).

The original land grant was subdivided in the 1920s or 1930s. In 1932 John Stanley Haddin was named as the owner of land encompassing "*277 acres, one rood and 8 perches, being part of 2000 acres originally granted to Jean Baptiste Lehemaz de Arrietta by Crown Grant dated 9th of July 1822"* (Land Titles Volume 4533 Folio 199).

The property was mainly used for pastoral activities since that time and has had a number of owners. Morton Park was renamed Mountbatten in the 1940s, after Lord Louis Mountbatten, and part of the property reverted to the name Morton Park in the 1980s. In recent years it has been used as boarding house and then a riding school and it is now privately owned (GB&A 2013).

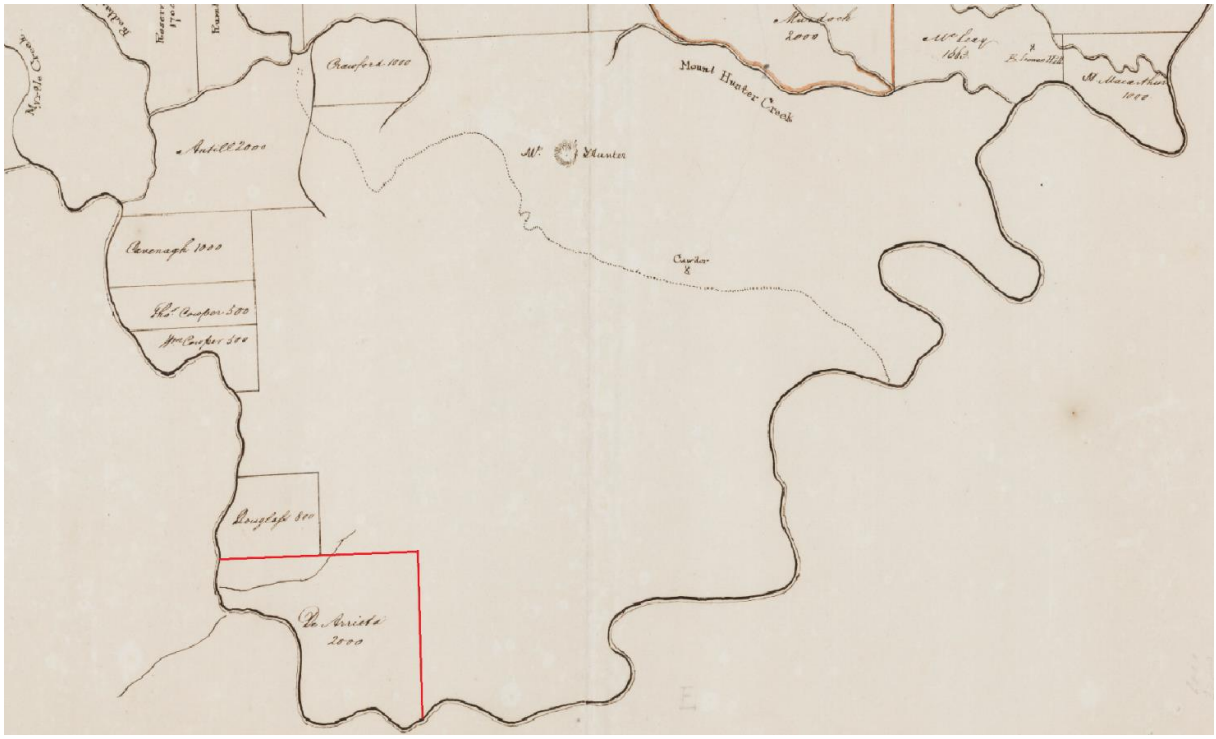

Plate 3: 1829 Plan of Cowpastures at Camden (Source: Mitchell Library).

2.3 Crown Grant – Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta

2.3.1 Early life

According to George Boyes, Colonial Administrator, De Arrieta spent his early years in France but was captured by the British during the early Napoleanic wars and sent to England as a prisoner of war. During the Peninsular War with France (1808-1814), De Arrieta was attached to Commissary Wilkinson, procuring stores for the army. There are, however, no records of him in the Prisoner of War rolls in the Public Record Office, London, nor is there any record of his birth in the remaining churches of San Sebastian, Spain (GB&A 2013).

Despite the uncertainty, it appears De Arrieta submitted a claim for compensation to the British Government some time prior to 1820. It is unknown whether this was for the purpose of recovering personal funds expended in the course of official duties or due to the loss of his estates as a result of damage sustained during the siege of Badajoz.8 In any event, his claim was denied (GB&A 2013).

Boyes suggests that De Arrieta was given a tacit understanding that, if he went to New South Wales, a grant of land would be provided to him in lieu of monetary recompense. Certainly, in September 1820, De Arrieta wrote to Frederick Goulburn, NSW Colonial Secretary, requesting that, upon arrival in the colony, he be furnished:

'with the proper Documents to the Governor, to allow me a Grant of Land. proportioned to my means' (Letter from De Arrieta to F Goulburn, Colonial Department, dated 9 Sept 1820, quoted in: K Williams, Along the Menangle Road, p7).

Another letter addressed to Captain John Piper, and written in 1820 by either Edward or James Macarthur, advised Piper that De Arrieta would shortly arrive in New South Wales carrying letters of introduction and expressed the hope that: *'his knowledge of agricultural affairs will make him a valuable addition to your community'* (GB&A 2013).

2.3.2 Arrival in Sydney

De Arrieta arrived in Sydney aboard the Duchess of York on 3 April 1821 carrying letters of introduction to Governor Macquarie. Of the letters he carried with him, one was from British politician, William Morton Pitt, and was addressed to Governor Macquarie:

'My dear Sir,

This letter is to be delivered to you by a good friend of mine, a Spaniard, but who has long resided in England at different times, formerly as a POW for many years and latterly for the purposes of recovering monies claimed by him for services to the British Army in Spain. I knew him very well in his first residence in this country when he was much respected and considered in by our government and during the last two years that he has been this time in England. I have seen a great deal of him and have taken much pains, though ineffectively, to pursue for him the allowance of his claims, but as the Board of Claims have not strictly attended to [them] and considered out of time, I fear he will not succeed. He was a merchant and lost great property during the deplorable wars, which the last 30 years have provided. In one instance above £30,000.

You will find him a very worthy and sensible man. He has not only knowledge of commercial concerns, but also the cultivation of vineyards, olive trees, the making of olive oil, etc. his views are to become a settler in your country and to restore himself to a comfortable state by the introduction of an improved system of making wine and oil. He has much genius and industry as perseverance and if he has a fault it is being

perhaps a little sanguine, but the advice [sic] of friends may correct in some degree. His name is John Baptiste Lehimaz D'Arrieta and although a foreigner, he is an enthusiastic admirer of England, where he wishes to end his days' (Letter from W M Pitt to L Macquarie (16 Aug 1821): quoted in PDHFHS, Chronicles of the Early Cowpastures and Stone quarry 1820-1850, Vol I, p1; Marsden Papers CYA, Vol.1, pp334- 337. Cited in K Williams, Along the Menangle Road, p2*).*

In July 1821, De Arrieta wrote to Macquarie himself, requesting a grant of land and informing Macquarie of his intentions of cultivating wine and olives, and rearing 'fine Wool Sheep'. He advised Macquarie that he had capital of £5,000 and expected to receive more from time to time (GB&A 2013).

2.3.3 The Grant

Macquarie replied by letter dated 17 August 1821, informing De Arrieta that he would receive 2000 acres of land in the Cowpastures and that he, and six convict servants, would be fed from the government stores for a period of six months. The conditions attached to the grant required De Arrieta to take 20 convicts and to refrain from selling the land for a period of five years (GB&A 2013).

As a special indulgence, De Arrieta was also granted ten cows from the Government herd - which he received in October.

A few days after Macquarie made the order of land, Colonial Secretary Goulburn instructed the Superintendent of Government Stock at Cawdor to assist De Arrieta in choosing his land. De Arrieta named the grant, 'Morton Park'. From a letter dated 10 August 1822, we know that the land chosen by De Arrieta had been coveted by John Macarthur but which Macquarie had denied him (GB&A 2013).

2.3.4 Life in the Cowpastures

In January 1822, Governor Macquarie recorded the following in his journal:

*'From the Ford it is near 4 miles to the Government Cottage at Cawdor. Mr David Johnston met us on the Road on the Eastern side of the River Nepean, and conducted us [to] Cawdor. Here we found Mr De Arrietta a Spanish Gentleman who has lately obtained a grant at the Cow Pastures' (*L Macquarie, 'Journal of a Tour to the Cow Pastures and Illawarra in January 1822 Journeys in Time 1809 -1822*).*

On 7 February 1822, De Arrieta applied to have his land cleared and was assigned his first convict. This was the first of many. By mid-March 1822, Thomas Talbot was appointed overseer of De Arrieta's clearing party and a few days later, De Arrieta received authority from Governor Brisbane to select:

'from twenty-two convicts the best calculated in your opinion to carry into effect the wishes intonated in your letter of having.one hundred and fifty acres of land cleared on your Estate in the Cow Pastures' (Of Cow Pastures. Re selection of 22 convicts to clear land; new regulations for the issuing of rations' (22 March 1822, Copies of letters sent within the Colony 1814-1825, NRS 937, 4/3505, pp64-65).

Payment for the use of convicts was by a levy of wheat at the rate of six bushels for every acre cleared. The convicts worked steadily and between 25 March 1822 and 24 June 1823, a total of 205 acres was cleared at Morton Park (GB&A 2013).

By September 1824, the population of Morton Park was 42 - made up of De Arrieta, his overseer and 40 convicts who were a mixture of his assigned servants and the clearing gang. Of the 2000 acres, 489 had been cleared and stumped. Sixty of these acres were sown with wheat, 2 with oats, 10 with barley and 1 with potatoes. An orchard had been planted on a further 8 acres. In addition, there were 200 bushels of

wheat and 20 bushels of maize in store, and the stock consisted of 48 cattle and 62 hogs, carrying the brand 'De A' (GB&A 2013).

De Arrieta married Sophia Spearing in 1828 and had a daughter, Louisa Sophie. In 1830, a second child, Walter Lehimas, was born to De Arrieta and Sophia. Walter went on to become overseer in the Government Printing Office and an alderman of the Canterbury Municipality (GB&A 2013).

2.3.5 Financial troubles

De Arrieta had been in financial trouble since mid-1823. His initial difficulties were no doubt compounded by the out-of-season weather of early 1826 which ruined 60 acres of his fine wheat crop (Biosis 2008; GB&A 2013).

In 1827 Morton Park was advertised for sale in August and September. However, it was not sold and, instead, De Arrieta increased the land to 500 acres and his cultivated land to 200. He had three horses and 86 head of horned cattle. He had eleven assigned government servants - one female servant, three tobacconists, a groom, a shoemaker, a sawyer, a cooper and three labourers. It appears that he had commenced a vineyard and the growing of tobacco (GB&A 2013).

Economic difficulties continued to beset De Arrieta for years. The livestock of other settlers freely trespassed on his land, eventually a shed containing his entire harvest of wheat, barley, rye and oats and a barn containing hay and his cart were set on fire. As a result, on 31 March 1831 De Arrieta sold Morton Park to Samuel Terry. However, despite the sale of the property, De Arrieta continued to reside at Morton Park holding five assigned servants. It is likely that he acted as an overseer of the land for the new owner until 1838 when De Arrieta died (The Sydney Gazette, 8 Jan 1829; GB&A 2013). De Arrieta's will directed his executors - his friends, John Buckland of Narellan Grange and Archibald MacLeod of Liverpool - to sell his goods and personal effects and use the interest from the monies received to educate and maintain his two children (GB&A 2013).

2.4 Consolidation of the site

2.4.1 The Terry's and changes in ownership

Samuel Terry had arrived in Sydney as a convict aboard the Earl Cornwallis on 12 June 1801. Only three years after his release he had obtained a wine and spirit license in 1810. Soon after he married Rosetta Madden who had arrived in Sydney on 26 July 1799 as a free settler (GB&A 2013).

Rosetta had arrived with a son known as Henry Marsh and, before marrying Samuel, had given birth to two more children, Esther Marsh in 28 April 1800 and John in 1806 (GB&A 2013).

In October 1836, approximately 5 years after purchasing Morton Park, Terry sold the property to Lachlan McAlister, a Scottish lieutenant who also owned the grant of 'Clifton' further along the Menangle Road. However, Terry later had McAlister sign a deed extinguishing his interest in the property (GB&A 2013).

On 22 February 1838, the same year as De Arrieta, Samuel Terry died. Terry left behind substantial land and personal property. Morton Park was left to his widow, Rosetta. However, the death of Samuel Terry's son, Edward, in December 1838, complicated the settlement of his father's will and it was not until 17 July 1844 that Lachlan MacAlister's mortgage interest in Morton Park was formally assigned to a trustee for Rosetta Terry. It then took a further seven years - to 30 September 1851 - for the mortgage to be taken from trust and assigned to Rosetta (GB&A 2013).

On 25 August 1858, Rosetta Terry executed a deed conveying Morton Park to her granddaughter, Ellen Rosetta Hughes ('Ellen Rosetta'). Born on 20 September 1826, Ellen Rosetta was the daughter of Esther Marsh, Rosetta's second child, and John Terry Hughes, the son of Samuel Terry's sister, Ellen (GB&A 2013).

2.4.2 Ellen Rosetta Hughes

Ellen Rosetta married Samuel Terry by special license at East Maitland on 3 December 1847. Rosetta Terry died on 5 September 1858. At the time of her death, a 'Mr Whelan' lived in the 'old house on the estate' and 'held the whole place as overseer, except that held by the then tenants of the family'. Ellen Rosetta and her family moved to Morton Park where she and Samuel had the old house pulled down and a new one - the existing dwelling - built. The Hughes's continued with the tradition of tenant farming by listing 29 persons resident at Morton Park. Nothing is known of the size or location of the earlier structure where Mr Whelan lived (GB&A 2013).

In 1863, the Great Southern Railway, for which cuttings had commenced in 1861, reached nearby 'Douglas' (known, since September 1901, as 'Douglas Park'). The railway cut through De Arrieta's original grant in much the same way that the existing Menangle Road had done when it was constructed in 1834 (see Plate 4)(GB&A 2013).

2.5 Development of the Site between 1874 and 1914

2.5.1 Changes to land use

Following the death of her husband in 1868, Ellen Rosetta ran Morton Park on her own (GB&A 2013).

In April 1874, Ellen Rosetta married Franklin McMullen. McMullen had an interest in horses, importing his own draught horse and developing Moreton Park as a stud farm complete with private race course. Changes to Morton Park during this period are illustrated through on contemporary newspapers:

- *On New Year's Eve, 1889, Ellen Rosetta was presented with a handsome clock by the Reverend J F Moran of Camden, 'on behalf of the tenants and neighbours, to show their appreciation for her as their friend and landlady. In the course of his speech, the rev. gentleman referred in eulogistic terms to the lady's many excellent qualities, her philanthropy, &c. A dance was afterward held; about 200 people attending* (Australian Town and Country Journal, 11 Jan 1890, p14).
- *On 13 February 1893, a 'grand concert' was given at Moreton Park, at the conclusion of which 'a dance took place, the hall being filled with couples, who spent a most enjoyable evening* (Australian Town and Country Journal, 18 Feb 1893, p35).
- *On New Year's Eve, 1885, the McMullen's hosted a large party for about 100 guests, 'for whom the ballroom was garnished with Chinese lamps, ferns and foliage* (Australian Town and Country Journal, 9 Jan 1886, p30).
- *In January 1887, despite heavy rains and foods, a picnic for the families of Morton Park was organised: 'There were between fifty and sixty present, and though the day [was] dull and threatening there was great fun. All the usual outdoor sports were indulged in'* (Australian Town and Country Journal, 29 Jan 1887, p35).

However, the tradition of tenant farming continued with several tenants and an overseer listed in the 1893/1894 Electoral Roll.

Plate 4: 1880 Parish of Camden showing Moreton Park and the railway running across the grant (Source HLRV NSW).

2.5.2 Conversion to Torrents Title

On 31 May 1893, Ellen Rosetta applied to bring De Arrieta's original grant of 2000 acres, which actually measured 2497 acres exclusive of rail and roadways, under the provisions of the Real Property Act (26 Victoria No.9). The property was valued at £12,000. In order to validate ownership of the land, several Statutory Declarations were obtained from residents and neighbours who could attest to the Terry/Hughes/McMullen ownership of the land. Ellen Rosetta's own declaration provides information regarding the boundaries of the estate at that time:

The fences between Morton Park and Camden Park were in 1858, where they are now. The boundary fence between Morton Park and Camden Park were in 1858, where they are now. The boundary fence between Morton Park and Douglas Park, now Elders Property, is now where it was in 1858 (E R McMullen, 31 May 1893 PDHFHS).

Ellen Rosetta also noted that her land was bounded to the North by Mrs Onslow's land; to the South, by W Elder's land; to the West, by Harris Creek, and the remainder contained by the Nepean River (GB&A 2013).

The declaration by James Rochford confirms that the public school at Spaniards Hill was located on the Morton Park estate, a fact supported by a letter from the Crown Solicitor's Office to the Registrar General,

dated 16 January 1894. The letter refers to a proclamation published in the Government Gazette on 23 September 1892 to the effect that two acres of land at Spaniard's Hill, part of J B L D'Arrietta's ('now Mrs McMullen's') 2000 acres grant, had been resumed for public school purposes (see Plate 5).

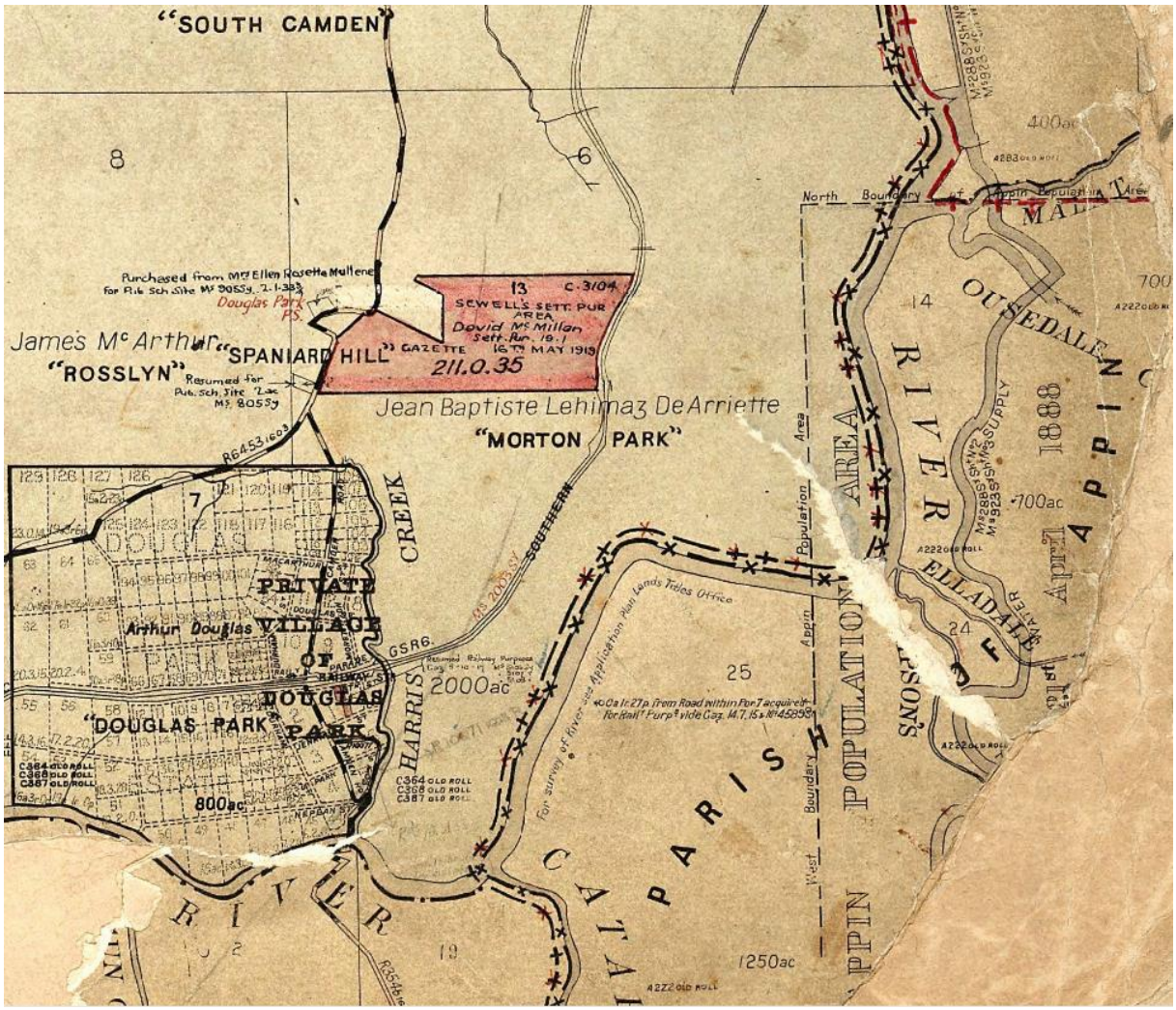

Plate 5: 1887 Parish of Camden showing the location of the land resumed for public school purposes within De Arrieta's original grant (Source: HLRV NSW)

Having received no objection from the NSW Government Railways Department to the issuing of a Certificate of Title over the land, on 7 December 1893, the Registrar General of the Land Titles Office issued a Certificate of Title to 'Ellen Rosetta McMullen (previously Hughes), wife of Franklin McMullen (Land Titles Office, dated 5 Sept 1877; GB&A 2013).

On April 1914 Ellen Rosetta died at Moreton Park, aged 87 years. Morton Park was left in trust for her grandchildren and a great granddaughter.

2.6 Subdivision and Development

2.6.1 Subdivision of the Estate

A year after the death of Ellen Rosetta, Morton Park was advertised for sale as three separate lots in the Picton Post on 3 February 1915 and again on 10 March 1915. Lot 1 was described as being 1577 acres and including the 'homestead of brick and stone plus all outbuildings'. Lot 2 was 394 acres and Lot 3 was 433 acres and adjoined the Camden Park Estate (Plate 6) (GB&A 2013).

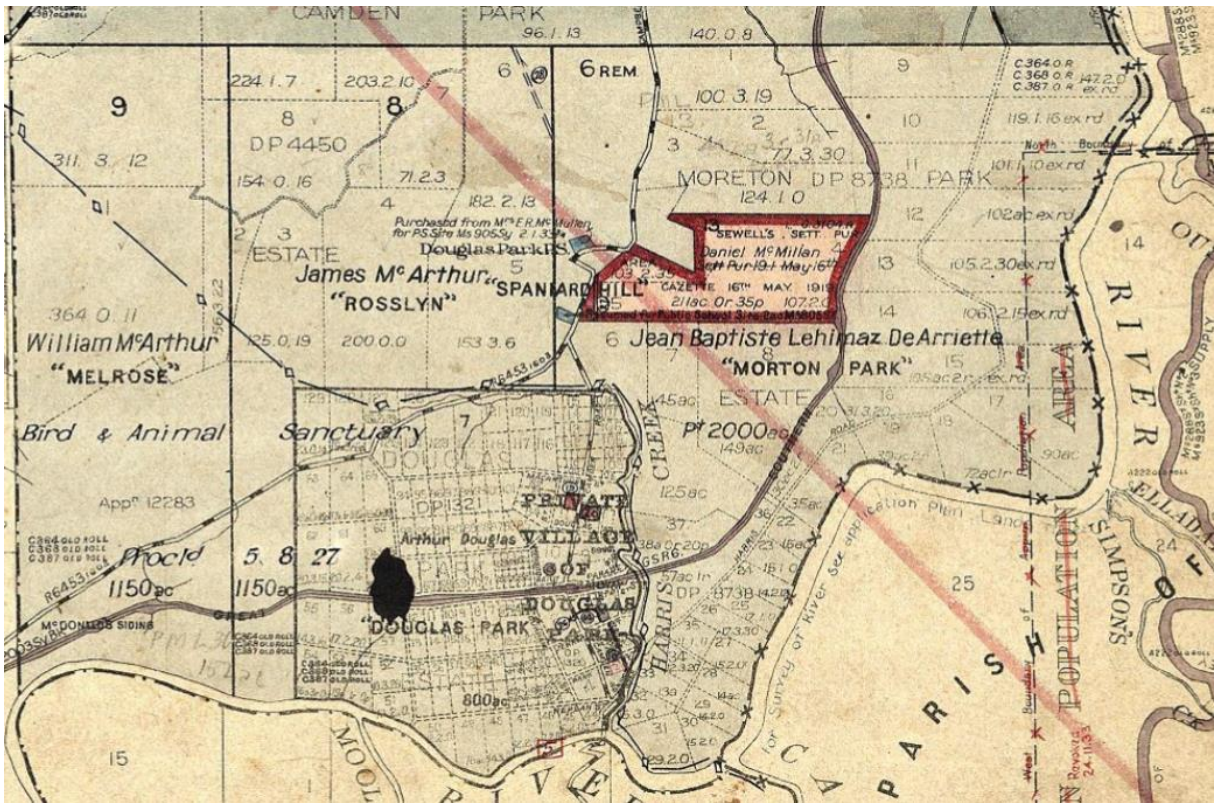

Plate 6: 1922 Parish of Camden showing subdivision of Moreton Park. (Source (HLRV NSW)

The first subdivision plan registered over the estate was DP8738 which created a total of 38 lots. The deposited plan was declared on 20 June 1916 and re-declared on 9 January 1917 (GB&A 2013).

In June 1917, subdivision of part of the land to the immediate west of the Morton Park estate - originally part of the grant made to Arthur Douglass - occurred with the registration of DP8999 (GB&A 2013).

The property containing the substantial 1865 homestead was bought by Mr Terpening, an American millionaire in the 1940s. He renovated the house and the property, which was then sold to Neville Hemsworth who renamed it 'Mountbatten' after Lord Louis Mountbatten. Hemsworth built a swimming pool and dance hall on the property and it was leased as a guest house in the 1940s and 1950s. Neville Hemsworth's daughter operated the property as a stud farm and riding school. Several buildings on the property, such as the circular Garden Building or aviary, the sheds and a silo date from this period (Biosis 2008).

The property has been continually used for pastoral activities and has had a number of owners. The estate became known as the Moreton Park Stud Farm from the 1950s onwards. The heritage aspects of the property listed to date incorporate mature trees from the original garden planting, outbuildings and the buildings known as The Mountbatten Group on the Heritage Registers. The Mountbatten Group are the 1865 homestead, kitchen / bakery, chapel / stables of that era and a later Garden Building / aviary and are listed on the Australian Heritage Database, the NSW Heritage Inventory and the Wollondilly Heritage Study Inventory for the Wollondilly LEP.

2.6.2 Current Owners

In 2010, Lot A, DP421246 and Lot 1, DP576136 were purchased by Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd which is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of South32.

3. Physical Evidence

3.1 The Setting

The site comprises an early homestead complex located on a hilltop site near Douglas Park, to the west of the Nepean River, the Hume Motorway and Moreton Park Road. Access to the site is currently via the Vent Shaft access road off Menangle Road. There is South32 mine infrastructure in close proximity to the site, to the south and west.

3.2 The Mountbatten Group

The subject area comprises three main components. These are the Main House and surrounding garden, the Cottage, and the stable (also called the Chapel in previous reports) (See Figure 3).

3.2.1 The Main House and Garden

Present access to the house is via a short driveway off the Vent Shaft access road that forms a T-intersection with Menangle Road. This leads to a circular drive to the front (east) of the Main House. The garden surrounding the house is marked by tall palm trees and other mature trees. A recent crazy stone entrance path leads to the front door.

The Main House is a single-storey, rendered brick, stone and timber structure, with a hipped roof, clad in slate, featuring tall chimneys. The east and south facades have a timber wrap-around verandah with French doors.

The current layout of the Main House incorporates the original homestead and other buildings and additions dating from various periods, creating an internal courtyard. A masonry wall featuring three archways with iron gates extends along the south elevation, enclosing the courtyard.

The north elevation comprises a single-storey accommodation wing featuring a pitched roof and small four-paned casement windows.

The west elevation incorporates a single-storey sandstone building, with a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. Internally, it contains a single space. The 2013 CMP by GB&A identified later works undertaken in the 1980s for the conversion for use as a riding school, including the conversion of this space for use as an entertainment room.

Later works undertaken in the 1990s, included the replacement of internal finishes, timber floors, and bathroom and kitchen upgrades.

The building is currently vacant and is in fair to poor condition overall, all windows and doors are boarded up.

In 2019 South32 proposed to install temporary internal ceiling propping and stabilisation supports to the exterior to maintain the condition of the fabric and structure. Advice was provided in accordance with the GB&A 2013 CMP and is found in Appendix A of this CMP (Niche, 2019a).

Plate 7 to Plate 16 show the existing layout and garden. Plate 17 shows the floor plan of the Main House.

A small, single-storey, Garden Building is located to the north of the Main House. The Garden Building is a face brick structure of circular plan with a concrete floor. It has a slate roof with terracotta capping. The building is enclosed with chicken wire mesh from when it was used as a chicken hutch (Plate 15 and Plate 16).

Plate 7: Main House. External view showing the entrance drive

Plate 8: Main House. East elevation.

Plate 9: Main House. South elevation showing the wrap-around verandah.

Plate 10: Main House. North elevation.

Plate 11: Main House. South elevation showing the screen wall enclosing the courtyard.

Plate 12: Main House. Exterior view from the courtyard, looking west towards the rear of the house.

Plate 13: Main House. Detail of the north wing, facing the courtyard.

Plate 14: Main House. Exterior view showing the stone building (converted for use as an entertainment room) and the well adjacent to the south wall.

Plate 15: The Main House (left) and Garden Building (right, arrowed), looking west from the entrance drive.

Plate 16: The Garden Building (recently used as a chicken hutch).

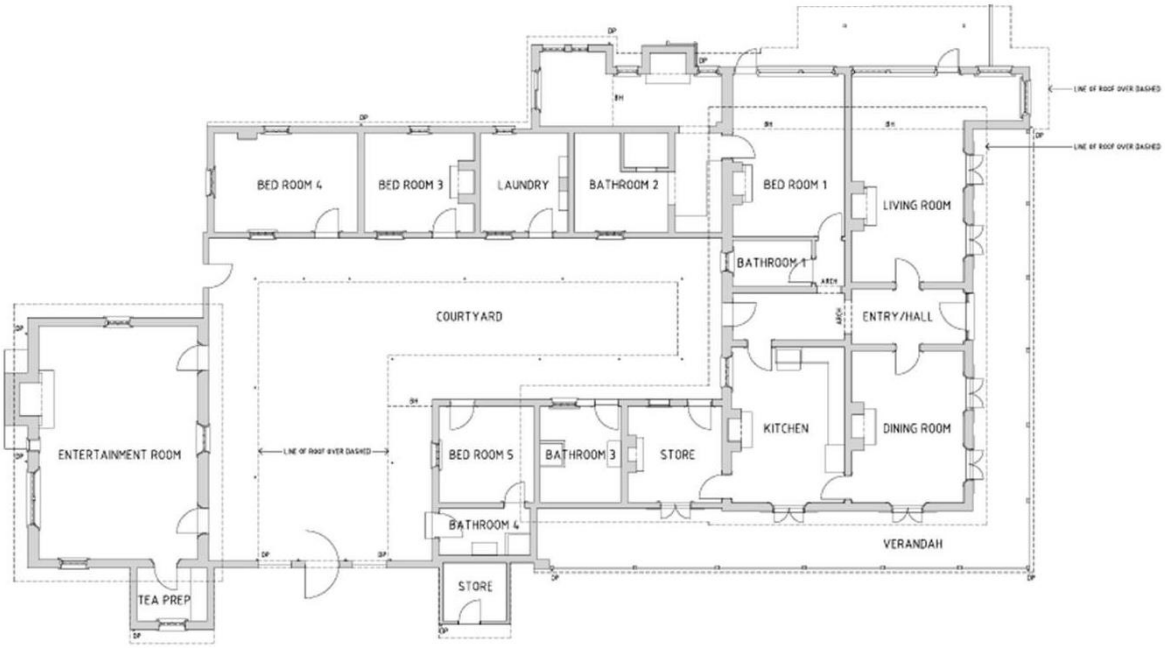

Plate 17: Main House. Existing Floor Plan (Source: GB&A 2012)

3.2.2 The Cottage

A single-storey Cottage is located to the west of the Main House, in close proximity (Plate 18). The Cottage is a brick and timber structure, clad with timber weatherboards and timber shingles, and the roof is a gabled roof, clad in corrugated iron.

The interiors were not inspected. The 2013 CMP by GB&A identified recent internal upgrades for use as residential accommodation including plasterboard ceilings, vinyl and carpet flooring, and kitchen and bathroom fit outs.

Plate 18 to Plate 21 show the layout and existing buildings.

Plate 18: Exterior view showing the Main House (left) and the Cottage (right), looking west.

Plate 19: Cottage Building. North elevation.

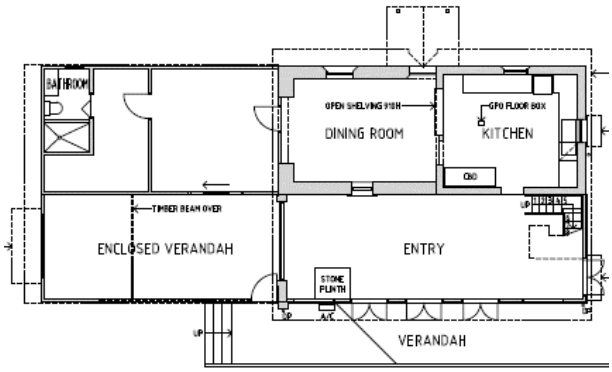

Plate 20: Cottage. Existing Ground Floor Plan (Source: GB&A 2012)

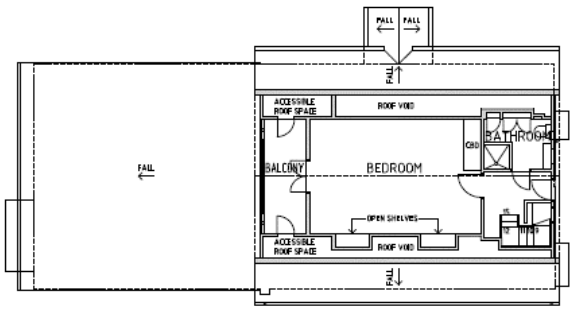

Plate 21: Cottage. Existing Attic Plan (Source: GB&A 2012)

3.2.3 The Stable

The stable is a single-storey, sandstone and timber structure, with a gabled roof, covered with corrugated iron and a modern timber and corrugated iron awning. The north elevation has three small, six-pane windows, two door openings and a dormer window. The east and west facades have a circular opening to the gabled ends. There is a covered area to the north with sandstone flagging and a metal roof supported by timber posts.

Internally, the building comprises three spaces and an attic. The west room has sandstone flagging set on earth and a double door opening. The east room has a single door opening and contains a small tuck room

lined with timber weatherboards and wall mounted shelves. The sandstone walls show evidence of limewash.

The building is enclosed by a non-intrusive temporary metal construction fence and is in poor condition overall, with the west half of the roof and the upper section of the west wall, now lost.

Additional detail regarding the condition and recommendations for the maintenance and repair of the stable is found in Appendix B of this CMP: Statement of Heritage Impact Mountbatten Chapel Morton Park, Douglas Park (Niche, 2019b).

Plate 22 to Plate 27 below show the existing building in its open setting and the north portion of the study area.

Plate 22: The stable. Exterior view looking north from the Cottage showing the north portion of the study area.

Plate 23: The north portion of the study area, showing the fence between the two lots.

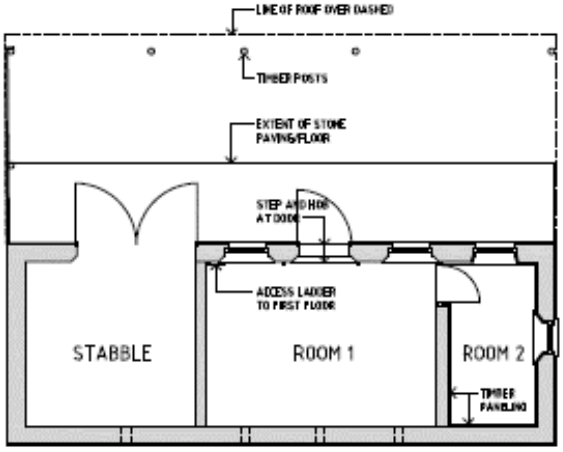

Plate 24: Stable. Existing Ground Floor Plan (Source: GB&A 2012)

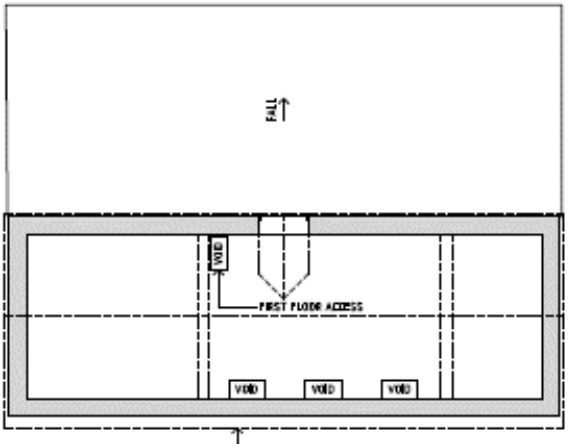

Plate 25: Stable. Existing Attic Plan (Source: GB&A 2012)

Plate 26: The north portion of the subject area, looking north from the boundary between the two lots.

Plate 27: The Mountbatten Group as viewed from Menangle Road, looking west. The stable (arrowed) and the Main House (left) are clearly visible.

3.3 Heritage Curtilage

The site is currently listed as a local heritage item on Wollondilly Shire Council Local Environmental Plan 2011. The heritage curtilage is found below in Figure 4. In defining the area which is essential for retaining and interpreting the heritage significance of the Mountbatten Group, the following matters have been considered.

- the historical lot;
- defining a curtilage that can be maintained under a single ownership;
- the changes in land use, existing roads and natural features surrounding the site;
- the interpretation of the immediate setting of the house with a circular drive and garden;
- the interpretation of the broader open (rural) setting;
- the key views to and from the site;
- the functional links between the buildings.

Having regard to the above, the current heritage curtilage is considered appropriate.

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The Heritage Curtilage
Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan

Niche PM: Joshua Madden
Niche Proj. #: 3641
Client: South32 Illawarra Coal

Figure 4

public/NSW_Imagery:

v2.0

4. Assessment of Significance

4.1 Assessment Criteria

This CMP uses the NSW standard heritage assessment criteria contained in the guidelines produced by the NSW Heritage Office, Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001 (NSW Heritage Manual Update).

These standard NSW heritage assessment criteria encompass the range of values in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for the past, present or future generations."

It is noted that a place will be considered to be of State or local heritage significance, if it meets one or more of the standard NSW heritage assessment criteria.

4.2 Assessment of Significance of the Mountbatten Group

The assessment of significance contained in the 2013 CMP by GB&A is reproduced below.

Criterion a

- **An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or**
- **An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history (local significance) (local significance).**

The Mountbatten Group at Moreton Park is of historical significance as an early homestead site. The existing form of the homestead dates from the late 1850s, with successive phases of change evident in the fabric of the buildings, which evoke a 19th century way of life.

Moreton Park was originally established by Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta in 1822 in the previously undeveloped cow pastures area near Camden. Upon arriving in the Colony in 1821, De Arrieta took up his 2000 acre grant, and along with his assigned labour, began clearing land to grow tobacco. De Arrieta sold the property in 1828, remaining there until his death in 1835.

The principal phase of development was between 1858 and 1914. During this period the property was owned and occupied by Ellen Rosetta Hughes (later McMullen), and saw the construction of the Main House complex. It was during this time that the present form of the building group was substantially developed. It is likely that the Stone Stable building dates from this period.

The Main House was the hub of the immediate farming community, with the stone kitchen providing for family and guests and possibly a number of the tenant farmers who also worked on the property.

After 1914 the property was gradually subdivided and the Main House successively converted and adapted for various uses, including weekend residence, guest and boarding houses and later a riding school. These changes of use also effectively broke the continuity of the site as a farming property.

Following the purchase of the property by BHP, the integrity of the Mountbatten Group was diminished through the construction of a new road that severed the carriage drive and the removal of important boundary plantings. Owing to these changes, and its unexceptional and changing uses over time, the property is considered to have local significance under this criterion.

Criterion b

- **An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW'S cultural or natural history (State significance); or**
- **An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area (local significance).**

The site is associated with Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta, the original grantee for Moreton Park. De Arrieta, a Spaniard, arrived in Australia in 1821. He was middle aged when he arrived in the colony and letters of introduction suggest he had lost both land and a fortune in his home country. The grant is believed to have been issued to De Arrieta as some form of compensation for losses occasioned in his services to the British government in Spain. Very quickly De Arrieta found himself in financial difficulties, crops were failing and a record of substantial loans as early as mid-1823 indicate a possible lack of financial acumen. The Stone Stable building is anecdotally closely associated with De Arrieta, however, this association has not been confirmed following extensive documentary research, nor by close examination of the fabric of the building carried out for this CMP. While Jean De Arrieta is well known as a historical identity within the local context, he is not important at a regional level, as is the case with many prominent landowners and families such as the Macarthur's and the Marsden's.

Ellen Rosetta Hughes (McMullen) began a sixty-year association with the site in 1874 when the property was deeded to her by her paternal grandmother, Rosetta Terry. It was during Ellen Rosetta's occupation that the Main House was constructed, and the current arrangement of the buildings was established. Following the death of her husband, Samuel Terry Hughes, in 1868, Ellen Rosetta ran Moreton Park on her own. The Grevilles Official Post Directory of New South Wales 1872 shows that tenant farming continued on the property with a series of newspaper articles painting a picture of life at Moreton Park during this period with Ellen Rosetta playing an important role in the local community.

Subsequent owners of the Mountbatten Group are not known as key or important personalities beyond their immediate community.

Through its association with De Arrieta and the Hughes McMullen family, the Mountbatten Group has significance at the local level under this criterion.

Criterion c

- **An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (State significance); or**
- **An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area (local significance).**

The Mountbatten Group is of local significance as a restored example of a mid-Victorian homestead complex in an open rural context. The hilltop site provides a visual setting which supports an understanding of the scale and character of the group during its mid-Victorian phase of development.

A high degree of the external structure of the Main House is original, however, the internal layout and finishes have been substantially altered, primarily due to work to provide additional accommodation for the post-1914 guest and boarding house uses, then through the restoration of the place to return it to its mid-Victorian form in the 1980s. This work has diminished the aesthetic significance of the site as an intact example of this architectural style, however it does provide an opportunity to interpret a mid-Victorian homestead complex.

The Mountbatten Group is complemented aesthetically by its landscape features, including its layout, driveway and mature trees, typical of 19th century homestead gardens. Views of the buildings on a hilltop site also contribute to a further understanding of the original rural setting.

The Mountbatten Group retains its architectural and landscape qualities overall and is considered to have local significance under this criterion.

Criterion d

- **An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (State significance); or**
- **An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (local significance).**

The Mountbatten Group at Moreton Park does not demonstrate any level of social significance with any particular community or cultural group in New South Wales.

The Mountbatten Group is not considered to have significance under this criterion.

Criterion e

- **An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or**
- **An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the area's cultural or natural history (local significance).**

The Mountbatten Group is of research significance for its potential ability to yield archaeological information.

The early date of the property and its convict associations suggest a high likelihood that there are potentially significant archaeological remains within and beyond the current listed curtilage.

As yet no evidence of archaeological deposits has been discovered, however, the retained open landscape around the building group suggests the opportunity may exist for evidence to be uncovered.

This value has been diminished by the approval to carry out works associated with a mine use in the close vicinity of the house.

The Mountbatten Group at Moreton Park has local significance under this criterion.

Criterion f

- **An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or**
- **An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (State significance).**

The Mountbatten Group is not rare as a nineteenth century homestead complex, as there are numerous properties which both present with higher integrity and have had a continuous pattern of use. The Mountbatten Group's historical use ceased with the subdivision of the property in c.1916, with the homestead adapted for various uses since that date. The repeated changes necessary to accommodate

these changing uses resulted in widespread erosion to the nineteenth century fabric, including a major restoration of the Main House in the late 1980s to return it to its mid-Victorian character.

The site is not considered to have significance under this criterion.

Criterion g

- **An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's**
  - **Cultural or natural places; or**
  - **Cultural or natural environments (State significance); or**
- **An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's**
  - **Cultural or natural places; or**
  - **Cultural or natural environments (local significance).**

The Mountbatten Group is significant as a representative example of a mid-Victorian homestead development. Changes to the use of the site over time, and changes to the fabric resulting from this, have diminished the integrity of the site, as has recent work by BHP which has impacted on the nineteenth century carriageway and removed important boundary plantings. Extensive restoration works carried out to the Main House in the late 1980s provided the opportunity to interpret the earlier form of the building. As such, the property is considered to have local significance under this criterion at the local level.

4.3 Summary Statement of Significance

The Mountbatten Group is of local historical significance as an early homestead site in Douglas Park. The existing mid-Victorian form of the homestead and its setting date from the late 1850s, with successive phases of change evident in the fabric of the buildings. The group is significant for its ability to illustrate early ways of life.

The Mountbatten Group is of local significance for its association with Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta, who originally established the site in 1822, in the previously undeveloped cow pastures. Upon arriving in the colony in 1821, De Arrieta took up a 2000 acre grant, and along with his assigned labour, began clearing the land. De Arrieta's ownership of the site ceased in 1828 however, he lived at the property until his death in 1835, when the property passed to its new owner, Samuel Terry. Terry never occupied the site, instead, it was managed by a series of overseers until it passed to Ellen Rosetta Hughes.

The principal phase of development of the site was between 1858 and 1914. During this period, the property was owned and occupied by Ellen Rosetta Hughes (McMullen), and saw the construction of the Main House. It was during this time that the present form of the buildings was substantially developed. It is likely that the Stone Stable dates from this period.

Substantial changes to the site commenced after Ellen Rosetta Hughes' death in 1914, with the property gradually subdivided and the Main House successively converted and adapted for various uses, including a weekend residence, guest and boarding houses, and later a riding school. These changes of use also effectively broke the continuity of the site as a farming property.

The Mountbatten Group has aesthetic significance at the local level as a good example of a mid-Victorian homestead complex in an open rural setting. The hilltop site provides a visual context which supports an understanding of the scale and character of the group during its mid-Victorian phase of development. Landscape components of the site and its setting have been identified as significant, these include the siting, layout, circular drive, and the garden surrounding the house, including the small Garden Building,

together, in a wider open rural setting. These landscape components are consistent with a number of other early homestead complexes in the region. The integrity of the landscape, however, has been eroded through recent works close to the Main House. The Cottage retains remnant elements of early brick construction, possibly pre-dating the Main House, however, the level of alteration and addition has diminished its significance. The Stone Stable is simple in form with typical characteristics of a farm building, however, a high degree of the original stone fabric has been retained.

The Mountbatten Group as a whole is considered to be of local heritage significance as a surviving, albeit modified example of a 19th century homestead.

4.4 Grading of Significance of Individual Elements

The standard criteria for the assessment in individual elements contained in the guidelines produced by the NSW Heritage Office, Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001, are defined in Table 1. These standard criteria provide the basis for the assessment of individual elements used in the 2013 CMP by GB&A. This is reproduced in Table 2.

Table 1: Standard Criteria used for the grading of significance of individual elements.

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

Table 2: Grading of significance of individual elements within the Mountbatten Group site (Source: GB&A 2013)

Grading	Element
Exceptional	There are no elements of the Mountbatten Group considered to be Exceptional.
High	Stone Stable Building. Form and structure of the Main House. Garden setting including elements of the mid-Victorian garden plantings. Small Garden Building. Rural setting. Early brickwork of the Cottage.
Moderate	Secondary elements of the Main House including later restoration works.
Little	The 19th century Cottage generally apart from remnant early brickwork. Late 1980s bathroom and kitchen fit outs. Later services, fixtures and fittings. Stone Stable Building timber and corrugated iron awning. Chicken-wire mesh enclosing the Garden Building.
Intrusive	There are no elements of the Mountbatten Group considered to be intrusive.

Figure 5: Grading of Significance of the Main House part of the Mountbatten Group (Source: GB&A 2013)

5. Constraints and Opportunities

5.1 Preamble

The development of conservation policies for the Mountbatten Group requires consideration of a range of matters. These can be divided into the following main categories:

- constraints and opportunities arising from significance;
- constraints and opportunities arising from statutory controls;
- constraints and opportunities arising from the physical condition;
- owner's requirements; and
- other opportunities identified in the context of the desired outcomes for the site.

5.2 Constraints and opportunities arising from the statement of significance

The Mountbatten Group has local heritage significance. Accordingly, conservation should be an integral part of the management of the place and should follow the principles contained in the Burra Charter.

This CMP builds on the findings of the Heritage Management Plan prepared by Niche for the Appin Colliery Ventilation Shaft No. 6 Project in 2010, for BHP Billiton Illawarra Coal. The recommendations in the HMP are reproduced below

- The sympathetic placement of new buildings and structures on the property should continue to be implemented throughout the construction and operational phases of the development.
- Sympathetic finishes and vegetation screening should be used to screen and separate the new buildings and structures from the heritage items.
- Vegetation clearing should be minimised and should not include historical plantings in the vicinity of the Moreton Park Mountbatten Group.
- A management plan for the construction phase of the project should be developed to describe the procedures for the discovery of suspected archaeological relics during the construction phase of the project; and to describe the procedures for heritage impact assessment in the case of unforeseen contingencies that may impact heritage significance beyond that assessed in this HMP (the HMP includes this construction management plan).
- As owners of the heritage items BHP Billiton Illawarra should manage and conserve the Mountbatten Group in a manner consistent with its heritage values.

5.3 Constraints and opportunities arising from statutory controls

The Mountbatten Group is located in the vicinity of the Appin Ventilation Shaft No. 6 project, part of the Bulli Seam Operations project (BSOP). Project Approval for the BSOP (08_0150) was granted by the Planning Assessment Commission on 22 December 2011. The Appin Ventilation Shaft No.6 Project (10_0079), approved in May 2011, was incorporated into the BSOP approval as part of MOD 2 (2016). MOD 2 surrendered the earlier individual consent for Ventilation Shaft No.6. The 2013 GB&A CMP was prepared to satisfy the requirements of Condition 22, under Schedule 3 Specific Environmental Conditions (10_0079), for the management of historic heritage. The Statement of Commitments for Surface Projects in the BSOP approval contains commitments to manage and conserve the Mountbatten Group in accordance with the CMP.

The Heritage Act 1977 affords statutory protection to those items identified as having heritage significance and which form part of the NSW heritage record. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct". Items that are assessed as having State heritage significance are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy heritage

items listed on the SHR (or protected by an Interim Heritage Order), require an approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act 1977. The site is not listed on the SHR.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics' provisions of the Act. A relic is defined as "any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance". Land disturbance or excavation that will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed is prohibited under the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977, unless carried out in accordance with a permit issued under section 140 or section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977.

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local government agencies to prepare planning instruments, such as LEPs, to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The site is listed as a local item on Wollondilly Shire Council LEP 2011 (Item 72, Mountbatten Group—house, chapel and garden building).

5.4 Constraints and opportunities arising from the physical condition

The subject buildings are vacant and in fair to poor condition. The stable building is in poor condition overall, including substantial storm damage to the roof, damp issues and missing elements. The main issues identified in the Main House by GB&A in 2012 included termite damage to the roof structure and joinery, and damp issues in the north wing.

5.5 Owner's requirements

The mining uses in the vicinity of the site are expected to continue until 2045. Until that time, it is intended to mothball the buildings. During this period of operation IMC will undertake conservation works to the stable and main roof in the Main House. Finding a compatible use for the buildings and undertaking conservation works as soon as practicable is the preferred alternative to assist their conservation.

Requirements for the maintenance and repair of the Stone Stable Building have commenced in accordance with the GB&A 2013 CMP and the policies found in Section 6 of this CMP (see Appendix C).

5.6 Other opportunities

It is noted that while the original use of the site as a rural homestead with residential, ancillary and farming functions is significant, the site has had a long history of adaption to accommodate other uses, including a guest house in the 1940s-1950s, a horse riding school in the 1980s, and for country holidays and horse riding in the 1990s. Accordingly, the site offers opportunities for new compatible uses incorporating the existing buildings and landscape features and opportunities to make the site and buildings accessible to the public.

6. Conservation Policies

6.1 Preamble

The development of conservation policies is essential before making decisions affecting a place of heritage significance. The conservation policies in this section consider the assessment of heritage significance and the opportunities and constraints in this CMP (Sections 4 and 5 respectively).

The Burra Charter provides the definitions used to describe the conservation processes and recommendations in this section (a Glossary is provided at the beginning of this CMP). It should be noted that these conservation processes are rarely applied in isolation. Conservation usually involves several methods in combination.

6.2 Conservation Policies

The following policies have been developed for the Mountbatten Group.

6.2.1 Managing the place in accordance with best practice conservation methods

1. The Mountbatten Group should be managed in accordance with the principles and the methodology contained in the Burra Charter.
2. Adequate resources should be made available for the ongoing conservation and security of the place.

   The current consent for the wider mine site does not easily support an ongoing use for the heritage complex during the occupancy of South32 IMC. The location of approved ventilation shaft fans will create a high noise level that will preclude use of the buildings without a high level of physical intervention to sound proof the spaces.
3. For the foreseeable future the buildings and setting are to be made secure and a close maintenance and inspection regime implemented to avoid loss of fabric.

   Should circumstances change at any time then the following principles should be followed in establishing a suitable use for the buildings and site.

6.2.2 Implementing and reviewing the CMP

4. The CMP should be adopted as the principal document used to guide future decisions affecting the Mountbatten Group site.
5. Conservation Policies should be reviewed every five years or whenever a major upgrade of the buildings and/or works within the curtilage, or new works within 300 meters of the curtilage boundary are considered.
6. The Maintenance Plan should be reviewed, in tandem with the review of the CMP Policies, to ensure it remains relevant in its approach.
7. This CMP and relevant documentation should be made publicly accessible with copies provided to Wollondilly Shire Council Library.

6.2.3 Making decisions in accordance with the level of significance

8. The general guiding principle to manage the place is to protect and conserve the elements of the place that most clearly contribute to its significance. In consequence, conservation activities, as defined in these policies, are assigned to the assessed level of significance set out in Section 4.0 of this report.

9. Any work, which affects elements with a High assessed heritage value, should be confined to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, as defined in the Burra Charter, and should be carefully considered.
10. In relation to elements of Moderate significance, the principles of the Burra Charter should be followed as above; work involving the reduction (or even the removal) of a particular element of Moderate significance, may be an acceptable option, where it is necessary for the proper function of the place and is beneficial to, or does not reduce, the overall significance of the place.
11. Elements with a Little assessed heritage value are of slight significance and do not intrude on the place in a way that reduces significance. Both retention and removal are acceptable options.
12. Intrusive elements are those elements which reduce the overall significance of the place, despite their role as illustrations of continuing use. The preferred long-term option is for their removal, conversion to a compatible form of replacement or a way which helps retain the significance of the overall item.

6.2.4 Conserving the Mountbatten Group, including its setting

13. The Mountbatten Group, including its setting, should be retained, protected and conserved as part of any appropriate use or in any adaption for re-use.
14. Uses that respect and maintain the visual relationships between the buildings that make up the Mountbatten Group within the heritage curtilage should be encouraged.
15. The understanding and significance of the Mountbatten Group is intrinsically linked with conserving its open rural setting. This involves protecting the relationships between the buildings and the views of the site from afar, as well as maintaining the open character around the buildings. The primary means of doing this is through the retention of an appropriate curtilage. The existing heritage curtilage should be retained.
16. The views of the site in its hilltop rural setting should be protected in any future rezoning planning proposals to enable the significance of the place to be interpreted.

    Monitor adjoining new development, including infrastructure projects and new uses, and liaise with Wollondilly Shire Council and adjoining land holders to minimise further visual impacts on its setting.
17. The Main House has retained a high degree of original form and architectural character, although changes and renovations have resulted in the removal of original internal finishes and fittings. The Main House and its constituent parts should be retained and conserved in line with the policies of this CMP.
18. The Cottage has been substantially altered over time, however remnant spaces and fabric dating from the 19th century, including the sandstone and brick work, the cellar, and original detailing, should be conserved.

    The Cottage building does not meet the threshold for an individual listing.

    The sandstone and brick fabric, including the cellar space, and evidence of original opening patterns and detailing should be conserved and protected. It is acceptable to remove all later building stages.
19. The stable should be retained, protected and conserved, including its open rural setting.
20. Conservation of the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park and its setting should be in the form of on-going or new compatible uses for the place.

6.2.5 Conserving the buildings

21. Regular maintenance inspections and actions should be undertaken and recorded in accordance with the Maintenance Plan.
22. In addition to regular maintenance activities, prompt preventative action and repair should be taken as necessary. Should any kind of work be required on the fabric of the heritage buildings or setting the applicable principles contained in Section 6.0 of this CMP should be adhered to.
23. Priority for conservation should be assessed primarily according to relative degree of significance. However, public safety is paramount, and works should be prioritised to minimise risks.
24. In order to reinstate, or reconstruct parts of the building, sufficient information must be available to guide the design and documentation of the work. Such information includes documentary evidence, archaeological material and evidence held within the fabric of adjacent components. Reinstatement of missing fabric, or detailing known to be consistent with such traditional beginnings, or reconstruction should take place within the context of retention of cultural significance of a particular element and of the building.
25. Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any work should be implemented by professionals and/or tradespeople with appropriate conservation experience and knowledge of traditional building skills.

    Where any significant fabric or spaces are to be disturbed, the advice of a suitably qualified heritage specialist is to be sought and implemented.

    The conservation of the significant fabric should be a priority and conservation works, including maintenance, should not prevent future conservation action.
26. Damaged fabric should be repaired by suitably skilled and / or qualified tradespersons.
27. Traditional methods and materials are preferred for repairs or reconstruction, preferably those already used on the site.
28. Information describing the required 'stop work and notify' procedure should form part of all induction information for those working on or around the site. Records should be kept in accordance with South32 safety and recording procedures.
29. Should any unexpected evidence of historic heritage items be encountered during works at the site or in the vicinity, works should cease in the affected area, and a suitable heritage specialist should be consulted to undertake an assessment and to advise on appropriate action.
30. Based on the findings of this CMP, the buildings are in poor to fair condition overall and it is important that these do not fall into further disrepair. Conservation approaches are outlined in the Conservation Schedule of Works (2012). The appropriate conservation approaches should be implemented where recommended as a result of the maintenance inspections.
31. Where repairs to the buildings are required, original roof framing should be retained where possible.
32. Roofing material, including all supporting structure, lashings and stormwater connections, if required, is to be replaced with similar in material specification, colour, finish, detail, size and profile.

    Where the reconstruction of an original detail will cause damage or future loss of fabric it is acceptable to provide an alternative. The design of a proposed alternative should be considered in conjunction with a suitably qualified heritage consultant.

33. The existing buildings demonstrate a mix of rendered and face brickwork and sandstone. Significant face brick or stone fabric, originally intended to be unpainted, should remain unpainted. Elements that were originally painted may be repainted.
34. Generally; the timber floor in the Main House is not original and dates from the 1980s. Hence, it is appropriate to propose new timber species more in keeping with the era of the house. However, it is not appropriate to propose alternative floor finishes.
35. Wherever sandstone flagging, thresholds, setts and sandstone well elements are found they should be conserved.

    The stone paving to the Courtyard is not original, however it is sympathetic to the general character of the Main House and its retention is desirable.
36. It is not acceptable to install concrete slabs within the footprint, or immediately adjacent to the heritage buildings.
37. Significant timber joinery and hardware should be conserved, including, but not limited to: timber joinery, including original windows and doors; sandstone wall elements; door and window joinery, including rim locks.
38. The correct use of colour is a most important aspect in the restoration and interpretation of old buildings. The current scheme of the Main House is believed to generally date from the 1980s. Future colour schemes should be based on physical and documentary research having regard to the significant period(s) of the individual buildings.

    The current colour schemes for the Mountbatten Group of buildings is neutral and does not appear to relate to any specific period. It may be retained or replaced with another appropriate colour scheme when required.
39. While reconstruction or reinstatement should return an element to a known earlier state, building practices or construction details which are known to be defective should not be adopted. Reinstated or reconstructed fabric should be 'date stamped' in discreet ways, to indicate the work is of this nature.
40. Care should be taken to ensure that sites are left in good condition after construction works. Contractors engaged in conservation work should be required to clean up and remove all surplus materials such as cement, adhesives, drop sheets and packaging materials when they have completed their work.

6.2.6 Conserving the garden and landscape

41. The management of significant landscape elements should be carried out only by personnel experienced working in heritage landscapes.
42. The Garden Building does not meet the threshold for an individual listing, however it is an important garden feature and should be conserved. The wire mesh enclosure is intrusive and may be removed.
43. The work should conform to relevant Australian Standards and current best practice in arboriculture as recommended by relevant industry representative groups.
44. Decisions on whether to retain or remove particular trees should be based on their significance, safety, amenity value and contribution to the landscape as a whole. Any potential impact on archaeological material should also be assessed by a suitably qualified consultant.
45. Weeds and problem species including self-sown woody species should be controlled and / or removed under ongoing maintenance programs in collaboration with Wollondilly Shire Council and adjoining landholders.

46. The presence of any feral animals such as feral cats, dogs, foxes, rabbits and rodents, or native animals such as possums or grey-headed lying foxes, should be monitored, and any adverse impacts on significant items and areas, vegetation and wildlife, recorded. Feral animals should be controlled using methods approved by Wollondilly Shire Council and other responsible authorities.
47. Future landscaping of the site should not obscure or remove evidence of significant landscape elements.
48. Given the importance of the views to, from and within the site, new development, including plantings should be selected and located in such a way that they enhance views, not block or detract from them.
49. Any new plantings / gardens should be designed in keeping with existing significant landscape elements, with design and materials consistent with, or at least not in conflict with, that particular part of the place. Conservation of heritage places, particularly landscapes, inevitably involves change as plants go through their life cycle. It is important that the limits of acceptable change be defined prior to major works.
50. The choice of species for new plantings should be based on the relative significance of the area, appropriateness for the period, suitability for the location, ease of maintenance and use (e.g. screening, visitor control, floral display). The placement and selection of larger specimen trees should be carefully planned to avoid root damage, blocking of views, inappropriate mature dimensions, or incompatibility with the established character of the landscape.
51. Services and utilities such as water supply, drainage, power and phone should be provided in a manner which poses minimal environmental impact on the historic fabric or aesthetic qualities of the landscape.
52. Receptacles for on-site storage of rubbish, garden waste, landscape materials (e.g. mulch, compost) and building materials should be carefully located having regard to significant elements/elevations.
53. It is recommended that the following water-saving strategies be implemented.
    - De-compaction of garden beds to encourage greater moisture penetration.
    - Treatment of garden beds with soil-wetting agents.
    - Use of water-saving crystals.
    - Mulching of garden beds with moisture-retaining materials.
    - New plantings should not include species with high water requirements unless these are essential to conservation of the original design intent.
    - Mulch should be used on garden beds to retain moisture and suppress weed growth. Too much mulch on garden beds, however, can be problematic as accumulation of mulch close to plants may encourage fungal growth. Consideration should also be given to collecting roof water and runoff from paved areas for use on garden areas.
54. Some ornamental species planted in the past in historic gardens and parks have proved over time to develop various arboriculture problems including structural weaknesses, susceptibility to borers and fungal attack, aggressive root systems, susceptibility to storm damage and / or branch dropping. The nature and extent of these problems will vary depending on the particular species and environmental conditions such as prolonged drought or wet periods, past maintenance practices and natural events such as wind storms. Regular inspections by qualified and experienced professionals will help to minimise any potential problems.
55. Priority should be given to trees in high public use areas such as overhanging site boundaries, along paths and driveways, close to the house and outbuildings but all major trees should be

inspected for risk management purposes on a regular basis. Those trees recommended for treatment due to their public safety risk should be dealt with promptly and appropriately, under the advice of an arborist.

56. Weeds should be subject to a staged control program over many years, using well-established methods including manual removal and targeted use of approved herbicides. Noxious weeds, as listed in the noxious weed declarations for the Wollondilly Shire Council local government area, must be controlled in accordance with the declaration (for current declarations see www.dpi.nsw.gov.au).

    Weed problems are most likely to include agricultural weeds and common local weeds of lawns and garden beds. These can be controlled by routine mowing, mulching and weeding programs. African olives, traditionally grown as a hedge, produce large quantities of seed and tend to become invasive. While they effectively screen adjoining development from view, their invasiveness means they require monitoring, regular pruning to reduce lowering and fruiting.

    A future change to the weed classification of this species may necessitate its possible replacement with less invasive species with similar habit and other characteristics. Weeds and plants likely to require control measures include but are not limited to the following:

Scientific Name	Common Name
Olea europaea ssp. Africana	African Olive
Celtis spp	Nettle Tree, Hackberry
Ochna serrulata	Mickey Mouse Plant
Lantana camara	Lantana
Ligustrum lucidum	Large-leaved Privet
Ligustrum sinense	Small-leaved Privet
Rubus fruticosus sens. lat.	Blackberry
Tradescantia albifora	Trad, formerly Wandering Jew
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed
Oxalis species	
Bidens pilosa	Cobblers Pegs
Acetosa sagittata	Turkey Rhubarb
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant
Ageratina adenophora	Crofton Weed
Solanum species	Nightshade
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletops
Carduus spp., Sonchus spp.	thistles
Sida rhombifolia	Paddy's Lucerne
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion
Hypochaeris spp.	Catsears, Flatweeds

6.2.7 Interpreting the site

57. An Interpretation Plan should be prepared for the place when an appropriate use is found for the site. These documents should be reviewed in tandem with the review of the CMP Policies and the Maintenance Plan, to ensure they remain relevant in their approach.

6.2.8 On-going Protection and Maintenance

58. The property may be left unoccupied during the life of the mine, a nominated individual should be appointed by South32 IMC who is responsible for initiating and overseeing all aspects of the care of the heritage buildings and their setting.

6.2.9 Principles of Re-use and New Development

59. Uses that respect and maintain the open character surrounding the buildings and the functional and visual relationships between the buildings within the heritage curtilage should be encouraged.
60. During preparation of schemes for future uses for the buildings, care should be taken to respect the scale and character of the buildings, including interior spaces and external openings. The relationships between the buildings should also be respected and retained.
61. When considering potential new uses for each building the fragile condition and requirement for protection of significant fabric should be taken into consideration. Areas of high traffic should be kept to areas with sufficiently robust structure and finishes to avoid loss of or damage to heritage fabric.
62. New uses that are selected for any particular internal space should adopt the principle of 'loose fit' whereby the functional and spatial requirements of each use are tailored to suit the available space, any approach that alters the building to suit the requirements of the new use should be avoided.
63. Where significant spaces have been altered, it is desirable to reinstate an earlier configuration should the opportunity arise, and if it is compatible with a proposed new use. Any changes should be based on firm evidence of earlier configurations.
64. Location and visual presentation of new services within the buildings should generally remain subservient and respectful to the scale, dignity and presentation of the existing buildings. New services should be designed to minimise impacts on significant fabric.
65. Where possible, damage or scarring caused by earlier fit-outs or service installations should be repaired to match the original or original fabric reinstated if possible.
66. New internal elements should be of a contemporary design and character and should not attempt to replicate the original features.
67. Should the provision of air conditioning units for the Main House be considered the system should be designed so as to minimise any visual impacts, from ground level as well as from afar. Intrusion into significant fabric should be avoided in the installation of any new air conditioning services.

    Plant situated on the roof should be designed to have a minimal impact on appreciation of the roof structure in terms of finish and configuration.
68. Proposals to upgrade the environmental efficiency of the services infrastructure should consider a whole building approach and be considered for their physical or visual impact on the spatial and architectural attributes of the building in its own right.
69. If any new structures are required within the curtilage their design and siting must be planned to maintain the visual relationships between the building group. Any proposals are to be carried out in conjunction with a Heritage Consultant with proven landscape experience.

6.2.10 Archaeology

Management of any archaeological resource associated with the Mountbatten Group shall be undertaken in accordance with any recommendations or consent conditions of an Excavation Permit required under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act.

Regardless of whether a use is found for the heritage buildings during the life of the mine, South32 IMC will be responsible for informing all staff and independent contractors carrying out maintenance in the garden, and the area within the curtilage generally, of the potential for archaeological discoveries. This also applies should additional roads, pathways or service structures be required to be built.

6.2.11 Access

The Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) requires that reasonable adjustment be made to premises the public are entitled to use in order to be accessible to persons with a disability. The original siting and design of the buildings which make up the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park may be a barrier which prevents full compliance with the provisions of the DDA.

Any changes to the site required to improve the public access should also be made in accordance with the other policies in this CMP.

The Fire, Access and Services Advisory Panel of the Heritage Branch of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage can provide formal advice on ways of achieving acceptable compliance with access requirements while retaining the heritage significance of the place.

If strict adherence to the provisions of the DDA is likely to have an adverse heritage impact on significant fabric this may be considered unjustifiable hardship under the terms of this Act.

7. Implementing the Plan

7.1 Introduction

This CMP has been prepared to provide guidelines for the protection and conservation of the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park and to ensure that the heritage value of the place is protected, maintained and enhanced.

This section sets out the implementation guidelines for the policies, including a list of management issues and schedules for maintenance works.

7.2 Management Principles

The current owners are to:

- Review and adopt this CMP; and that
- Copies of the CMP are to be lodged with the State Library, Wollondilly Shire Local Studies Library and the Heritage Council; and
- Refer any development proposals to the relevant planning authority; and
- Ensure funding for recurrent long-term protection and maintenance.

7.3 Obtaining Development Consent

Any development proposals for all or part of the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park must be referred to the relevant planning authority for approval.

7.4 On-going Maintenance Schedule

The On-going Maintenance Schedule, included as Appendix C to this CMP, refers to cyclical maintenance works to fabric and landscape elements that should be implemented by the owner as part of the process of on-going management of the site.

A record of when major works are performed, and any faults discovered or repairs made, should be kept alongside a copy of the Maintenance Schedule.

8. References

Australia ICOMOS, The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, 2013

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Graham Brooks and Associates, Fabric Survey and Conservation Schedule of Works, Mountbatten Group at Moreton Park, December 2012

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John MacDonald Building Services, Dilapidation Report for Mountbatten Chapel, April 2019

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Niche Environment and Heritage, Appin Colliery, Ventilation Shaft No. 6, Heritage Management Plan, October 2010, prepared for BHP Billiton Illawarra Coal

Niche Environment and Heritage, 17 September 2019, Mountbatten Group – Main House Propping Advice. Prepared for South32.

Niche Environment and Heritage, 11 June 2019, Statement of Heritage Impact Mountbatten Chapel Morton Park, Douglas Park. Prepared for South32.

NSW Heritage Office, Assessing heritage significance, 2001 (NSW Heritage Manual Update)

State Heritage Inventory: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Appendix A Mountbatten Group–Main House Propping Advice

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Excellence in your environment

17 September 2019

Nicola Curtis
Principal Mining Approvals
Illawarra Coal
PO Box 514 Unanderra NSW 2526

Sent by email: Nicola.Curtis@South32.net

Dear Ms Curtis

Re: Mountbatten Group – Main House Propping Advice (Niche Ref. 3641)

We refer to your email dated 14 August 2019 and supporting documentation, seeking advice on the proposed temporary propping works in the Main House, part of the Mountbatten Group site, at 670 Menangle Road, Douglas Park.

In preparing this advice we have reviewed the following information

- Temporary Ceiling Propping Plan, by INGLIS Engineering, dated September 2019.
- Mountbatten Main House Stabilisation Works, summary by South32, dated March 2019.
- Graham Brooks and Associates, Mountbatten Group at Morton Park, Conservation Management Plan (CMP), 2013, prepared for BHP Billiton Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd.
- Bulli Seam Operations (MP 08_0150) Mountbatten Main House Repairs, letter of advice by NSW Planning & Environment, dated June 2019.

We are of the view the proposal is consistent with the recommendations in the CMP, specifically

- Policy 6.9.1 Retention of Significance of the Main House
  Comment: The works are high priority works required to conserve the significant fabric of the Main House as identified in the CMP.
- Policy 6.13.1 Appropriate Skills and Experience
  Comment: The advice of a structural engineer and Heritage Consultant has been sought prior to undertaking works at the site.

Having regard to the above, we recommend two additional policies be included as part of the periodic review of the CMP, consistent with the recommendations in the Heritage Management Plan for the project, as follows

- A requirement for historic heritage to be included in all site inductions prior to undertaking any works at the site or in the vicinity, to ensure the heritage fabric is protected from damage.
- A protocol for the management of unknown (previously unidentified) historic fabric, if uncovered during works at the site.

Yours sincerely

Liliana Duran
Senior Built Heritage Consultant
Niche Environment and Heritage

Appendix B Statement of Heritage Impact Mountbatten Chapel Morton Park, Douglas Park

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Statement of Heritage Impact
Mountbatten Chapel
Morton Park, Douglas Park

Prepared for South32

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 11 June 2019

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Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
3641	South32	Joshua Madden	Wollondilly

Version	Author	Review	Status	Date
D1	Ricardo Servin	Joshua Madden	Draft	29 May 2019
F1	Joshua Madden	Joshua Madden	Final	11 June 2019

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Executive summary

Project outline

This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment for the proposed works to assess the structural conditions, stabilise and repair Mountbatten Chapel (Subject Site) located within Mountbatten Group at Douglas Park, NSW. Mountbatten Chapel is part of Mountbatten Group which is listed as a complex of local significance within Schedule 5 of *the Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Item ID# I72).

The report presents the results of background heritage register searches, historical research, a site inspection, and significance and impact assessments for the proposed renovation works to the Stone Chapel. The report has been prepared in accordance with the *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (1996, revised 2002), originally published as part of the *NSW Heritage Manual.*

South 32 Illawarra Coal seeks to assess, stabilise and repair Mount Batten Chapel as the structural integrity of the building is in a state of dilapidation. The proposed works on the chapel will be carried in three stages of work.

- **Stage 1** will involve testing excavation to assess the structural foundations of the building as well as clearing the surroundings.
- **Stage 2** will consist on stabilising the site to make it safe for repair and renovation works
- **Stage 3** Will consist on repair and renovation of the stone chapel.

Conclusion and recommendations

This Statement of Heritage Impact has determined that the proposed stabilisation, repair and maintenance works, as outlined in Section 1 and Section 5 of this report, will directly impact the building however, the proposed program is necessary to maintain the heritage value of the stone chapel. As a result, this Statement of Heritage Impact has found that the proposed works would have a positive impact to the significance of the Chapel and the wider Mountbatten Group (LEP item ID I72).

Prior to the commencement of works a Schedule of ongoing Maintenance of Works should be prepared to inform the maintenance and repair works.

Mechanical excavation works to be undertaken as part of Stage 1 must follow the archaeological methodology developed in section 8 of this Statement of Heritage Impact report.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project background and aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by South 32 Illawarra Coal to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the proposed maintenance and stabilisation works of the Stone Chapel building (the Chapel) which forms part of the 'Mountbatten Group' heritage listed item (Item ID#I72) Douglas Park, NSW.

In 2017 the Chapel was subject to significant storm damage which resulted in the partial collapse of the corrugated roof and partial collapse and cracking of the eastern and western sandstone walls. In accordance with the Conservation Management Plan (Graham Brooks, 2013) Policy 6.3 'Retention of Significance of Place' and Policy 6.8 'Retention of Significance of the Stone Building' and Appendix 3 Statement of Commitments (Heritage (non-Aboriginal)) South32 are required to maintain the integrity and significance of elements and components of the 'Mountbatten Group'.

The aim of this assessment is to review documentary and physical evidence in order to assess the impacts of the proposed works on the Chapel and the wider 'Mountbatten Group'. The proposed work Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the dilapidation report (Appendix 1) have been assessed in accordance with *the Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (1996, revised 2002), originally published as part of the NSW *Heritage Manual*.

1.2 Subject Area location

Mountbatten Chapel is located in an open paddock to the north west of the main house of Mountbatten Group at 655 Menangle Road and off Duggan Street Part Lot 1, DP 576136; Lot A, DP 421246 (Figure 1 and 2).

1.3 Proposed works

South32 is proposing to stabilise and undertake maintenance works at the Chapel to repair damage and structural dilapidation. The work is to be undertaken in three key stages.

Stage 1 – Early Works

- Excavate a trench along the south eastern wall to determine the depth and nature of the footing system;
- The removal of vegetation within three metres of the Chapel and remove the upper 200 millimetres of soil surrounding the building;
- Remove the shipping container; and
- Stabilise/deconstruct the gable.

Stage 2 – Stabilise and make safe for repair works

- The cleaning of all internal and external walls and the ceiling space. All materials would be recorded and stored;
- Secure openings with solid security panels; and

- Underpin the structure in accordance with the engineer's report.

Stage 3 – Repair

- Install scaffolding around the building;
- Rebuild the collapsed gable and rebuild the west gable wall;
- Rebuild the roof structure using existing and salvaged material where possible;
- Re-roof with galvanised iron;
- Install new:
    - Barges
    - Getters
    - Downpipes
    - Fascia
    - Mouldings
    - Gable vents and
    - Stormwater pipes.

1.4 Scope

This SOHI has been prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (*Burra Charter*) (2013) and the best practice standards set out by the NSW Heritage Division. Best practice guidelines that have been followed in this report include *Assessing Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001), *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Council, 2009) and *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (former), 1996, revised 2002). Reference is also made to the Mountbatten Group Conservation Management Plan (2013) and the Dilapidation Report for Mountbatten Chapel (2019).

The purpose of this SOHI is to assess the impacts of the proposed works on the historical heritage of the Chapel and the wider Mountbatten Group. This includes both built heritage and the potential historical archaeological resource.

Table 1: Assessment tasks and objectives

Tasks and objectives:	Addressed in:
• Searches of local, state and national heritage registers and planning instruments	Section 2
• Background historical research to understand the past land use and heritage values of the proposed development area	Section 3
• Physical analysis of Subject Site. Site inspection of the subject site to assess any potential impacts and to ascertain the likelihood of archaeological remains at the subject site.	Section 4

Tasks and objectives:	Addressed in:
• Identify the level of impact that the proposed works might have on an identified heritage item.	Section 5
• Assessment of significance including relevant conservation policies for the proposed programed works	Section 6
• Conclusion and preparation of management recommendations and methodology to mitigate identified impacts by the proposed development within the heritage item	Section 7
• Archaeological methodology	Section 8

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Ricardo Servin (Heritage Consultant, Niche), and reviewed by Joshua Madden (Team Leader, Historic Heritage, Niche).

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Environment and Heritage

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Niche PM: Joshua Madden
Niche Proj. #: 3641
Client: South32 Illawarra Coal

Location map

Mountbatten Stone Chapel, Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI)

Figure 1

public/NSW_Base_Map: © Department of Finance, Services & Innovation 2018

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Client: South32 Illawarra Coal

Project Area and Heritage Items

Mountbatten Stone Chapel, Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI)

Figure 2

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2. Regulatory and assessment framework

The following section provides an overview of the legislative framework relating to the protection and management of historic heritage in NSW. The management and conservation of non-Aboriginal heritage items, relics, archaeological sites and places is subject to a range of statutory provisions in the NSW state government legislation. The relevant statutory and non-statutory heritage listings are discussed.

2.1 The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to items of heritage significance which form part of the heritage record of NSW (except where these provisions are suspended by other prevailing legislation). The Heritage Act defines a heritage item as a place, building, work, 'relic', moveable object or precinct.

The Heritage Act defines a 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

- relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement and
- is of State or local heritage significance.

The Heritage Council of NSW, appointed by the Minister, is responsible for heritage in NSW, as constituted under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The Council is a cross-section of heritage experts with the NSW Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council.

The Heritage Division provides guidelines for conducting assessments of heritage significance. In 1996 the Heritage Council published the heritage manual for 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' which outlined specific criteria for addressing the significance of an item.

2.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Each Local Government Authority (LGA) is required to create and maintain a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) that identifies and conserves Aboriginal and historical heritage items. These items are protected under the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

The subject area is located within the Wollondilly Shire LGA. Heritage items within the Wollondilly Shire LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wollondilly LEP 2010. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP, which states that Council may, before granting consent to any development on land on which a heritage item is located, or on land that is within the vicinity of land on which a heritage item is located, require a heritage management document be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item concerned.

2.2.1 Conservation Management Plan: *Appin Mine No. 6 Vent Shaft Conservation Management Plan*

The Chapel is one of the physical components of the 'Mountbatten Group – house, chapel and garden building' heritage item listed on the *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011* (LEP) (LEP item ID: I72) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). In 2013 BHP Billiton Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd (former land holder) engaged Graham Brookes to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Mountbatten Group. The CMP was prepared to 'develop strategies and guidelines to guide the future conservation, protection and use of the place.'

A series of conservation and management policies were developed as part of the CMP (Graham Brooks, 2013). In accordance with several of the policies outlined in the CMP South32 are required to maintain the integrity and significance of elements and components of the 'Mountbatten Group'.

3. Historical context

3.1 Preamble

A number of previous heritage assessments have been undertaken that incorporate the Mountbatten Group and more specifically the Stone Chapel building, most notably the *2 Duggan Street, Douglas Park Mountbatten Group at Morton Park Conservation Management Plan 2013*. The information in the CMP formed the basis of the historical summary below.

3.2 History of Mountbatten

Mountbatten land was first acquired as part of a 2000 acres of land granted to Jean Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta in 1821 after submitting a request to Governor Macquarie of his intentions to cultivate wine and olives as well as rearing wool sheep. The granted land was located west of the Nepean River, known as 'the Cow Pastures' which was mainly reserved for the use of wild cattle (CMP 2013) (Plate 1).

De Arrieta named the grant 'Morton Park' (Plate 2) and by September 1824 the population of Morton Park was 42. The population consisted of De Arrieta, his overseer and 40 convicts who were a mixture of his assigned servants and a group assigned to clear the land. In 1823 unseasonable weather ruined the crops at Morton Park which resulted in the beginning of De Arrieta's financial trouble. Economic difficulties continued to beset De Arrieta for years. The livestock of other settlers freely trespassed on his land, eventually a shed containing his entire harvest of wheat, barley, rye and oats and a barn containing hay and his cart were set on fire. As a result, on 31 March 1831 De Arrieta sold Morton Park to Samuel Terry. Despite the sale of the property, De Arrieta continued to reside at Morton Park holding five assigned servants. It is likely that he acted as an overseer of the land for the new owner (CMP 2013).

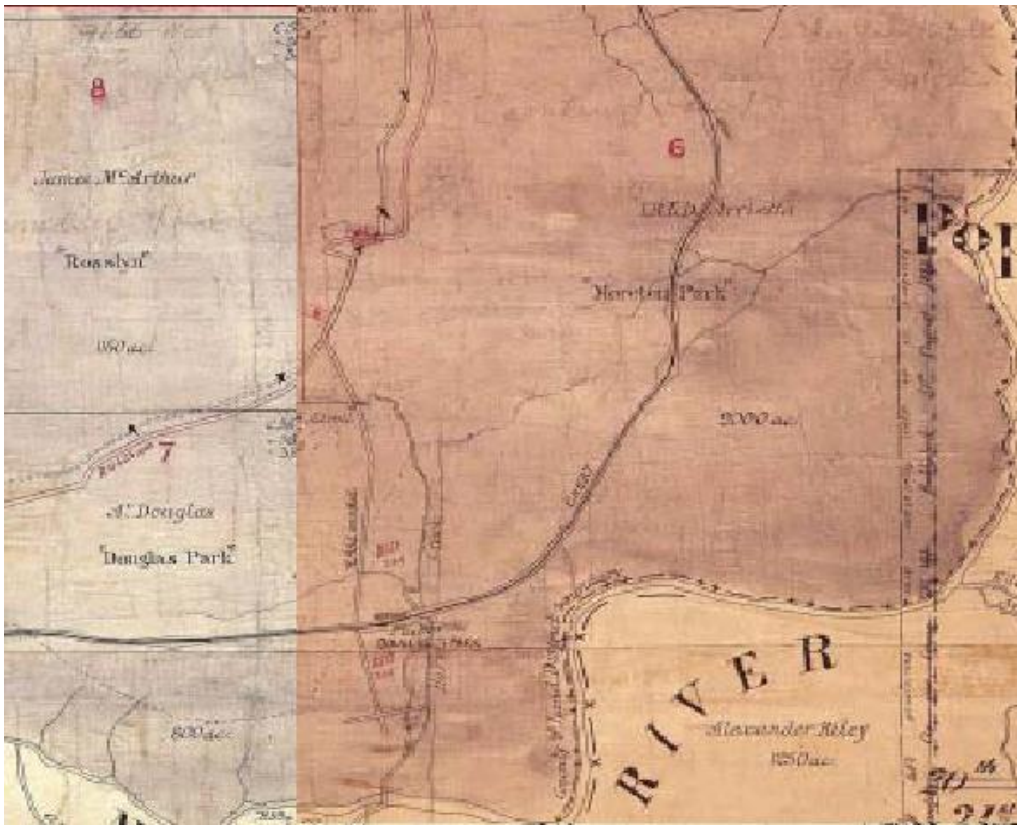

Plate 1: North western view of Mountbatten Chapel.: Map showing the location of the grant made to De Arrieta (shaded red). Source: CMP, 2013

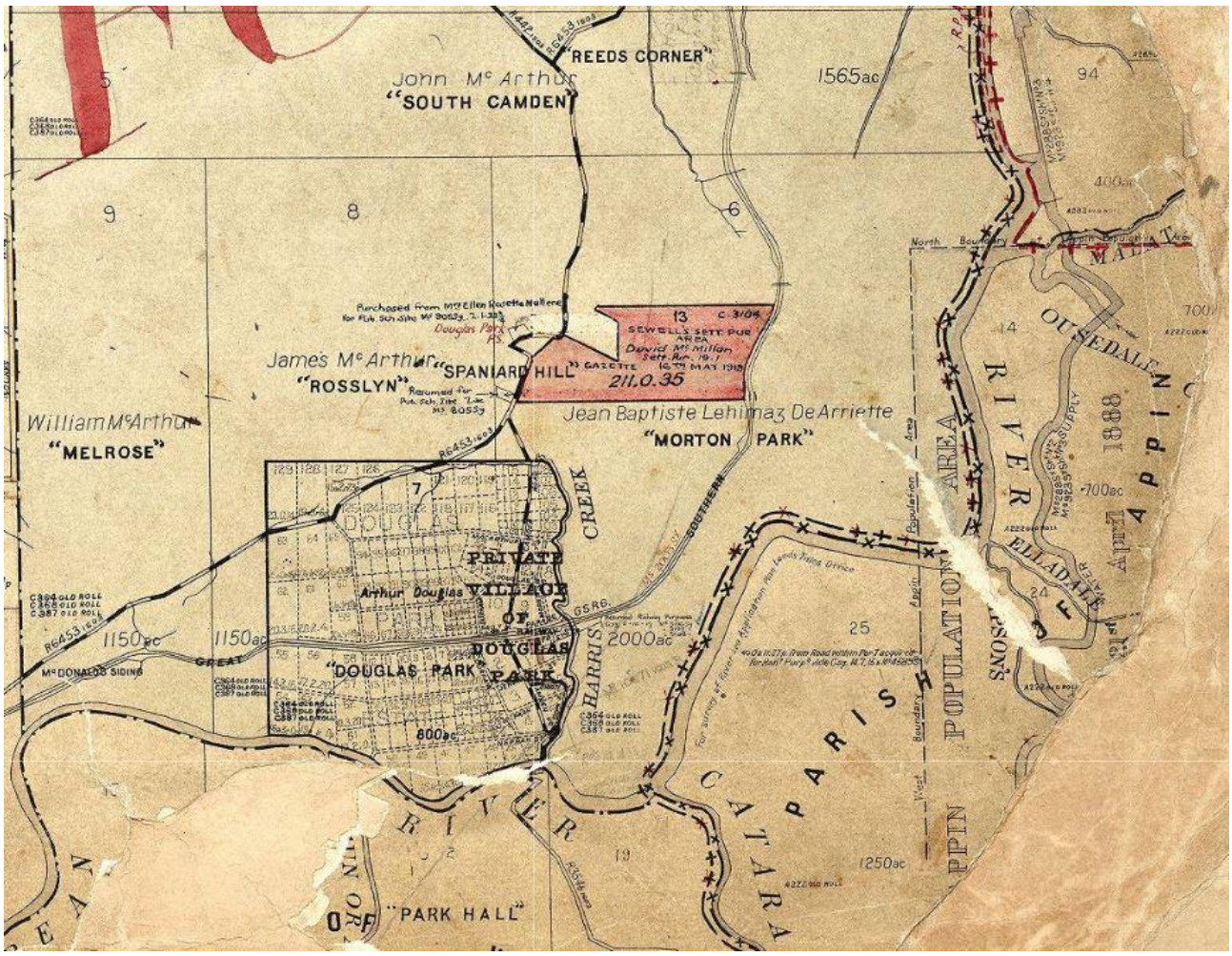

Plate 2: Camden Parish Map 1887, showing "Morton Park"(the Mountbatten Group) (source: NSW land registry services)

After the death of De Arrieta and the owner Samuel Terry in 1838, Morton Park was left to his widow Rosetta Terry. Rosetta Terry executed a deed in 1858 conveying Morton Park to her granddaughter Ellen Rosetta Hughes. Ellen Rosetta and her family moved to Morton Park where she and her husband Samuel had the 'old house' pulled down. They built the existing dwelling and continued to lease the land for farming (CMP 2013).

In 1874, two years after the death of her husband, Ellen Rosetta married Franklin McMullen. McMullen had an interest in horses and would run the property as a stud farm complete with a private race course. (CMP 2013). In 1893 Ellen Rosetta applied to bring the original land grant under the provision of the *Real Property Act.* After receiving no objections, the Registrar General of the Land Titles Office issued a Certificate of Title to Ellen Rosetta McMullen wife of Franklin McMullen on 7 December 1893.

After the death of Ellen Rosetta in 1914, Morton Park was left in trust of her grandchildren and a great granddaughter. A year later Morton Park was advertised for sale as three separate lots and again in 1915.

Between 1915 and 1950 the property continued to be subdivided and sold with the current property bought by Gerald Hemsworth, who renamed the property 'Mountbatten'. Hemsworth would run the property as a guest house for several years (CMP, 2013).

Between 1950 and 1988, the property containing the Mountbatten Group changed ownership several times, with uses of the property ranging from agricultural to tourism and hospitality (CMP 2013). The

property originally purchased by Hemsworth underwent further subdivision dividing the property in to three Lots. The 'Mountbatten Group' is located within Lot 1 of the 1975 subdivision (DP576136) and Lot A of the 1960 subdivision (DP421246) (see figures 2.19 and 2.10 of the CMP, 2013).

The property was run as 'Mountbatten Stud Farm' and a riding school during the 1980s by Susan Hemsworth. Extensive renovations were conducted by Audrey de Graff in the early 1990s with the homestead run as a holiday home during this time. The property would be auctioned off on 22 May 1994 (CMP, 2013). The property was bought in 2010 by BHP Illawarra Coal Holdings Pty Ltd, now South32 Illawarra Coal Pty Ltd (CMP, 2013).

3.3 Mountbatten Stone Chapel

According to the parish register of St Peter's Church of England in Campbelltown, on 11 February 1828, 'John' Baptiste Lehimas De Arrieta married Sophia Spearing in the 'place of worship, Morton Park (State Records of NSW, 1828). It is generally understood that the 'place of worship' is a reference to the sandstone building, commonly known as Mountbatten Chapel. However, there is no evidence of this structure having been constructed as a purpose built chapel, nor whether it was built during De Arrieta's occupation (CMP, 2013).

While it is generally believed that the building was a chapel constructed during De Arrieta's occupation of Morton Park, the construction date of the sandstone building is unknown. Construction methods, detailing and layout of the building suggests that it could have been built from the mid-1870s (CMP, 2013). This period is associated to Ellen Rosetta's second husband Franklin McMullen, who helped develop the property as a horse stud. This suggests that the sandstone building might have been constructed as a stable.

Despite the poor conditions of the standing sandstone building it is currently being used by the grazing leaseholder for the storage of farm equipment.

4. Physical analysis

Mountbatten Chapel is located in a paddock to the north west of the main house of Mountbatten Group at 655 Menangle Road and off Duggan Street. The building group straddles the boundary of two adjoining lots described by NSW Land and Property Information (LPI) as Part Lot 1, DP 576136; Lot A, DP 421246. The Mountbatten Group is located approximately 2.0 kilometres east of Douglas Park within the Wollondilly Local Government Area (LGA).

A summary of the current physical description of the Chapel is provided below. A full description of the physical setting and description is found in the CMP (2013) and the Dilapidation report for Mountbatten Chapel (2019).

Plate 3. Aerial photo showing historical features: the Stone Chapel is labelled "Stone Farm Building" (from CMP, 2013)

A visual inspection of the Stone Chapel at Mountbatten Group was conducted on 15 April 2019 by Joshua Madden (Team Leader, Historic Heritage, Niche).

4.1 Mountbatten Chapel physical analysis.

4.1.1 Chapel exterior

The building is of sandstone with a pitched roof constructed from corrugated iron supported by timber framing. The exterior walls are double-skinned with rubble fill between with the external faces rock faced ashlar with dressed quoins at each corners. The east and west walls originally contained a single round and unglazed window in the centre of each gable. The masonry around the eastern window has partially collapsed as a result of the storm in 2017. There is a dressed border which, although subject to cracking, surrounds the western window and now only part of the eastern window. In the southern façade there are four circular openings cut through the masonry, of uncertain purpose (CMP, 2013).

The western portion of the roof is missing however, the form can be made out from the remaining eastern portion. A dormer is located at the centre of the northern roof (now boarded up) and is likely to have once supported a pulley and hoist system providing access to the substantial timber floored roof space (CMP, 2013).

The northern façade at ground level contains dressed openings for windows and doors, which have now been closed over with temporary plywood boarding with a wide timber and corrugated iron awning/'lean

to' providing protection. The awning appears to be a later addition as the sandstone sett verandah area has a wear line which has been formed where rain has run off the (earlier) roof (CMP 2013).

4.1.2 Chapel interior

There are three small six pane windows that are currently boarded over provided light to the central room (Room 1) and the western most room (Room3). Each opening has a splayed reveal detail on the inner face of the sandstone (CMP, 2013). It is noted that the joinery is not original to the building, and that the windows may have been salvaged from elsewhere and trimmed by timber boards (CMP, 2013). A single ledged and braced door provides access to the central space and a pair of ledged and braced timber doors open onto the western room. Both doorways are boarded over with temporary plywood doors for access.

The rectangular enclosed space of the building is divided at ground floor into three spaces, each of different sizes. The larger spaces: the western-most space (Room 3), and the central space (Room 1), are similarly sized, and have stone sett floors and stone walls which have previously been lime-washed. A timber ladder provides access to the roof space from Room 1. The small room on the eastern side of the building (Room 2) is fully lined with dark stained timber boards and fittings. The timber floor lining appears to sit on top of a stone floor below and there is a second ladder providing access to the roof space. Rows of timber hooks and shelves on the walls suggest that the space was use as a tack room (CMP, 2013). A large roof space runs the length of the building which is reached by wall mounted ladders.

4.1.3 Summary of damage and dilapidation

In general the sandstone building is in a current dilapidated state due to subsidence and collapse. The roof and roof structure are missing from half the building. The remaining roof is in very poor condition and structurally unstable. The walls are deteriorated and particularly the eastern and western walls show significant damage and cracking while portions of the walls have collapsed.

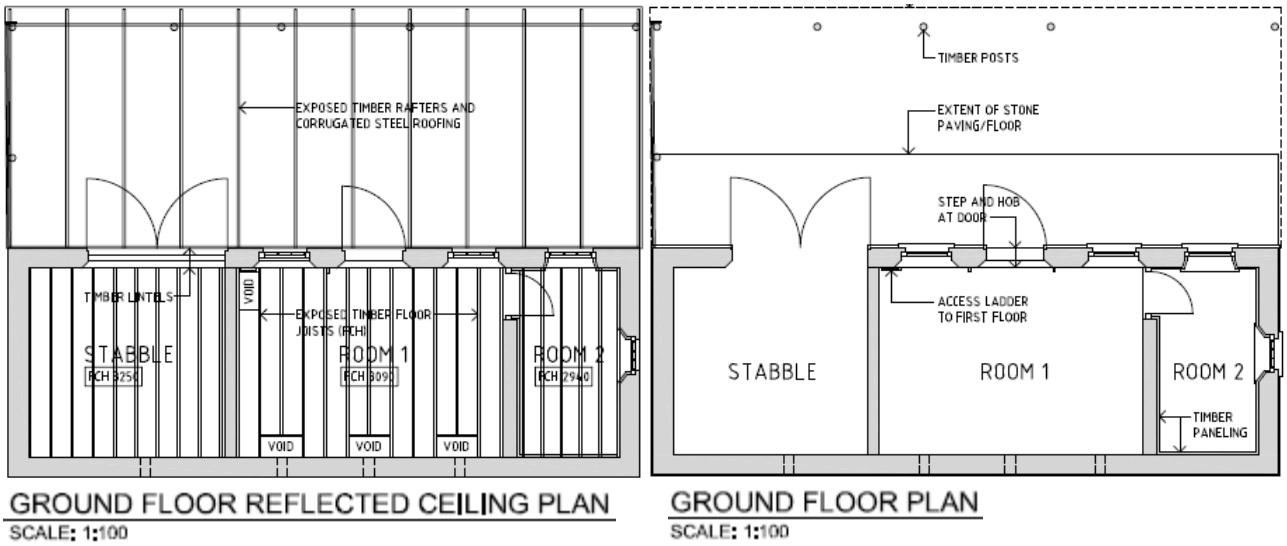

Plate 4. Plans of the Stone Stable building. (Source: BHP 2013)

Plate 5. North western view of Mountbatten Chapel

Plate 6. Front view of Stone Chapel.

Plate 7. North eastern view of Mountbatten Chapel.

Plate 8. View of eastern wall.

Plate 9. View of southern wall of Mountbatten chapel.

Plate 10. South western view of stone chapel.

Plate 11. Closer view of remaining roof on western side of the building.

Plate 12. Closer view of remaining roof on western side of the building.

Plate 13. View of top western wall and remaining rood.

Plate 14. View of eastern wall.

4.2 Potential archaeological remains

The potential of a site to contain an archaeological resource is determined not only by the nature and extent of historical development and occupation but also the extent of later disturbances. In assessing archaeological potential it is important to understand the level of disturbance to any potential archaeological resource. While it is not possible to accurately determine the extent of sub-surface disturbances it is possible to make a number of informed decisions.

The site of the Chapel appears to have undergone little physical disturbances since the mid-1870s when the current stone structure is likely to have been built (CMP 2013). Alterations identified include the removal of an earlier awning along the northern wall which was replaced by the current awning that extends beyond the sandstone sett verandah (CMP 2013). Additional physical alterations to the stone building relate to more recent storm damage (2017) and subsequent dilapidation.

Historical evidence and the 1828 census suggest that De Arrieta married Sophia Spearing at a place of worship at what is now the 'Mountbatten Group'. The Chapel building is thought to be the location of this 'place of worship'. However, and as previously discussed, the current building structure is likely to have been built approximately 50 years after the mention of a place of worship at Mountbatten.

Located at the top of a small rise the Chapel building provides a clear view of the surrounding landscape. Early church buildings/places of worship were often set on prominent landforms, such as ridgelines and local highpoints in the landscape. This combined with the historical assumption of a place of worship at the location of the stone building may indicate that there was an early structure at the current location. However, there are no early historical maps or plans that indicate an early Nineteenth Century structure at the location of the Chapel.

Despite historical resources indicating that there was a place of worship at what is now Mountbatten, the physical analysis suggests that the current stone building identified as 'the Chapel' was constructed some 50 years after the first mention. As a result this assessment has found that the potential archaeological resource of the Chapel is low. Any sub-surface evidence is likely to be directly related to the current stone building footprint/foundations.

5. Heritage impact assessment

5.1 Proposed works

South32 seeks to assess, stabilise and repair Mount Batten Chapel as the structural integrity of the building is in a state of dilapidation. The proposed works on the chapel will be carried out in three stages.

- **Stage 1** will involve testing excavation to assess the structural foundations of the building as well as clearing the surroundings.
- **Stage 2** will consist on stabilising the site to make it safe for repair and renovation works.
- **Stage 3** Will consist on repair and renovation of the stone chapel.

5.2 Assessment of impacts

This statement of heritage impact identifies the level of impact that the proposed works might have on an identified item and/or potential item. This section has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Heritage Office & DUAP 1996, revised 2002:4).

Stage 1 of the proposed works which will involve the excavation of a test pit to determine the depth and nature of the existing footings. The proposed excavation works would have negligible archaeological impact to the Chapel location. There is no recorded evidence to indicate the presence of previous structures or items of archaeological significance in the location of the Chapel. Therefore, the potential for archaeological remains within the area of the Chapel is low (see Section 4).

The building is in a dilapidated state as a result of storm damage and subsequent subsidence and collapse. The western half of the roof structure is missing. The remaining roof and internal roof timbers are in a very poor and dangerous condition. The eastern and western external walls have been subject to severe damage including cracking and collapse.

Stage 2 and 3 of the proposed renovation, repair and maintenance program will have significant direct impact to the building. However, the proposed program is necessary to maintain the heritage significance of the item complying with the conservation policies stated on section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan (2013). As a result, the program of works, although identified as significant, would result in a positive outcome to the significance of the Chapel and the wider Mountbatten Group.

6. Assessment of significance

6.1 Significance framework

The NSW Heritage Manual guideline, 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (NSW Heritage Office 2001) provides the framework for the following significance assessment and Statement of Significance. These guidelines incorporate the seven aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter) into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

6.2 Statement of significance

Mountbatten Group

The following Statement of Significance if from the CMP 2013.

"Mountbatten Group at Morton Park is of local historical significance as an early homestead site in the Douglas Park area. The existing mid Victorian form of the homestead and its setting date from the late 1850s, with successive phases of change evident in the fabric of the building. The imagery of the homestead group is significant for its ability to interpret an earlier way of life".

Mountbatten Group has local significance through its historical associations with the early settlement of the Douglas Park area and through its association with the original owner and the use of convict labour. The property has aesthetic significance and is a typical Colonial layout of formal plantings and buildings clustered on a knoll (OEH 2007).

Mountbatten Chapel

The Statement of Significance is from the item's State Heritage Inventory (SHI) listings:

…The significance of the building is associated as part of the important early homestead complex of Mountbatten Group, and more particularly as a rare example of a private family chapel. Aesthetically, the building is also locally significant as an interesting representative of the early stone buildings of the area generally and ecclesiastical buildings in particular. Its simplicity of form and detailing befit the nature of its original use, but its significance has been adversely affected by the building's extensive alterations and additions, change of use and deterioration / destruction of original fabric and features (OEH 2007).

6.3 Gradings of significance

This section determines a level of significance for the individual elements of the place as the various components of a place may contribute differently to its overall heritage value. Grading reflects the contribution an element makes to the overall significance of the item. The gradings of significance used are based upon the established criteria set down in the NSW Heritage Manual, *Assessing heritage significance*, (2001). The gradings of significance are outlined below in Table 2.

Table 2: Gradings of Significance

Grade	Description of Grading	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local and State significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.

Grade	Description of Grading	Status
High	High degree of original or early fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with minor heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations may detract from significance and may be difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

Table 3 outlines the relative significance of the principle physical elements of the Chapel.

As outlined in Section 6.2 the significance of the Chapel lies, primarily, as a contributory element to the Mountbatten Group which has already been identified as adversely affected by the buildings extensive alterations and additions.

Table 3: Significance of individual components

Component	Grading
Sandstone walls	High
Sandstone flooring (internal)	High
Sandstone flooring (external)	Moderate
Roof and roof beams	Moderate
Ceiling	Moderate
Iron wall fittings	Moderate
Dormer	Little
Timber panelling (Room 2)	Little
Timber windows	Little
Timber ladder (Room 3)	Little
Existing drainage systems	Little
Corrugated iron awning 'lean-to'	Intrusive
Temporary plywood boarding (windows and doors)	Intrusive
Metal plates over circular windows (on eastern and western walls)	Intrusive

6.4 Conservation Policies

Mountbatten Group at Morton Park and its setting is listed as an item of local heritage significance and as such should be retained, protected and conserved regardless of potential future uses for the site (CMP 2013). The understanding and significance of the Mountbatten Group is intrinsically linked with conserving its open rural setting. This involves protecting the relationships between the buildings and the views of the site from afar, as well as maintaining an open character around the buildings.

The stone chapel is one of the physical components of the Mountbatten Group listing and represents a continuing use of the place. A series of conservation and management policies were developed as part of the CMP with those most relevant to the Chapel found in Table 4 below.

6.5 Relevant Conservation Policies under section 6 of CMP (2013) for proposed renovation works.

Table 4. Section 6 Conservation Policies of CMP 2013.

6.3 Retention of Significance of the Place	**Description**
Policy 6.3.1	*The structures and setting which make up the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park should be retained, protected and conserved as part of any appropriate use or in any adaption for re-use.*
Policy 6.3.2	*Future changes to fabric, form and associated structural elements of any individual elements of the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park should respect the overall visual significance and architectural integrity and respond accordingly.*
6.4 Conservation of the Morton Park Setting	**Description**
Policy 6.4.1	*The visual setting should be retained in any future use of the buildings or site, including significant view corridors.*
6.5 Landscape Conservation Policies	**Description**
Policy 6.5.6	*Services and utilities such as water supply, drainage, power and phone should be provided in a manner which poses minimal environmental impact on the historic fabric or aesthetic qualities of the landscape.*
Policy 6.5.8	*Damaged fabric should be repaired by suitably skilled and /or qualified tradesperson.*
Policy 6.5.9	*Traditional methods and materials are preferred for repairs or reconstruction, preferably those already used on the site*
Policy 6.5.10	*Priority for conservation should be assessed primarily according to relative degree of significance. However, public safety is paramount and works should be prioritised to minimise risk.*
Policy 6.5.14	*Care should be taken to ensure that sites are left in good condition after construction works. Contractors engaged in conservation work should be required to clean up and remove all surplus materials such as cement, adhesives, drop sheets, packaging materials from site when they have completed their work.*
Policy 6.5.15	*Routine maintenance actions should be carried out in accordance with the general and specific guidelines in this Plan. Appropriate maintenance procedures should be developed, documented and implemented to ensure the ongoing retention of the cultural significance of the Mountbatten Group, Morton Park site. A pro-active program of cyclical planned maintenance should be developed. Records should be kept for all major repairs and maintenance to landscape and built elements, these records should be stored with any archival or historical records of the place*
6.8 Retention of Significance of the Stone Stables Building	**Description**
Policy 6.8.1	*The stone stable building and its open rural setting should be retained, protected and conserved.*

6.12 Management of Archaeological Resources	Description
Policy 6.12.1	*Management of any future archaeological resources associated with the Mountbatten Group at Morton Park shall be undertaken in accordance with any recommendations or consent conditions of an Excavation Permit required under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act.*
6.13 Appropriate Skills and Experience	**Description**
Policy 6.13.1	*The approach to the conservation of the historic building fabric and its setting should be based on a respect for the existing significant fabric. Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any maintenance work should be implemented by professionals and/or tradespeople with appropriate conservation experience and knowledge of traditional building skills. Where any significant fabric or spaces are to be disturbed, the advice of the Heritage Consultant is to be sought and implemented.*
6.17 Treatment of Fabric of Different Grades of Significance	**Description**
Policy 6.17.2	*Any work, which affects fabric, space or relationships with a High assessed heritage value should be confined to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation as defined in The Burra Charter and should be carefully considered.*
Policy 6.17.3	*In relation to elements of Moderate significance the principles of The Burra Charter should be followed as above; work involving the reduction (or even the removal) of a particular element may be an acceptable option, where it is necessary for the proper function of the place and is beneficial to, or does not reduce, the overall significance of the place.*
Policy 6.17.5	*Intrusive elements reduce the overall significance of the place, despite their role as illustrations of continuing use. The preferred long-term option is for their removal, conversion to a compatible form of replacement or a way which helps retain the significance of the overall item.*
Policy 6.17.7	*Where possible, damage or scarring caused by earlier fit-outs or service installations should be repaired to match the original and original fabric reinstated if possible.*
Policy 6.17.8	*In order to reinstate, or reconstruct parts of the building, sufficient information must be available to guide the design and documentation of the work. Such information includes documentary evidence, archaeological material and evidence held within the fabric of adjacent components. Reinstatement of missing fabric, or detailing known to be consistent with such traditional beginnings, or reconstruction should take place within the context of retention of cultural significance of a particular element and of the building.*
Policy 6.17.9	*While reconstruction or reinstatement should return an element to a known earlier state, building practices or construction details which are known to be defective should not be adopted. Reinstated or reconstructed fabric should be 'date stamped' in discreet ways, to indicate the work is of this nature.*
Policy 6.17.10 - Roof Structure	*Where repairs to the building are required, original roof framing should be retained where possible.*
Policy 6.17.11 - Roofing Material	*Roofing material, including all supporting structure, lashings and stormwater connections, is to be replaced with similar in material specification, colour, finish, detail and profiles.*

	Where the reconstruction of an original detail will cause damage or future loss of fabric it is acceptable to provide an alternative. The design of a proposed alternative should be considered in conjunction with a suitably qualified heritage consultant
Policy 6.17.12 - Walls	*Retain significant unpainted face brick or stone fabric on all appropriate internal and external elevations.* *The existing buildings demonstrate a mix of rendered brickwork and sandstone.*
Policy 6.17.14 - Flooring	*Wherever sandstone setts or thresholds are found they are to be retained.* *It is not acceptable to install concrete slabs within the foot print, or immediately adjacent to the heritage buildings.*
Policy 6.17.15 - Original Elements	*Retain significant architectural elements, including, but not limited to timber joinery, including original windows and doors, sandstone well elements, door and window joinery, including rim locks.*
6.19 Colour	**Description**
Policy 6.19.2	*Elements that were originally not painted, eg. stone work, slate and some galvanised iron roofs, should under no circumstances be painted.* *Where any previously unpainted elements has been painted over they should have the paint carefully removed. Elements that were originally painted may be repainted.*

The proposed program of works have been developed to adhere and comply with the policies outlined above (2013).

CMP Policy 6.12.1 notes that any identified archaeological resources should be managed appropriately and in accordance with the required consent conditions of an excavation permit. In March 2019 South32 consulted with the Department of Planning and Environment noting that the Mountbatten Group heritage item is located on lands within the approved Bulli Seam Operations Project 08_0150 (BSO) – Modification 2. As a result, the Mountbatten Group is located within the boundary of a State Significant Development approval (s4.41 of the EP&A Act). South32 requested approval to undertake the Stage 1 excavation investigations under the existing BSO consent and not in accordance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

Approval was granted by DPE allowing Stage 1 excavation/investigatory works to be undertaken under the existing BSO consent. Stage 2 and 3 works have conditional approval following the provision of a structural engineers report.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

This Statement of Heritage Impact has determined that the proposed stabilisation, repair and maintenance works, as outlined in Section 1 and Section 5 of this report, will directly impact the building however, the proposed program is necessary to maintain the heritage value of the stone chapel. As a result, this SOHI has found that the proposed works would have a positive impact to the significance of the Chapel and the wider Mountbatten Group (LEP item ID I72).

This assessment has found that the potential for archaeological remains in the area of excavation is low and as a result, would have low to no impact on the significance of The Chapel and wider Mountbatten Group.

7.2 Recommendations

The below recommendations have been developed with regard to the heritage conservation Policies outlined in the CMP (2013) and with regard to best practice heritage conservation guidelines and the Burra Charter.

1. Prior to the commencement of works a preliminary Schedule of ongoing Maintenance of Works should be prepared in consultation with the structural engineers to inform the maintenance and repair works.

2. An archaeological excavation methodology should be prepared for the proposed mechanical excavation works to be undertaken as part of Stage 1 works. This methodology has been developed as part of this SOHI (refer to Section 8) of this report.

8. Archaeological excavation methodology

This archaeological methodology has been developed on the basis of the approval South32 received from DPE for excavation and investigation works as outlined in Section 1.

Mechanical excavations undertaken as part of the proposed works at the Chapel (as outlined in Section 1) will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist (Joshua Madden, Team Leader – Historic Heritage (of Niche)). If Joshua Madden is not available to undertake the monitoring, other suitably qualified archaeologists would undertake the work. The mechanical excavation works will be undertaken using a flat bucket at the direction of the on-site archaeologist.

If any potential archaeological 'relics' as defined by the Heritage Act are exposed, all works would cease immediately and the Heritage Division, OEH would be notified and consulted in accordance with s.146 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* to determine an appropriate course of action prior to the recommencement of work. It is noted that foundations associated with the Chapel would not be considered archaeological remains.

Any existing Chapel foundations or archaeological remains exposed during the mechanical excavations would be recorded according to best practice guidelines and the records made during the works (including any photographs and measured drawings) would be collated into a short report and submitted to South32 for submission to DPE. The precise locations of any Chapel foundations or archaeological remains exposed would be recorded by a qualified surveyor.

On-site contractors would be provided with a briefing regarding the works and the significance of the Chapel.

In the event that additional impacts are required not discussed in this SOHI, all works in the area would cease and additional assessment would be required prior to works recommencing.

In the event that any Aboriginal objects are identified within the area of works, works within the immediate vicinity of the Aboriginal object should cease and an appropriately qualified archaeologist should be engaged to determine the appropriate management strategies.

In the unlikely event that a potential burial site or potential human skeletal material is exposed, work in the vicinity of the remains is to halt immediately to allow assessment and management. If the remains are suspected to be human, it will be necessary to contact local police, OEH and the Heritage Division to determine an appropriate course of action.

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Heritage management
Aboriginal heritage
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Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals
Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting
Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)

Appendix C On-going Maintenance Schedule

Appendix C: On-going Maintenance Schedule

BUILT FABRIC MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

- All maintenance works should be carried out in accordance with the relevant policies contained in the Conservation Management Plan to which this Maintenance Schedule is appended.
- All major maintenance works should be recorded in a log identifying extent and nature of the works, including any specific repair methods, materials, techniques, products or contractors for future reference, in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan.

Building Element	Yearly Cycle	Five Year Cycle	Ten Yearly Cycle
Overall Site	Monitor condition of buildings. General cleaning. Pest inspection check. Security arrangements.	Check security and general safety/upgrade if required.	
Stonework	Monitor condition. Monitor for movement or settlement.	Monitor condition. Monitor for movement or settlement. Seek specialist advice on conservation, as necessary.	Conserve stone, as necessary. Seek specialist advice on conservation, as necessary.
Rendered Façades	Monitor condition. Repair as required. Repaint as required.	As per yearly Cycle.	As per yearly Cycle.
Roofing	Inspect roofing, lashings and rainwater system. Clean as required. Repair as required.	Replace where necessary. Check connection to stormwater systems for correct operations.	Replace where necessary.
External Joinery	Pest inspection check. Monitor for any acceleration of timber decay or deterioration. Repair as required. Repaint as required. Maintain all operable elements.	Repair as required. Repaint as required.	As per Five Yearly Cycle.

Interior Finishing's and Fixture's	Monitor condition of interior finishes. Clean as required.	Repair, repaint and replace as required.	As per Five Yearly Cycle.

Hard and Soft Landscape Elements				
Task	**Monthly**	**Quarterly (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring)**	**Annually**	**As Required**
Mow lawns, increasing frequency of mowing seasonally if necessary.	X	Watering (in accordance with water restrictions) as required to preserve lawns and fertilise if necessary.		X
Rake lawns and sweep entrances and paths and compost leaves for use on garden.		X		X
Inspect trees and shrubs for fungal attack e.g. fruiting bodies around base or bracket fungi on trunk.		Autumn. Winter.		As soon as practicable after prolonged wet periods.
Inspect trees and shrubs for signs of nutrient deficiencies, disease , decay, dead wood and treat as appropriate.		X		
Prune roses in accordance with requirements for particular variety.		July, or June if onset of dormancy is earlier due to cold weather.		X

Task	Monthly	Quarterly (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring)	Annually	As Required
Prune trees including herbaceous plants in accordance with species requirements to improve shape, lowering or fruiting. Pruning should be undertaken in accordance with advice from qualified professionals.		According to species.		X To lift crowns as necessary.
Top dress lawns as required to level uneven patches or fill in bald or damaged patches, using only top quality sandy loam or an approved soil mix. Cover affected areas by no more than 1 cm, using a rake to spread the mix, then water in well.		Spring.		X
Feed lawns with an approved lawn fertiliser if necessary.		Spring.		X
Aerate worn areas if necessary and reseed or returf if necessary.		September.		X
Spray lawns with approved broad-leaf weed killer during cooler months to avoid excessive damage to turf if necessary.		At start of active growth season.		X
Inspect paving and steps for wear and trip hazards.			X	Low wear rate due to mothballing of property
Clean stormwater drains. Inspect gutters, downpipes, drains and sumps for blockages by rubbish, leaves or silt. Check if water lies in sumps as this can indicate a total or partial blockage or inadequate fall in line. Ensure hose taps discharge into gullies and ensure gullies and sump gratings are operable and not damaged, and sit square. Check whether stormwater drains into sewer system.			X	Particularly after heavy rain or heavy leaf fall
Apply mulch to garden beds and around trees and shrubs, avoiding build-up of mulch around stems.			X	X
Inspect stonework for loose, fretted, broken or missing mortar joints to stones. Check if the stone is crumbling or has surface salts.			X	
Inspect stone for signs of delamination, rising and/or falling damp.			X	

Task	Monthly	Quarterly (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring)	Annually	As Required
Inspect timber posts and balustrades for termite or borer damage, rot, weathering and potential decay.			X	
Inspect posts and balustrades for paint deterioration, cracking, colour fading and weathering.			X	
Inspect areas generally for grime, growth from joints, bird excretion.			X	
Inspect timber structural members.			X	
Inspect masonry for cracks.			X	
Check condition and operation of fences and gates and repair as necessary.			X	After prolonged heavy rain, severe wind storms.
Pick up litter & debris from paths, lawn areas, garden beds.				X
Remove any graffiti from walls, signs, paths, furniture.				As soon as practicable after it is noticed.
Inspect paving and steps for biological growth and treat to reduce slip hazards.				As soon as practicable after prolonged wet periods.
Remove rain-washed silt from paths and other hard surfaces.				X
Inspect garden edging and repair.				X
Inspect areas in garden for erosion and ponding.				As soon as practicable after prolonged wet periods.

Task	Monthly	Quarterly (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring)	Annually	As Required
Inspect water taps for drips and ease of operation.				During operation of water taps.
Fence off eroded areas and make good turf in accordance with specifications.				X
Trim around buildings, garden structures and access routes avoid 'whipper snipper' damage to plants, timber and masonry.				X
Trim along fence lines avoiding 'whipper snipper' damage to plants and masonry.				X
Control weeds using manual methods near significant plants and application of approved herbicide elsewhere.				X
Remove noxious and environmental weeds in accordance with Wollondilly Shire Council requirements, relevant best practice guidelines and herbicide manufacturers.				X
Inspect trees and shrubs for physical damage after storms or other damage and treat as appropriate. Inspect trees and shrubs for possible root destabilisation and treat as necessary.				After prolonged heavy rain, severe wind storms.
Trim hedges and shrubbery in accordance with requirements for particular species and current best practice to improve shape, lowering or fruiting.				X
Australian standards and current best practice in arboriculture as recommended by relevant industry representative groups.				
Carry out tree husbandry operations such as staking, protection and replacement.				When planting new trees, shrubs. After prolonged severe wind storms if necessary.

Task	Monthly	Quarterly (Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring)	Annually	As Required
Spray lawns with approved grub killer and fungicide during warmer months if necessary.				X
Maintain structures in accordance with the guidelines in the Australia ICOMOS Charter and such publications as *The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide*				X
Remove rubbish and leaves from roof.				X
Check if light bulbs are blown or the fittings damaged, and if fittings are well secured to walls or standards.				Power is currently not connected

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Excellence in your environment

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Our services

Ecology and biodiversity
Terrestrial
Freshwater
Marine and coastal
Research and monitoring
Wildlife Schools and training

Heritage management
Aboriginal heritage
Historical heritage
Conservation management
Community consultation
Archaeological, built and landscape values

Environmental management and approvals
Impact assessments
Development and activity approvals
Rehabilitation
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation
Project management

Environmental offsetting
Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)

Appendix 8: Management Plan Approval