

The background of the entire page is a faded, light blue image of a windmill. Overlaid on this are several abstract geometric shapes: a large dark blue square in the center-right, a smaller dark blue square in the top right, and a white-outlined square on the left. A large, dark teal letter 'T' is positioned within the central dark blue square.

T

Historic Heritage Impact Assessment



Bylong Coal Project
Hansen Bailey Environmental Consultants
20-Apr-2015

Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Bylong, NSW



AECOMBylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Bylong, NSW

Client: Hansen Bailey Environmental Consultants

ABN: N/A

Prepared by

AECOM Australia Pty LtdLevel 21, 420 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000, PO Box Q410, QVB Post Office NSW 1230, Australia
T +61 2 8934 0000 F +61 2 8934 0001 www.aecom.com
ABN 20 093 846 925

In association with

Hansen Bailey Environmental Consultants

20-Apr-2015

Job No.: 60286726

AECOM in Australia and New Zealand is certified to the latest version of ISO9001, ISO14001, AS/NZS4801 and OHSAS18001.

© AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM). All rights reserved.

AECOM has prepared this document for the sole use of the Client and for a specific purpose, each as expressly stated in the document. No other party should rely on this document without the prior written consent of AECOM. AECOM undertakes no duty, nor accepts any responsibility, to any third party who may rely upon or use this document. This document has been prepared based on the Client's description of its requirements and AECOM's experience, having regard to assumptions that AECOM can reasonably be expected to make in accordance with sound professional principles. AECOM may also have relied upon information provided by the Client and other third parties to prepare this document, some of which may not have been verified. Subject to the above conditions, this document may be transmitted, reproduced or disseminated only in its entirety.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Quality Information

Document Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment
60286726

Ref p:\602x\60286726\6. draft docs\6.1 reports\6.2. eis\60286726_fnlrpt_bylong
historic_2015_05_20.docx

Date 20-Apr-2015

Prepared by Geordie Oakes

Reviewed by Andrew McLaren

Revision History

Revision	Revision Date	Details	Authorised
			Name/Position
A	10-June-2014	Technical Review (Draft)	Andrew McLaren/Archaeologist
B	14-June-2014	Quality Review (Draft)	Sharmin Lubonski/Associate Director
C	8-December-2014	Client Review (Draft)	Hansen Bailey/Worley Parsons
D	19-January-2015	Client Review (Draft)	Hansen Bailey/Worley Parsons
F	24-April-2015	Report Finalisation	Geordie Oakes/Archaeologist

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	ii
1.0 Introduction and Background	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Assessment Objectives	1
1.3 The Project Boundary	1
1.4 Background	1
1.5 Project Description	2
1.6 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)	3
1.6.1 Heritage Council Submission (Attachment 2)	3
1.7 Methodology	3
1.8 Project Team	4
1.9 Limitations	4
1.10 HHIA Structure	4
2.0 Applicable Policy and Legislation	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Federal Controls	8
2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	8
2.3 State Controls	8
2.3.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	8
2.3.2 The Heritage Act 1977	9
2.3.3 Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012	9
3.0 Historical Context	10
3.1 European Exploration	10
3.2 Settlement	10
3.2.1 The Lee Family	10
3.2.2 The Tindale Family	13
3.2.3 Other Settlers	14
3.3 The Township	14
3.4 Horse and Cattle Breeding	16
3.5 Bushrangers	16
3.6 The Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Railway	17
3.7 The Bylong Quarry	17
3.8 Bylong State Forest	17
3.9 Bylong Today	17
3.10 Land-use Summary	18
3.11 Summary History	19
4.0 Oral Histories	20
4.1 Ann and Sturt Andrews (Tarwyn Park)	20
4.2 John Mead (Meadsville)	21
4.3 Peter Grieve (Arabadoo and Taloooby)	22
4.4 Tony Dunn (Coggan)	23
5.0 Heritage Register/Lists	25
5.1 Heritage Register/List Searches	25
6.0 Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape Assessment	26
6.1 Historical Themes	26
6.1.1 Natural Features	27
6.1.2 Aboriginal Culture	27
6.1.3 Early Settlement	27
6.1.4 Living and Working on the Land	27
6.1.5 Horse Breeding	27
6.1.6 Town Development	28
6.2 Statement of Cultural Significance	28
7.0 Summary of Identified Heritage Items	30
8.0 Significance Assessments	33
8.1 Homestation Remains	33

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

	8.1.1	Description	33
	8.1.2	Historic Context	33
	8.1.3	Significance Assessment	34
	8.1.4	Statement of Significance	34
8.2		Bylong Station Farm Complex	35
	8.2.1	Description	35
	8.2.2	Historic Context	35
	8.2.3	Significance Assessment	36
	8.2.4	Statement of Significance	36
8.3		Sunnyside Remains	37
	8.3.1	Description	37
	8.3.2	Historic Context	37
	8.3.3	Significance Assessment	37
8.4		Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church & Cemetery	37
	8.4.1	Description	37
	8.4.2	Historic Context	37
	8.4.3	Significance Assessment	38
	8.4.4	Statement of Significance	38
8.5		Harley Hill Farm Complex	39
	8.5.1	Description	39
	8.5.2	Historic Context	40
	8.5.3	Significance Assessment	41
	8.5.4	Statement of Significance	41
8.6		Bylong Trig Station	42
	8.6.1	Description	42
	8.6.2	Historic Context	42
	8.6.3	Statement of Significance	43
8.7		Bylong Upper Public School	44
	8.7.1	Description	44
	8.7.2	Historic Context	44
	8.7.3	Significance Assessment	45
	8.7.4	Statement of Significance	45
8.8		Swiss Cottage	46
	8.8.1	Description	46
	8.8.2	Historic Context	46
	8.8.3	Significance Assessment	47
	8.8.4	Statement of Significance	47
8.9		Cheese Factory Remains	48
	8.9.1	Description	48
	8.9.2	Historic Context	48
	8.9.3	Significance Assessment	49
	8.9.4	Statement of Significance	49
8.10		Bridgelo Provisional School	50
	8.10.1	Description	50
	8.10.2	Historic Context	50
	8.10.3	Significance Assessment	51
	8.10.4	Statement of Significance	51
8.11		Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2	52
	8.11.1	Description	52
	8.11.2	Historic Context	52
	8.11.3	Statement of Significance	52
8.12		Upper Bylong Post Office & Store	52
	8.12.1	Description	52
	8.12.2	Historic Context	53
	8.12.3	Significance Assessment	54
	8.12.4	Statement of Significance	54
8.13		Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church	55
	8.13.1	Description	55

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

	8.13.2	Historic Context	55
	8.13.3	Significance Assessment	56
	8.13.4	Statement of Significance	56
8.14		Bylong Upper Hall	57
	8.14.1	Description	57
	8.14.2	Historic Context	57
	8.14.3	Significance Assessment	58
	8.14.4	Statement of Significance	58
8.15		Bylong Hall	59
	8.15.1	Description	59
	8.15.2	Historic Context	59
	8.15.3	Significance Assessment	60
	8.15.4	Statement of Significance	60
8.16		Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	61
	8.16.1	Description	61
	8.16.2	Historic Context	62
	8.16.3	Significance Assessment	63
	8.16.4	Statement of Significance	64
8.17		Cottage Chimney Remains	64
	8.17.1	Description	64
	8.17.2	Historic Context	64
	8.17.3	Significance Assessment	65
	8.17.4	Statement of Significance	65
8.18		Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	66
	8.18.1	Description	66
	8.18.2	Summary of Values	67
	8.18.3	Statement of Significance	67
9.0		Impact Assessment	68
	9.1	Project Construction Details and Impacts	68
	9.2	Direct Impacts	68
	9.2.1	Open cut mining (including overburden emplacement)	68
	9.2.2	Project Infrastructure	68
	9.3	Indirect Impacts	68
	9.3.1	Vibration	68
	9.3.2	Visual Impacts	69
	9.3.3	Subsidence	69
	9.4	Rehabilitation Strategy	70
	9.5	Project Impact Summary	71
	9.5.1	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	71
	9.5.2	Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	72
10.0		Mitigation and Management	76
	10.1	Statutory Requirements	76
	10.2	Management Principles	76
	10.3	Application of Management Principles	76
	10.4	Directly Impacted Items	77
	10.5	Indirectly Impacted Items	77
	10.5.1	Vibration	77
	10.5.2	Visual	77
	10.6	Summary	78
	10.7	Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP)	80
	10.8	Conservation Management Plans (CMP)	80
	10.8.1	Bylong Station Farm Complex	80
	10.8.2	Homestation	80
	10.9	Effectiveness and Reliability	81
11.0		References Cited	82
Appendix A			
		National Trust Listings	

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix B

Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Strategy Figures

Appendix C

Statements of Heritage Impact

List of Figures

Figure 1	Project locality	5
Figure 2	Regional location	6
Figure 3	Conceptual layout	7
Figure 4	Lee's Land Title 1829 (Source: Department of Lands 2013)	11
Figure 5	Lee's Land Title (Source: 1883 Coggan Parish Map – Department of Lands)	11
Figure 6	Family Holdings in Bylong (Blue=Lee; Orange=Tindale) (Source: Department of Lands Parish Maps 1884)	12
Figure 7	Tindale's Land Title 1829 (Source: Department of Lands)	13
Figure 8	Tindale's Land Title (Source: 1884 Budden Parish Map – Department of Lands)	13
Figure 9	Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	29
Figure 10	Historic Heritage Items	31
Figure 11	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	32
Figure 12	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red) (source: National Trust)	66
Figure 13	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red), Project Disturbance Boundary (blue)	67
Figure 14	View sectors (blue = area of primary visual concern) (source: JVC Visual Planning and Design 2015)	B-A
Figure 15	Post-mining land use (source: SLR 2015)	B-B
Figure 16	Disturbance impact categories (source: SLR 2015)	B-C
Figure 17	Post-mining slope classes (source: SLR 2015)	B-D

List of Plates

Plate 1	Homestation (c.1848)	33
Plate 2	Bylong Station House (c. 1860)	35
Plate 3	Bylong Station Stables (c.1860)	35
Plate 4	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church (c. 1876)	37
Plate 5	Slab Dairy (c. 1900)	40
Plate 6	Cottage (c. 1920)	40
Plate 7	Blacksmith shed (c. 1900)	40
Plate 8	Shearing shed (c.1900)	40
Plate 9	Bylong Trig Station (c. 1870~)	42
Plate 10	Bylong Trig Station Plaque (c. 1870~)	42
Plate 11	Bylong Upper Public School: building 1 (c. 1927)	44
Plate 12	Bylong Upper Public School: building 2 (c.1975)	44
Plate 13	Swiss Cottage (c.1915)	46
Plate 14	Remains of the Cheese Factory (c.1910)	48
Plate 15	Bridgelo Provisional School (c. 1915)	50
Plate 16	Sandstone bricks at Renfrew Park Remains (c.1900)	52
Plate 17	Water tank at Renfrew Park Remains 2 (c.1900)	52
Plate 18	Upper Bylong post office and store (c.1915) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)	53
Plate 19	Former Upper Bylong post office and store (2014). The store and post office ceased operating in the 1950s	53
Plate 20	Opening of Catholic Church, Bylong (c.1915) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)	55
Plate 21	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church (2014)	55
Plate 22	Upper Bylong Hall (c.1920) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)	57
Plate 23	Upper Bylong Hall (2014)	57

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Plate 24	Bylong Hall (c.1921) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)	59
Plate 25	Bylong Hall (2014)	59
Plate 26	Tarwyn Park House (c.1930)	62
Plate 27	Tarwyn Park Stables (c.1930)	62
Plate 28	Cottage Chimney Remains and piled sandstone (c.1930)	64
Plate 29	Cottage Chimney Remains (c.1930)	64

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

ii

Executive Summary

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd (Hansen Bailey) on behalf of WorleyParsons Limited to undertake a Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA) for the Bylong Coal Project (the Project). The assessment is to form part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) being prepared by Hansen Bailey to support an application for State Significant Development Consent to facilitate the development of an open cut and underground coal mining operation, associated infrastructure and a sequential reinstatement/rehabilitation of the site to enable reactivation of agricultural activities. The assessment has been prepared in accordance with and in response to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued on 23 June 2014, with regard to historic heritage.

The Project Boundary encompasses a 10,317 hectare (ha) parcel of land located within the Bylong Valley, 55 km north-east of Mudgee and 53 km west of Denman, NSW (Figure 1). The Project life is anticipated to be approximately 25 years, comprising a two year construction period and a 23 year operational period, with underground mining operations commencing in Year 7. Various rehabilitation and decommissioning activities will be undertaken during both the course of, and following the 25 years of the Project.

There are no heritage items or sites within the Project Boundary (being the site of the proposed development) listed on statutory UNESCO, Commonwealth or New South Wales State or Local Government Lists, Registers or Schedules. Two items located within the Project Boundary are listed on the non-statutory National Trust (NSW) Register including the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (registered 2013) and the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery (registered 2003). A third item listed on the National Trust (NSW) Register, the St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery (registered 2003), is located approximately 200 m from the Project Boundary. No further items or sites within or directly adjacent to the Project Boundary are listed on any heritage Lists, Registers or Schedules.

In addition to the searches of the above mentioned statutory and non-statutory heritage Lists, Registers and Schedules, background research of relevant heritage studies, including the Rylstone Shire Community Heritage Study Report (2003), field surveys and oral histories undertaken for the Project has identified a further 15 heritage items or complexes (comprising multiple items) within or directly adjacent to the Project Boundary. These include nineteenth and twentieth century homesteads, farm buildings, commercial and civic buildings, churches, areas of potential archaeological deposit and landscapes considered of local heritage significance. Accordingly, an impact assessment of these items has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation and management strategies have been proposed consistent with Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Place of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) and the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office & NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).

The Project will wholly impact on seven heritage items assessed as having local heritage significance that will require them to be demolished – the former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Bylong Upper Public School, the former Upper Bylong Post Office and Store, Bylong Upper Hall, Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2 and the remains of the former Cheese Factory. Details of the impacts are set out in Table 10 with Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs) provided in Appendix C. In order to retain heritage information about the role and contribution of these items to the history and development of the local area, recommendations are made within this HHIA that they be documented, including archival recordings, and excavated (Catholic Church and Cheese Factory only) prior to and during demolition in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (1998) and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

The Project will *partially* impact, directly or indirectly, on 11 items assessed as being of local significance – Homestation (visual), Bylong Station Farm Complex (direct and visual), Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery (visual), Harley Hill Farm Complex (visual and potential vibration), Bylong Trig Station (visual), Swiss Cottage (visual and potential vibration), Bylong Hall (visual), Tarwyn Park Farm Complex (direct, visual and potential vibration), Cottage Chimney Remains (visual), in addition to landscape areas - the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and the National Trust Registered Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (direct and visual). Details of these impacts are set out in Table 10 with Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs) provided in Appendix C.

To mitigate/manage these impacts, recommendations have been made within this HHIA (Section 10.0) for the preparation of a Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) to guide the management of all items within the Project Boundary and Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) for specific heritage items in order to reduce potential impacts to their cultural significance. A mine rehabilitation strategy has been prepared which has considered the cultural values of these items and landscapes, including views and vistas, with the aim of restoring the landscape to its current condition and land use capabilities once mining is complete.

The recommendations include commonly utilised 'best practice' industry heritage management tools. These recommendations are to form part of the Statement of Commitments within the EIS and are to be carried out by the Applicant.

1.0 Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd (Hansen Bailey) on behalf of WorleyParsons Limited to undertake a Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA) for the Bylong Coal Project (the Project). The assessment is to inform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) being prepared by Hansen Bailey to support an application for State Significant Development Consent to facilitate the development of an open cut and underground coal mining operation, associated infrastructure and a sequential reinstatement/rehabilitation of land within the Project Boundary to enable reactivation of agricultural uses.

1.2 Assessment Objectives

The overarching objectives of this assessment were as follows:

- to identify, through background research, oral histories and targeted archaeological investigations, the historical heritage values of land within the Project Boundary;
- to assess the significance of identified historic heritage items in accordance with the New South Wales (NSW) Heritage Branch's guidelines: *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001) and *Levels of Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2008);
- to prepare a Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for all identified heritage items within the Project Boundary in accordance with the NSW Heritage Branch's guidelines: *Statements of Heritage Impact* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002); and
- to provide, on the basis of significance assessments and SoHIs, appropriate management and mitigation strategies for all identified and potential historic heritage items.

1.3 The Project Boundary

The Project Boundary encompasses a 10,317 hectare (ha) parcel of land located within the Bylong Valley, 55 km north-east of Mudgee and 53 km west of Denman, NSW (Figure 1). Bylong Village is located within the central portion of the Project Boundary and is accessed via Bylong Valley Way. The Sandy Hollow-Gulgong Railway Line travels east to west through the northern portion of the Project Boundary following the rocky escarpments of the Goulburn River National Park. The Bylong River is the principal watercourse within the Project Boundary, entering from the south-east and travelling northward before joining the Goulburn River.

1.4 Background

In December 2010 KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO) acquired A287 and A342. Since this time, extensive exploration and mine planning work has been undertaken to determine the most socially responsible and economically viable mine plan to recover the known coal resources within the two Authorisations.

In August 2014 KEPCO commissioned WorleyParsons Services Pty Ltd (WorleyParsons) to manage the Project exploration activities, mine feasibility study planning, environmental approvals and ongoing environmental monitoring for the Project.

The Project is located wholly within A287 and A342 which are located within the Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) Local Government Area (LGA). The closest regional centre is Mudgee, located approximately 55 km south-west of the Project Boundary. The Project is approximately 230 km by rail from the Port of Newcastle. Figure 1 illustrates the locality of the Project within New South Wales (NSW). Figure 2 shows the regional locality of the Project in relation to the neighbouring town centres, mining authorities, major transport routes and reserves.

KEPCO is seeking State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) for the development and operation of the Project. The State Significant Development Application will be supported by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which is being prepared by Hansen Bailey.

1.5 Project Description

The Project life is anticipated to be approximately 25 years, comprising a two year construction period and a 23 year operational period, with underground mining operations commencing in Year 7. Various rehabilitation and decommissioning activities will be undertaken during both the course of, and following the 25 years of the Project. It is noted that further mineable coal resources exist within both A287 and A342.

The Project is to be developed on land within the Project Boundary as illustrated on Figure 3. Key features of the Project are conceptually shown on Figure 3 and include:

- The initial development of two open cut mining areas with associated haul roads and Overburden Emplacement Areas (OEAs), utilising a mining fleet of excavators and trucks and supporting ancillary equipment;
- The two open cut mining areas will be developed and operated 24 hours a day,
- 7 days a week over an approximate 10 year period and will ultimately provide for the storage of coal processing reject materials from the longer term underground mining activities;
- Construction and operation of administration, workshop, bathhouse, explosives magazine and other open cut mining related facilities;
- Construction and operation of an underground coal mine operating 24 hours a day,
- 7 days a week for a 20 year period, commencing mining in around year 7 of the Project;
- A combined maximum extraction rate of up to 6.5 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) Run of Mine (ROM) coal;
- A workforce of up to approximately 800 during the initial construction phase and a peak of 470 full-time equivalent operations employees at full production;
- Underground mining operations utilising longwall mining techniques with primary access provided via drifts constructed adjacent to the rail loop and Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP);
- The construction and operation of facilities to support underground mining operations including personnel and materials access to the underground mining area, ventilation shafts, workshop, offices and employee amenities, fuel and gas management facilities;
- Construction and operation of a CHPP with a designed throughput of approximately 6 Mtpa of ROM coal, with capacity for peak fluctuations beyond this;
- The dewatering of fine reject materials through belt press filters within the CHPP and the co-disposal of dewatered fine and coarse reject materials within OEAs and final open cut voids (avoiding the need for a tailings dam);
- Construction and operation of a rail loop and associated rail load out facility and connection to the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway Line to facilitate the transport of product coal;
- The construction and operation of surface and groundwater management and water reticulation infrastructure including diversion drains, dams (clean, dirty and raw water), pipelines and pumping stations;
- The installation of communications and electricity reticulation infrastructure;
- Construction and operation of a Workforce Accommodation Facility (WAF) and associated access road from the Bylong Valley Way;
- The upgrade of Upper Bylong Road and the construction and operation of a Mine Access Road to provide access to the site facilities;
- Relocation of sections of some existing public roads to enable alternate access routes for private landholders surrounding the Project; and
- Infilling of mining voids, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, decommissioning of Project infrastructure and rehabilitation of the land progressively following mining operations.

1.6 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

The Secretary of the NSW DP&E issued the SEARs for the Project on 23 June 2014. In relation to historic heritage they require:

"Heritage – including an assessment of the likely Aboriginal and historic heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development having regard to OEH's and the Heritage Council of NSW's requirements (see Attachment 2)"

1.6.1 Heritage Council Submission (Attachment 2)

In addition to the SEARs, the Heritage Council issued specific requirements (Attachment 2) for the Project in relation to historic heritage. These were:

- *The heritage significance of the project area and any impacts the development may have upon this significance should be assessed. This assessment should include natural areas and places of Aboriginal, historic or archaeological significance. It should also include a consideration of wider heritage impacts in the area surrounding the site.*
- *The Heritage Council maintains the State Heritage Inventory which lists some items protected under the Heritage Act, 1977 and other statutory instruments. This register can be accessed through the Heritage Branch home page on the internet (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>).*
- *In addition, you should consult lists maintained by the National Trust, any heritage listed under the Australian Government's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and the local council in order to identify any identified items of heritage significance in the area affected by the proposal. Please be aware, however, that these lists are constantly evolving and that items with potential heritage significance may not yet be listed.*
- *Non-Aboriginal heritage items within the area affected by the proposal should be identified by field survey. This should include any buildings, works, relics (including relics underwater), gardens, landscapes, views, trees or places of non-Aboriginal heritage significance. A statement of significance and an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the heritage significance of these items should be undertaken. Any policies/measures to conserve their heritage significance should be identified. This assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual. The field survey and assessment should be undertaken by a qualified practitioner/consultant with historic sites experience.*
- *The impact on the fabric and significance of any identified heritage items from potential subsidence or blasting from any mining activities should also be assessed as part of the EIS.*
- *The proposal should have regard to any impacts on places, items or relics of significance to Aboriginal people. Where it is likely that the project will impact on Aboriginal heritage, adequate community consultation should take place regarding the assessment of significance, likely impacts and management/mitigation measures.*

1.7 Methodology

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office & NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) and with reference to the Burra Charter (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) (ICOMOS (Australia), 2013). Key tasks have been:

- To search relevant historic heritage registers and lists including the: Register of the National Estate (non-statutory); National Heritage List; Commonwealth Heritage List; NSW State Heritage Register; National Trust of Australia; and Schedule 5 of the Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 (Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012);
- To undertake background research of land within the Project Boundary so as to identify historic heritage items, including areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- To liaise with the local historic societies to identify historic heritage items including areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- To attend meetings with local land owners in order to prepare oral histories for the local area;

- To undertake a targeted archaeological survey of land within the Project Disturbance Boundary and report on its findings. This was completed over six days in May 2014; and
- To prepare and finalise a historic heritage impact assessment report for the Project (this report).

1.8 Project Team

Geordie Oakes (AECOM archaeologist) managed all aspects of the assessment described herein and was the primary author of this HHIA. Oral histories were completed by Dr Darran Jordan (AECOM archaeologist). Archaeological survey of land within the Project Disturbance Boundary was undertaken by Geordie Oakes and Darran Jordan. Dr Andrew McLaren (AECOM Archaeologist) reviewed this HHIA for Quality Assurance (QA) purposes. Tim Osborne (AECOM Designer) created all figures within this HHIA.

1.9 Limitations

Within this HHIA, predictions have been made about the probability of subsurface archaeological materials occurring within the Project Boundary, based on surface indications and environmental contexts. However, it is possible that materials may occur in areas without surface indications and in any environmental context.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding historic heritage is provided in Section 2.0. This is provided based on AECOM's experience with the heritage system in NSW and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations and guidelines change over time and users of the HHIA should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the HHIA was written.

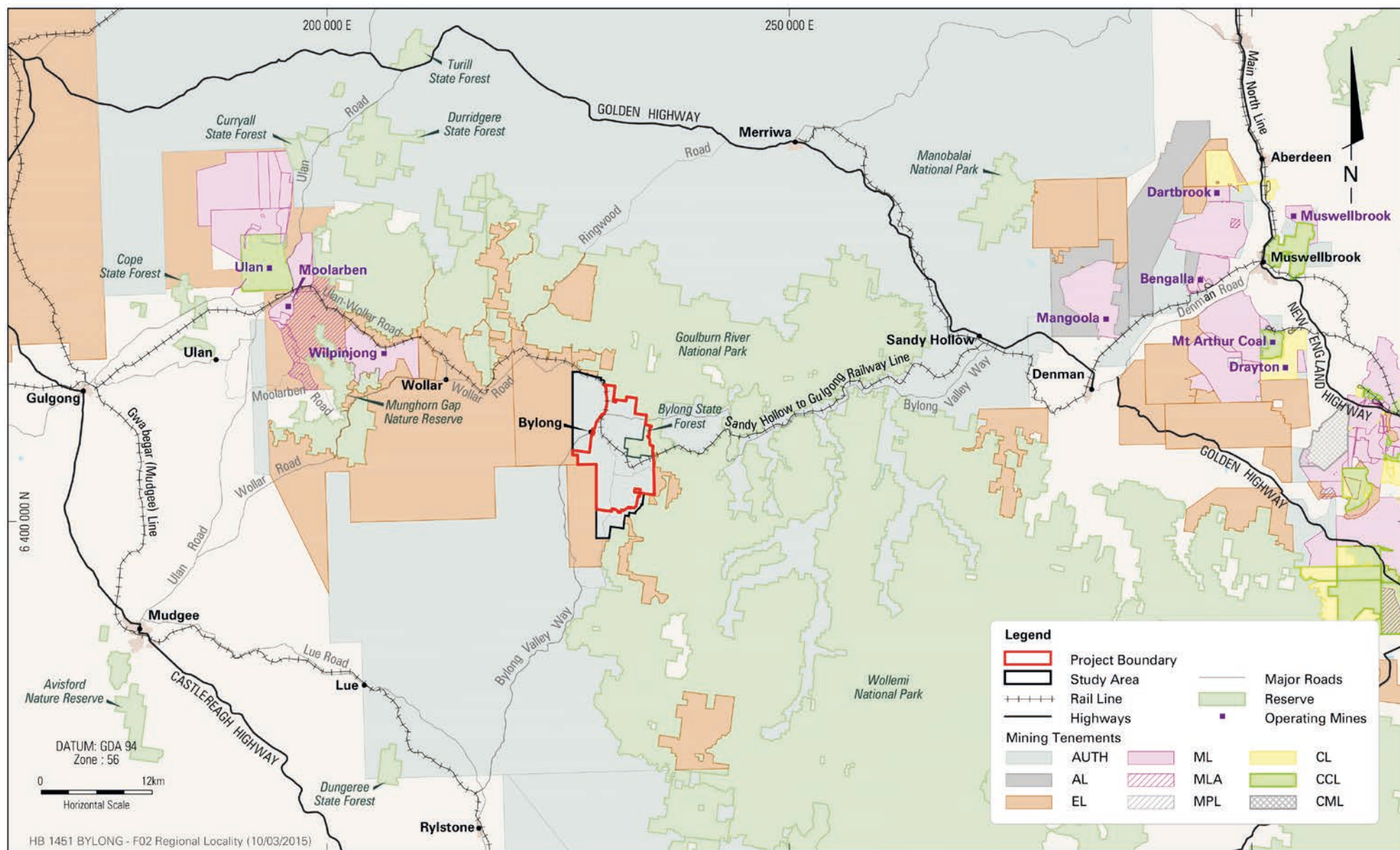
1.10 HHIA Structure

This HHIA contains 11 sections. This section - **Section 1.0** - has provided background information on the Project and the assessment undertaken. The remainder of the HHIA is structured as follows:

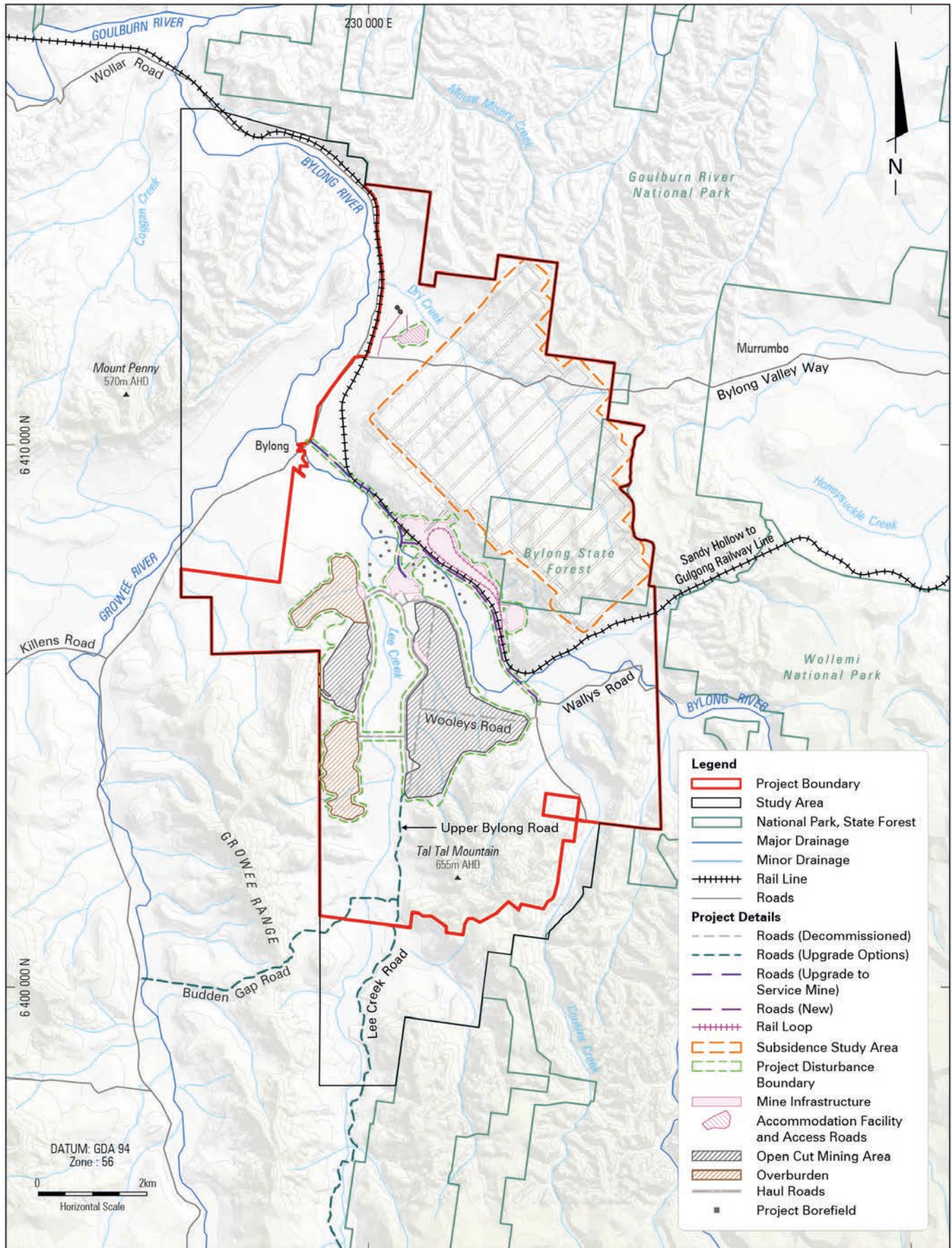
- **Section 2.0** outlines the statutory framework within which this assessment has been undertaken.
- **Section 3.0** provides the historical context of land within the Project Boundary.
- **Section 4.0** summarises oral histories undertaken for the assessment.
- **Section 5.0** provides the results of the historic heritage register/list searches.
- **Section 6.0** provides a cultural heritage landscape assessment for land within the Project Boundary.
- **Section 7.0** summarises identified heritage items.
- **Section 8.0** provides significance assessments of identified heritage items.
- **Section 9.0** provides an assessment of the potential impacts of the Project on identified heritage items.
- **Section 10.0** details a comprehensive management and mitigation strategies for identified heritage items.
- **Section 11.0** lists the references cited in-text.



BYLONG COAL PROJECT



BYLONG COAL PROJECT



BYLONG COAL PROJECT

Conceptual Project Layout

FIGURE 3

2.0 Applicable Policy and Legislation

2.1 Introduction

A number of planning and legislative documents govern how heritage is managed in NSW and Australia. The following section provides an overview of the requirements under each as they apply to the Project.

2.2 Federal Controls

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) took effect on 16 July 2000.

Under Part 9 of the EPBC Act, any action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of the Environment (DoE). An action is defined as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration. An action will also require approval if:

- It is undertaken on Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land; and
- It is undertaken by the Commonwealth and will have or is likely to have a significant impact.

The EPBC Act defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage sites. Under the Act, protected heritage sites are listed on the National Heritage List (sites of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (sites belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). These two lists replaced the Register of the National Estate (RNE). While the RNE has been suspended and is no longer a statutory list, Section 391A of the Act requires the Minister to consider RNE listing if a referral is made. This requirement expired in 2012, by which time all RNE listings were to be transferred to a relevant heritage register. Sites on the RNE can have a variety of statuses, including Registered (it is inscribed on the Register) and Indicative (it is in the database, but no formal nomination has been received or an assessment has not been completed).

The heritage registers mandated by the EPBC Act have been consulted and there are no historic sites within the Project Boundary on these registers. Accordingly, the sections of the EPBC Act in relation to heritage are not relevant to the Project.

2.3 State Controls

2.3.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act allows for the preparation of planning instruments to direct development within NSW. This includes Local Environment Plans (LEPs), which are administered by local government, and principally determine land use and the process for development applications. LEPs usually include clauses requiring that heritage be considered during development applications and a schedule of identified heritage sites be provided. The Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 applies to the Project and is discussed further in Section 2.3.3.

Upon repeal of Part 3A of the EP&A Act on 1 October 2011, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Part 3A Repeal) Act 2011* inserted a new Division 4.1 in Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Division 4.1 provides for a new planning assessment and determination regime for State Significant Development (SSD). Section 89C of the EP&A Act stipulates that a development will be considered SSD if it declared to be such by the new *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD).

Under Clause 8(1) of SEPP SRD, a development is declared to be SSD if:

- The development on the land concerned is, by the operation of an environmental planning instrument, is permissible only with development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, and
- The development is specified in Schedule 1 or 2.

The Project has been declared a SSD as it meets both of these criteria.

Section 89J of the EP&A Act provides that for projects approved as SSD under Part 4, an excavation permit under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is not required.

2.3.2 The Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) was enacted to conserve the environmental heritage of NSW. Under Section 32, places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts of heritage significance are protected by means of either Interim Heritage Orders (IHO) or by listing on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Sites that are assessed as having State heritage significance can be listed on the SHR by the Minister on the recommendation of the NSW Heritage Council.

Archaeological relics (any relics that are buried) are protected by the provisions of Section 139. Under this section it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In such cases an excavation permit under Section 140 is required. Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected if they are of local significance or higher.

Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under Section 60. Demolition of whole buildings will not normally be approved except under certain conditions (Section 63). Some of the sites listed on the SHR or on LEPs may either be 'relics' or have relics associated with them. In such cases, a Section 60 approval is also required for any disturbance to relics associated with a listed site.

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, NSW Government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets. The Register places obligations on the agencies, but not on non-government proponents, beyond their responsibility to assess the impact on surrounding heritage sites.

AECOM searched the SHR and Section 170 registers to determine whether there are listed heritage sites within the Project Boundary. No sites were identified listed under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The Bylong Church of England was recorded as an item listed by the Mid-Western Regional Council.

2.3.3 Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012

The Project is located wholly within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (Mid-Western Regional LGA) in which the relevant EPI is the Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 (Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012). Section 5.10 of Part 5 of the Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012 provides specific provisions for the protection of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage across the Mid-Western Regional LGA.

Under the Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012, Development Consent is required for any of the following:

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):

- (i) a heritage item,
- (ii) an Aboriginal object,
- (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; and

(e) erecting a building on land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Schedule 5 of the LEP provides a list of identified heritage items with the Mid-Western Regional LGA. There are currently no heritage items listed within the LEP for land within the Project Boundary or Bylong region more broadly.

3.0 Historical Context

3.1 European Exploration

William Lawson and James Blackman are likely to have been the first Europeans to explore the Bylong district. Historical records indicate that the explorers set out from the small pioneering settlement at Bathurst in 1822 and headed north-eastward towards the Goulbourn River with the aim of exploring the upper valleys of the Goulbourn River around the Bylong Valley. William Lawson's journal provides a description of their journey from Bathurst. The journal records the landscape encountered by the explorers and its potential for grazing with the following excerpt: "interspersed with plains here and there of the best of land, the grass excellent, very thick with herbs and vines intermixed, watered by innumerable fine runs of water. This is a beautiful country for sheep" (Lawson, 1822). Records indicate that during their expedition Lawson and Blackman traced a route from Wallerawang to Dabee, near Rylstone, approximately 46 km south of Bylong (Greaves, 1966).

3.2 Settlement

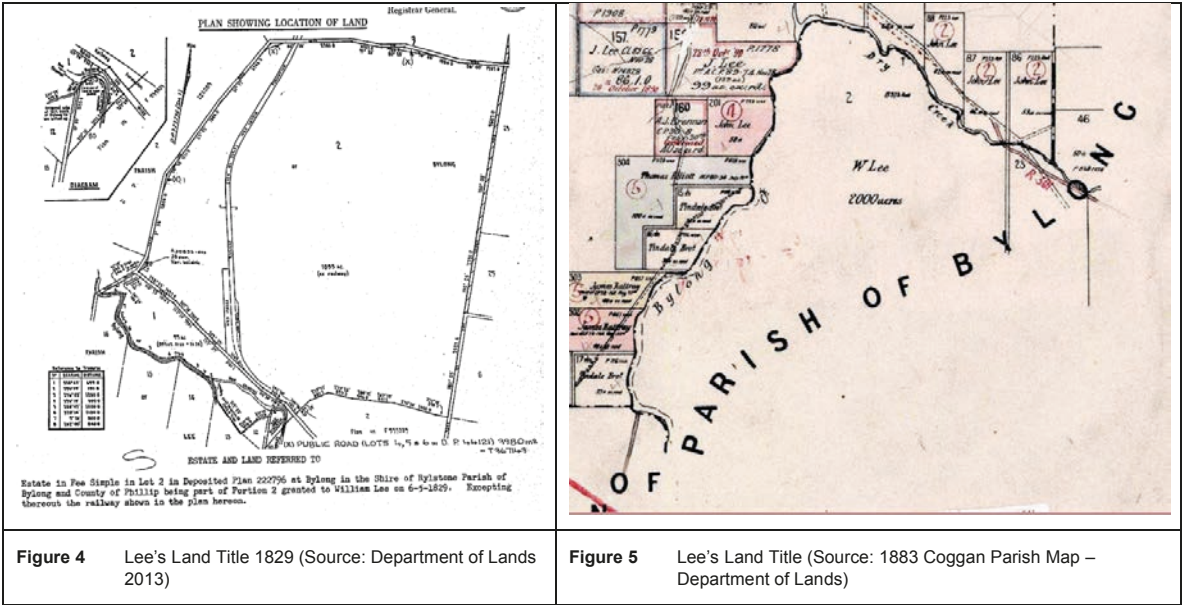
For much of its early history, land within the Bylong Valley was occupied by a handful of pioneering families. The two earliest and most significant landholders were the Lee and Tindale families.

3.2.1 The Lee Family

Historical records suggest that the Bylong Valley was first explored in detail and settled by William Lee (1794-1870). Lee was born on Norfolk Island in 1794 and was the son of William Pantoney, a convict sentenced to seven years transportation in 1787. Lee lived with his father in Windsor until 1814, at which time he was recommended by road maker William Cox as a suitable settler. In 1816, Lee was subsequently granted 134 acres of land, issued with government cattle and became one of the first ten settlers in Bathurst (Parsons, 2013). Lee became known as a discoverer of good pastoral land and a prominent cattle breeder. According to an article published in the *Forbes Times* (1915), which draws on personal correspondence from Lee shortly before his death, not long after settling in Bathurst, Lee discovered the localities of Molong and Wellington, both of which he surrendered to the government. He then went on to find Bulgandramine, Yeoval and Greenagee. In 1821, in search of good pasture land for cattle, Lee accompanied explorer William Lawson on the first expedition to Mudgee. Lee continued on from Mudgee to find pasture lands in Capertee, lands which he subsequently gave up to Sir John Jamieson, the superintendent of stock in the Colony who set up a cattle station there in the mid-1820s. According to one account, an Aboriginal man employed by Lee suggested there was a valley similar to Capertee located near Dabee (Rylstone) and proceeded to guide him to Bylong (Taylor, 1970). In his personal account, Lee left Capertee with his sons, stock and Aboriginal guide, and went "over the range, where he found Bylong Valley" (*Forbes Times*, 1915).

The exact date William Lee moved his stock to the fertile grasslands in the Bylong Valley is not certain. However, it is likely to have been immediately after relinquishing his Capertee lands in 1823. Initially uncontested, the Lee family received title to some of the best pasture land in the Bylong Valley on which to graze their stock (Barrie, 1967). By 1828 the Lee family held 1100 hectares (2750 acres) in Bylong, had cleared 320 hectares (800 acres) with 44 hectares (110 acres) under cultivation and ran 2700 sheep, 320 cattle and fifteen horses (Rylstone Shire Heritage Committee, 2003).

Land Title records available from the NSW Department of Lands (2013) indicate Lee was first granted land in Bylong on the 6th of May 1829 (Figure 4) but he probably originally settled there in 1823/1824. Lee's original grant, shown on the 1883 Coggan parish map (Department of Lands 2013), comprised a 2000 acre plot at the junction of the Bylong River and Dry Creek (Figure 5). The original Lee Homestead "*Homestation*", built on the 2000 acre plot, was the first stone house built in Bylong and dates to 1848, according to the lintel over the entrance. The house was extensively repaired in 1909 when it was subsequently sold (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32). Today, the brick remains of Lee's Homestation are located on Bylong Valley Way, near the junction of Upper Bylong Road.

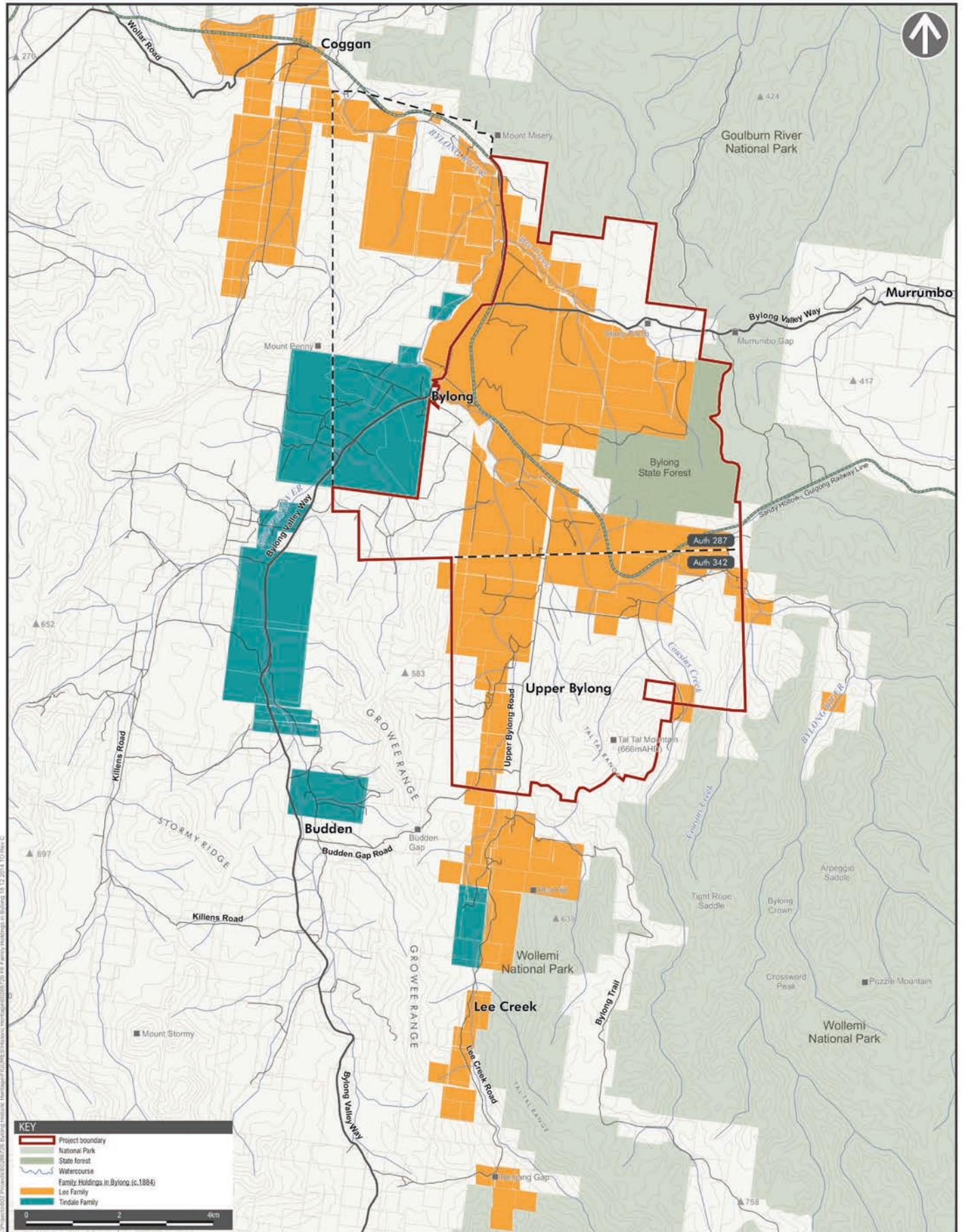


In 1840, after establishing himself in the Bylong Valley, William Lee went on to pursue a political career in Bathurst, sitting in the first Legislative Assembly as Member for Roxburgh between 1856-59 (Parsons, 2013). William Lee's son, John Lee, was left to develop the holdings in the Bylong Valley which he did significantly by adding over 100 property titles over the next 50 years. Initially, the Lees ran sheep on their Bylong properties, but by the 1840s began to replace sheep with cattle and horses for which they later became well known (Barrie, 1967: 4).

By the 1880s the Lees were the most significant land owners in the Bylong Valley (Figure 6). However, by 1896, the Bylong Parish map (NSW Department of Lands) indicates the wool exporter Goldsbrough Mort and Company had begun purchasing Lee land throughout the valley for sheep grazing. In addition, other commercial interests such as the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the AMP society and The Commercial Banks Company of Sydney also began taking up Lee property in Bylong.

In 1908, a large portion of the Lee's Bylong Estate was listed for sale. Australian Town and Country Journal describe the property as comprising 18,689 acres of freehold and 3,416 acres of annual lease. The property is described as "*admirably adapted for cattle-fattening and breeding high class stud cattle and horses*" (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1906). Large parts of the Lee holdings in Upper Bylong and a block in Lower Bylong were bought in 1909 by John Morrissey who subdivided and resold the properties as smaller parcels.

Bylong Station, located on Lee's original 2,000 acre plot was listed for sale in 1911, and described as 1,990 acres of freehold with a reputation for cattle fattening and production of quality lucerne. The property is described as ring fenced with a small dwelling, milking yards and windmills (Albury Banner and Woodonga Express, 1911). In the 1920s, Bylong Station was purchased by the Thompson family, notable thoroughbred horse breeders from Widden. George Windeyer Traill, great-grandson of William Lee was the last member of the Lee family in Bylong and passed away in 1948.



HISTORICAL FAMILY HOLDINGS IN BYLONG (c.1884)
Bylong Coal Project Historical Heritage Assessment

3.2.2 The Tindale Family

Not long after William Lee settled in Bylong, John Tindale, a close associate of the Lees, was officially granted title to a 2,000 acre plot of land to the southwest of the Lee property on the opposite side of the Bylong River which he named "Bylong" (see 1884 Budden Parish Map) (Figure 7 and Figure 8). Land Title records indicate John Tindale was granted the land on 15th December 1829, though it is likely he settled in the valley much earlier.

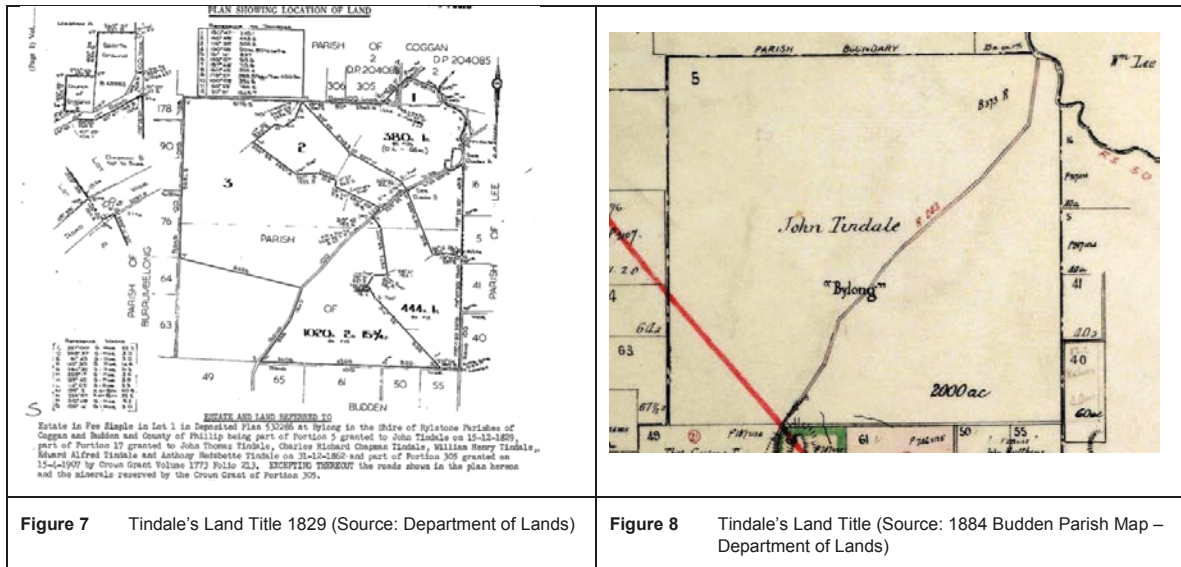


Figure 7 Tindale's Land Title 1829 (Source: Department of Lands)

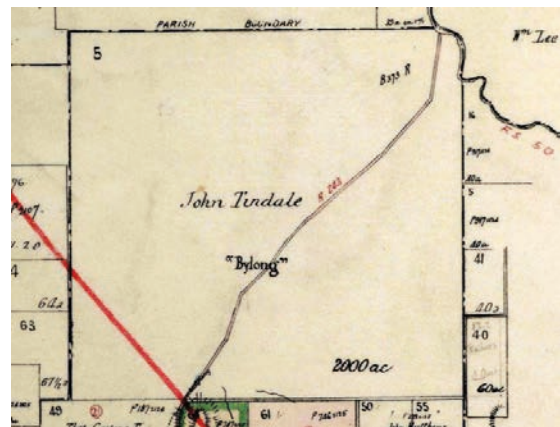


Figure 8 Tindale's Land Title (Source: 1884 Budden Parish Map – Department of Lands)

John Tindale, a convict sentenced for forgery, was selected as part of the convict gang to build the first road over the Blue Mountains under William Cox in 1814-15. Tindale was granted his freedom for services rendered and by 1825 had established properties at Emu Valley, Bathurst and Rylstone. Sir Thomas Brisbane granted John Tindale his 2,000 acres of land in Bylong in 1829 and Tindale, using convict labour, built his homestead "Sunnyside" on the grant in 1864 (Staff, 1999). The homestead became a focal point for the local community in the 1850s with Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister. The first marriage in Bylong was also held at the homestead on April 8, 1856 between John Mead and Catherine Davis (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). A description of the homestead is provided in Staff's *History of Rylstone* which is taken from Heather Woodgate's (John Tindale's granddaughter) letters in 1985:

"Sunnyside house was quite different to what it looks like now. There was a covered way, flagged to the kitchen section. The kitchen had a flagged floor, a large fireplace on the west side and a bread oven to the right. On the south side was an open fireplace with a swinging iron arm from which hung a very large kettle (fountain) with a tap. The store was next to the kitchen on the east. It had a barred window on the south and a barred skylight over the door on the north to enable the air to circulate when the door was locked at night. Various plum puddings and hams hung from the rafters. Next to this was a bedroom. When we came stay we made a lot more work so we brought our maid with us and she slept in this room....." (Staff, 1999: 53).

In 1832, John Richard Tindale, the eldest son of John Tindale was also granted land south of the Bylong River. Over the next 40 years John Richard Tindale and his brothers added numerous holdings to their property portfolio, which by the 1880s comprised several thousand acres of land south of the Bylong River making them one of the largest land holders in the district, alongside the Lee family (Figure 6). Their Bylong holdings were used as cattle farms, stud-farms for pure bred horse stock importing and breeding and for growing Lucerne, rye prairie and English grasses (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1875a). The Tindales, like the Lees, were noted as breeders of high quality cattle, particularly Shorthorn. By the time of Richard Tindale's death in 1872, the family's properties included Torrie Lodge (late nineteenth century brick homestead), Barragan, Wigelmar, Taloo and Widden (bought by the Lees in the 1840s) in the Widden Valley (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). Many of the Tindale family, including William Henry Tindale (John Tindale's son), are buried at the St Stephen's Anglican Cemetery in Bylong.

3.2.3 Other Settlers

After the initial settlement of the area by the Lees and Tindales in the 1820s and 1830s, the 1840s saw John Davis arrive in the valley and settle north of Dry Creek, adjacent to John Lee's original 2,000 acre grant. John Davis's two sons, Charles and John Jnr settled the properties of Ginghi, south of Bylong and Tryalion in the 1850s and were known as good horsemen and cattle breeders (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). John and Charles Davis are buried at the Anglican Church cemetery in Bylong.

John Mead was also an early settler in the area, arriving in the 1850s. The 1883 Parish Map for Coggan (NSW Department of Lands) shows Mead taking up properties to the north of Bylong Township over the Mt Penny Ranges and down to the banks of the Bylong River. The family still resides in the Bylong Valley on the property "*Meadsville*" on the Bylong Valley Way, two kilometres south of Bylong.

3.3 The Township

The small township of Bylong developed slowly throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and has generally never comprised more than a few centrally located community buildings and stores which are thought to have developed around the adjacent Tindale property Sunnyside (Rylstone Shire Heritage Committee, 2003). Prior to the 1880s, Bylong was a district of isolated farmsteads with a small local population and few community facilities.

The first community building constructed at Bylong was the St Stephen's Anglican Church located approximately 600 m southwest of the junction of Bylong Valley Way and Upper Bylong Road. The church was built in 1876 in the Gothic Revival style, and was consecrated in 1881 on land donated by John Tindale. Opening with a debt of £150, which was subsequently paid by John Lee, the church was constructed of stone and included French stained glass windows (National Trust of Australia, 2003a).

According to records for the land district for Rylstone, in 1884, the Bylong district comprised 49 households consisting primarily of farmers and graziers but also tradesman including a lime burner, carpenter, cabinet maker, builder, storekeepers, hawkers, a chemist and a confectioner (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 12). The tradesmen are likely to have operated their businesses from their homes.

Geographically, Bylong is isolated from any major town centre. As a result, throughout the nineteenth century goods and supplies had to be sought from outside the district from larger towns such as Mudgee, with these trips often taking weeks at a time. There were several stores operating in Bylong in 1884, all of which were run out of local homesteads. One store was located on the property called "Bridgelo" (likely the property called Brigalow today) in Lower Bylong, north of the Project Boundary, which was opened in the late nineteenth century (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 13).

Until the establishment of the official Bylong Post Office in 1915, from the 1880s, an unofficial post office was run by the Tindale family and mail delivered twice a week via horseback. In 1915 the official post office was opened on the Chapman family property known as 'Almerta', and a telephone connected in 1916. The Chapmans also ran a small store out of the post office property to accommodate the needs of Bylong's growing population (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 14).

Bylong was originally within the jurisdiction of the police district of Bathurst, which included Rylstone. In 1849 Rylstone had two troopers, which were replaced by constables in 1853. No policemen were posted at Bylong, the area likely being served by the constables in Rylstone. Later Bylong came under the jurisdiction of the Wollar police station (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984).

With an increase in the population of Bylong in the 1880s, the numbers of school aged children also increased. As a result, local residents applied to the Government to have a Provisional School constructed. In NSW, from 1867, a Provisional School could be established in areas where at least 15 children (this number was reduced to 12 in the 1880s) but fewer than 25, could be expected to attend (NSW Department of Education and Communities, 2013). A Provisional School was erected in Bylong in 1884 which consisted of a slab structure with a bark roof, two small windows, a door, fireplace and a wooden floor at a cost of £35. By the end of 1884, the school had 14 pupils enrolled with an average daily attendance of 11.6. The school eventually closed as a full time school in 1889 due to diminished attendance and reopened as a half time school with Coggan School. However, after two years both these schools closed due to poor attendance resulting from several families moving away (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 24). Until the opening of the Upper Bylong Public School in 1927, a number of Subsidised, Provisional and Half-time schools operated throughout the Bylong district. A summary of schools operating in Bylong is provided in Table 1.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

15

Table 1 Schools in Bylong (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 59)

School Name	Type	Location	Opened	Closed	Details
Bylong	Provisional	Bylong Valley Way	1884	1889	A slab structure with a bark roof, two small windows, a door, fireplace and a wooden floor. Closed due to poor attendance.
Bylong/Coggan	Half time schools	Bylong Valley Way/Coggan	1889	1891	Bylong halftime school same location as Bylong Provisional. Coggan located 8 km north west of Bylong township.
Budden	Provisional	Budden, opposite Budden Creek	1895	1904	Constructed from material from the dismantled old Bylong Provisional. Exact location unknown but near the old site. Closed due to poor attendance. Building likely dismantled in 1904.
Bridgelo	Provisional	Bridgelo Property	1914	1927	Slab dwelling with an iron roof. A railway line now passes through the site. Closed due to poor attendance.
Tryalion	Subsidised	Tryalion Property	1908	1913	Closed due to poor attendance.
Bylong Upper	Provisional	Unknown	1912	Open	In 1914 became a half-time school but resumed full time in 1917. Its location was moved in 1927 to its current location. Reclassified as a Public School in 1957.
Morilla	Provisional	Gowrie Gap	1932	1940	N/A
Glen Regis	Provisional	Glen Regis Property	1932	Unknown	N/A
Yvonne	Provisional	Taylor Property	1936	1940	N/A
Wymere	Provisional	Unknown	1939	Unknown	N/A
Railway Camp Schools	Travelling	Bylong Tunnel Upper, Murrumbo, Coxs Gap	1939	1949	Various camp schools were opened for children of men working on the railway.

A Cheese Factory was established in Bylong in 1910 by Sydney resident Mr Macillree, with a butter factory following shortly after (The Sydney Morning Herald, 1910). The factory was the first large scale commercial operation in Bylong and employed a number of local residents and workers from the region. Land for the factory was purchased from the Lee family during their property sales in 1909 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32), and was located on what is now known as the Renfrew property. In 1912, The Land (1912) reports three tons of cheese was produced in a week, and despatched to Dubbo, Mudgee, Portland and other towns. The factory was under the management of a Mr Saxelby and cheeses produced at the factory were considered some of the best brands to go on sale in the Sydney market. After operating for 14 years the factory closed in 1926 and was listed for sale with all associated stock and property including steam boiler and engine, tools, and furniture by Mr Saxelby in 1929 (The Muswellbrook Chronicle, 1929). While no standing structures remain from the Cheese Factory, remnants of the buildings and machinery are still visible on the Renfrew property adjacent to the existing homestead.

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church Bylong (Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church) was constructed in 1915 comprising a slab and wooden structure in simple Gothic Revival form with weatherboard cladding on a timber frame and corrugated iron gabled roof. The church was in continual use from 1915 until 2000

(National Trust of Australia, 2003b). The Church was built to service workers, who were predominately Catholic, traveling to the district temporarily to work on farms, the Cheese Factory and the railway. The small number of graves within the church cemetery suggests that Catholics attending the church were only temporary residents who moved on when the work dried up. The Bathurst Diocese sold the site in 2008.

Bylong Upper Hall was built in the 1920s and was used for a number of functions including movie nights in the 1950s. Travelling shows passing through Bylong performed at the hall and dances were regularly held there on Saturday nights (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42).

Bylong Hall was opened in 1921 on Bylong Valley Way and included a stage and supper room.

3.4 Horse and Cattle Breeding

Historic land-use during Bylong's early settlement was dominated by pastoral activities. Initially, the Lee family farmed sheep in Bylong. However, by the 1840s they had recognised the Valley's potential for horse and cattle-breeding and began to replace the sheep with shorthorn cattle (previously called Durham) and thoroughbred horses (Barrie, 1967: 4). Very quickly the Bylong Valley became well-known in the colony for both cattle and horses. The Lee family, in particular, became famous for their Bylong shorthorn cattle with one newspaper article in 1875 asking "Who has not heard of the far-famed 'Lee cattle'? is a question simply and easily answered by the word 'nobody'" (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1875b).

Responding to a need for horses in Australia in the nineteenth century, thoroughbred stallions and mares were imported to the colony from England, South Africa, America, and the Arabian Peninsula in increasing numbers. Throughout the nineteenth century the Lee and Tindale families in Bylong were heavily involved in horse breeding for the burgeoning racing industry in Sydney and were responsible for four Australian taproots¹. John Lee is considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters and produced the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866 with a horse named 'Bylong' (Illustrated Sydney News, 1866). According to Barrie (1967: 6), John Lee was the originator of the yearling sales in Sydney, with his name frequently listed in early editions of the Australian Stud Book as the owner of numerous grand mares and stallions, including good importations. Three of the most well-known stallions owned by John Lee included 'Kingston', a pedigree horse, 'Sir Hercules', sire of Bylong and 1866 Melbourne Cup winner 'The Barb'. Today, the skeleton of Sir Hercules is curated at the Australian Museum.

In 1918, Herbert Thompson, part of the Thompson horse breeding family from Widden, purchased portion of John Lee's old estate in Bylong calling the property Tarwyn Park. Thompson set up a horse stud on the property which became famous between 1927 and 1939 as the home of the famous thoroughbred racehorse 'Heroic'. Four Melbourne Cup winners were housed at Tarwyn Park including Hall Mark and Rain Lover (Ann Andrews pers. comm. 7 May 2014). The Thompson family also purchased Wingarra and Torrie Lodge in the 1920s, followed by Bylong Station and later Sunnyside, holdings from which they produced a large number of thoroughbred horses. Herbert Thompson became one of Australia's greatest horse breeders and was a founding member of the Sydney Turf Club. After Herbert Thompson's death in 1955, the Thompson family reduced their stud holdings and thoroughbred breeding activities in Bylong (Barrie, 1967: 28).

(Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014)

3.5 Bushrangers

The Bylong Valley has links to several well-known bushrangers, arguably the most famous of which is Frederick Wandsworth Ward (aka Captain Thunderbolt) who was active in the region in the 1860s. It is said that Captain Thunderbolt used the Widden Valley, east of Bylong, as a hideout, hiding in the rugged sandstone cliffs above the valley. Captain Thunderbolt was known as a gentleman bushranger and excellent horseman, having been a jockey before taking up bushranging. The cave he used as a hideout is said to be located in the lower Widden valley about 1.5 km from Widden station (Barrie, 1967).

Elizabeth "Jesse" Hickman (the Lady Bushranger) was an active bushranger in the Rylstone and Mudgee district. Unlike Captain Thunderbolt, Jesse Hickman was active relatively late i.e., the 1920s. According to accounts (see Studdy-Cliff, 1996), she fled into the bush after killing her third husband. Jesse operated as a cattle thief south of Bylong and east of Rylstone. Her cave and lookout is said to be located on Nullo Mountain east of Rylstone.

¹ In the Australian context the taproot mare is the oldest female in the female line that was imported into the country.

Captain Starlight (Henry Arthur "Harry" Readford) also has links to the Bylong Valley both through family and horse stealing activities. Readford, who wasn't known by the name Captain Starlight until his exploits were popularised in the novel *Robbery Under Arms* (1882), was active in the 1870s, primarily stealing horses in Queensland. Anecdotally, locals in Bylong today recall a story of Harry Readford and an accomplice stealing a horse and hiding it in a cave between Bylong and Wiggins until the 'heat was off' (John Mead pers.comm., 08 May 2014). Relatives of the Readfords live in the Bylong Valley today.

3.6 The Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Railway

By the latter part of the nineteenth century, in an effort to improve transport facilities in the district, Bylong residents campaigned to be included in the Colony's railway network. A line was built between Muswellbrook and Denman in 1915 and then Sandy Hollow to Merriwa in 1917. With the construction of these lines, residents in Bylong furthered their campaign by creating the Bylong to Goulburn River Railway League. Approval for the line, called the Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Line which was to pass through Bylong, was finally granted by an Act of Parliament in 1927. However, despite approval, construction did not commence until 1936, when it began as a NSW Government employment relief scheme. The proposed route for the railway was originally surveyed in 1860 as an alternate route across the Great Dividing Range to the existing Blue Mountains lines. The rail route travels west from Sandy Hollow through Kerrabee and two significant tunnels, one at Coxs Gap and one at Murrumbidgee before approaching Bylong from the south and leaving the valley from the north.

Construction of the line was slow, largely as a result of relying on hand tools including picks, shovels, hand drills, horses and carts without the use of machinery. With the advent of cheap road transport in the 1950s the project was abandoned in 1951 very close to completion. However, in the early 1980s work on the line recommenced in order that the line could operate as a heavy-haul railway to the Ulan Coal Mine. The remaining rail works were completed within two years and the line was officially opened in 1982 (Sandy Hollow Railway Group, 2014).

3.7 The Bylong Quarry

The Bylong Quarry is located to the northeast of Bylong town. Quarrying activities, comprising the extraction of both basalt and sandstone, began at the site during the construction of the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway in the 1940s. Since that time, quarried material from the site has been used intermittently by local Councils for the production of railway ballast and for road construction and maintenance. In 2014, approval was granted for the quarry to continue extracting basalt and sandstone from the site for a further 25 years.

3.8 Bylong State Forest

The Bylong State Forest was dedicated on 18 May 1917 and is located to east of the township of Bylong within the eastern portion of the Project Boundary. The Forest covers an area of 620 ha in total, largely comprising mountains of the Great Dividing Range. The forest links with the more extensive Goulburn River National Park (north-east of the Project Boundary) and the Wollemi National Park (east of the Project Boundary).

3.9 Bylong Today

Bylong today comprises of a small township with a general store, local hall, camp site with tennis courts (now disused) and a public school (Upper Bylong Public School). The population of the Valley is less than 100. Following the completion of the railway in the early 1980s, Bylong experienced a significant reduction in population and subsequently fewer social events have been held. The district is still largely pastoral with a number of farms and studs in the surrounding area. For the past 25 years, Bylong has held the Bylong Mouse Races, a fund raising event well-known in the region. It is understood that the 2013 event was the final year for the race.

Anglo Coal (Bylong) Pty Limited (Anglo Coal (Bylong)) was originally granted mining Authorisations A287 and A342 in 1982 and 1984, respectively. Since this time, Anglo Coal (Bylong) maintained these authorities and periodically undertook exploration programs across each in accordance with the Mining Act 1992 (Mining Act). As described in Section 1.4, in December 2010 KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO) acquired mining Authorisations (A) 287 and 342 in the Bylong. Subsequently, exploration and mine planning works have been underway in the valley beginning a new phase of land use in the area.

3.10 Land-use Summary

Past land-use in the Bylong Valley can largely be characterised as pastoral, with a focus on breeding cattle and thoroughbred horses. Numerous historical sources attest to the Valley's fame, during both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, for the production of high quality cattle and thoroughbred horses. In addition, Bylong Valley was well known for the production of crops such as lucerne, rye prairie and English grasses. While vegetation clearance and/or replacement is likely to have occurred from early settlement, historical accounts suggest this was small scale only, and that prior to European settlement the Valley already consisted of native grasslands ideal for grazing.

With the exception of the operation of a Cheese Factory during the early part of the twentieth century, the Bylong Quarry, and various general stores, commercial developments in Bylong have been limited. The construction of civic buildings has likewise been limited, having been confined to churches, public halls and schools.

Since KEPCO acquired mining Authorisations and purchased a number of properties in the Bylong Valley over the past four years, mining exploration (i.e., drilling) has been undertaken in various locations. This represents a new phase of landuse in the valley, and if approved mining would occur for the next 25 years. During mining activities, progressive rehabilitation would be undertaken in order that disturbed land is returned to full agricultural use at the cessation of mine related activities. Where natural features such as, soil units, hills or creeks have been modified/impacted by mining related activities KEPCO has committed to shaping and rehabilitating these areas.

3.11 Summary History

The table below provides a summary of key historical developments within the Bylong Valley.

Table 2: Key Historical Developments

Pre-1820s	Occupation by the Wiradjuri speaking Aboriginal people
c.1823	William Lee first explores and settles in Bylong Valley
c.1823	John Tindale settles in Bylong and Widden Valley
1840s	John Lee, William's son takes over the Bylong properties
1840s	Cattle replaces sheep within the valley
1840s	Thoroughbred horse breeding begins in the valley
1840s	Davis family arrives in the valley
1848	Construction of first stone building 'Homestation'
1850s	John Mead settles in the valley
1860s	Captain Thunderbolt active in the area
1864	Tindale homestead 'Sunnyside' constructed
1866	Bylong (horse) wins the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick
1876	St Stephens Anglican Church constructed
1880-1920s	Several schools operating
1890s	The Lees property holdings begin to diminish
1898	Harley Hill farm complex established
1908	Bylong Estate listed for sale, bought and subdivided
1910-1926	Cheese factory operational
1911	Bylong Station listed for sale
1912	Swiss Cottage constructed
1915	Bylong Post Office constructed
1915	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Bylong constructed
1921	Bylong Hall constructed
1920s	Bylong Upper Hall constructed
1920s	Elizabeth "Jesse" Hickman (the Lady Bushranger) active in the area
1926	Tarwyn Park House constructed
1927	Bylong Upper School constructed
1936	Railway construction begins
1940s	Quarrying begins at Bylong
1951	Railway construction stopped
1980	Railway construction restarted
1982	Railway completed
2010	Mining exploration begins in Bylong

4.0 Oral Histories

As part of this HHIA, interviews were undertaken with four current landowner families within the Bylong Valley – Anne and Stuart Andrews (Tarwyn Park); John Mead (Meadsville); Peter Grieve (Arabadoo and Taloooby); and Tony Dunn (Coggan). A summary of each interview is provided in the tables below.

4.1 Ann and Sturt Andrews (Tarwyn Park)

The interview with Anne and Stuart Andrews was completed on 7 May 2014. The Andrews are the current residents of the Tarwyn Park property in Upper Bylong. A summary of the central themes of the discussion is provided in Table 3 below and the transcript in Appendix A.

Table 3 Anne & Stuart Andrews Oral History Summary

Subject	Comment
Tarwyn Park establishment and ownership	- Herbert Thompson began Tarwyn Park having bought it from John Lee in the 1920s. The Thomson family also owned the Widden Stud. - Tarwyn Park was Lot 1 of William Lee's old grant and was the best land in the area. - Originally owned Herbert Thompson, who sold it to Tom Fleming in 1955, after a stroke and moved to Sydney. - Tom Fleming sold the property to Mr House who renovated it. - The Andrews bought it from Mr House in 1975.
Horse breeding and racing at Tarwyn Park	- The stud was set-up on the property by 1930. - Four Melbourne Cup winners were housed at Tarwyn Park including Hall Mark and Rain Lover (names of other horses unknown). - Hall Mark has a race named after him at Randwick – Hall Mark Stakes. - Buried at Tarwyn Park are two well-known racehorses: Rain Lover, who won the Melbourne cup twice (1968/1969) and died in 1989; and more recently Eloisa. - Heroic was stabled at Tarwyn Park in the 1930s and was the leading Australian bred stallion for seven years in a row – a record that has never been beaten. Heroic went infertile, broke a leg and died. Headstone at Randwick Racecourse.
Stud cattle	- Tarwyn Park was well-known for stud cattle. - When the Cheese Factory was built all around the property were dairy farms.
Schools	- Current Upper Bylong school was moved from Wooleys Road (date unknown). - A camp school was located at Number 3 tunnel (railway) during construction. - A camp school located on the Plateau. - There was a school at Ginghi.
Bylong Store	- There was a combined shop and post office across from the school. - Up to a couple of years ago there was a sign that said Bylong Store on the property. - The Wallings, who owned the store prior to being purchased by KEPCO, purchased it off the family who used to own Tarwyn Park.
Building remains	- Remains of two houses – one on Tarwyn Park and one on Renfrew Park are located in the northern part of the properties and would be 100 years old.
Bottle dump	- When the Andrews bought the property there was a large rubbish mound that contains antique bottles that was pushed into the creek. Some locals went through it and took items (in the 50s when the Thompsons moved out).
Andrews Family	- Moved from SA to Bylong in 1975. - Brought 20 horses with them. Rain Lover came over later.
Social life	- Social life in Bylong changed a lot since the 1970s. - In the 70s there were around 30 kids in the school. In that time railway workers brought their families with them and there were many social functions including dances, Gymkhana and sports day.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

21

Subject	Comment
	- Once the railway was completed the social life died down with the number of school children and local residents reduced. - The school was an important part of the local social life.
Railway	- Railway opened in 1980s. Locals got a ride on the train to Ulan on opening. - Railway camps located at Tunnel No. 3 (crew building the tunnel) and one on the plateau (for the workers building the line).
Churches	- Services were held at the Catholic Church once a month. More Catholic people were in the valley at the time of the railway construction. Was stripped when it closed down. - Anglican Church has a stone on the outside showing the date.

4.2 John Mead (Meadsville)

An interview with John Mead was completed on 8 May 2014. John Mead is the current resident of Meadsville, a property located on Bylong Valley Way south of Bylong. A summary of the central themes of the discussion is provided in Table 4 below and the transcript in Appendix A.

Table 4 John Mead Oral History Summary

Subject	Comment
Upper Bylong School	- The first teacher was Miss O'Connor who lived in the hall opposite the school. - There was only one teacher in the 50s (John Rowlands). - At that time a truck was used as a school bus to ferry the kids. - Some school kids rode horses to school (Gettens family) and the horses were kept in the yard next door.
Upper Bylong Hall	- The hall was never in use, except when Miss O'Connor lived there. The hall stopped being used shortly before John came (probably in the early 50s).
Flood	- There was a significant flood in 1955, it lasted three weeks and was the largest known in Bylong's history. - It used to flood a couple of times a year.
Shop	- Old Gertie Wilson ran the shop. - The shop was also the post office. - School kids went over to the shop and bought boiled lollies and ginger biscuits. - Shop was bought and closed.
Bushranger	- Edith Readford was buried at Bylong (Catholic Cemetery), and was sister of Harry Readford the bushranger. They had a horse hidden somewhere between here and Widden, in a cave. They fed it until the heat was off. The cave was along the fire trail to Widden. - Jessie Hickman, the Lady Bushranger, is known to have been in the area.
Social life	- Everything dropped off after the railway finished. Fewer people. - There used to be cricket and tennis here. Even a bike gymkhana.
Railway	- The guys on the railway didn't make much trouble.
Mead family	- We had more sheep than cattle. - John Mead was a shearer. - We don't know where the original John Mead was buried.
Church	- Catholic Church. When it was gutted, the pews were sold for \$140. The organ went to Bathurst. - Church service was once a fortnight.
Jackie Singh	- In the 50s he had a horse and cart with bells and came through Bylong twice a year selling clothes/tea towels etc.

4.3 Peter Grieve (Arabanoo and Taloooby)

An interview with Peter Grieve was completed on 8 May 2014. Peter Grieve is the current owner of Arabanoo south of Upper Bylong. A summary of the central themes of the discussion is provided in Table 5 below and the transcript in Appendix A.

Table 5 Peter Grieve Oral History Summary

Subject	Comment
Lee Family	- The Lees used to bring big drafts of bullocks down into the valley and then take them to Homebush - The Lees had the biggest registered shorthorn heard in the world numbering 350 cows in the 1800s. - Lees still have shorthorn at Claremont near Molong. - William Lee used to ride his pony from Bathurst over the top of Cherry Tree Hill on the Razorback into Bylong in 8 hours.
Grieve Family	- Herbert Stanley came in the early 1900s. Peter's grandfather came in 1910 to Wingarra.
Homesteads	- Wingarra homestead was built after the Depression. Main homestead was on a main rise where two shrubs are located. - At Wingarra the road is corduroy below the existing road. - The oldest inhabited house in Bylong is on Ginghi and is vertical slab construction. John Davis lived in the back part of the existing house in the 1850s prior to being married. The front part was built after his marriage. Peter Grieve restored the house in 1987. - Torrie Lodge in the next oldest inhabited house. Built in 1883. Back part was probably older. - Old ruin of Sunnyside was buried by Daddy Hutchinson who dug a hole and pushed it in. - Homestation was the oldest standing structure in Bylong dating to the 1840s. It was being restored as a tearoom but was not completed and was subsequently sold to KEPCO. - At Wingarra and Tarwyn Park you had maid's quarters out the back.
Huts	- The early settlers came here in the 1820s and would have stayed in bark huts. - There was a bark hut on our property but it's gone. - There was the Gowrie Hut - There was a hut up on the Benjang Mountain.
Schools	- There were five schools in the Valley originally. - One on the flat (on the eastern side). - One at bottom end of Braithwaites, just before the Trylion Mountain, near the apricot tree on the creek. - One at Budden. - One at Upper Bylong (still there). - One down here somewhere (near Renfrew Park). - One at Bridgelo.
Population	- There were a lot of people back then (50s). Enough to fill several cricket teams. - Tarwyn Park, at its peak, had 29 people working there. - Bylong population has always waxed and waned but now it has waned considerably. This is due to poor profitability in the rural sector and coal mining.
Infrastructure	- Electricity came through in 1964. - The Bylong Valley Way was paved about 4 years ago.
Pastoralism	- Land within the valley became primarily cattle country in the 60s. It's much better cattle country than sheep country. Too much grass seed, worms and flies.

Subject	Comment
Churches	- The Anglican Church must be 125 years old. - Notable past residents are buried there. - Catholic Church has been deconsecrated. - In the early days the Anglicans owned the properties and the Catholics worked on them. Most of the Catholics were decedent from the poor of Ireland and some from Scotland. The landowners generally came from England.
Bushrangers	- A racehorse was stolen at one time from the area. - Jesse Hickman the bushranger girl was from this part of the world. - Captain Starlight alias Harry Readford may be related to John Mead and Peter Grieve because they are both related to the Readfords.
Halls	- One hall was located at Ginghi. - Peter was christened at Ginghi.

4.4 Tony Dunn (Coggan)

An interview with Tony Dunn was completed on 7 May 2014. Tony is the current resident of Coggan northwest of Bylong. A summary of the central themes of the discussion is provided in Table 6 below and the transcript in Appendix A.

Table 6 Tony Dunn Oral History Summary

Subject	Comment
Dunn Family	- Tony Dunn arrived in the Valley in 1959.
Schools	- Since Tony's time the school has always been where it is now. - Paddock where the residence is now is where the horse paddock for school kids who rode horses to school was. Residence was built after Tony finished school. - Tony has a shearing shed on his place and the middle part is an old school. Apparently originally at Coks Gap it was removed and placed on the property and adapted into a sheering shed.
Homesteads	- Wingarra was owned by the Duffys in the 1960s. - Bylong house is probably the oldest building in the Valley. - Torrie Lodge and Sunnyside are probably the other two oldest buildings. Kitchens separate in these buildings.
Floods	- The big 1955 flood was before Tony moved to the valley. - Tony can remember a number of floods. In 2010 Tony had a 9 m flood. It's common with the Goulburn River.
Shops	- Betty & Hilton built the shop. They knocked the tin shop down and built the new shop. They lived at Almerta (prior to our time). The new shop was built in late 50s early 60s.
Cheese Factory	- The Cheese Factory was right beside the Renfrew Park house. - It was there until Greg Fuller bought the place and knocked the stone building down in the last 10 years. - Was stone and built back into the hill. - It was in is poor condition. - Since the 50s there have been no dairies in Bylong.
Railway	- There was a workers camp at Coks Creek. - The road over the mountain was always there but it was only one car width and you could get a semi-trailer over it. The tunnel was closed in the 80s.
Pastoralism	- There were a lot of sheep in the 50s. Now none of them have sheep. It's all cattle. - Lots of dogs which pushed people out of sheep. Always been a dog problem around here. Dingos back in the day but dogs now.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

24

Subject	Comment
Social	- Residents played tennis and cricket in the 50/60s. There were a lot more people back then. - Bylong ran out of people so that's why all that ended. - There used to be a lot of Jackaroos. - A lot of good sports people in the 80s when the railway was being built.
Halls	- Christmas was held at the Old Hall.
Huts	- Morrisons Hut was located in the Goulburn River National Park down a fire trail near the quarry. On the bend of the river – Morrisons Flat. It was burnt down in the late 1960s. Was an old slab hut, one room with a chimney at one end. No sign of it now. - There is one on Tony's property. Comprises an old one room hut which is beyond repair.
Electricity	- When the electricity came through in the 60s everything changed. Meat had only lasted a week previously and had to be salted. By the time you got to the bottom of the barrel it was very salty. - Residents of Bylong all got deep freezers at that time.
Church	- When Tony was a child he attended the stone church (Anglican Church). - Catholic Church closed down in the last 15 years. - Nobody goes to the Churches any more. - Priests used to come from Rylstone.

5.0 Heritage Register/Lists

5.1 Heritage Register/List Searches

A search of historic heritage registers/lists (statutory and non-statutory) was undertaken on 13 May 2014 to identify previously recorded historic heritage items located within or directly adjacent to the Project Boundary. Table 7 presents the results of historic register searches for the Project Boundary.

Table 7: Historic Register Searches

Listing	Results	Location
Schedule 5 - Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012 ¹	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on Schedule 5 of the Mid-Western LEP.	N/A
World Heritage List (WHL) ¹	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on the WHL.	N/A
Register of National Estate (RNE) ²	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on the RNE.	N/A
National Heritage List (NHL) ¹	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on the NHL.	N/A
Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) ¹	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on the CHL.	N/A
EPBC Protected Matters Search Tool (EPMST)	There are no items within the Project Boundary shown on the EPMST.	N/A
NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) ¹	There are no items within the Project Boundary listed on the SHR.	N/A
National Trust of Australia (NTA) ²	There are three items within the Project Boundary listed on the NTA. - St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery (Item# R6232) (Classified on 24/09-2003); - Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery (Item# R6233) Classified 24-09-2003); and - Bylong Landscape Conservation Area entered on NT Register 28-08-2013).	- Anglican Church located western Project Boundary outside the Disturbance Boundary - Catholic Church is located 200 m west of the Project Boundary - Landscape Conservation Area is located within the Project Boundary and Disturbance Boundary
Rylstone LEP 1996 (now replaced with Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012) ²	One item located adjacent to the Project Boundary was identified on the Rylstone LEP which was subsequently not listed on the Mid-Western LEP 2012: - Church of England and Cemetery (same as St Stephen's Anglican Church)	- The Church is located 200 m west of the Project Boundary

¹ Statutory Heritage Registers ² Non-Statutory Heritage Registers

6.0 Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape Assessment

A cultural landscape is a geographical area that reflects the interaction between humans and the natural environment. As such, a cultural landscape assessment requires a review of geographical information, historical textual information, cultural heritage items and an understanding of the interaction of these features. For this HHIA, the boundary of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape has been defined as including the townships of Bylong and Upper Bylong and extending from the location of Bridgelo School in the north to Harley Hill in the south and includes all the major historic heritage items and associated views (an area of approximately 130 km²). In completing the assessment reference was made to the following guidelines: *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office, 1996); and *Cultural Landscapes: A Practical Guide for Park Management* (NSW Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, 2010).

6.1 Historical Themes

Table 8 lists the historic themes associated with land within the Bylong Valley and includes a list of landscapes, features and cultural values connected with each theme.

Table 8 Cultural Landscape Values

Historic Theme	Landscape	Place/feature	Cultural value
Natural features	Landscape associated with natural features occurring independent of human intervention	Views and vistas of Bylong Valley; Great Dividing Range and Bylong State Forest; prime agricultural land; Bylong River; river flats	Spiritual Social Scientific Aesthetic
Aboriginal culture	Landscape associated with Aboriginal occupation	Evidence of Aboriginal use of the Bylong Valley has demonstrated through the identification of campsites, scarred trees, open artefact sites, grinding grooves and rockshelters across the Bylong landscape.	Spiritual Social Historic Scientific
Early settlement: exploration, land grants and early settlement	Landscape associated with early exploration and settlement activities	Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station	Historic Social Scientific
Living on the land: homesteads and settlements	Landscapes associated with homesteads and farm living	Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park, Harley Hill, Swiss Cottage	Historic Social Scientific
Working the land: grazing, dairying and cropping (pastoralism)	Landscape associated with farming plant and animals for commercial purposes	Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park, Harley Hill, Swiss Cottage; Cheese Factory remains	Historic Social Scientific
Horse breeding and racing	Landscape associated with breeding and racing horses	Bylong Station house and stables; Tarwyn Park house, stables and horse burials	Historic Social Scientific
Town development	Schools, roads, rail, commerce, labour, church, social	Bridgelo school; Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church; Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church; Bylong Hall; Upper Bylong Hall; Cheese Factory Remains; Upper Bylong Post Office and Store; Bylong Upper Public School	Historic Social Scientific

6.1.1 Natural Features

Natural features within the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape include its rivers and creeks, rich fertile soils, and views and vistas which are tied to the continuing history of pastoralism and horse breeding in the valley. Bylong River, part of the Hunter River catchment, is the most significant watercourse in the area and as such was important to early settlement and continuing agriculture. The valley's rich fertile soils are clearly linked to its early settlement and development as a pastoral centre. Other natural features such as the Bylong State Forest, comprising mountains of the Great Dividing Range and linking to the Goulburn River Nation Park and Wollemi National Park, provide a backdrop for the area's aesthetic beauty. Land use patterns in the area are sympathetic to these natural features with farms being located within close proximity to watercourses and locations with idyllic views.

6.1.2 Aboriginal Culture

The Bylong area is mapped by Tindale (1974) and Horton (1996) as being part of the Wiradjuri-speaking peoples close to the border with the Wonnarua. Wiradjuri territory is estimated to have covered over 60,000 square kilometres, stretching from Lithgow in the east, to Hay in the west, north to Nyngan and south to Albury. Evidence of past Aboriginal activity in Bylong comes in the form of open artefact sites containing evidence of the production of stone tools, scarred trees, grinding grooves and rockshelters likely dating to the Holocene (from 11,700 BP to the present). In addition to these archaeological sites, Aboriginal stakeholders consulted for the Project (see RPS, 2014) identified a number of cultural features including sandstone features and a possible occupation area that may represent areas of past Aboriginal activity. Contemporary Aboriginal social or cultural values are inexorably linked to the identified Aboriginal archaeological resource of the Bylong Valley, as it represents a tangible connection with pre-European Aboriginal life.

6.1.3 Early Settlement

Early settlement in Bylong is dominated by two pioneering families, the Lee and Tindale families. Historical records indicate William Lee first settled Bylong in the 1820s. Not long after John Tindale, a close associate of the Lees was officially granted title to a 2,000 acre plot of land to the southwest of the Lee property on the opposite side of the Bylong River which he named Bylong. Physical remnants of this early settlement are evident in the landscape in the homestead known as Homestation (1848), which has been extensively damaged, and the remains of Sunnyside homestead (1864).

6.1.4 Living and Working on the Land

Land within Bylong has primarily been utilised for pastoral activities since European settlement, including sheep/cattle grazing and cattle/horse breeding. Remnant historical buildings and structures such as Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park, Harley Hill, Swiss Cottage; and the Cheese Factory remains reflect this use and the evolution and change in pastoral activities in the area. In addition, pastoral activities in the valley have been associated with individuals of historic importance in the area including John Lee and Herbert Thompson.

6.1.5 Horse Breeding

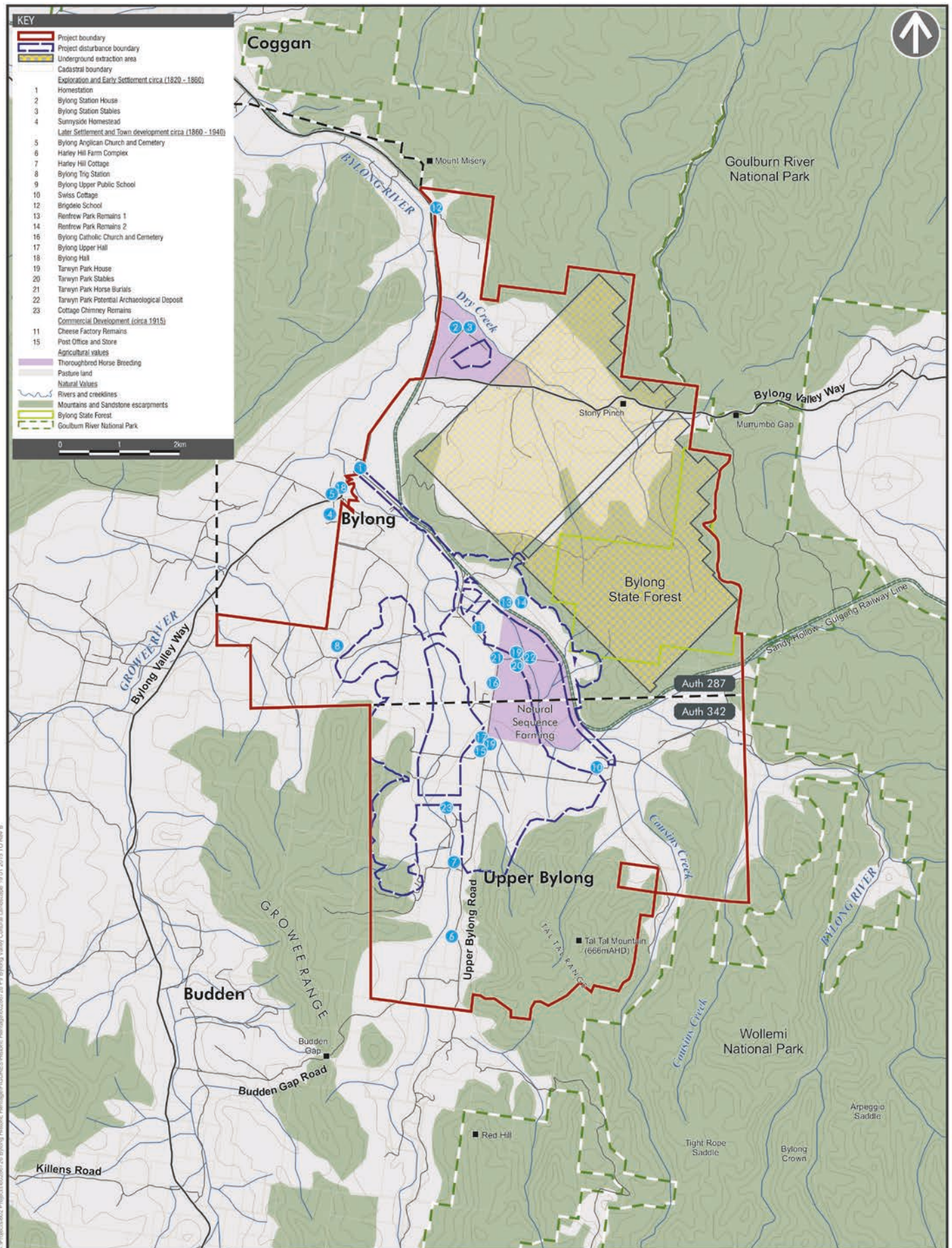
Horse breeding in the Bylong area dates to the mid-nineteenth century, beginning with John Lee at Homestation and Bylong Station. John Lee is considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters and produced the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866 with a horse named 'Bylong' (Illustrated Sydney News, 1866). Herbert Thompson, who became one of Australia's greatest horse breeders and was a founding member of the Sydney Turf Club, contributed significantly to horse breeding within the Bylong area through the establishment of Tarwyn Park, a property that became famous between 1927 and 1939 as the home of the famous thoroughbred racehorse 'Heroic'. Two horses are known to be buried at the entrance to Tarwyn Park - Rain Lover (Melbourne Cup winner 1968/1969) and another successful racehorse, Eloisa. Both Bylong Station and Tarwyn Park are key components of the thoroughbred horse cultural landscape in Bylong.

6.1.6 Town Development

Bylong Township developed slowly throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and has generally never comprised more than a few centrally located community buildings and stores. Prior to the construction of civic buildings, homesteads such as Sunnyside functioned as ad-hoc locations for church gatherings, shops, schools and the post office. The first community building constructed in Bylong was St Stephens Anglican Church in 1876. This was followed by a number of provisional schools at various locations. These early structures are expressions of the development of the town from a frontier style settlement to a small rural township. In 1915 both the Bylong Post Office and Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church were built. These were quickly followed by the Bylong Hall and Upper Bylong Hall in the 1920s. Railway construction began in the 1930s but ceased in the 1950s when road transport became more economically viable and wasn't restarted until 1980. During the phases of railway construction, Bylong saw an influx of workers and their families who moved away when works ceased. This was particularly the case with the completion of the railway in the 1980s which heralded a slow decline in Bylong's population.

6.2 Statement of Cultural Significance

The Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape reflects the physical and cultural character of its use by both Aboriginal and European people. It is of cultural significance for its aesthetic, spiritual, historical, social, and scientific values. The valley, comprising a number of natural elements, is of distinctive aesthetic value for its picturesque views of fertile pastoral lands within an idyllic valley and river setting. The area has a rich cultural history as a geographically isolated frontier style settlement that develops into a vibrant pastoral centre known Australia-wide throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries for its rich, fertile pastoral lands and breeding of high quality cattle and thoroughbred horse. The landscape has a distinct pastoral character which is reflected in its natural and man-made features including homesteads, stables, farming complexes, and town buildings, some of which retain archaeological research potential. Bylong Valley's natural landscape features and historic heritage items are important to past and present owners, residents of adjacent towns, travellers passing through and workers who have a strong association with area.



AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

30

7.0 Summary of Identified Heritage Items

On the basis of the historical context presented above, a search of historical heritage registers/lists, and field survey a number of historical heritage values have been identified within and adjacent to the Project Boundary. These values comprise physical items such as homesteads, churches, community halls and schools, but also cultural landscape values which are tied to the Valley's use and development. The following historical heritage items have been identified within the Project Boundary on the basis of background research, oral histories and archaeological survey (Table 9 and Figure 10).

Table 9 Historic Heritage Items

ID	Item	Location	GDA 94 Easting	GDA 94 Northing	Date	Listing
1	Homestation	Bylong Valley Way, near junction with Upper Bylong Road	228935	6410136	1848	None
2	Bylong Station Farm Complex	Bylong	230588	6412451	Mid - late 19 th century	None
3	Sunnyside Homestead	Sunnyside property	228457	6409386	1864	None
4	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery	Located in Bylong township	228460	6409701	1876	Classified - National Trust of Australia
5	Harley Hill Farm Complex	South of Upper Bylong	230452	6402366	1900	None
6	Bylong Trig Station	West of Upper Bylong Road	228556	6407196	1870	None
7	Bylong Upper Provisional/Public School	Upper Bylong	231039	6405603	1911	None
8	Swiss Cottage	Upper Bylong	232878	6405146	c.1912	None
9	Cheese Factory	Upper Bylong	230894	6407490	1912	None
10	Bridgelo Provisional School	Bridgelo Property, northern Bylong	230177	6414454	1914	None
11	Renfrew Park Remains 1	East of Renfrew Park	231428	6407888	1914	None
12	Renfrew Park Remains 2	East of Renfrew Park	231530	6407882	1914	None
13	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Upper Bylong	230978	6405482	1915	None
14	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Upper Bylong.	231132	6406570	1915	National Trust of Australia Register
15	Bylong Upper Hall	Upper Bylong	230988	6405643	1920	None
16	Bylong Hall	Bylong	228613	6409809	1921	None
17	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	Upper Bylong	231544	6407032	1930	None
18	Cottage Chimney Remains	West of Upper Bylong Road	230362	6404503	1940	None
N/A	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	Bylong Valley	N/A	N/A	N/A	National Trust of Australia Register

The locations of these historical heritage items are shown on Figure 10.



FIGURE 11

8.0 Significance Assessments

A significance assessment for all identified historic heritage items within and directly adjacent to the Project Boundary is presented below. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001). Within the guidelines, an item is considered of State or local heritage significance, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, if it meets one of more of the six criteria that have been developed for completing significance assessments in NSW. The criteria encompass the four heritage values identified in the *Burra Charter* – historic, aesthetic, scientific and social. The 'Inclusion' and 'Exclusion' guidelines for each criterion provide the measures for assessing significance at the State or local level.

8.1 Homestation Remains

Homestation is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.

8.1.1 Description

Homestation – Only the brick walls and foundation stones of the building currently remain standing. The house consists of a single square sandstone brick structure in Victorian style divided into four rooms by a central hallway running from northeast to southwest and occupies a floor area of approximately 10 x 10 m. According to the keystone above the door, the house was constructed in 1848. It features sandstone brick walls and two chimneys. The building is typical of early colonial architecture with a simple sandstone rectangular design. Currently, it is in poor condition and is without flooring or roof. The internal walls are stained black indicating a fire at some point. A photograph of the house in the *Bylong Valley Centenary of Education 1884-1984* (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984) indicates it had a north east facing verandah with roof supported by timber columns and additional structures are visible attached to its southwestern wall.

The former owners of the house had plans to restore the building and turn it into a coffee shop but abandoned the plan prior to it being purchased by KEPCO.



Plate 1 Homestation (c.1848)

8.1.2 Historic Context

Homestation was built in 1848 on William Lee's original 2,000 acre land grant and was the first stone building built in Bylong. It was likely occupied by the Lee family until Bylong Station was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century. The house was extensively repaired in 1909 when it was sold (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32).

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

34

8.1.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Homestation is of local historical significance as it was the first stone structure built in Bylong and is the only remaining building from the early Victorian period in the area. The building is also associated with William Lee, the first settler in the area.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Homestation is of local significance for its strong association with William Lee, the first settler in the area and a noted early explorer. In addition Homestation is associated with John Lee, considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Homestation is of local significance for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area. Homestation is the first sandstone structure built in Bylong and as such is technically distinctive. The homestead is the only remaining building from the early Victorian period in the local area. In addition, it is associated with Bylong Station, a significant cattle and thoroughbred horse farm in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Homestation is of local significance for its association with local residents and residents from nearby towns. Homestation is well known to regional community as the oldest stone building in the Bylong region.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Homestation is of local significance as it has the potential to yield information regarding construction of early sandstone rural homesteads in the area. Archaeological deposit may be associated with the house with potential to yield information regarding rural life during the nineteenth century and to answer research questions regarding access and availability of goods and foodstuffs.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Homestation is of local significance as a locally rare example of an early Victorian period sandstone rural homestead. It is the only example of its type in the local area.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Homestation is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. Homestation is a good an example of a mid-nineteenth century rural homestead.
Integrity	The building is in poor condition.

8.1.4 Statement of Significance

Homestation is considered to be of local historical, associative, technical, social, contributory, rarity and representative significance. The house is of key importance to the early development of the Bylong area, being the first stone building constructed in the area. As the earliest example of a Victorian era sandstone brick rural homestead in the Bylong region it is representative of an early, distinctively Australian, farmhouse vernacular. Despite its poor condition, scientifically, it has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of the lifestyles, building techniques and environmental adaptation of early settlers in a small rural pioneer settlement northwest of Sydney in the mid-nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building which could reveal additional information about its construction, use and past occupants.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

35

8.2 Bylong Station Farm Complex

Bylong Station Farm Complex is located in Northern Bylong and is accessed off Bylong Valley Way.

8.2.1 Description

Bylong Station House – The house is multi-room dwelling with the main entrance facing southwest and occupying an area of approximately 540m². The original homestead was likely constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century and features two adjacent sandstone brick buildings with the kitchen detached from the living quarters. The living quarters has a verandah on three sides and features a small gable above the central entrance. The building appears to have undergone renovations, likely fairly recently, which included a hipped corrugated iron roof, central hallway connecting the separate buildings, a small weatherboard annex and swimming pool.

Stables – The stables, located 50 m northeast of the house, were likely constructed during the same period as the original construction of the house, given the similar stonework. Comprising sandstone brick walls, and a corrugated iron roof, the stables are rectangular shaped and occupy an area of 240 m². Small skillion roofs are attached to the northwest and southeast walls and supported by rounded timber columns. Internally the stables consist of four timber stalls each with a split doorway.

Farm Buildings – A number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include four corrugated iron storage and work sheds and a number of water tanks all which were likely constructed in the 1950s or later.



Plate 2 Bylong Station House (c. 1860)



Plate 3 Bylong Station Stables (c. 1860)

8.2.2 Historic Context

Bylong Station Farm Complex is located on William Lee's original 1829 land grant in Bylong. The farm is not the original location of William Lee's homestead *Homestation* but was likely constructed by William Lee's son John Lee in the late nineteenth century. John Lee utilised the property to breed thoroughbred horses throughout the late nineteenth century producing a number of well-known stallions including Kingston and Sir Hercules. Sir Hercules, the sire of Bylong, was the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866. The farm also bred high quality shorthorn cattle during the mid to late nineteenth century for which they became famous. Seven years after Herbert Thompson purchased Tarwyn Park in c.1926, Herbert's cousin Albert purchased Bylong Station (Barrie, 1967). The property continued to be utilised as a horse stud until Albert's death in 1938.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

36

8.2.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its association with William Lee's original land grant in Bylong and was subsequently used by the Lee family to produce shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses both of which were famous throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The house and stables are the only buildings remaining from the middle Victorian period in the local area and are good examples of simple farm buildings from that period in a rural setting.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its association with the works of two people of importance in the local area's cultural history – William Lee a notable explorer and John Lee, considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century for the production of high quality shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses for which it became renowned.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its strong association with the NSW horse breeding and racing community. Throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the complex was renowned for the quality of shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses bred and reared there.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local contributory value as it has the potential to yield information regarding farm building construction and use during the mid to late nineteenth century. Archaeological deposit may be associated with the original house that has the potential to yield information regarding rural life and answer questions regarding access and availability of goods and foodstuffs.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance as a rare item in area's cultural history. Bylong Station Farm Complex has two of the earliest constructed sandstone structures that are still standing and in use in the region i.e., the house and stables dated to the mid to late nineteenth century.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. Bylong Station Farm Complex includes fine examples of mid-late nineteenth century rural buildings.
Integrity	The farm complex is in good condition.

8.2.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local historical, associative, technical, social, contributory, rarity and representative significance. The farm complex is of key importance in the early development of the Bylong area due to its early construction and its association with the production of high quality cattle and horses. The farm complex was known historically, as was its owner John Lee, as a producer of some of the best cattle and thoroughbred horses in Australia throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The house and associated stables are early examples of sandstone farm buildings constructed in the Bylong region and are representative of distinctively Australian, rural adaptations. The house and stables are the earliest constructed sandstone buildings still standing and in use from the mid to late Victorian period in the local area and

are good examples of their kind. Dating to the early period of settlement in the district, the buildings have the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation in a small rural settlement west of Sydney in the mid-late nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the buildings, which could reveal additional information about their construction, use and past occupants.

8.3 Sunnyside Remains

Sunnyside property is located immediately south of Bylong town on the eastern side of Bylong Valley Way.

8.3.1 Description

According to locals, Sunnyside homestead was demolished during the last 20 years (Peter Grieve pers.comm. 08 May 2014). It has been suggested that the building was bulldozed, pushed into a hole, and buried. During this assessment, access to the property was not available to confirm the location of the original homestead or its condition.

8.3.2 Historic Context

John Tindale built the homestead "*Sunnyside*" in 1864 using convict labour on his original land grant (Staff, 1999). The homestead became a focal point for the local community in the 1850s with Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister. The first marriage in Bylong was also held at the homestead on April 8, 1856 between John Mead and Catherine Davis (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). It is understood that the homestead was demolished relatively recently.

8.3.3 Significance Assessment

Due to lack of access to the property during the current assessment, not enough information is available at this time to complete a significance assessment.

8.4 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.

8.4.1 Description

Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church - is a simple stone Early English Gothic Revival style church occupying a floor area of approximately 10 x 5 m. The church is a sandstone and rendered brick structure with a corrugated iron roof. The church entrance features an arched doorway and Gothic style lancet windows with stained glass. A cemetery lies to the eastern side of the church and contains 44 graves and churchyard monuments from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.



Plate 4 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church (c. 1876)

8.4.2 Historic Context

The church was built in 1876 and was consecrated in 1881 on land donated by John Tindale. Many early local Bylong residents including members of the Tindale, Davis' Gettens, Thompson and Mead families are buried in the cemetery. The church is not currently in use.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

38

8.4.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as the first church and public building constructed in Bylong. The church dates from the mid-late Victorian period and represents the transition of Bylong from a pioneer settlement to a small developing township.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance for its strong association with early settlers who lived in Bylong who not only attended services there but many of whom are buried in its cemetery.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance for social reasons as the gathering and worshipping location for Anglicans living in Bylong throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition, the church is important in the local area as it contains relatives of local residents.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as it has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the area's cultural history. Potential archaeological deposit is likely associated with burials within the church grounds.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments.)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival Church.
Integrity	The church complex is in good condition.

8.4.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong St Stephens Anglican Church is considered to be of local historical, associative, social and contributory significance. The church is one of the earliest sandstone brick structures built in Bylong and was the first church in the area. The church served as the focal point for Anglicans gathering and worship during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Notable local residents from the early settlement period of Bylong are buried within its cemetery and relatives still live in the local area. The church itself is representative of the Gothic revival style in a rural setting that was popular in the nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building and associated graves which could reveal additional information about its construction and use, in addition to the lives of the people who are buried there.

8.5 Harley Hill Farm Complex

Harley Hill Farm Complex is located in Upper Bylong off Upper Bylong Road.

8.5.1 Description

Modern Farmhouse - The modern farmhouse consists of a single storey detached dwelling with verandah, timber framed floors, walls and roof with orange brick masonry foundation footing. It has timber flooring and decking with weatherboard cladding and a steel deck roof. The farmhouse is considered a modern addition to the property and was likely constructed relatively recently at the site of the original demolished homestead.

Slab Hut (Dairy) - The slab hut is located immediately south of the main farmhouse and is constructed in the vertical timber slab style. It consists of a single storey, simple rectangular walled structure measuring approximately 7.1 m long, 2.4 m wide and 3.3 m high (at its highest point). The hut is divided by vertical split timber flitches (slabs) into three smaller separate rooms – two north facing and one longer south facing. A small verandah with skillion roof is attached to the eastern portion of the hut measuring 2.3 x 2 m. No room has a ceiling. The two northern facing rooms are covered by a boxed gabled galvanised iron roof fixed atop sapling rafters over the flitch walls. The northern facing outer common wall is missing resulting in both rooms being open to the outside. Both north facing rooms have hinged doors. The southern facing room has a separate skillion roof of galvanised iron. It shares a common timber flitch wall along the centre of the hut and a southern facing outer wall but no east or westward facing walls. Floors are a mixture of ground surface, cement and sandstone. The building was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 and was originally used as a dairy before use as a store room and generator room (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).

Cottage Remains – Located 1.2 km north of the Harley Hill Farm complex but part of the Gettens family land grant, the remains of a small cottage is located at the base of a slope overlooking Redbank Creek. The cottage consists of a simple rectangular single storey structure with small annex and a floor area of 7 x 10 m. All four corrugated iron walls have detached but the timber frames remain. The cottage features a corrugated iron hipped roof with brick chimney on its southern wall. A Metters Bega No. 3 stove, common in the 1920s, is located in the small annex to the main building. The cottage likely dates to that period and is in poor condition.

Blacksmith Shed – The shed consists of a moderate sized, approximately 9 m long, 4 m wide, and 3 m high, timber framed, three walled rectangular shed without flooring. The north, south and west facing walls are constructed of corrugated iron with no wall present along its eastern footing. The roof is constructed from sapling rafters and a corrugated iron gabled roof. The shed appears to be visible on the circa 1913 photo of the property and was likely constructed in the late 19th century. The shed was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 and contained bellows and annuls used in farrier and metal work required at the farm (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).

Shearing Shed – consists of a large, 20 m long, 8 m wide and 3 m high, single storey, timber framed, rectangular structure open to cattle yards on property. The barn is divided by vertical timber split flitches (some with iron cladding) into two rooms – one large enclosed central room (17 x 4 m) and one smaller (3 x 7 m) open room. The rooms are connected by a 4 m wide verandah with a skillion along the western wall. Walls are constructed of a combination corrugated iron, sawn timber boards and fibro weatherboard which likely represent modifications/repairs to the building over time. The central roof is constructed from sapling rafters and a corrugated iron gable roof. Two sawn timber vertical slab double doors are located on the eastern wall facing the main farmhouse. Flooring comprises a combination of cement and modern timber slat (verandah and central room). The shed was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).

Farm Buildings – a number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include machinery shed and two storage sheds likely dating to the 1950s.

Archaeological Site – Located approximately 50 m west of the modern farmhouse is a rubbish mound containing sandstone bricks and other materials that were likely associated with the original homestead.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

40

	
Plate 5 Slab Dairy (c. 1900)	Plate 6 Cottage (c. 1920)
	
Plate 7 Blacksmith shed (c. 1900)	Plate 8 Shearing shed (c. 1900)

8.5.2 Historic Context

The Harley Hill Farm complex consists of an approximate 126 ha area of agricultural land adjacent to the western side of Upper Bylong Road and is nestled in a valley between rocky escarpments associated with the Great Dividing Range. The property was settled by James and Lillian Gettens in 1898. While James was constructing the homestead, he and Lillian lived in the hollow of a tree (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014). A review of Parish Maps for the Parish of Lee (1884), available from the Department of Lands (accessed 2014), indicates the property was originally purchased by James Gettens. The map suggests that the Gettens brothers, James and Ernest, had significant holdings in Upper Bylong, totalling more than 1,000 acres. The Gettens family were known cattle breeders and prominent community members in Bylong at the time (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984).

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

41

8.5.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is of local significance for its historic value with its buildings being representative of early twentieth century rural structures which have survived in their original layout.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is of local research significance as it has the potential to yield information about farm organisation and building construction methods in the early twentieth century. Archaeological deposit is likely to be present associated with the early homestead, slab dairy, blacksmiths shed and shearing shed.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The timber slab structures located on the Harley Hill property are of local significance as currently no similar structures are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) within the Bylong area. As such, they are rare surviving examples of vertical timber slab structures in the Bylong region.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The timber slab structures located on the Harley Hill property are of local significance as representative of Australian rural timber vertical slab style structures.
Integrity	Buildings on the Harley Hill Property are generally in poor condition.

8.5.4 Statement of Significance

Harley Hill Farm Complex is considered to be of local historical, contributory and representative significance. The farm complex is representative of an early twentieth century rural pastoral station in NSW which has survived in its original layout. It is one of the few remaining farm complexes with extant buildings in the local area dating to this period. As such, it is an important representative component of the pastoral development in the local area. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the buildings that could reveal additional information about its construction and use. The farm complex has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation of settlers in a small rural settlement northwest of Sydney in the early twentieth century.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

42

8.6 Bylong Trig Station

Bylong Trig Station is located on a prominent hill 2 km west of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong.

8.6.1 Description

Bylong Trig Station – The trig station consists of a plinth with square concrete base and vertical concrete square column with metal cylindrical mounting. The vane, which should be mounted on the metal cylinder, is missing.

	
Plate 9 Bylong Trig Station (c. 1870~)	Plate 10 Bylong Trig Station Plaque (c. 1870~)

8.6.2 Historic Context

The Bylong Trig Station is of a type commonly found throughout NSW. Trig (short for trigonometric) stations were utilised as a control network for triangulation during small scale surveys and mapping. It is defined by NSW Land & Property Information as a permanent survey mark that defines "location for surveying, mapping and engineering projects. Uses include housing developments, new road and bridge construction, improving railways and environmental mapping" (NSW Land & Property Information, 2012).

The Bylong Trig Station is of a type designed to replace an earlier version, which had consisted of a brass marker set within a rock cairn. Maintenance and survey use of the earlier design required the dismantling and reassembly of the rock cairn. The concrete pillar model was designed for ease of maintenance and surveying usage, having a threaded spigot in the metal column allowing the vane section to be removed and thus for surveyors to mount their own survey equipment (Doherty Smith & Associates, 2013). This style of trig station was constructed from the 1870s onwards (Australian Government, 2014).

The exact date the Bylong Trig Station was constructed is uncertain.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

43

8.6.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is of local historical significance relating to its likely early use in surveying and mapping. However, its significance is partially diminished as a result of its poor condition and missing vane.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong trig Station is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	Bylong Trig Station is in poor condition.

8.6.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong Trig Station is considered of local historical significance for its association with surveying and mapping of the Bylong area. However, its integrity and significance has been partially diminished due to its condition and missing vane. Currently, three trig stations are heritage listed in NSW, two have been assigned local significance and one listed on the CHL and RNE. These trig stations are considered significant due to their association with major surveying events. Bylong Trig Station is not associated with such an event and is of a common design with numerous other representative examples, in better condition, found throughout NSW.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

44

8.7 Bylong Upper Public School

Bylong Upper Public School is located on the eastern side of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong.

8.7.1 Description

Bylong Upper Public School – The school consists of two detached buildings and associated grounds. Building 1, offset from Upper Bylong Road, consists of a simple square single storey detached building measuring approximately 10 x 10 m in size. The building rests on brick masonry stilts and features weatherboard cladded walls with a chimney on its western wall and a corrugated iron open gabled roof. Building 2 is located adjacent to Upper Bylong Road and consists of a simple rectangular single storey detached building measuring approximately 17 x 10 m and is similar in design to Building 1 but without chimney.

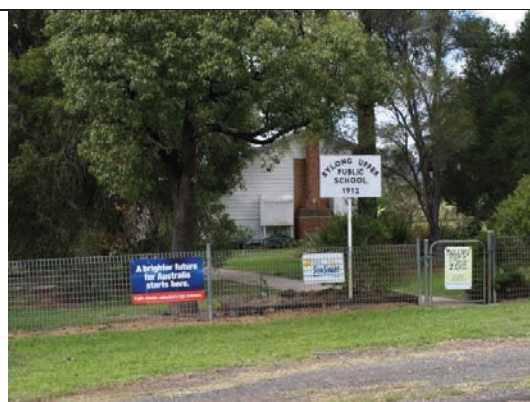


Plate 11 Bylong Upper Public School: building 1 (c. 1927)



Plate 12 Bylong Upper Public School: building 2 (c. 1975)

8.7.2 Historic Context

The original Bylong Upper Public School was built in 1912 and was located near the junction of Upper Bylong Road and Wollar Road. The school moved to its current location in 1927 due to the need to accommodate more children and to be more centrally located. James Gettens of Harley Hill exchanged two acres of land for the school. It is unclear whether the old school building was transferred to the new location and modified to accommodate additional children. According to the Centenary Booklet Committee (1984), Building 1 is the original 1912 school building and Building 2 constructed in 1975.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

45

8.7.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is of local historical significance as it is the oldest currently operating and longest utilised school in the Bylong area.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is of local significance for its association with long term local residents of Bylong who attended the school and have associated memories of it from their childhood. The school was the focus of activity for local sporting events and many its teachers were known to have boarded with local residents during the early and mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	Building 1, the old school building constructed in 1927, and Building 2 constructed in 1975, are in good condition.

8.7.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong Upper Public School is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The school is the oldest operational school in the Bylong area having originally opened in 1912. It is also the longest running school in the area operating almost continuously for 102 years. Building 1, the old school building, is a good example of a simple weatherboard structure in a rural setting with a functional focus dating to the early twentieth century. The building is in good condition and offers local residents a tangible connection to the past.

8.8 Swiss Cottage

The Swiss Cottage is located on the property Helvetia on the northern side of Wooleys Road in Upper Bylong.

8.8.1 Description

Swiss Cottage – The cottage is part of the Helvetia farm and comprises a simple rectangular building with floor area measuring approximately 3 x 3 m. The building features sandstone brick walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The entrance is located on the northern side of the building and is timber framed. A small timber framed window is located in the southern wall. Engravings are evident on one of the sandstone bricks on the western wall featuring a date of 1912, the words 'NE CHATEL' and various insignias including a 'skull and crossbones'. Internally, the cottage is featureless but has a relatively modern gyprock ceiling. The internal walls have been plastered. Large structural cracks are evident on all walls. Modifications to the original building appear to include the roof with sapling supports and the gyprock ceiling. The building is in poor condition and is currently being used to store old furniture and farm equipment.



Plate 13 Swiss Cottage (c.1915)

8.8.2 Historic Context

The cottage is located in a portion of property originally granted to John Lee, however is shown to have been transferred to Paul Ribaux around the end of the nineteenth century (Bylong Parish Map 1896). According to decedents (Ancestry.com, 2014), Paul Ribaux was Swiss and emigrated to Australia in 1901. He had become friends with members of the Lee family while working in the mines in around Chiltern-Rutherglen. When the mines closed around 1915 John Lee sold Paul Ribaux this portion of his property. The Swiss Cottage is likely to have been built around that time. By 1935, the property is shown as sold to The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. (Bylong Parish Map 1896).

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

47

8.8.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is of local historical significance as demonstrative of a rural building in the Bylong area in the early twentieth century.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The Swiss Cottage is of not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The Swiss Cottage is in poor condition.

8.8.4 Statement of Significance

The Swiss Cottage is considered to be of local historical significance. The building is demonstrative of an early twentieth century rural farm building and as such has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation in a small rural settlement northwest of Sydney in the early twentieth century.

8.9 Cheese Factory Remains

The remains of the Bylong Cheese Factory are located on northern side of Upper Bylong Road on the Renfrew Property.

8.9.1 Description

Cheese Factory remains – The remains are located in close proximity to the Renfrew homestead at its north-eastern corner, northern side and western side. Remnants present in the north-western corner consist of broken pieces of worked sandstone, scattered from the edge of the homestead to the base of slope. Two trenches excavated on the northern side of the property (likely for channelling water overflow) revealed subsurface deposits of concrete and tile.

An intact feature of the Cheese Factory was present on the western side of the Renfrew property, being an air flow vent or outlet flue. This feature was likely utilised to remove both excess heat and moisture from the factory and maintain a desirable temperature for cheese production. The vent is likely to have been connected to the Cheese Factory via a subsurface structure. It is uncertain how much of the subsurface structure remains intact, but the exposed section of vent measured 4.38 metres in length by 0.8 metres in width. The visible height of the exposed end of the vent was 0.38 metres. Rubble (comprising a mix of worked sandstone, cement and natural rock) had been used as fill within the exposed section of vent, with smaller pieces on top averaging 15 cm by 9 cm by 6 cm in size. Larger rubble pieces at the base of the fill in the vent averaged 32 cm by 28 cm by 18 cm in size.



Plate 14 Remains of the Cheese Factory (c.1910)

8.9.2 Historic Context

The Cheese Factory was established in Bylong in 1910 by Sydney resident Mr Macillree, with a butter factory following shortly after (The Sydney Morning Herald, 1910). The factory was the first large scale commercial operation in Bylong. Land for the factory was purchased from the Lee family during their property sales in 1909 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32), and was located on what is now known as the Renfrew property. In 1912, The Land (1912) reports three tons of cheese was produced in a week, and despatched to Dubbo, Mudgee, Portland and other towns. The factory was under the management of a Mr Saxelby and cheeses produced at the factory were considered some of the best brands to go on sale in the Sydney market. After operating for 14 years the factory closed in 1926 and was listed for sale with all associated stock and property including steam boiler and engine, tools, and furniture by Mr Saxelby in 1929 (The Muswellbrook Chronicle, 1929).

8.9.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are of local significance due to the commercial importance of the original factory to the local area. As the first large-scale commercial operation in the local area, it demonstrated a move from an essentially remote rural village to small commercial community.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance as items of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for their association with a group for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are of local significance for contributory value as there is potential for archaeological deposit to be associated with the site that has the potential to yield information that would contribute to the area's cultural history and the development of the dairy industry in Bylong.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for their rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The remains of the Cheese Factory are in poor condition.

8.9.4 Statement of Significance

The Cheese Factory remains are considered to be of local historical and contributory significance. The Cheese Factory was the first major commercial operation in the Bylong Valley and operated for 14 years before closing. It provided employment for local residents and people in the region. The building originally contained modern cheese and butter making machinery that produced significant amounts of product that were sold in the regional area and Sydney. There is potential for archaeological deposit to be present at the site that may yield information about the history of the area and more specifically the development of the dairy industry in Bylong.

8.10 Bridgelo Provisional School

The site of Bridgelo Provisional School is located north of Bylong on the eastern side of Wollar Road.

8.10.1 Description

Bridgelo Provisional School – The original school building was a single roomed vertical slab structure with a corrugated iron roof and a fireplace (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). An inspection of the school site indicates that the original slab structure, measuring approximately 4 x 4 m, was incorporated, probably in the 1950s, into a larger timber structure which was subsequently used as a cattle pen. The building was extended by approximately 8 m in a northerly direction using timber slabs and corrugated iron roofing. It is not currently in use and is in a state of disrepair.



Plate 15 Bridgelo Provisional School (c. 1915)

8.10.2 Historic Context

Bridgelo Provisional School was established in 1914 on two acres of land that was part of the Mead family property. In 1915 the school became a half-time school as a result of a decline in attendance. By 1917 enrolment increased and the school reopened as a provisional school and operated until 1927 when it closed.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

51

8.10.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of local historical significance as it was one of the earliest constructed and longest running schools in the local area. Its vertical slab style is representative of an early rural building vernacular.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of local significance for its association with many local residents family members attended the school and took part in social activities held at the school.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of not local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bridgelo Provisional is not of local or state significance for its representativeness.
Integrity	The Bridgelo Provisional School is in poor condition.

8.10.4 Statement of Significance

Bridgelo Provisional School is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The school was one of the earliest provisional full-time schools within the local area and one of the longest running, operating from 1914 to 1927. The remains of the slab structure are still visible and are demonstrative of a type of early rural building in NSW. Family members of students who attended the school still live in Bylong today.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

52

8.11 Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2

8.11.1 Description

Renfrew Park Remains 1 – The remains consists of the remains of a building in an open paddock northeast of the Renfrew property and the rail line. Heaped sandstone blocks and sandstone footings are visible amongst a thick cover of waist high pasture grass. The building appears to have been demolished with the sandstone blocks collapsed inwards.

Renfrew Park Remains 2 - consists of the corrugated iron remains of a water tank with concrete footing 100 m upslope from Renfrew Park Remains 1 and is likely associated with that structure.



Plate 16 Sandstone bricks at Renfrew Park Remains (c.1900)



Plate 17 Water tank at Renfrew Park Remains 2 (c.1900)

8.11.2 Historic Context

The origin, date and history of either structure are unknown. Stuart Andrews suggested during an interview with him that the remains are part of an old homestead c. 100 years old. However, no other historical reference has been identified relating to the structure.

8.11.3 Statement of Significance

A lack of information precludes any definitive statement about the significance of the remains. Despite a lack of information, it is likely the remains are of local or no historical significance given the lack of reference in historic documents, maps, plans and local knowledge.

8.12 Upper Bylong Post Office & Store

The Upper Bylong Post Office and store is located on the western side of Upper Bylong Road in Upper Bylong.

8.12.1 Description

Upper Bylong post office and store – The building is a single storey detached structure with a verandah with timber framed floors, walls and roof with brick masonry foundation footing. It has timber flooring and decking with weatherboard cladding and a green corrugated iron hipped roof with open gable feature on the southern side. Occupying a floor area of approximately 15 x 15 m, the building is representative of Australian rural Federation style.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

53

	
Plate 18 Upper Bylong post office and store (c.1915) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)	Plate 19 Former Upper Bylong post office and store (2014). The store and post office ceased operating in the 1950s

8.12.2 Historic Context

The Bylong Post Office was established on the Chapman property known as Almerta in 1915. A store was also run out of the Post Office that provided the growing local population (as a result of the operation of the Cheese Factory) with goods. The Post Office was run by Gertrude Wilson from 1928 to 1953 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 15). Around that time (1950s) a new shop was built on Bylong Valley Way and the old shop in Upper Bylong ceased operation and functioned as a residence.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

54

8.12.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is of local historical significance as an important commercial building in the local area's cultural history. Upper Bylong Post Office and Store was important to the local economy and provided the somewhat remote rural community in Bylong with contact to world outside. The Post Office and Store is the only commercial structure still extant from the early twentieth century within the Bylong Valley.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is of local significance for its association local residents who recall visiting the shop in their youth and it being a focus of commercial activity.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is in good condition.

8.12.4 Statement of Significance

Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The store was central to the economy of Bylong in the early and mid-twentieth century as a place to purchase goods and collect mail. The Post Office and Store is the only commercial structure still extant from the early twentieth century period with local residents being able to recall visiting the shop in their youth.

8.13 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is located on the western side of Upper Bylong Road in Upper Bylong.

8.13.1 Description

The Catholic Church comprises a church building and associated graves located on a 4000 m² plot of land. Three mature camphor laurels trees are located on the western boundary at regular intervals, and five mature gum trees are found at the site – three along its western boundary, one on the northern and one on the southern boundary representing historical plantings.

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church – The church building is a simple Carpenter Gothic style church representative of vernacular timber rural churches in Australia. It occupies a floor area of approximately 8 x 10 m and features weatherboard cladding on a timber frame and a corrugated iron gabled roof. The main entrance door and the northern door are constructed of timber and shaped into an arch. Three timber lancet windows are spaced along the northern and southern sides of the building with one on the eastern and western sides respectively. Internally, the church features timber floor and pressed metal ceiling. It is understood that the pews, organ and other items were stripped from the church by locals when it closed down in 2000 (Anne Andrews pers.comm. 07 May 2014).

Graves – Four marked graves are located behind the church – two in the centre of the site, 30 m from the church and two in the southwest corner, 50 m from the church. Small twentieth century monuments mark the graves and are of low height and simple design. The graves feature the following family names and dates: Cobrey (1929); Burke (1932); Readford (1937); and Cobrey (1946). An additional unmarked grave is said to be located at the site. Local resident Lesley Mainwaring recalls a grave potentially associated with the name Lee years before (Cassie Jones pers. Comm., 07 May 2014). The location of this potential grave is currently unknown.



Plate 20 Opening of Catholic Church, Bylong (c.1915) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)



Plate 21 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church (2014)

8.13.2 Historic Context

The church opened on 29th August 1915 and was in continued use until 2000. The church served as a focal point for social gathering during its formative years. The church is currently not being used, however it is understood railway workers temporarily squatted there in c.2012.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

56

8.13.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance as an important item in the local area's cultural history. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is the only Catholic church in the area and was a focal point for social activities for much of the twentieth century. It is representative of a Carpenter Gothic Revival Church style church in a rural setting.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. The church was a focal point of social activities in the past. In addition, relatives of local residents are buried in its cemetery.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance for contributory value as it has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the area's cultural history. Potential archaeological deposit may be associated with burials within the church grounds that may contribute information about the lives of people buried there.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance as a fine example of an early Carpenter Gothic Revival Church in a rural setting from the early twentieth century.
Integrity	The church is in good condition.

8.13.4 Statement of Significance

The former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is considered to be of local historical, social, contributory and representative significance. It is the only Catholic Church in the area and was a focal point for local social activity from 1915 to its closure in 2000. There are four known burials of local residents, from the 1930s and 1940s, in its cemetery, with distant relatives of the deceased still residing in the local area. In addition, three unmarked graves and five areas of disturbance, some of which may be tree roots, were identified during the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) at the site (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015). The land was sold by the Diocese in 2008 into non ecclesiastical ownership. The former church building is representative of the Carpenter Gothic Revival vernacular which was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Australia. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building and associated graves which could reveal additional information about its construction, use and the people buried there.

8.14 Bylong Upper Hall

Bylong Upper Hall is located in Upper Bylong on the western side of Upper Bylong Road.

8.14.1 Description

Bylong Upper Hall – The hall consists of a simple timber framed rectangular structure measuring approximately 14 x 10 m, with corrugated iron walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The original structure was built in the 1920s but was modified to include a skillion stables along its northern wall in the 1950s. The stables comprise a vertical timber slab wall and corrugated iron roof. Internally, the hall was originally split into two sections – the main hall and the back-stage which were divided by a central horizontal timber partition and two doors. The stables attached to the central hall are accessed through a number of stable doors. The main hall currently has no ceiling or flooring. The backstage area features a raised timber floor. No back-stage area linking the back-stage to the main hall was evident during the current survey. However, such an area likely existed prior to the 1950s and was likely utilised for performances. The backstage walls are marked with graffiti from travelling performers with the earliest dated to 1926 by “De Burge – Musician to Magician 3 Dec 1924”. It is understood that Miss O’Connor the Upper Bylong School teacher lived there in the 1950s (John Mead pers.comm. 08 May 2014). The Hall is currently not being utilised and contains accumulated rubbish including several vehicles.



Plate 22 Upper Bylong Hall (c.1920) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)



Plate 23 Upper Bylong Hall (2014)

8.14.2 Historic Context

The hall was built in the 1920s and was used for a number of functions including movie nights in the 1950s. Travelling shows passing through Bylong performed at the hall and dances were regularly held there on Saturday nights (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42). The stables were likely added after the hall was no longer used for performances and movies in the 1950s. Today, the hall is not currently being used and is in a poor condition.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

58

8.14.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is of local historical significance as it was one of the first buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and played an important role in the community for several decades.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. As a focal point for social activities, many local residents' family members attended events at the hall during the early to mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its representativeness.
Integrity	The hall is in poor condition.

8.14.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong Upper Hall is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The hall was one of the earliest buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and was a focal point for shows and performances during the early and mid-twentieth century. Although currently in poor condition, the building offers local residents a tangible connection to an earlier period of Bylong's history.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

59

8.15 Bylong Hall

Bylong Hall is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.

8.15.1 Description

Bylong Hall – The hall consists of a simple timber framed rectangular structure measuring approximately 20 x 12 m with corrugated iron walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The building sits on small concrete stilts, with the doorway and windows facing Bylong Valley Way.



Plate 24 Bylong Hall (c.1921) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)



Plate 25 Bylong Hall (2014)

8.15.2 Historic Context

The hall opened in 1921 and was extended along its southern wall in 1954 to include a stage, supper room and a new floor (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42). It is located adjacent to the sports ground and tennis courts. The hall was used for social events including Christmas pageants and weddings.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

60

8.15.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is of local historical significance as it was one of the first buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and played an important role in the community for several decades.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Hall is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. As a focal point for social activities, many local residents' family members attended events at the hall during the early to mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The hall is in good condition.

8.15.4 Statement of Significance

Bylong Hall is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The hall was one of the earliest buildings constructed specifically for social activities and was used for important community social functions from the 1920s to 1980s. The building is in good condition and offers local residents a tangible connection to an earlier period of Bylong's history.

8.16 Tarwyn Park Farm Complex

Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is located on the eastern side of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong, NSW.

8.16.1 Description

Tarwyn Park House – The house is multi-room structure with the main entrance facing southwest and occupying a floor area of approximately 700 m². Construction of the house began in 1926 and was completed over three years. The house was designed by well-known architect Harold Robert Hardwick, who was the sole practising architect in Mudgee from the mid-1890s until his death in 1935. Originally designed with a tower at the front, this feature was omitted during construction at the request of Thompson's wife (Anne Andrews pers.comm. 07 May 2014). The house was constructed of locally quarried sandstone which was utilised for the walls, chimneys and for the south west facing veranda. The hipped corrugated iron roof is featured at the front with a double gable.

Stables – The stables, located 100 m south of the house, were built prior to construction of the house (Anne Andrews pers.comm. 07 May 2014). Comprising cut sandstone walls, and an open gabled corrugated iron roof, the stables are rectangular shaped and occupy an area of 460 m². The stables are currently used for storage.

Farm Buildings – A number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include a water tower with associated storage shed (currently used as a garage) constructed of horizontally placed sawn timber walls and corrugated iron roof (c. 1950); a timber framed, corrugated iron cattle shed and associated cattle yards (c.1950); a second timber and corrugated iron stable (c.1950); and a modern corrugated iron shed.

Archaeological Site – Located approximately 100 m from the house on Bylong River is a rubbish mound containing antique bottles that was pushed into the River after the Thompsons sold the property. The rubbish mound is understood to date to the Thompson period of occupation (1920s to 1950s). Prior to the Andrews residing at the property, locals are said to have scavenged the dump and collected some items (Anne Andrews pers.comm. 07 May 2014).

Horse Burials – Two horses are known to be buried at the entrance to Tarwyn Park - Rain Lover (Melbourne Cup winner 1968/1969) and another successful racehorse, Eloisa.

Natural Sequence Farming – Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is the location where the Natural Sequence Farming (NSF) was first developed and practiced. The model was developed by Peter Andrews and was based on the principle of re-introducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement. Key principles of the model include:

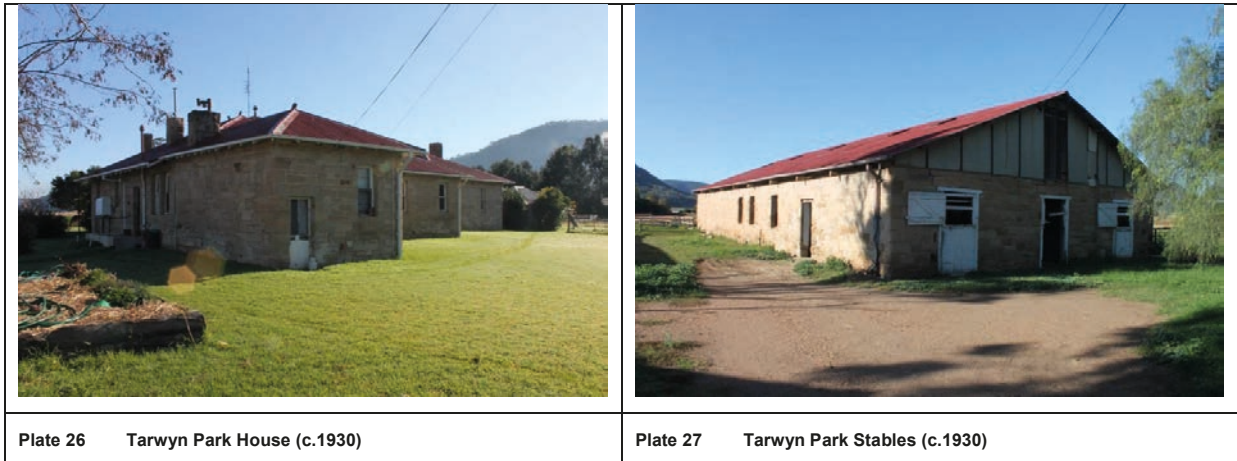
- Reintroduction of a natural valley flow pattern, reconnecting the stream to its flood plain, which would reintroduce a more natural hydrological and fertility cycle to that landscape.
- Through a managed succession of the vegetation (mostly weeds), the natural fluvial pattern could be 'regrown', so that nutrients and biomass harvested on the flood plain could be redistributed throughout the property and through stock.

For his work on NSF, Peter Andrews was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in 2011 and elected to the Carbon Farmers Hall of Fame.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

62



8.16.2 Historic Context

The Tarwyn Park property was originally part of William Lee's early land grant. It was purchased by Herbert Thompson in the 1920s who set up a horse stud on the property, naming it Tarwyn Park. The property became famous from 1927 to 1939 as the home of the renowned thoroughbred horse, Heroic, who won 21 races and was a leading Australian sire. Melbourne Cup winner Hall Mark (1933), sired by Heroic, was raised at Tarwyn Park and Rain Lover who won the Cup in 1968 and 1969 was studded and buried on the property.

The Andrews family purchased the property in 1975, bringing with them a number of horses from South Australia, including Rain Lover, and continued horse breeding. At that time, Peter Andrews also set up Natural Sequence Farming on the property.

8.16.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local historical significance for several reasons. The farm is associated with William Lee's original land grant and was subsequently used by the Lee family to produce shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses both of which were famous throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Herbert Thomson continued breeding horses on the property and built Tarwyn Park house and stables. The farm is associated with a number of successful racehorses throughout the twentieth century including Heroic and Melbourne Cup winners Hall Mark and Rain Lover.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance through its association with the works of a person of importance in the local area's cultural history. The farm is associated with Herbert Thompson, an important figure in Australian horse breeding, and the work of Peter Andrews who developed the Natural Sequence Farming technique for which he was awarded the Order of Australia Medal.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance for demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area. Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is well-known for its association with thoroughbred horses of exceptional quality, including a number of Melbourne Cup winners. The complex is also well-known for the development and application of the Natural Sequence Farming technique. These values relate to the farm complex as a whole and are not invested in a single component.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance for its strong association with the NSW horse breeding and racing community. Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is well-known by breeders and the racing community for its association with thoroughbred horses of exceptional quality, including a number of Melbourne Cup winners. The farm is also well known regionally for its successful application of NSR.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance as it has the potential to yield information that could contribute to the area's cultural history. Tarwyn Park Farm Complex has the potential to yield information related to the construction and use of farm buildings in the early twentieth century. Potential archaeological deposit associated with the complex may also have potential to yield information regarding rural life and thoroughbred horse breeding in the early twentieth century.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance as rare item in the area's cultural history. Tarwyn Park Complex is one of two farm complexes in the area with architecturally designed houses from the 1930s.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> <i>- cultural or natural places; or</i> <i>- cultural or natural environments</i> <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> <i>• cultural or natural places; or</i> <i>• cultural or natural environments.)</i>	Tarwyn Park House is of local significance as a fine example of a 1930s Federation/Californian Bungalow style rural homestead.
Integrity	The farm complex is in good condition.

8.16.4 Statement of Significance

Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local historical, associative, technical, social, contributory, rarity, and representative significance. The farm complex is associated with the breeding of high quality shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for which it became known across Australia. Four Melbourne Cup winners are thought to have been housed at Tarwyn Park including Hall Mark and Rain Lover, who was buried at the entrance to the complex. In addition, renowned thoroughbred horse Heroic was studded at the property between 1927 and 1939 which firmly established its reputation as a quality horse breeding property. The house is important as representative of early twentieth century architecturally designed sandstone rural buildings in NSW which are uncommon locally. In addition, the farm is associated with Natural Sequence Farming and Peter Andrews who was awarded the Order of Australia Medal for developing the technique.

8.17 Cottage Chimney Remains

8.17.1 Description

Cottage Chimney Remains – The remains consist of a sandstone brick structure identified in a paddock 400 m west of Upper Bylong Road. The remains comprise of a standing layered sandstone brick chimney and attached fireplace in poor condition measuring 1.8 m wide and 2.7 m high. Scattered around the chimney are sandstone blocks, which are piled in two locations. A collapsed corrugated iron water tank and various other corroding metal fragments are found nearby. The remains were likely part of a small farmhouse or cottage that has been deliberately demolished.



Plate 28 Cottage Chimney Remains and piled sandstone (c.1930)



Plate 29 Cottage Chimney Remains (c.1930)

8.17.2 Historic Context

The origin, date and history of the structure are unknown. Based on the style of construction and its condition it likely dates to the early/mid Twentieth Century.

8.17.3 Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are of local historic value as physical remnants of the ongoing narrative of settlement, farming and landscape use in the Bylong Valley.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>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</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their associative value.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their technical value.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their social value.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history</i>	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their rarity value.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments	The Cottage Chimney Remains are not of local or state significance for their representative value.
Integrity	Poor condition.

8.17.4 Statement of Significance

The Brick Chimney Remains are considered of local historical value as they are demonstrative of the pattern and course of settlement in the area. While no information has been identified regarding the construction and occupation of the building, the remains are a physical remnant of the ongoing narrative of settlement and subsequent abandonment in the Bylong Valley, and likely reflect changing economic conditions in the early/mid nineteenth century.

8.18 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area

The National Trust commenced listing Landscape Conservation Areas on its register in 1975 and there are now over 120 such listings on the Trust Register. Landscape Conservation Areas are selected on the basis of displaying exceptional natural and cultural values. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area was listed on the National Trust Register in August 2013.

The following description and significance assessment for the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is taken from the National Trust Register listing (Appendix A). Figure 11 and Figure 12 shows the area encompassed by the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area with Figure 13 showing it in relation to the Project Disturbance Boundary.

8.18.1 Description

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area includes the Bylong Valley Way from its junction with Baerami Creek Road in the east to where it crosses the boundary of the localities of Growee and Upper Growee in the south-west occupying an area of approximately 486 km². It includes the valley and pasture landscapes beside the Bylong Valley Way, the valleys adjoining the Wollar Road westwards to Razorback Ridge, the valleys of the Growee River and Sawyers and Jumper Creeks, the valley of Cousins Creek, the valley of Kerrabee Creek and the valley of Baerami Creek. The Bylong Valley has been home to numerous horse studs. The champion racehorse horse and sire Heroic was born in the area. Much of Bylong Valley Way is nestled between the Wollemi and Goulburn River National Parks.

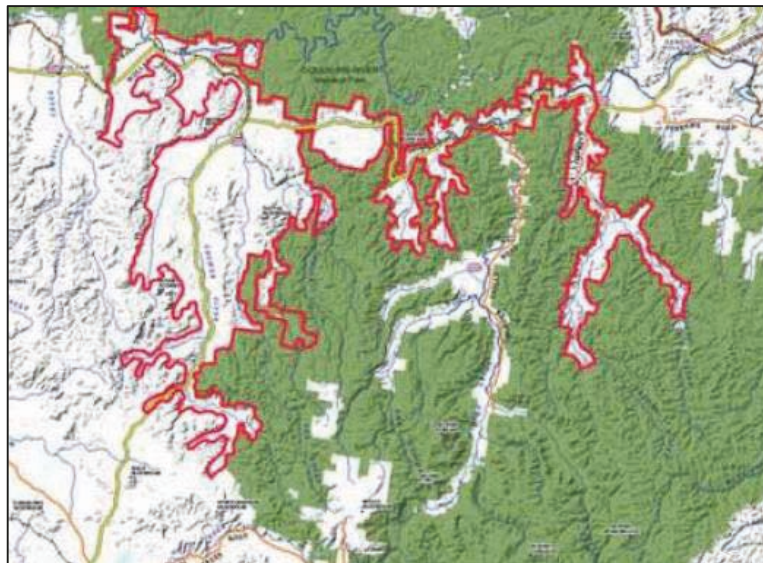


Figure 12 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red) (source: National Trust)

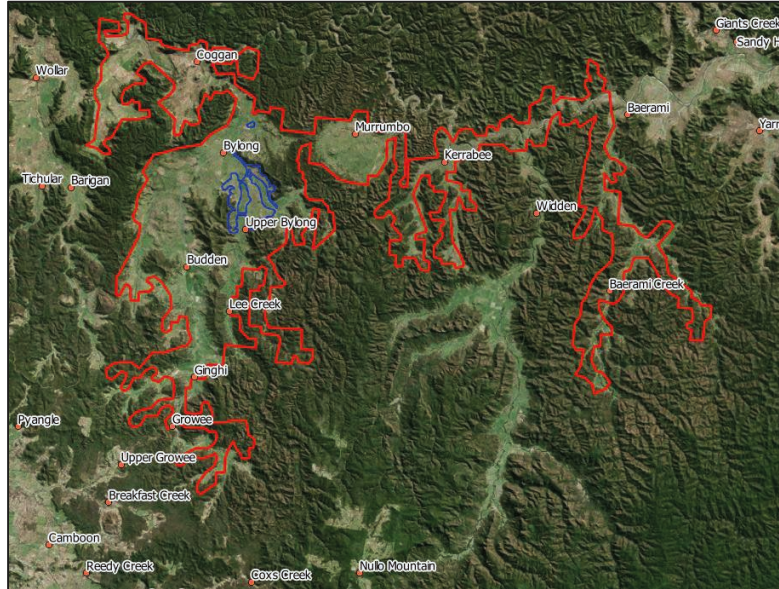


Figure 13 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red), Project Disturbance Boundary (blue)

8.18.2 Summary of Values

The following values are identified within the National Trust listing for Bylong Landscape Conservation Area:

- Prime agricultural land;
- Rural scenic values;
- Scientific values related to Natural Sequence Farming (Tarwyn Park);
- Historic values related to the towns of Bylong (Baerami and Kerrabee); and
- Historic values related to horse breeding.

8.18.3 Statement of Significance

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has significance as prime agricultural land with a rural landscape of exceptional scenic value. The Landscape Conservation Area has scientific significance as the site of Peter Andrews development of his Natural Sequence Farming at Tarwyn Park based on the principle of reintroducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has historic significance, particularly evident in the historic villages of Bylong, Baerami and Kerrabee.

9.0 Impact Assessment

9.1 Project Construction Details and Impacts

As outlined in Section 1.0, KEPCO propose to develop two open cut mining areas, two overburden emplacement areas, underground mining area, CHPP and associated infrastructure within the Project Boundary. During and on completion of mine related activities, a progressive rehabilitation strategy will be employed to allow agricultural activities to recommence. Impacts from mine related activities include direct surface impacts which may result in the destruction of locally significant heritage items, and indirect impacts, including visual, vibration and subsidence, which may result in impacts/damage to locally significant heritage items.

9.2 Direct Impacts

9.2.1 Open cut mining (including overburden emplacement)

The Project seeks approval for open cut mining within two separate mining areas and two overburden emplacement areas. Historic heritage items located within the proposed open cut disturbance boundaries and overburden emplacement areas will be directly impacted by mining-related earthworks. A list of impacted heritage items and landscape areas, and their relationship to the proposed open cut mining areas is provided in Table 10.

9.2.2 Project Infrastructure

In addition to open cut mining activities, the Project is seeking approval for the construction of the following infrastructure:

- A Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP);
- The construction and operation of facilities to support underground mining operations including (at least) personnel access to the underground mining area, ventilation facilities, workshop, offices and employee amenities, water and gas management facilities;
- The construction and operation of a rail loop and associated rail load out facility and connection to the Sandy Hollow-Gulgong Railway Line to facilitate the transport of product coal;
- The upgrade of Upper Bylong Road and the construction and operation of a Mine Access Road to provide access to the site facilities;
- Relocation of sections of some existing public roads to enable alternate access routes for private landholders surrounding the Project;
- The construction and operation of surface and groundwater management and water reticulation infrastructure including diversion drains, dams (clean, dirty and raw water), pipelines, pumping stations and associated infrastructure for access to water from the neighbouring groundwater aquifers;
- The installation of communications and electricity reticulation infrastructure; and
- Construction and operation of an Accommodation Facility and associated access road from the Bylong Valley Way.

A list of impacted heritage items and landscape areas, and their relationship to the proposed Project infrastructure is provided in Table 10.

9.3 Indirect Impacts

9.3.1 Vibration

Vibration impacts are anticipated as a result of general run of mine activities, such as the operation of large vehicles and blasting activities. As a result of these activities, associated ground vibrations have the potential to impact the structural integrity of heritage items.

A blasting assessment undertaken by Pacific Environment Limited (2015) that assessed all identified historic heritage items predicted that blasting limits would exceed guideline limits (i.e., 15 mm/s) for the following structures (with Maximum Instantaneous Charge of 410 kg):

- Tarwyn Park Homestead (31.7 mm/s);
- Tarwyn Park Stables (79.5 mm/s);
- Harley Hill Cottage Remains (34.6 mm/s); and
- Swiss Cottage (56.1 mm/s).

9.3.2 Visual Impacts

Completion of the Project, including development of open cut mine areas, overburden emplacement and associated mine infrastructure will modify the existing visual environment and the visual aesthetics of land surrounding heritage items. The Visual Impact Assessment undertaken by JVP Visual Planning and Design (2015) describes the likely visual impacts associated within the Project. The visual catchment i.e., areas that can view mine components, for the Project was divided into four sectors including the northern, eastern, southern and western viewing sectors (Appendix B Figure 14). This assessment has been utilised to assess the likely visual impacts to identified heritage items. Visual impacts in each of the viewing sectors is summarised below and a list of heritage items and landscape areas with potential visual impacts is provided in Table 10.

9.3.2.1 Northern View Sector

The assessment notes that generally Project components will be screened behind forested ridges within this sector. However, from Bylong Valley Way and north of Bylong village there is potential for glimpses of elements of the western open cut, eastern open cut and Mine Infrastructure Areas. Homestation, Bylong Hall, Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery, Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and the Bylong Cultural Landscape are located in this sector and would have views of the Project. In addition, the proposed Accommodation Facility would be visible from Bylong Station Farm Complex.

9.3.2.2 Eastern View Sector

There would be views of the northern and eastern aspects of the eastern open cut, haul roads and newly constructed access roads from within this sector. There would also be views of the western open cut, but these will be limited to people accessing the mine site, rail operators and the local residents using the new access road to the north. Tarwyn Park, Bylong Catholic Church and Cemetery, Bylong Upper Hall, Bylong Upper Post Office and Store, Bylong Upper Public School, the Swiss Cottage, Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and the Bylong Cultural Landscape are located in this sector and would have views of the Project.

9.3.2.3 Southern View Sector

There would be views of Project components from the longer flat pastoral areas of the valley floor on Lee Creek Road and the southern approach to the mine from within this sector. Hills and forested ridgelines would limit more distant views beyond the valley in this sector, as well as the potential for external views from the east and west. Harley Hill Farm Complex, Cottage Chimney Remains, Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and the Bylong Cultural Landscape are located in this sector and would have views of the Project.

9.3.2.4 Western View Sector

There would be views of the western open cut, overburden emplacement areas and mine facilities within this sector. Hills and forested ridgelines would limit more distant views. Bylong Trig Station, Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and the Bylong Cultural Landscape are located in this sector and would have views of the Project.

9.3.3 Subsidence

A subsidence assessment was completed for the Project by MSEC (2014) predicted the following maximum subsidence parameters as a result of longwall extraction:

- Vertical subsidence of up to 3,400 mm;
- Tilt of 66 mm;
- Hogging curvature of 3.6 km;
- Sagging curvature of 3.3 km; and
- Strains typically between 10 mm and 20 mm, with some isolated strains greater than 20 mm.

On the basis of these predictions the assessment found that no built items would be impacted as a result of longwall extraction related subsidence. This includes identified historic heritage items.

9.4 Rehabilitation Strategy

A mine rehabilitation strategy (SLR Global Environmental Solutions, 2015) has been designed to restore the physical, chemical and biological environment disturbed by mining to a state acceptable for use consistent with existing land uses (Figure 16). The overarching objectives of the rehabilitation programme would be:

- Where practical, return the land to its pre-mining land capability and land use such that the post-mining landform is consistent with the character and landscape of the Bylong Valley;
- Limit impacts on Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land (BSAL) and minimise the total quantity of BSAL foregone within the Project Boundary;
- Return land subject to temporary disturbance to pre-mining condition; and
- Return a similar quantity of good quality land (including BSAL) for land directly and permanently impacted by mining related activities.

A review of the *Rehabilitation Strategy and BSAL Reinstatement Strategy* (SLR Global Environmental Solutions, 2015) finds the following.

9.4.1.1 Direct and Permanent Impacts

Impacts within proposed open cut mining areas, overburden emplacement areas, the rail loop, and from construction of internal roads would be direct and permanent. This would include 919.5 ha of land that would experience long-term change in soil and landscape characteristics as a result of the complete removal of the soil profile and underlying rock strata and emplacement of overburden material. These impacts would be mitigated and offset through reinstatement of the equivalent amount and class of land on the rehabilitated landform so that pre-mining agricultural activities could continue post mining (Appendix B Figure 15). Rehabilitation works would reshape the land to have characteristics commensurate, albeit modified, to the pre-mining landform (Appendix B Figure 16). Internal roads and the Rail Loop would not be returned to a pre-mining land use and would remain as non-rehabilitated infrastructure.

9.4.1.2 Direct and Temporary Impacts

Land directly impacted temporarily by mine Infrastructure and haul roads will experience a short-term change in soil and landscape characteristics as a result of the removal of topsoil, subsoil compaction from the operation of Project components, and from the re-grading of localised slopes to engineer stable Project components. Post-mining, or during the operational phase (as appropriate), the impacted land will be rehabilitated to pre-mining condition, which includes all key soil and landscape characteristics. This will be undertaken through (i) careful stockpiling and management of soil resources during the operational period to maintain soil integrity, (ii) re-grading of slopes commensurate with pre-mining condition, and (iii) execution of an approved BSAL Reinstatement Plan to ensure that key soil and landscape characteristics specific to the soil unit are reinstated.

In relation to historic heritage values, particularly cultural landscape values, rehabilitation of land within the Project Boundary would mean agricultural activities could be reactivated and continue post-mining, and the historic pastoral use and character of the area would be re-established, albeit with minor changes to the nature of agricultural activities undertaken. It is noted that rehabilitation works would not return the landscape to its exact pre-mining landform but would reshape it to have commensurate landforms (Appendix C Figure 17). Views and vistas to and from heritage items that would be impacted, particularly during the open cut mining stage, would be re-established post mining, again with some landscape views altered. Internal roads and the Rail Loop would not be rehabilitated and would remain permanent landscape fixtures.

9.5 Project Impact Summary

A total of 18 historic heritage items (some of which are complexes with multiple items) and two landscape areas are located within or directly adjacent to the Project Boundary and will be wholly or partially, temporarily or permanently, impacted by the Project. A list of impacted heritage items and associated details including their post-rehabilitation condition is provided in Table 10 and a summary of impacts to the landscape areas is provided below.

9.5.1 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area

A portion of the National Trust non-statutory listed Bylong Landscape Conservation Area will be directly impacted by the Project. As discussed in Section 8.18.2, the Conservation area is listed for its scenic, scientific and historic values. Its scenic values relate to views of fertile pastoral lands, its scientific values to the use of Natural Sequence Farming and its historic values. The listed Conservation Area encompasses approximately 486 km² extending from the junction of Bylong Valley Way and Baerami Creek Road in the east, to where it crosses the boundary of the localities of Growee and Upper Growee in the south-west. The Project is situated roughly within its centre and comprises an impact area of approximately 11.5 km², representing approximately 2.3 % of the total listed area.

Land within the proposed impact area generally comprises farmland and includes section of the Bylong River and Lee Creek. Heritage values associated with the National Trust Listing present within the impact area include scenic, scientific and historic values. Each of these is discussed below and assessed utilising Heritage Branch impact guideline ratings (NSW Heritage Office, 2002).

9.5.1.1 Scenic Values

Landscape features present within the impacted portion of the Conservation Area that contribute to its scenic values include high quality farmland (flats and floodplain) and sections of the Bylong River and Lee Creek. As discussed in Section 9.3.2, the Project would result in modification to views of these features from roughly 4 km away replacing them with views of mine related activities. Reference to Appendix B Figure 14 showing JVP Visual Planning and Design's (2015) view sector analysis indicates mine related activities will be visible from certain sections of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, however the natural scenic views of the majority of the listing will not be impacted. As such, broader scale visual impacts to the Conservation Area as a whole would not occur. Large areas of high quality farmland and creeklines are found across the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and outside with similar associated scenic values that would not be impacted directly or indirectly.

A review of the Project Rehabilitation Strategy (Section 0) suggests that at the completion of mining this area would largely be returned to its pre-mining agricultural landscape meaning views and vistas to these landscape features would, for the most part, be re-established.

9.5.1.2 Scientific Values

The listing includes the identification of scientific values related to the development and use of Natural Sequence Farming at the Tarwyn Park property. This agricultural model was developed by Peter Andrews at the property when he took it over in 1975 and has subsequently been used on other properties. As an agricultural model, it is intangible and cannot be assessed in terms of heritage significance, nor can it be 'impacted' as such. However, the Tarwyn Park property is a physical manifestation of the successful adoption of this method. Application of Heritage Division guidelines *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001) suggests that as an example of the use of this method, the Tarwyn Park property would have local significance meeting Criterion C (Technical Achievement) (*an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area*).

Consideration of the location of the Tarwyn Park property within the Project Disturbance Boundary indicates that farmland where the technique is practiced will be impacted through open cut mining resulting in the loss of the Tarwyn Park example of the use of this method. Impacts to these scientific values will be mitigated, in part, by the rehabilitation strategy which will return the agricultural functionality of the land as well as through a documentation of the methodology and its application at other locations.

9.5.1.3 Historic Values

The listing includes the identification of historic values related to the development of Bylong and use of the area to breed thoroughbred horses. As indicated in Table 10, a number of heritage items associated with development of the area and thoroughbred horsebreeding will be impacted including Bylong Upper Public School, remains of the Cheese Factory, the Catholic Church and Cemetery, Renfrew Park, Upper Bylong Post Office and Store, and

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

72

Bylong Store. At the same time, the majority of heritage items identified within the Bylong Valley would be retained including key items from the its early development i.e., Homestation, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park House and Stables and the Anglican Church.

While thoroughbred horse breeding activities are limited within the Project Boundary, heritage values associated with its historic practice are linked to the properties of Bylong Station and Tarwyn Park. Impacts to Bylong Station would be minimal, with the retention and adaptive re-use of farm buildings and the construction of an accommodation facility on a portion of the property. Similarly, farm buildings, including the House and Stables on Tarwyn Park property would be retained. However, Tarwyn Park farmland would be impacted by the Project as would the racehorse burial site on the property.

Overall, when considering areas where scenic values will not be impacted, partial retention of scientific values associated with Natural Sequence Farming, retention of the majority of historic heritage items in the area, the Project Rehabilitation Strategy and mitigation strategies outlined in Section 10.0 it seems reasonable to conclude the potential loss of some values associated with the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area listing would not constitute a significant impact to the overall listing.

9.5.2 Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape

The cultural landscape assessment completed in Section 6.0 identified that land within the Project Disturbance Boundary has aesthetic, historical and scientific values. Aesthetic values are related to views of the landscape and include natural features such as farmland and creeklines. Historic values are related to the presence of historic heritage items and scientific values related to the potential for these heritage items to contribute to an understanding of the use and occupation of the area. The landscape's aesthetic values will be partially impacted by the Project through mining of farmland and modifications to creeklines, though these would largely be restored through progressive rehabilitation. Historic values will be impacted through the demolition of historic heritage items located in Upper Bylong dating to the later settlement period including Bylong Upper Public School, Cheese Factory Remains, the Catholic Church, Renfrew Park, Upper Bylong Post Office and Store and Bylong Upper Hall with these values partially retained through mitigation measures outlined in Section 10.0. Historic values related to the town's development would be retained through preservation and management of key heritage items from the early settlement period of the area including Homestation, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park House and Stables and the Anglican Church.

On the basis of the above, impacts to the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape from the Project, once rehabilitation has been undertaken and mitigation measures completed would constitute a moderate impact to the existing Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape.

Table 10 Impact Assessment Summary

Item name	Significance	Location	Consequence	Degree of impact	Post mine rehabilitation/restoration
Items to be demolished/destroyed					
Bylong Upper Public School	Local	This item is located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	Bylong Upper Public School would be demolished	Whole	Will not be restored to its current location. May be relocated to new location
Cheese Factory Remains	Local	Cheese Factory Remains are located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	Cheese Factory Remains would be destroyed	Whole	Will not be restored
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery	Local	This item is located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	The church and cemetery would be demolished.	Whole	Will not be restored to its current location. May be relocated to new location
Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2	Local	The remains are located the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2 would be destroyed	Whole	Will not be restored
Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Local	This item is located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store would be demolished	Whole	Will not be restored
Bylong Upper Hall	Local	This item is located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	Bylong Upper Hall would be demolished	Whole	Will not be restored
Items partially impacted					
Homestation	Local	Homestation is located outside the Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Homestation	Partial	Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Bylong Station Farm Complex	Local	The Bylong Station Farm Complex is partially located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	- Direct impacts to Bylong Station farmland from the construction of the Accommodation Facility - Visual impacts to Bylong Station Farm Complex	Partial	- Farmland would be re-established - Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery	Local	Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery is located outside the	- Visual impacts to Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery	Partial	Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive

Item name	Significance	Location	Consequence	Degree of impact	Post mine rehabilitation/restoration
Cemetery		Project Disturbance Boundary			rehabilitation occurs
Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage	Local	Harley Hill Farm Complex is located outside the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Harley Hill Farm Complex - Potential vibration impacts to Harley Hill Cottage	Partial	- Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs - Restoration works should item be impacted by vibration
Bylong Trig Station	Local	Bylong Trig Station is located outside the Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Bylong Trig Station	Partial	Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Swiss Cottage	Local	The Swiss Cottage is located outside the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Swiss Cottage - Potential vibration impacts to Swiss Cottage	Partial	- Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs - Restoration works should item be impacted by vibration
Bylong Hall	Local	Bylong Hall is located outside the Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Bylong Hall	Partial	Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	Local	The farm complex is partially located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	- Direct impacts to Tarwyn Park farmland including land used for NSF - Direct impacts horse burial location - Visual impacts to Tarwyn Park House and Stables - Potential vibration impacts to Tarwyn Park House and Stables	Partial	- Farm land would be re-established - Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs - Remains of Rain Lover and other horses to be excavated and relocated under a <i>Horse Burials Management Plan</i> to be developed in consultation with the relevant

Item name	Significance	Location	Consequence	Degree of impact	Post mine rehabilitation/restoration
					- stakeholders - Restoration works should items be impacted by vibration
Cottage Chimney Remains	Local	Cottage Chimney Remains are located within the proposed Project Disturbance Boundary	- Visual impacts to Cottage Chimney Remains	Partial	Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	Local	The proposed mine is located within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (see Figure 11)	Elements within Bylong Landscape Conservation Area will be impacted, including: - Direct impacts to Tarwyn Park Natural Sequence farmland - Direct impacts to landscape features (i.e., pasture land, creeklines) - Visual impacts to and from the area	Partial	- Farm land and natural features would be re-established - Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs
Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	Local	The Project is located within the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape (see Figure 9)	Elements within Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape will be impacted, including: - Direct impacts to physical heritage items (as indicated above) - Direct impacts to landscape features (i.e., agricultural land, creeklines) - Visual impacts to and from the area	Partial	- Farm land and natural features (i.e., farmland, creeklines) would be re-established - Views and vistas would be re-established as progressive rehabilitation occurs

Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs) have been undertaken for all impacted heritage items and can be found in Appendix C.

10.0 Mitigation and Management

10.1 Statutory Requirements

As indicated in Section 1.1, this HHIA report forms part of an EIS being prepared by Hansen Bailey to support an application for SSD Consent under Division 4.1, Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

As an SSD Project, impacts to historic heritage items are managed under Section 89C of the EP&A Act. For these developments, Section 89J of the Act specifies an approval to interfere with places or buildings protected by a heritage protection order or excavation permit under Section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is not required.

10.2 Management Principles

The following general management principles have been applied to the identified historic heritage items and landscapes within the Project Boundary. These principles have been adapted from the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Place of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter), a document that guides the conservation of heritage items in Australia.

1. In the first instance items or landscapes of cultural significance should be conserved and impacts minimised/avoided.
2. Where design solutions are not possible and impacts to identified heritage items or landscapes are unavoidable, mitigation and management measures should be implemented to reduce impacts to the cultural significance of an item or landscape.
3. Conservation includes the retention of the fabric (physical material), setting, use, associations, meanings records, related places and related objects that contribute to the cultural significance of an item or landscape.
4. Conservation also includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of an item or landscape. Therefore, mitigation and management measures must consider the setting of an item or landscape.
5. The physical location of an item or landscape is part of its cultural significance. Where impacts to heritage items or landscapes are unavoidable, consideration should be given to moving an item to an appropriate setting and giving it an appropriate use. If possible, an item or landscape should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
6. Where impacts to an item or landscape are unavoidable, its fabric, use, associations and meanings should be adequately record before and after (where appropriate) impact.

10.3 Application of Management Principles

The above management principles have been applied to heritage items within the Project Boundary in the following way:

- The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts, including heritage, and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint and a reduction in impacts to historic heritage values.
- Mitigation and management measures have been proposed for all impacted historic heritage items and landscapes in order to reduce impacts to their cultural significance.
- Proposed mitigation and management measures, including the mine rehabilitation strategy, have considered the visual and sensory settings of historic heritage items and landscapes.
- Proposed mitigation and management measures include moving and reinstating heritage items and landscapes pre and post-mining (where appropriate).
- Proposed mitigation and management measures include documentation of the physical material, use, associations and meanings of heritage items and landscapes prior to impact.

10.4 Directly Impacted Items

The Project will wholly impact on seven heritage items assessed as having local heritage significance that will result in demolition – the former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Bylong Upper Public School, the former Upper Bylong Post Office and Store, Bylong Upper Hall, Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2 and the remains of the former Cheese Factory. In order to retain heritage information about the role and contribution of these items to the history and development of the local area, it is recommended that they be documented, including archival recordings, and excavated (Catholic Church and Cheese Factory only) prior to and during demolition in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (1998) and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

The Project will partially impact 11 items assessed as being of local significance –Bylong Station Farm Complex, Tarwyn Park Farm Complex in addition to landscape areas - the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and the National Trust Registered Bylong Landscape Conservation Area. Recommendations are made below that impacts to important structures on these properties be avoided including Tarwyn Park House and Stables, and Bylong Station House and Stables. In addition, Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) are to be prepared for these properties to guide their management and ensure these structures are not harmed.

Portions of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and Bylong Landscape Conservation Area will be partially impacted by the Project. It is recommended that a photographic record of the impacted portions be undertaken prior to impacts. In addition, it is recommended that the Project rehabilitation strategy consider reinstating existing natural elements of the landscapes post-mining.

10.5 Indirectly Impacted Items

10.5.1 Vibration

The blasting assessment completed by Pacific Environment Limited (2015) for all historic heritage items predicted that blasting limits would exceed guideline recommendations for the following structures (with Maximum Instantaneous Charge of 410 kg):

- Tarwyn Park Homestead (31.7 mm/s);
- Tarwyn Park Stables (79.5 mm/s);
- Harley Hill Cottage Remains (34.6 mm/s); and
- Swiss Cottage (56.1 mm/s).

The following management will be undertaken for each item.

- A dilapidation assessment will be completed for each item prior to potential impact from vibration caused by construction or operation activities.
- During both construction and mining operations, KEPCO will ensure that the vibration impacts at each item does not exceed that predicted in the EIS Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment (Pacific Environment Limited 2015) when blasting in closest proximity assuming a Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) of 410 kg.
- At the each item identified above, where proposed vibration will exceed 15 mm/s, an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified structural engineer to determine whether, on the basis of the maximum predicted vibration, mitigation measures such as temporary bracing should be put in place to reduce any possibility of mine blast related damage. Further, a site specific monitoring program will be instigated to ensure any damage from mine blasting is readily identified.
- Once open cut mining operations have been completed, any damage identified from the monitoring program will be assessed and a targeted works program will be implemented with the aim of restoring the item to a structurally stable state similar to that of its pre-existing condition.

10.5.2 Visual

The visual impact assessment completed by JVP Visual Planning and Design (2015) indicates that a number of historic heritage items would be visually impacted by the Project. To mitigate these impacts, the visual impact assessment proposes mitigation measures to reduce impacts at sensitive viewing locations, including heritage items, which have been incorporated into the design and operation of the Project, including:

- The siting of the MIA between existing topographic features to achieve screening from many sensitive external view locations;

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

78

- Tree screening; and
- Progressive rehabilitation of overburden emplacement areas and disturbed areas.

10.6 Summary

Table 11 provides the proposed mitigation measures for heritage items and landscapes impacted by the Project.

Table 11 Recommended management and mitigation measures

Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Items to be demolished/destroyed		
Bylong Upper Public School	Direct/whole Demolition	- Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of original school building, prior to and during demolition, is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines <i>How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items</i> (1998) and <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006). - A Memorandum of Understanding is under development between the NSW Department of Education and Communities and KEPCO in relation to the relocation of the School to another site.
Cheese Factory Remains	Direct/whole Destroyed	- Documentation followed by test excavation, and salvage excavation (as determined by testing) is to be undertaken prior to impact.
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery	Direct/whole Demolition	- Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of church building, marked burials and historical plantings prior to and during demolition/removal/relocation is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines <i>How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items</i> (1998) and <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006). - Details for this procedure and additional management measures are provided in the Archaeological Assessment for Historical Burials (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015). This includes the procedure for the removal and relocation of exhumed remains. - Rylstone Historical Society has expressed an interest in the potential donation and subsequent relocation of the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church building. KEPCO is investigating this option further and is currently consulting with the Rylstone Historical Society.
Renfrew Park Remains 1 and 2	Direct/whole Destroyed	- Documentation, including photographic record to be prepared prior to impact.
Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Direct/whole Demolition	- Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of the building prior to and during demolition is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines <i>How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items</i> (1998) and <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006).
Bylong Upper Hall	Direct/whole Demolition	- Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of building prior to and during demolition is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines <i>How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items</i> (1998) and <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006).
Items partially impacted		
Homestation	Visual	- A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to be prepared to guide the management of Homestation due to its poor condition that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessments (see Section 10.8).

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

79

Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Bylong Station Farm Complex	Direct/visual	- Impacts to Bylong Station House and Stables are to be avoided. - A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to be prepared to guide the management of the Bylong Station Farm Complex that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessment, adaptive reuse plans and remediation strategies (see Section 10.8).
Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery	Visual	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery during the operational life of the mine.
Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage	Visual/ vibration	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage during the operational life of the mine. - Details for the management of the Harley Hill Cottage are to be included within the Historical Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) (see Section 10.7). Management will include the completion of an archival recording and dilapidation reports.
Bylong Trig Station	Visual	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the Bylong Trig Station during the operational life of the mine.
Swiss Cottage	Visual/ vibration	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the Swiss Cottage during the operational life of the mine. - Details for the management of the Swiss Cottage are to be included within HHMP (see Section 10.7). Management will include the completion of dilapidation, structural and vibration assessments.
Bylong Hall	Visual	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to Bylong Hall during the operational life of the mine.
Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	Direct/visual/ vibration	- Impacts to Tarwyn Park House and Stables are to be avoided. - A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to be prepared to guide the management of the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex that is to include a structural and vibration assessment, ongoing management procedures and remediation strategies (see Section 10.8).
Cottage Chimney Remains	Visual	- Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the Cottage Chimney Remains during the operational life of the mine.
Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	Direct/visual	- Documentation, including photographic record of the portion of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape within the Project Disturbance Boundary is to be undertaken prior to commencement of works. - It is recommended the Project Rehabilitation Strategy includes reinstatement of natural elements of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape impacted as part of the Project (i.e., farmland, watercourses) to their existing character.
Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	Direct/visual	- Documentation, including photographic record of the portion of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area within the Project Disturbance Boundary is to be undertaken prior to the commencement of works. - It is recommended the Project Rehabilitation Strategy includes reinstatement of natural elements of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area impacted as part of the Project (i.e., farmland, watercourses) to their existing character.

10.7 Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP)

It is recommended that the above management strategies be detailed in an HHMP for the Project. The plan should, at a minimum, include the following:

- A list and map indicating the locations of historic heritage items identified within and adjacent to the Project Boundary.
- Significance assessments and Statement of Significance for each historic heritage item (taken from this assessment and updated as necessary).
- Procedures for archival recording of impacted heritage items in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (1998) and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).
- Management procedures, including dilapidation reports, impact prevention measures, and remediation strategies for potentially impacted heritage items.
- Details and procedures, including research design, for carrying out test and salvage excavations (if required) for the Cheese Factory Remains.
- An unexpected finds procedure, including a specific procedure for human remains.

CMPs can be included as appendices to the HHMP.

10.8 Conservation Management Plans (CMP)

CMPs are to be prepared to guide the conservation of Tarwyn Park Farm Complex, Bylong Station Farm Complex and Homestation. The CMPs are to be prepared in accordance with the principles of Kerr's *Conservation Plan* (2013) and the Burra Charter. Management details to be included in the CMPs are provided below.

Tarwyn Park Farm Complex

The Tarwyn Park Farm Complex CMP is to contain the following:

- Procedures for the conservation and maintenance of Tarwyn Park House and Stables.
- Provision for the completion of a dilapidation and structural assessment of the House and Stables by a qualified engineer and heritage architect prior to potential vibration impacts. Advice will be sought for ongoing management requirements in order for impacts to be avoided (see Section 10.5.1).
- Development of appropriate management/mitigation procedures for Melbourne Cup winner horse burials on the property. This will be undertaken through consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- Management strategies for instances where unanticipated impacts occur such as accidental direct impacts or impacts resulting from unauthorised use or access.

10.8.1 Bylong Station Farm Complex

The Bylong Station Farm Complex CMP will contain the following:

- Procedures for the conservation and maintenance of Bylong Station House and Stables.
- Strategies for the continued occupation of the House in order to preserve and maintain it.
- Provision for the completion of a baseline structural assessment of the House and Stables by a qualified engineer and heritage architect prior to potential vibration impacts. Advice will be sought for ongoing management requirements in order for impacts to be avoided.
- Management strategies for instances where unanticipated impacts occur such as accidental direct impacts or impacts resulting from unauthorised use or access.

10.8.2 Homestation

While impacts to Homestation are not anticipated from the Project, given its poor condition, a CMP should be prepared that includes the following:

- Provision for the completion of a baseline structural assessment by a qualified engineer and heritage architect prior to mine works.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

81

- Development of a monitoring strategy.
- Strategy for future management of the structure including options such as reuse, restoration, maintenance and removal.
- Management strategies for instances where unanticipated impacts occur such as accidental direct impacts or impacts resulting from unauthorised use or access.

10.9 Effectiveness and Reliability

The SEARs for the historical impact assessment require the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed mitigation measures to be evaluated. The proposed archival recording and archaeological investigation of the directly impacted sites is considered to be an effective and reliable mitigation measure as heritage and archaeological information will be gathered and preserved.

Details for the management of the heritage items within the Project Boundary during construction and operation will be detailed in the HHMP and CMPs. These management documents are commonly used as heritage management tools, their effectiveness and reliability is supported by Heritage Council advocacy.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

82

11.0 References Cited

- Albury Banner and Woodonga Express. (1911, August 11). Bylong Station. *Albury Banner and Woodonga Express*, p. 4. Sydney.
- Ancestry.com. (2014). ancestry.com.
- Australian Government. (2014). Australian Heritage Database. Retrieved June 03, 2014, from http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=search_form;list_code=RNE
- Australian Town and Country Journal. (1875a, May). No Title. *Australian Town and Country Journal*.
- Australian Town and Country Journal. (1875b, May 1). The Bylong Herds. *Australian Town and Country Journal*, p. 29.
- Australian Town and Country Journal. (1906). Sale of Bylong Estate. *Australian Town and Country Journal*, (NSW: 1870-1907), 14. Retrieved from [http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/71541262?searchTerm=bylong
lee cattle&searchLimits=](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/71541262?searchTerm=bylong%20cattle&searchLimits=)
- Barrie, D. (1967). *Valley of Champions - The Story of The Widden Stud*. Melbourne: F.W. Cheshire.
- Bridges Acoustics. (2015). *Drayton South Coal Project: Acoustics Impact Assessment*. Prepared for Hansen Bailey.
- Centenary Booklet Committee. (1984). *Bylong Valley Centenary of Education 1884 -1984*. Centenary Booklet Committee.
- Doherty Smith & Associates. (2013). Trig Stations. Retrieved June 03, 2014, from <http://www.dohertysmith.com.au/blog/trig-stations/>
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (2015). *Bylong Coal Project Archaeological Assessment for Historical Burials*. Unpublished report for Hansen Bailey.
- Forbes Times. (1915). A Matter of Nomenclature. *Forbes Times*, p. 2. NSW. Retrieved from [http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/100273113?searchTerm=discover bylong&searchLimits=](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/100273113?searchTerm=discover%20bylong&searchLimits=)
- Greaves, B. (1966). Blackman, James (1792–1868). Retrieved May 28, 2013, from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/blackman-james-1790>
- Horton, D. R. (1996). *Aboriginal Australia*. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press.
- ICOMOS (Australia). (2013). *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*. Burwood, Victoria: Australia ICOMOS. Retrieved from [http://australia.icomos.org/wp-
content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf](http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf)
- Illustrated Sydney News. (1866, September 15). The Race Horse Bylong. *Illustrated Sydney News*, p. 1.
- JVP Visual Planning & Design. (2015). *Drayton South Coal Project: Visual Impact Assessment*. Unpublished report for Hansen Bailey.
- Kerr, J. S. (2013). *Conservation Plan: A Guide to the preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance* (Seventh.). Sydney: National Trust of Australia (NSW). Retrieved from <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Conservation-Plan-7th-Edition-reduced-file-size.pdf>
- Lawson, W. (1822). *Journal of a tour from Bathurst to the Liverpool Plains by William Lawson, 24 nov-14Dec 1822*. State Records of NSW (microfiche copy SR Fiche 3272 *ARK).

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

83

- MSEC. (2014). *Subsidence Predictions and Impact Assessment for Natural and Built Features in Support of the Gateway Application*. Unpublished report to Hansen Bailey.
- National Trust of Australia (NSW). (2003a). *Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church & Cemetery Bylong*. National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- National Trust of Australia (NSW). (2003b). *St Stephen's Anglican Church & Cemetery, Bylong, Classification Report*. National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- NSW Department of Education and Communities 2013. (2013). Provisional Schools (1867-1957). Retrieved June 05, 2013, from <http://www.governmentsschools.det.nsw.edu.au/glossary/p.shtm>
- NSW Department of Environment Climate Change and Water. (2010). *Cultural Landscapes: A Practical Guide for Park Management*. DECCW.
- NSW Heritage Office. (2001). *Assessing heritage significance*. Parramatta. Retrieved from <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>
- NSW Heritage Office. (2002). *Statements of Heritage Impact*. Parramatta: Heritage Office. Retrieved from http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_index.htm#S-U
- NSW Heritage Office. (2008). *Levels of Heritage Significance* (pp. 1–5). Parramatta: Heritage Office. Retrieved from http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/levels_of_heritage_significance_2008.pdf
- NSW Heritage Office, & NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. (1996). *NSW Heritage Manual*. Parramatta: Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs & Planning. Retrieved from http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_index.htm#M-O
- NSW Land & Property Information. (2012). Survey Marks: All About Protecting them. Retrieved June 03, 2014, from http://www.lpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/169522/19608_Mark_Preservation_Flyer_web.pdf
- Pacific Environment Limited. (2015). *Bylong Coal Project – Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment*. Unpublished report for Hansen Bailey.
- Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd. (2014). *Bylong Coal Project - Feasibility Study*. Unpublished report to Cockatoo Coal.
- Parsons, V. (2013). Lee, William (1794–1870). Retrieved May 28, 2013, from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lee-william-2346>
- RPS Harper Somers O'Sullivan Pty Ltd. (2014). *Bylong Coal Project Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment*. Unpublished report for Hansen Bailey.
- Rylstone Shire Heritage Committee. (2003). *Rylstone Shire Community Heritage Study*.
- Sandy Hollow Railway Group. (2014). Sandy Hollow Railway. Retrieved May 01, 2014, from <http://sandyhollowrailway.wordpress.com/history-of-the-railway-line/>
- SLR Global Environmental Solutions. (2015). *Bylong Coal Project Preliminary BSAL Rehabilitation Strategy*.
- Staff, B. (1999). *A History of Rylstone*. Rylstone Historical Society.
- Studdy-Clift, P. (1996). *The Lady Bushranger: The Life of Elizabeth Jessie Hickman*. Hesperian Press.
- Taylor, M. (1970). *Rylstone Area Sesqui-Centenary Celebrations: History of Settlement* (Souvenir E.). Rylstone: Centenary Celebrations Committee.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

84

The Land. (1912, November 22). Factory Notes. *The Land*, p. 11. Sydney.

The Muswellbrook Chronicle. (1929, December 6). At the Cheese Factory, Bylong. *The Muswellbrook Chronicle*, p. 13. Muswellbrook.

The Sydney Morning Herald. (1910, July 14). Dairying. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, p. 6.

Tindale, N. B. (1974). *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names*. Canberra: Australian University Press.

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix A

National Trust Listings



NATIONAL TRUST REGISTER LISTING REPORT

CITY/SUBURB/TOWN	NAME OR IDENTIFICATION	ADDRESS OR LOCATION
BYLONG	Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	Bylong Valley Way

LGA:	Mid-Western Regional Muswellbrook	ABORIGINAL NATION:	The Wonnarua
POSTCODE:	2849	LOT/DP:	Various
COMMITTEE:	Landscape Heritage Conservation	GRID:	Lat: -32.416 Long: 150.114
AUTHOR:	Graham Quint	LISTING DATE:	28 August, 2013

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has significance as prime agricultural land with a rural landscape of exceptional scenic value.

The Landscape Conservation Area has scientific significance as the site of Peter Andrews development of his Natural Sequence Farming at Tarwyn Park based on the principle of reintroducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement.

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has historic significance, particularly evident in the historic towns of Bylong, Baerami and Kerrabee.

DESCRIPTION:

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area includes the Bylong Valley Way from its junction with Baerami Creek Road in the east to where it crosses the boundary of the localities of Growee and Upper Growee in the south-west. It includes the valley and pasture landscapes beside the Bylong Valley Way, the valleys adjoining the Wollar Road westwards to Razorback Ridge, the valleys of the Growee River and Sawyers and Jumper Creeks, the valley of Cousins Creek, the valley of Kerrabee Creek and the valley of Baerami Creek.

The Bylong Valley is home to numerous horse studs. The champion racehorse horse and sire Heroic was born in the area. Much of Bylong Valley Way is nestled between the Wollemi and Goulburn River National Parks.

HISTORY:

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area lies within lands traditionally occupied by Aboriginal people of the Wiradjuri, Gamileroi and Wonnarua language groups and is in an area of

contemporary significance to Aboriginal people. After the preliminary study undertaken for an assessment of a proposed dam in 1981 a total of 343 sites were recorded (Haglund, 1981).

These sites include a wide variety of evidence about Aboriginal peoples living in this landscape. This richness in sites is thought to be related to the use of the river valley as a major trading route between the coast and the western plains.

Non-Aboriginal history commenced in this landscape during the 1830s when small pastoral holdings were established along the flats of the major rivers. The marginal nature of farming ensured that much of the landscape remained relatively undisturbed. Several descendant families of the original landholders still reside in the Merriwa and Wollar areas.

In contrast to the Aboriginal use of the area, European attitudes to the Goulburn River and Munghorn areas were framed by their perceptions of the landscape as being rugged, remote and unproductive. As a result the area remained largely unoccupied and undisturbed with the exception of some limited grazing, logging and mining exploration.

The Goulburn River, which flows through part of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, was first explored in 1822 from Mudgee. Lieutenant William Lawson named the river after Henry Goulburn, then the Colonial Secretary. Surveyors followed in the mid 1820s, the first of whom was Henry Dangar, who was later to take up land in the vicinity of what is now known as Mt. Dangar near the eastern end of the Landscape Conservation Area.

Following further exploration from Lithgow, Bathurst and Mudgee to the west and the Hunter Valley to the east, settlement of the area commenced during the 1830s when small pastoral holdings were occupied along the flats of the major rivers. These settlement patterns were largely determined by transport routes and tended to avoid the inaccessible and agriculturally unproductive areas that now make up the majority of Goulburn River National Park which adjoins the Landscape Conservation Area to its north. The Goulburn River itself and associated topography appear to have been a delineating feature for exploration and settlement.

A number of more fertile basalt areas within the surrounding sandstone landscape were identified and developed for agricultural use. These areas include "Murrumbo" to the west of Kerrabee and "Stony Pinch" to the east of Bylong.

Selective logging occurred throughout the Goulburn River area from the late 1800s through to the 1970s, with timber being primarily cut for railway sleepers, fencing, stockyards and mine props. Remains of logging activity include numerous scantling dumps and disused trails although these are more evident in the far western areas of the Goulburn River National Park.

Baerami

The town of Baerami in the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area was established in 1827 when Captain Emanuel Hungerford was granted land in the area. In 1852 Emanuel's son Thomas Hungerford was given the grant and around 1875 Thomas commissioned the building of a two storey Victorian sandstone homestead.

The Baerami Creek Shale Mines were built in stages - 1925, 1937 and 1941. The shale mines were used to extract and distill shale oil. During World War II these mines helped provide Australia's petroleum requirements. Listed as a significant historical site the Baerami Creek Shale mines are the only intact example of "R&R" type roasting and distilling retort in N.S.W. providing great information on how such retorts were operated. The mines are located on private land and within the Wollemi National Park.

Kerrabee

There is little remaining of the once-thriving village of Kerrabee - then a 3000-acre settlers' Camp catering to around 200 people. Kerrabee came into being with the construction of the Newcastle to Ulan train line, with people automatically congregating at the former school, post office, general store, telephone exchange, homestead and squatters cottage.

A logical resting place on the Denman to Holbrook mail run, Kerrabee was used as a stockman's camp by the Denman post office, with riders opening 20 gates across the Widden Valley before resting at the homestead. Also on the drover's route to Kanenia, stockmen stopped at Kerrabee before tackling another gruelling leg.

With a permanent police station stationed at the property for some years, Kerrabee enjoyed a regional focus.

The McDonald's General Store operated between 1926 and 1966, with the tiny shop today still intact. Kerrabee's other role was also as the local school, educating children until 1936. Although both store and school were both forced to close during the World War II period, Kerrabee retained its position as a community focal-point until just 40 years ago.

Tarwyn Park – Natural Sequence Farming

Peter Andrews is a grazier and race horse breeder from Bylong in the Upper Hunter Valley. He is a man who many believe is way ahead of his time. Peter has gained fundamental insights to the natural functioning of the Australian landscape that leave him almost without peer. He has applied these insights in restoring his and other properties to fertility levels that he says existed upon European arrival in this country.

Over 30 years ago Peter, bought a run-down 2000 acre grazing property called Tarwyn Park, near Bylong in the Upper Hunter Valley. He then quietly set about testing the theories that he had been developing virtually ever since he was a child, growing up on a station near Broken Hill. By 1976 Peter Andrews claimed that the model he had set up on Tarwyn Park was an example of a sustainable agricultural system.

Peter had recognized that the incised nature of most streams in Australia was in fact accelerating the fertility decline of agricultural landscapes. Stream incision meant that the increasing erosive energy of water was leading to accelerated soil and nutrient loss, lowered capacity for the floodplain to hold water and a loss of wetland habitat within that valley. Stream incision had in fact lead to a total disruption of the natural fertility cycle, leading to a chronic decline the overall health of the landscape.

He also observed that, under natural conditions, the interaction between fluvial and biological processes would combine to maximise the efficiency of nutrient and water use as well as carbon cycling. He argued that this would actually lead to a growing of that landscape as sedimentation would far exceed erosion and carbon sequestration would far exceed carbon loss.

The model that Peter Andrews set up at Tarwyn Park was based on the principle of reintroducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement. This included:

- reintroduction of a natural valley flow pattern, reconnecting the stream to its flood plain, which would reintroduce a more natural hydrological and fertility cycle to that landscape.
- through a managed succession of the vegetation (mostly weeds back then), the natural fluvial pattern could be 'regrown', so that then nutrients and biomass harvested on the

flood plain could be redistributed throughout the property and obviously through the stock.

To test his theories about improved animal health, he measured the growth and performance of thoroughbred race horses.

Mr Andrews called his approach the Natural Farming Sequence. It has later become known as Natural Sequence Farming.

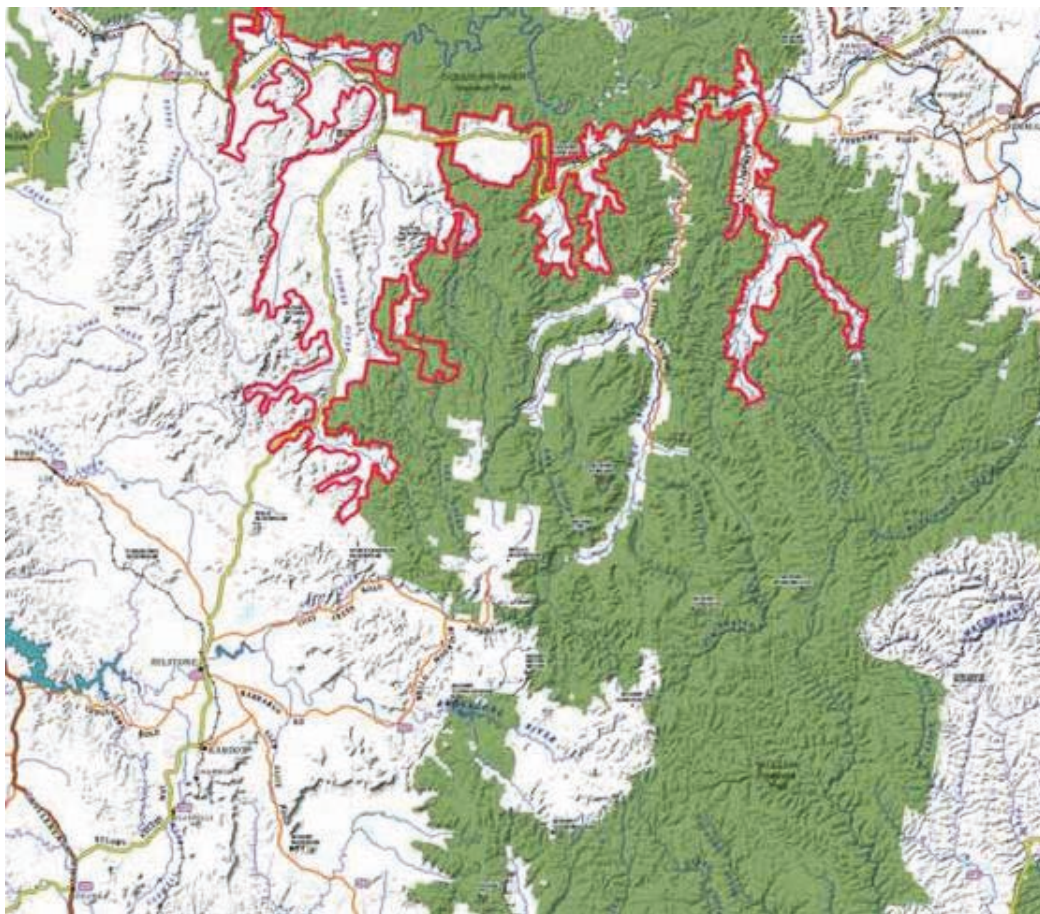
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

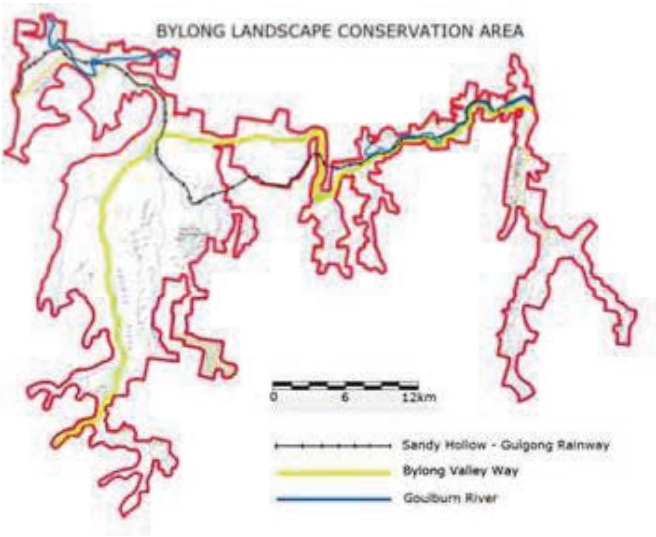
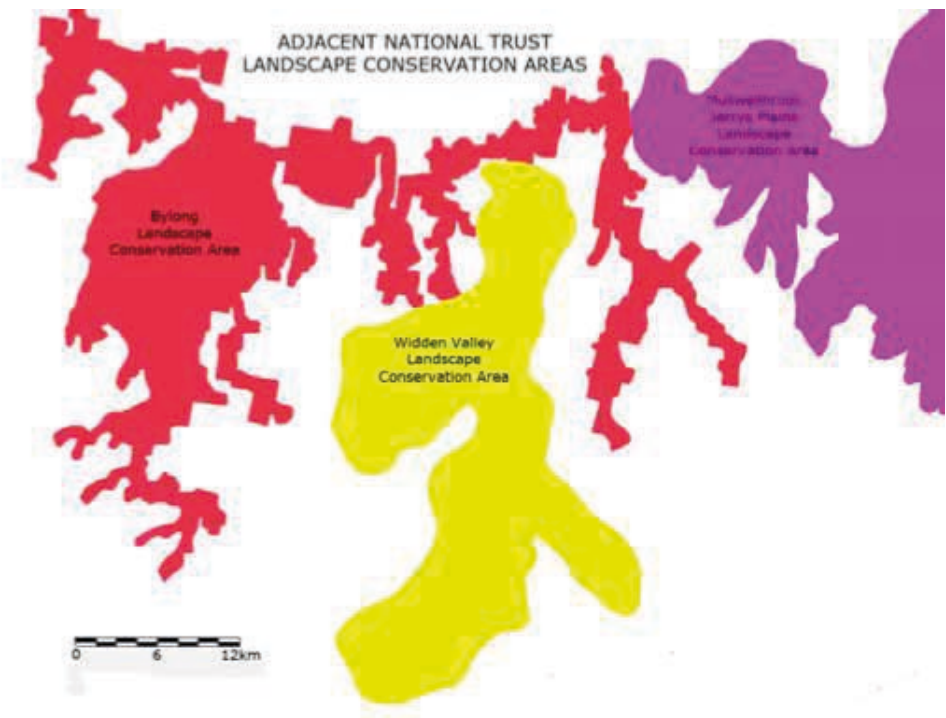
Goulburn River National Park and Mughorn Gap Nature Reserve Plan of Management, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, February 2003

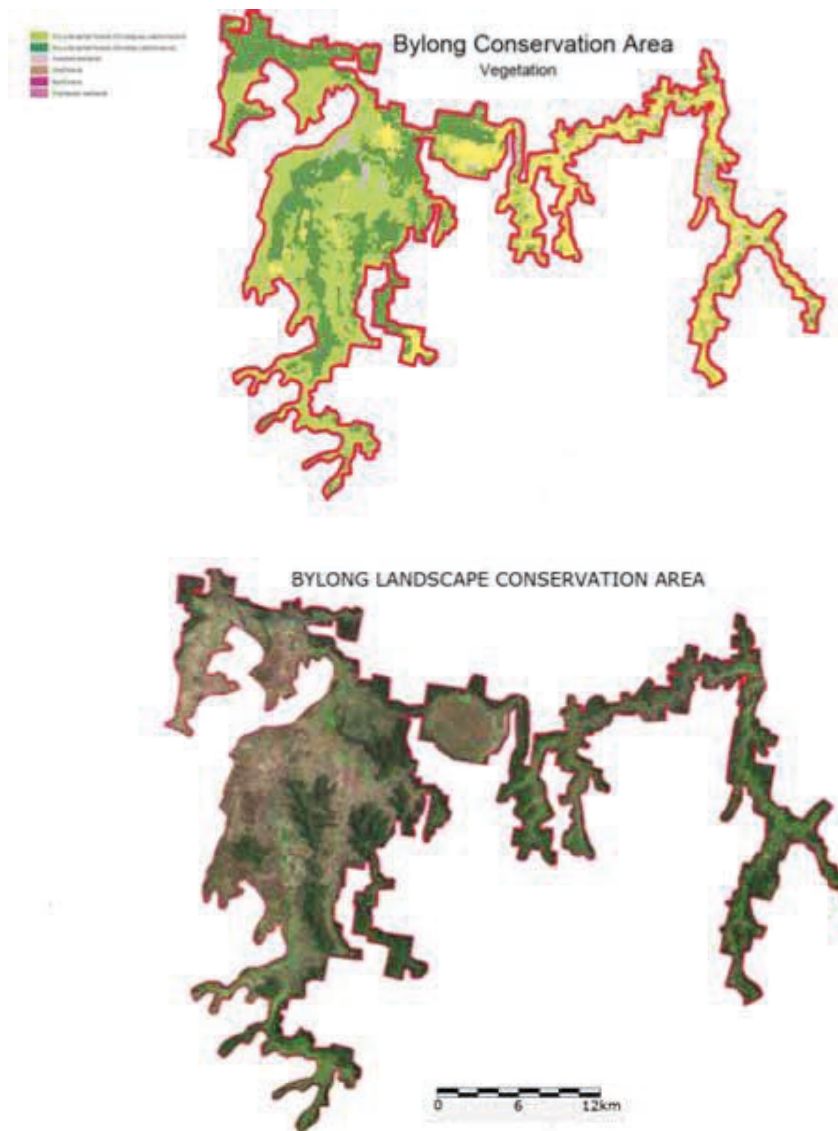
BOUNDARY OF LISTING

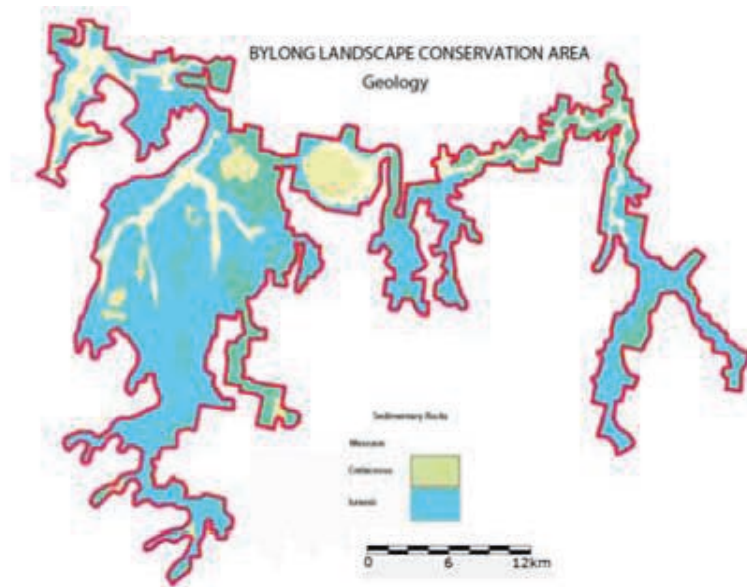
The boundary of the listing is the red line on the following Site Plan Map.

SITE PLAN









PHOTOGRAPHS:



Bylong Valley



Bylong Valley



Bylong Valley



Bylong Valley – Bridge over the Goulburn River



Tarwyn Park – Peter Andrews' Natural Sequence Farming



Tarwyn Park – Peter Andrews' Natural Sequence Farming



Tarwyn Park – Peter Andrews' Natural Sequence Farming



NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) CLASSIFICATION REPORT

LOCATION BYLONG	ITEM NAME Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	ADDRESS UPPER BYLONG
POSTCODE 2849	Catholic Church & Cemetery	ROAD

LGA: Rylstone

OWNER: Roman Catholic Church (Our Lady of the Sacred Heart)

PROPONENT: Christo Aitken

AUTHOR: Ray Bailey

DATE OF PROPOSAL: 20th June 2003

ABORIGINAL NATION: Wiradjuri

INTERIOR: Access to the interior of the church was not available.

OTHER COMMITTEE: Cemetery Index

LISTINGS: Upper Bylong, Roman Catholic Cemetery 1996

APPROVED

24/09/03

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Freeman's Journal Sept. 23rd 1915

<http://www.interment.net/data/aus/nsw/orana/mudgee/bylong/bylong1.htm>

Commonwealth Immigration Department (Meroo) 1922

Bylong Valley 1884-1984 Centenary of Education (ed .Central Booklet Committee)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Upper Bylong Road, (Rylstone – Bylong Road) Bylong, is a simple Carpenter Gothic church, constructed during the First World War. It is representative of vernacular timber rural churches and is picturesquely located within the Bylong Valley.

The church illustrates the community spirit enjoyed by the residents of the pastoral Bylong Valley and surrounding districts. The church was in continual use from 1915 until 2000, and served as a focal point for social gatherings and spiritual guidance.

HISTORY

26233

Bylong is a rural village about 79kms north-east of Mudgee and 53kms north of Rylstone, in the Orana district of NSW. The township is situated in a beautiful pastoral valley within the shire of Rylstone, an area famous for its panoramic scenery. Magnificent specimens of tree ferns and other native flora are features of the region. The southern approach to Bylong passes through open grazing country, bounded on both sides by rugged and picturesque mountains.

The first inhabitants of the Bylong Valley area were members of the Wiradjuri Tribe, one of the largest tribal groupings in Australia. This meant that aboriginals in other parts of the country knew the location and were able to lead white men down the steep mountain tracks. In 1822, Lieutenant William Lawson led an expedition to the valleys of the Goulburn River and it is thought that settlers arrived in the region around 1825. One of the earliest to take up residence was John Tindale, who had been granted 2,000 acres in the Bylong Valley by Sir Thomas Brisbane. Through the efforts of the extended Tindale family, a thoroughbred stud was established and horses were imported for the racing sport. Shorthorn cattle were also bred in the valley and bulls were sold in Queensland and other interstate markets. Due to the lack of suitable stock routes along the coastline, cattle would initially have been transported from the Upper Hunter to Sydney via the Old Northern Road. Bylong continued to occupy a position of prominence in the pastoral industry throughout the nineteenth century. The construction of the Catholic Church in the area may well have been a direct result of the increased population.

For much of its early history the Bylong Valley was in the hands of not more than half a dozen pioneer families. However, in the first decade of the 1900s there was a gradual influx of new settlers, due to the opening up of land for dairy farming. In 1910 Allan Saxelby, from Rylstone, expanded his business interests by opening a cheese factory in Bylong. Large quantities of lucerne seed, hay and chaff were also produced and sent to other areas by rail from Rylstone, along with the cheese. The factory closed in 1926 and the cream produced in Bylong was taken to the butter factory in Mudgee by motor lorry.

The present day Bylong exists on a very small scale. There is a general store/residence, two other homes, a local hall and a camp site (with tennis court). The residents of the Bylong Valley, between fifty and eighty in number, rely on tank water. The farms also have wells. The Upper Bylong School currently has a population of nine pupils.

Hartley was the Parish centre immediately west of the Blue Mountains of NSW in the early years of the colony, with priests travelling on horseback to the isolated huts and homesteads. The first baptism in Bylong was recorded in 1843. The town was part of the Mudgee Parish until 1890. Under the care of Father E. P. O'Donnell, it then became the most outlying centre of the Gulgong Parish.

Due in no small part to the efforts of Father O'Donnell, the first Catholic Church in the area was built in 1915.

Amid much jubilation and with a great crowd present, the new church was opened and blessed by the Rev. Father Forrest M.S.H., on the 29th August, 1915. Many visitors attended from Rylstone and Wollar and a combined choir from these towns provided the music for the occasion. The ladies of Bylong provided a magnificent banquet and Father O'Donnell delivered a touching address. He spoke of the beautiful spirit of charity that prevailed in the district between all sections of the community. A source of delight for him was the fact that so many non-Catholics had contributed to the diminution of the church debt. A sum exceeding sixty pounds was donated at the opening, a substantial amount considering the prevailing times. The church had been constructed at a cost of around three hundred pounds and already over half the debt had been wiped off. (Freeman's Journal, 23rd September, 1915).

DESCRIPTION

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is situated on the western side of the Upper Bylong Road, which runs between Rylstone and Bylong. It lies opposite the race course, about 4km from the village. The building's design is of simple Gothic revival form, with weatherboard cladding on a timber frame. It has a corrugated iron gabled roof. The door at the entrance and the one in the rear north wing, are made of timber and shaped in an arch. There are eight timber lancet windows in the structure, three along the northern and southern sides, one on the eastern side (entry), and one on the western elevation.

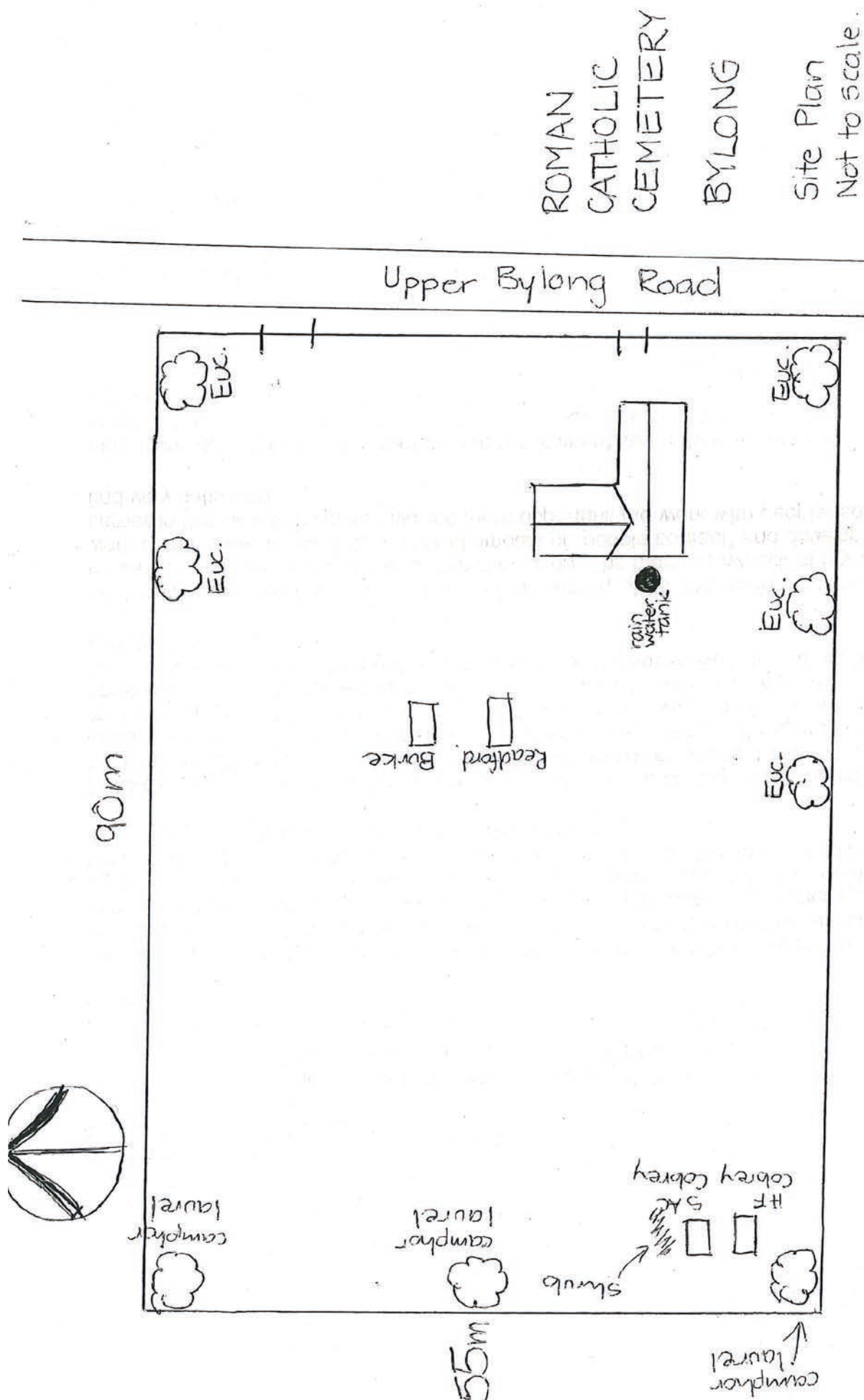
The site is enclosed with a star post and barbed and chicken wire fence, and occupies an area 90 metres by 55 metres. The church is currently in poor condition and is unsecured, the key to the front door being lost. The interior remains much as it was when the church ceased to operate about three years ago. The pressed metal ceiling is still intact, along with the organ and the pews. Various items of furniture still remain inside the church, as do incidental items such as an enamel jug and candles.

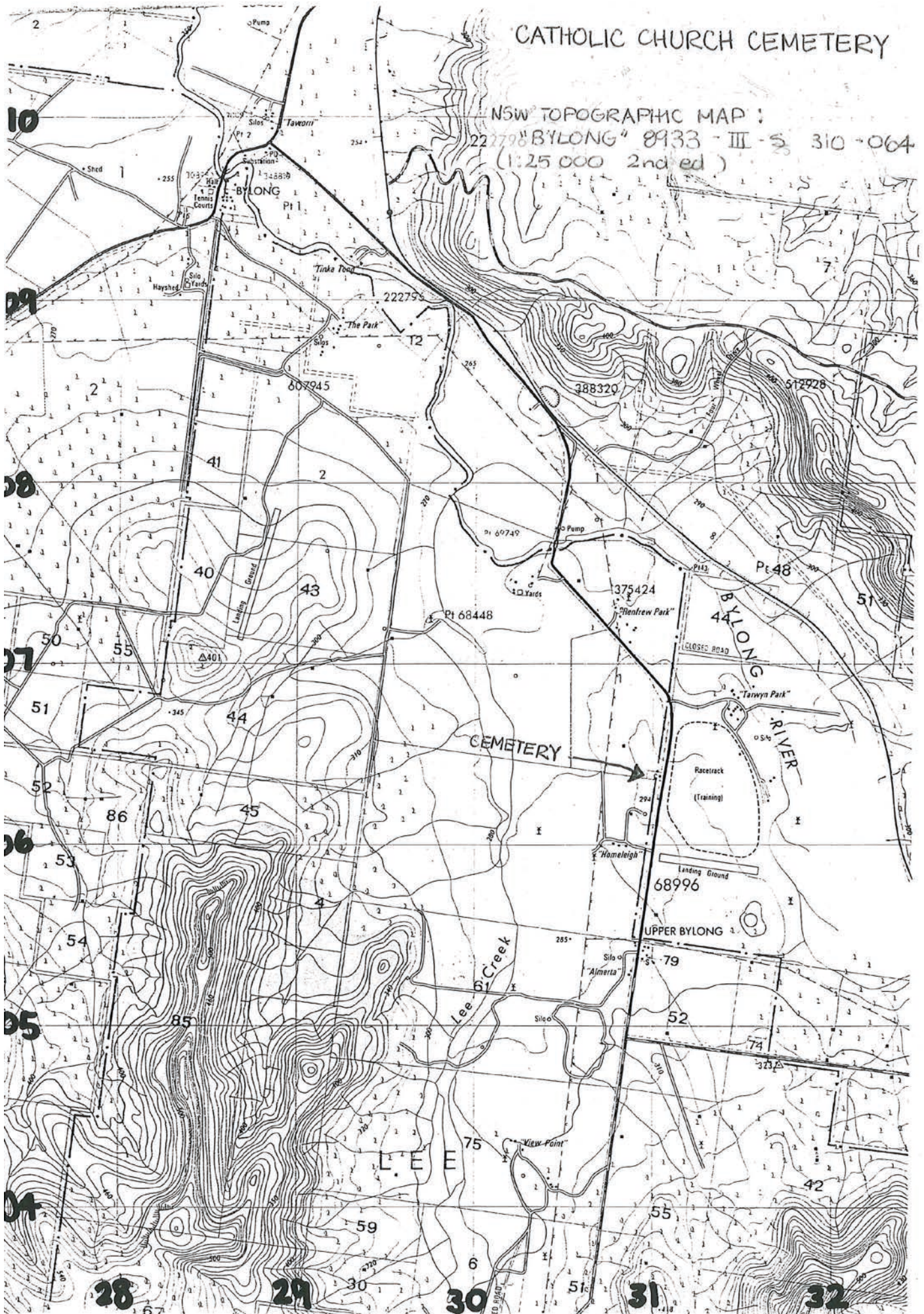
The site is virtually devoid of plantings except for eight trees situated along the boundary. Three camphor laurels punctuate the western perimeter at regular intervals. Five gums enhance the north and south borders near the church.

The site is well maintained with the long grass being slashed, however, the grass around the graves of the Cobreys (two of only four in the cemetery), is left long and a shrub grows nearby. These graves are located in the south west corner. The other two graves are in the centre of the site and are marked Readford and Burke. All four graves lie behind the church. (National Trust Cemetery Index Card). There is a rain water tank adjacent to the main building.

BYLONG (Upper)

Roman Catholic Cemetery





OFFICE USE ONLY

MAP REFERENCE "BYLONG" 8933 - III - S 310 064 NSW topographic map 1:25 000 2nd ed.					
REGION CENTRAL WEST					
B & W PHOTOS TAKEN	YES XX	NO	SITE PLAN COMPLETED	YES XX	NO
COLOUR SLIDES TAKEN	YES XX	NO	LOCATION PLAN COMPLETED	YES XX	NO
SURVEY DATE 23RD FEBRUARY 1996			CARD TYPED L. MURRAY JULY 1996		
SURVEY TEAM C. ANGUS, G. BROWN, M. DEVINE					

NAMES & ADDRESSES OF INFORMATION SOURCES

Transcript of Bylong Catholic Cemetery :
SAG PR 4 / 8208

SITE WORTH FURTHER INVESTIGATION ? YES / NO
IF YES, WHY ?

FURTHER SITE VISITS REQUIRED ? YES / NO

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT OF SITE

CEMETERY INDEX CARD

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)

LOCALITY	BYLONG			POST CODE	2849		
NAME OF SITE INCLUDE PREVIOUS OR ALTERNATE NAMES							
ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY							
PRECISE ADDRESS Upper Bylong Rd, Bylong (western side of road) , 52 km north of Rylstone.							
LOCAL GOVT. AUTHORITY RYLSTONE COUNCIL : PO BOX 42 RYLSTONE NSW 2849							
PARISH	LEE			COUNTY	PHILLIP		
AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR SITE The Trustees of Bylong Roman Catholic Church for the Diocese of Bathurst PO Box 246 Bathurst NSW 2795							
LOCAL INTEREST GROUP Rylstone & District Historical Society,c/- Mrs Denise Jamieson, 22 Ilford Rd, Rylstone							
DATE SITE ESTABLISHED	unknown			NO. OF MONUMENTS	4		
APPROX. AREA	90 m x 55 m			% OF MONUMENTS TRANSCRIBED	100%		
% OF SITE AREA USED	less than 1 %			LOCATION OF TRANSCRIPTS ATTACHED; also SAG			
DATE OF FIRST BURIAL	1929			SITE IN USE	YES	NO XX	
NO. OF BURIALS	4 MARKED GRAVES			CONVERTED	YES	NO XX	
CONDITION OF SITE GOOD, GRASS SLASHED							
THREATS TO SITE NONE PERCEIVED							
SURVEY DATE	23/2/96			SURVEYORS C. ANGUS, G. BROWN, M. DEVINE			

POINTS OF INTEREST: EG. SIZE, MONUMENTS, HISTORY, LANDSCAPE, NOTABLE PEOPLE BURIED, MATERIAL OF MONUMENTS/HEADSTONES, DETERIORATION OF HEADSTONES, SURROUNDS, PLANTINGS, TOPOGRAPHY.

The Roman Catholic Church at Bylong is situated on the western side of Upper Bylong Road opposite the race course. Upper Bylong road runs south east from Bylong down to Rylstone. The church and churchyard are situated in the centre of a pastoral valley with attractive outlooks to wooded mountains on all sides.

The site is enclosed with a star post and barbed and chicken wire fence. Access to the church and cemetery is through two gates located on the eastern boundary by the road. The church, which is located near the road, is of timber construction and is in poor condition. The site is virtually devoid of plantings except for eight trees situated along the boundary. Three camphor laurels punctuate the western boundary at regular intervals. Five gums enhance the north and south borders near the church. The site is well maintained with the grass being slashed, however the grass around the graves of the Cobrey's is left long and a shrub (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*) grows nearby. (The Red Bird-of-Paradise is a South American ornamental shrub which is naturalised in some locations in western NSW.)

There are four marked graves in the cemetery. These are located behind the church, two in the south-west corner and two in the middle of the site. The twentieth century monuments are low in size and simple in design which do not dominate the visual landscape. Families: Burke, Cobrey, Readford. Masons: T. Collier & Sons, Mudgee (1932/37) ; Reynolds, Mudgee (1929).

Continued.....

MONUMENTS AND TRANSCRIPTIONS

Large Terazzo desk with marble plaque and lead lettering. Mason: T. Collier & Sons, Mudgee

In Loving Memory of
My beloved wife and our dear mother
Ethel Kate Readford
Died 1st June 1937
Aged 58 Years
May her soul rest in peace

Terazzo desk and kerbing with marble plaque. Mason: T. Collier, Mudgee

In loving memory of
John Gerald
Burke
Died 24th April 1932
Aged 62 Years
R.I.P.

Low concrete desk and kerbing with marble plaque and lead lettering.

In Loving Memory of
our dear mother
Susan Alenia Cecelia
Cobrey
who passed away Nov. 22, 1946
aged 76 years
Sadly missed by the Cobrey family

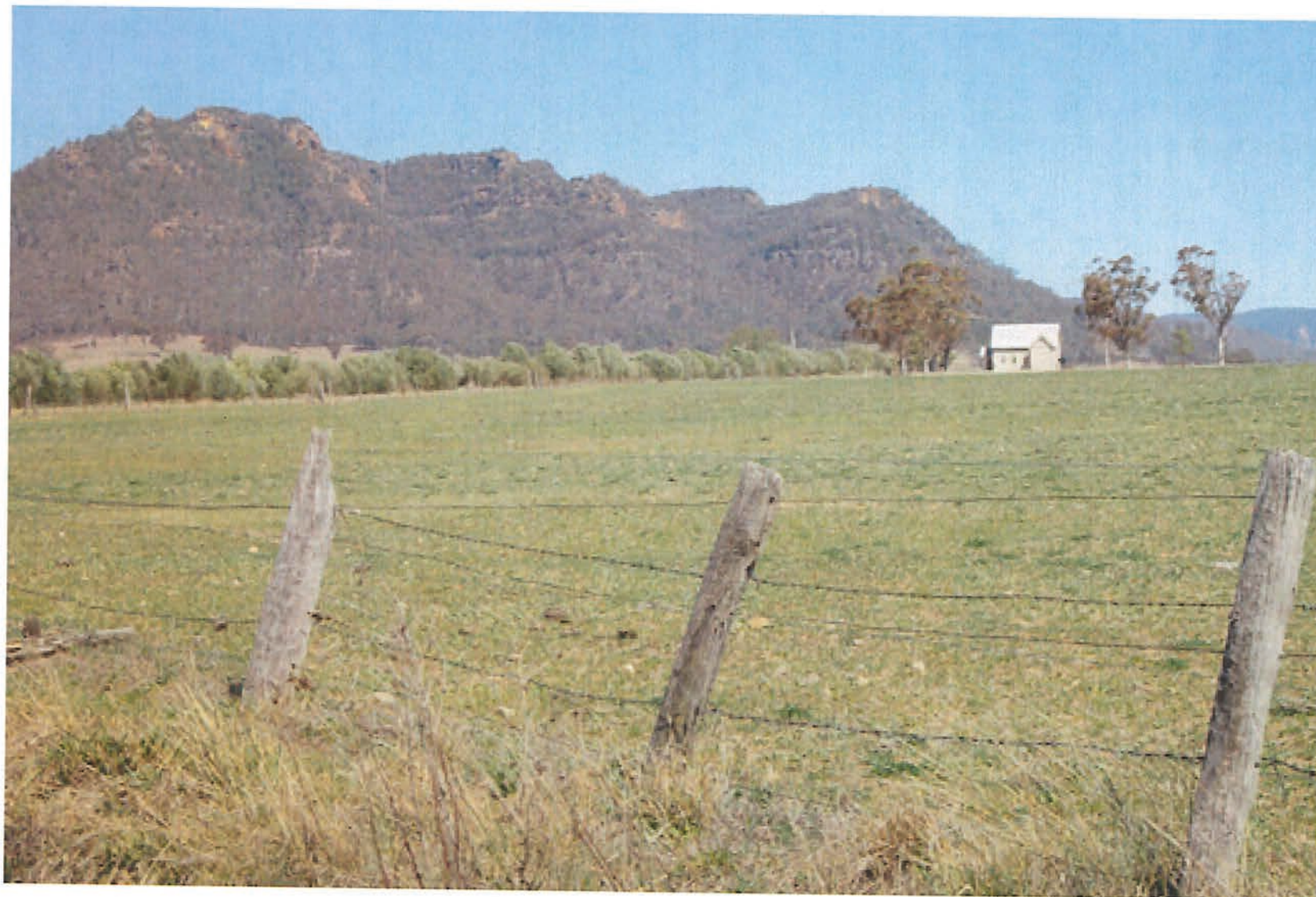
Marble celtic cross with terazzo plinth and kerbing and cast iron surround. Mason: Reynolds, Mudgee.

Jesus, Mercy
Mary Help:

Of Your Charity pray
for the soul of
Hugh Francis Cobrey
Born Co. Mayo Ireland 1843
Died at Bylong 1929
Requiescat in Pace



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



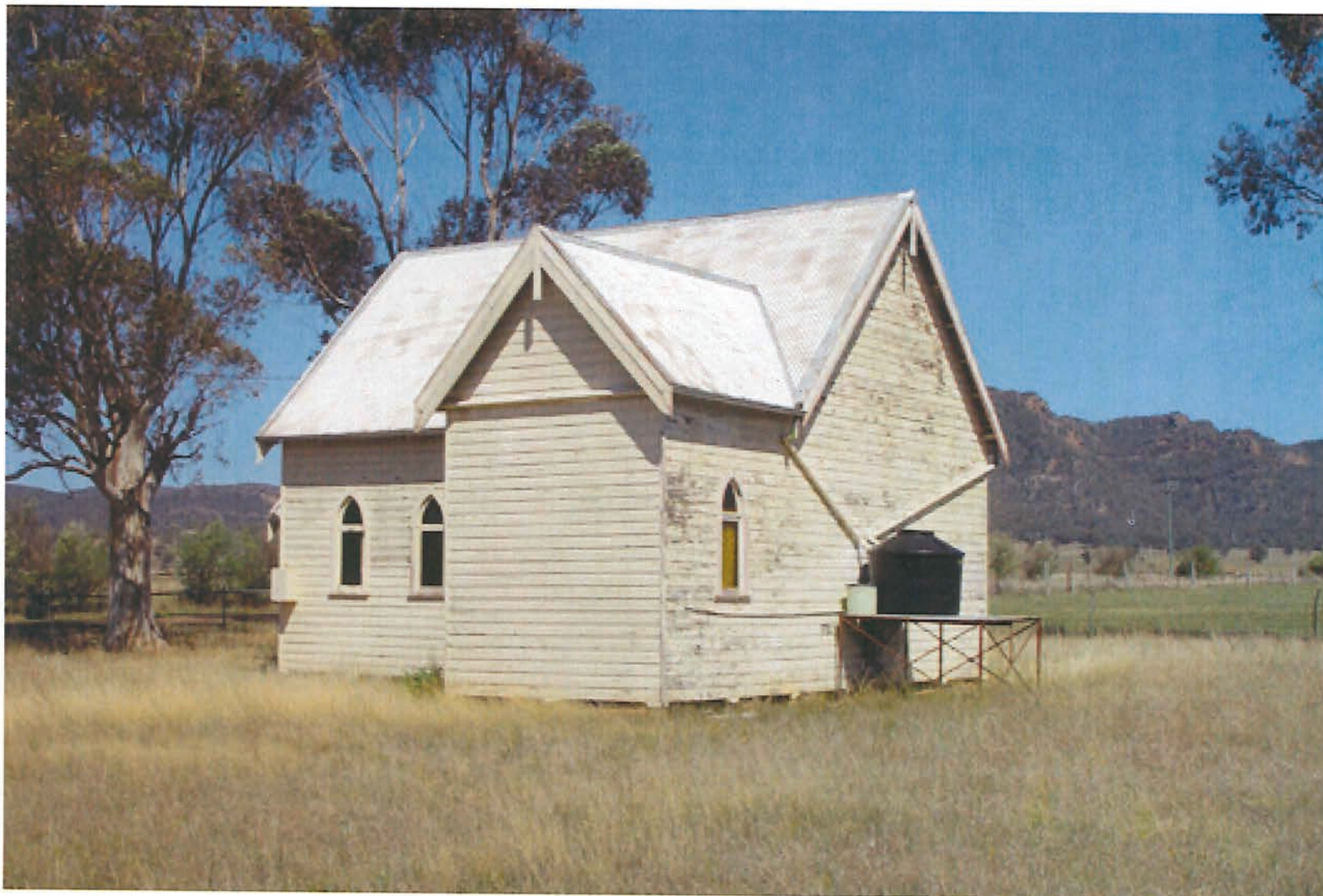
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong



Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Bylong





NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) CLASSIFICATION REPORT

LOCALITY BYLONG POSTCODE 2849	ITEM NAME ST STEPHEN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH & CEMETERY	ADDRESS BYLONG ROAD BYLONG
--	---	----------------------------------

LGA: Rylstone

OWNER: Anglican Diocese of Bathurst

PROPONENT: Christo Aitken

AUTHOR: Ray Bailey

DATE OF PROPOSAL: 20th June 2003

APPROVED 24/02/03

ABORIGINAL
NATION: Wiradjuri

INTERIOR Access to the interior of the church was not available.
OTHER COMMITTEE Cemetery Index
LISTINGS Bylong, St. Stephen's Anglican Church Cemetery, 1996

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Bylong Valley Centenary of Education 1884 - 1984
Commonwealth Immigration Department (Meroo) 1922
Conversation with Jane Watson (General Store Bylong) 1st August 2003

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Stephen's Anglican Church, Bylong Road, (Rylstone-Bylong Road), Bylong, is a simple stone Early English Gothic Revival church dating from 1876. The church, cemetery and associated plantings provide an important picturesque element in the Bylong Valley.

The Church is still in use today (2003) and illustrates the community spirit which has prevailed in the Bylong Valley and surrounding districts for a period dating from 1876 to the present day.

HISTORY

Bylong is a rural village about 79kms north-east of Mudgee and 53kms north of Rylstone, in the Orana district of NSW. The township is situated in a beautiful pastoral valley within the shire of Rylstone, an area famous for its panoramic scenery. Magnificent specimens of tree ferns and other native flora are features of the region. The southern approach to Bylong passes through open grazing country, bounded on both sides by rugged and picturesque mountains.

The first inhabitants of the Bylong Valley area were members of the Wiradjuri Tribe, one of the largest tribal groupings in Australia. This meant that aboriginals in other parts of the country knew the location and were able to lead white men down the steep mountain tracks. In 1822, Lieutenant William Lawson led an expedition to the valleys of the Goulburn River and it is thought that settlers arrived in the region around 1825. One of the earliest to take up residence was John Tindale, who had been granted 2,000 acres in the Bylong Valley by Sir Thomas Brisbane. Through the efforts of the extended Tindale family, a thoroughbred stud was established and horses were imported for the racing sport. Shorthorn cattle were also bred in the valley and bulls were sold in Queensland and other interstate markets. Bylong continued to occupy a position of prominence in the pastoral industry throughout the nineteenth century.

For much of its early history the Bylong Valley was in the hands of not more than half a dozen pioneer families. However, in the first decade of 1900's there was a gradual influx of new settlers, due the opening up of land for dairy farming. In 1910 Allan Saxelby, from Rylstone, expanded his business interests by opening a cheese factory in Bylong. Large quantities of lucerne seed, hay and chaff were also produced and sent to other areas by rail from Rylstone, along with the cheese. The factory closed in 1926 and the cream produced in Bylong was taken to the butter factory in Mudgee by motor lorry.

The present day Bylong village exists on a very small scale. There is a general store/residence, two other homes, a local hall and a camp site (with tennis court). The residents of the Bylong Valley, between fifty and eighty in number, rely on tank water, as do the farmers of the district. The farms also have wells. The Upper Bylong School currently has a population of nine pupils.

Bylong was part of the Merriwa Parish until 1894. In the 1850s services were held at 'Sunnyside', the residence of the Tindale family. Every four weeks the minister would ride from Merriwa to perform the service.

The Anglican Church was built about 1876 on land donated by John and Anthony Tindale. The church was consecrated in 1881 by the Rt Rev Samuel Edward Marsden, the first Bishop of Bathurst, 1870-1885. It opened with a debt of one hundred and fifty pounds, which was paid by John Lee, son of William Lee, who was the first to take up land in Upper Bylong in the 1820s. The Lee family had been one of the first group of settlers permitted by Macquarie to establish holding west of the Blue Mountains. It was the only country church of the time which boasted a stone building with stained glass French windows. Later the windows needed resetting into their lead surrounds, but during the trip to Newcastle they were destroyed by fire.

DESCRIPTION

St Stephen's Anglican Church is located on Bylong Road, Bylong, (Rylstone-Bylong Road) on the southern edge of the village. It occupies a site approx. 120 metres x 66 metres and is bound by paddocks on the western, northern and southern sides. The area is contained by a wooden-post wire fence and entry is gained through a gate on the southern side. There is another gate about mid-way along the eastern perimeter. A variety of small trees form an avenue from the entrance gate to the church.. A large gum tree grows at the front of the building and at the rear there is another eucalypt, a silky oak, and a pepper tree. Young gum trees grow at regular intervals along the eastern border of the property.

The cemetery lies to the eastern side of St Stephen's. The graves are located on the eastern side of the church and number forty-four in total. The church yard features a range of monuments from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

St Stephen's Anglican Church was built about 1876. Gothic Revival in style, it is a sandstone and rendered brick structure, with a corrugated iron roof. There is an arched doorway at the entrance to the church. The southern side of the structure features three Gothic style lancet windows and there are four on the northern elevation. Featured on the eastern side are three grouped lancet windows. A description of the western side of the building is unavailable.

The general condition of the site is fair, but possible threats include: ground subsidence, rabbits and overgrown plants, particularly around the cemetery.

Currently services at St Stephen's are conducted on the second last Sunday of each month.

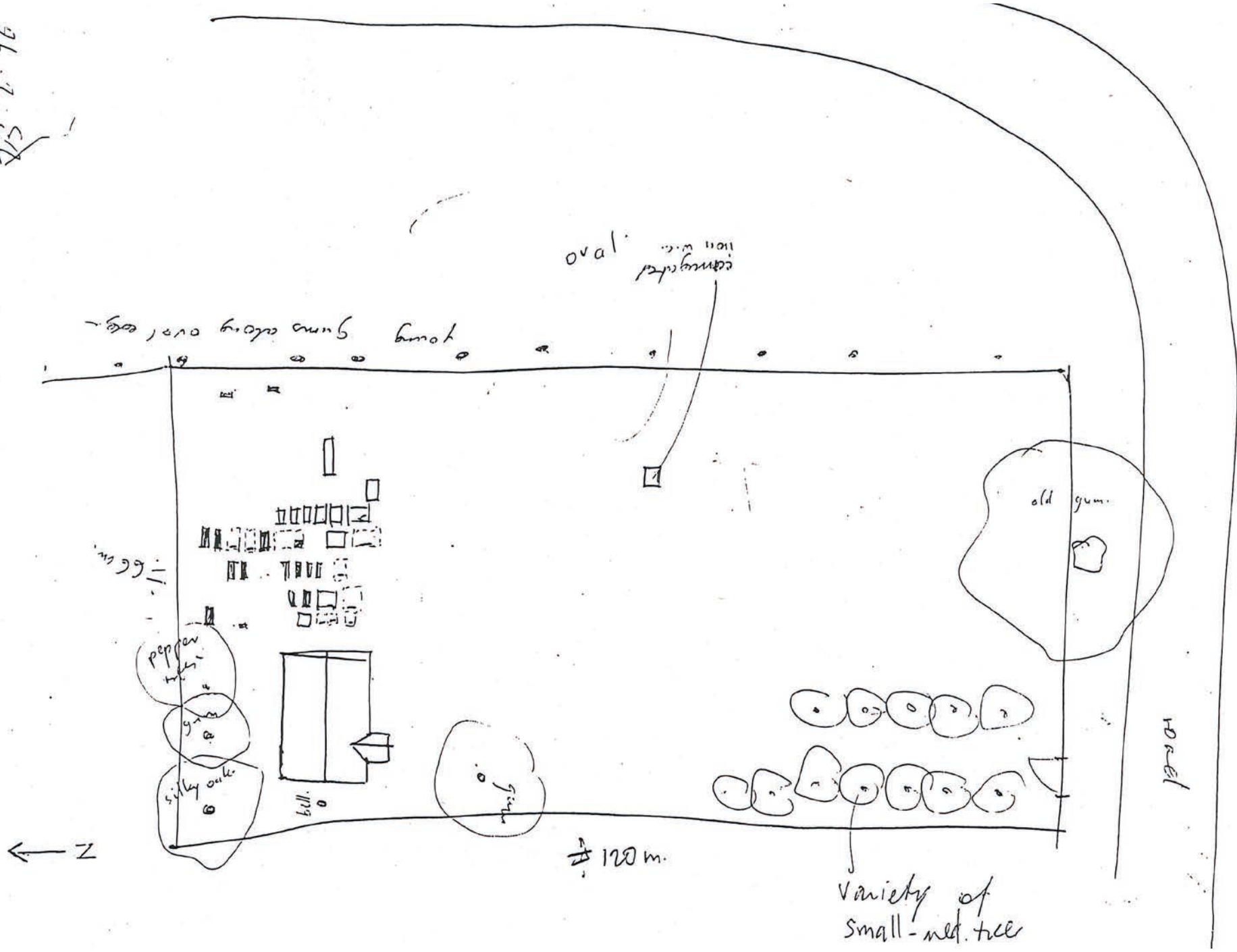
BOUNDARY OF LISTING

Lot 1, DP 126817

SITE PLAN

PHOTOGRAPHS

ST. STEPHENS COFE, BYLONG ND
 96.2.96



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



St. Stephens Anglican Church, Bylong



AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix B

Visual Impact and Rehabilitation Strategy Figures

AECOM

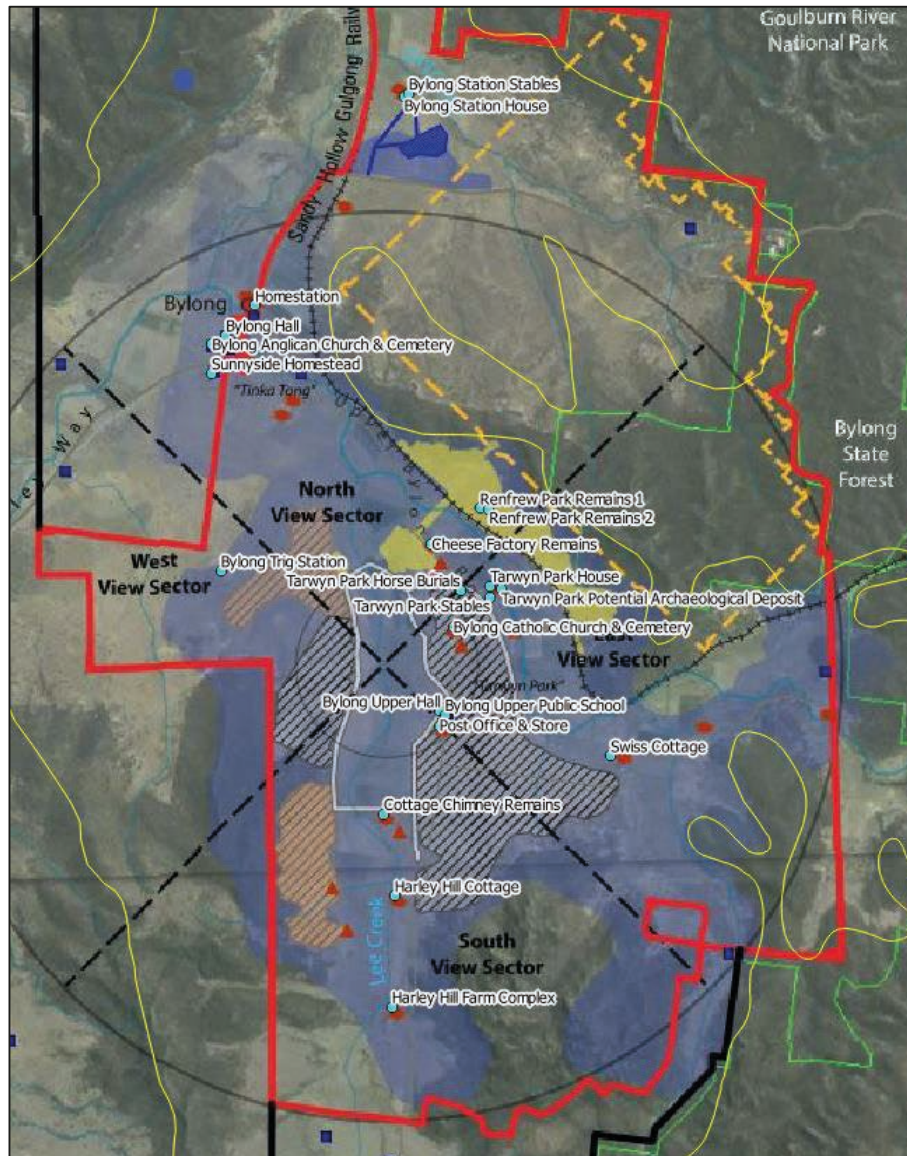
Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Figure 14 View sectors (blue = area of primary visual concern) (source: JVC Visual Planning and Design 2015)

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

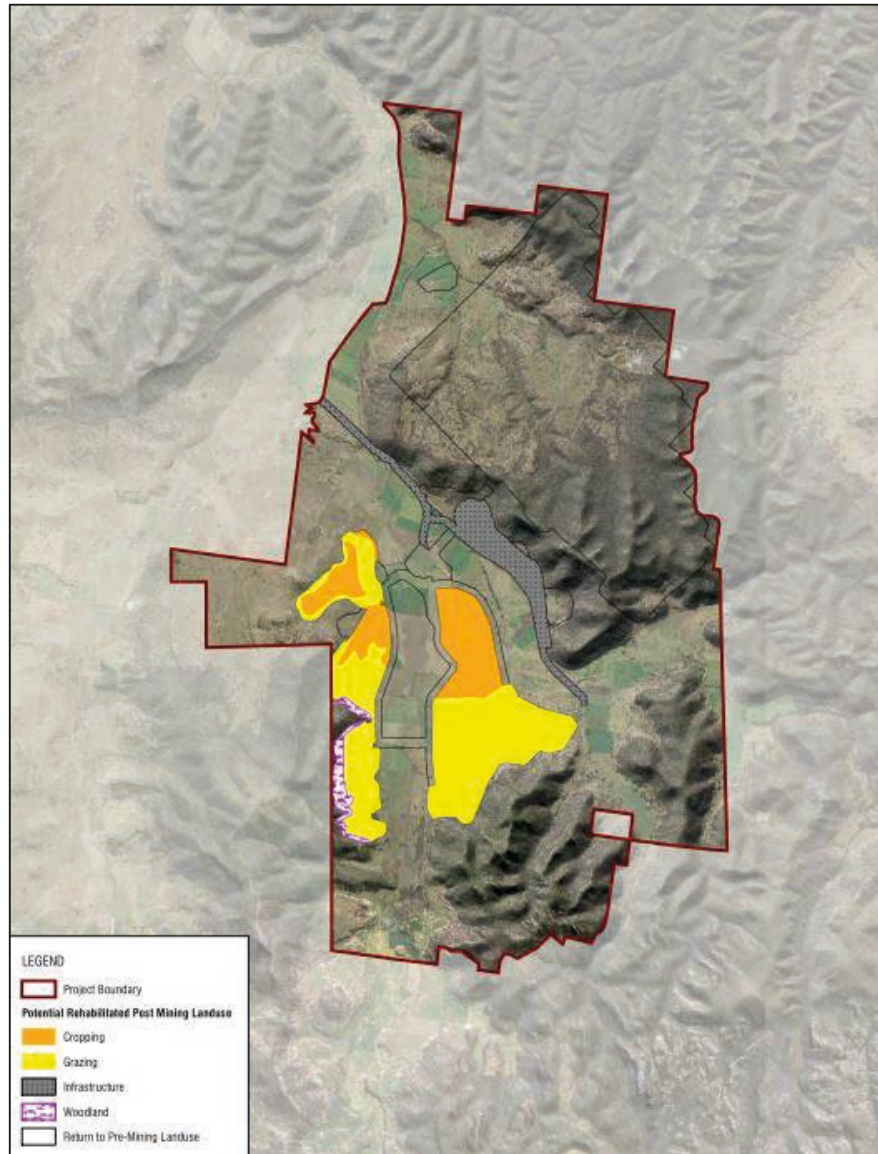


Figure 15 Post-mining land use (source: SLR 2015)

AECOM

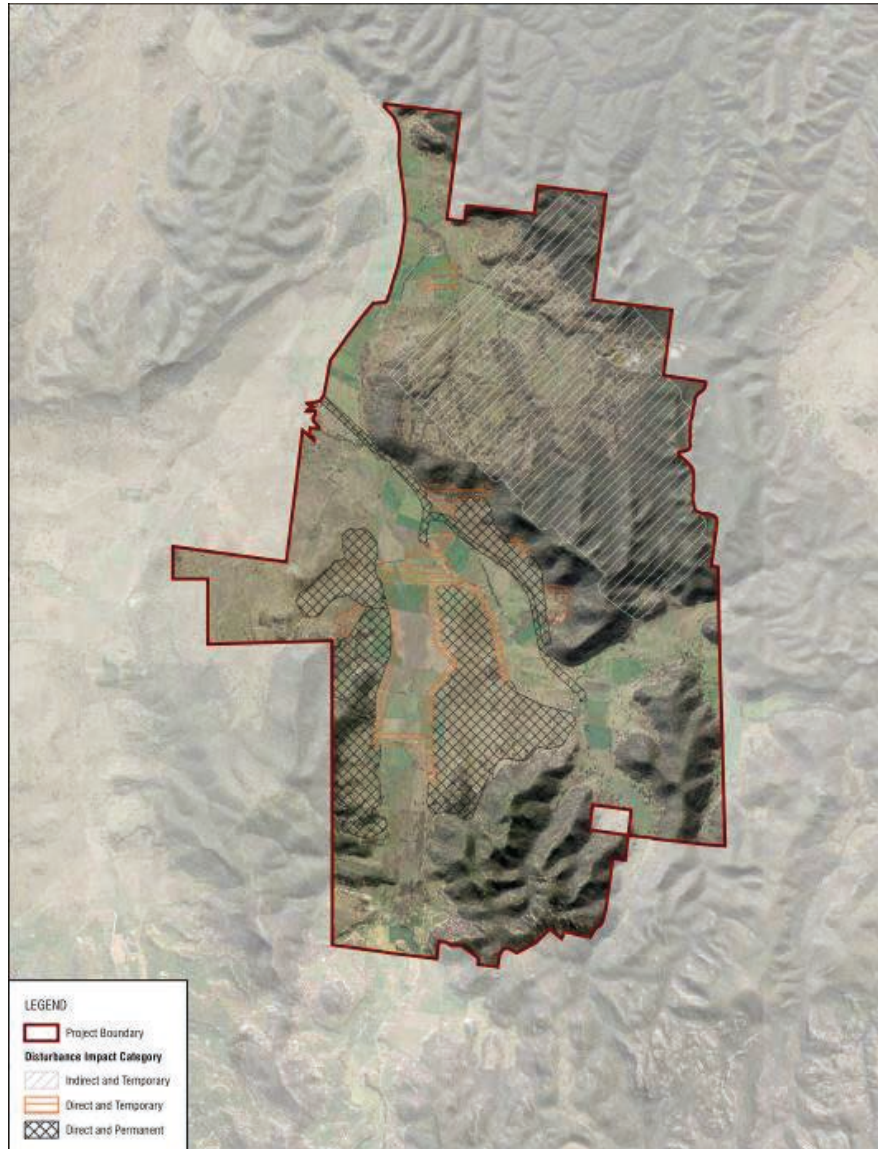
Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Figure 16 Disturbance impact categories (source: SLR 2015)

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

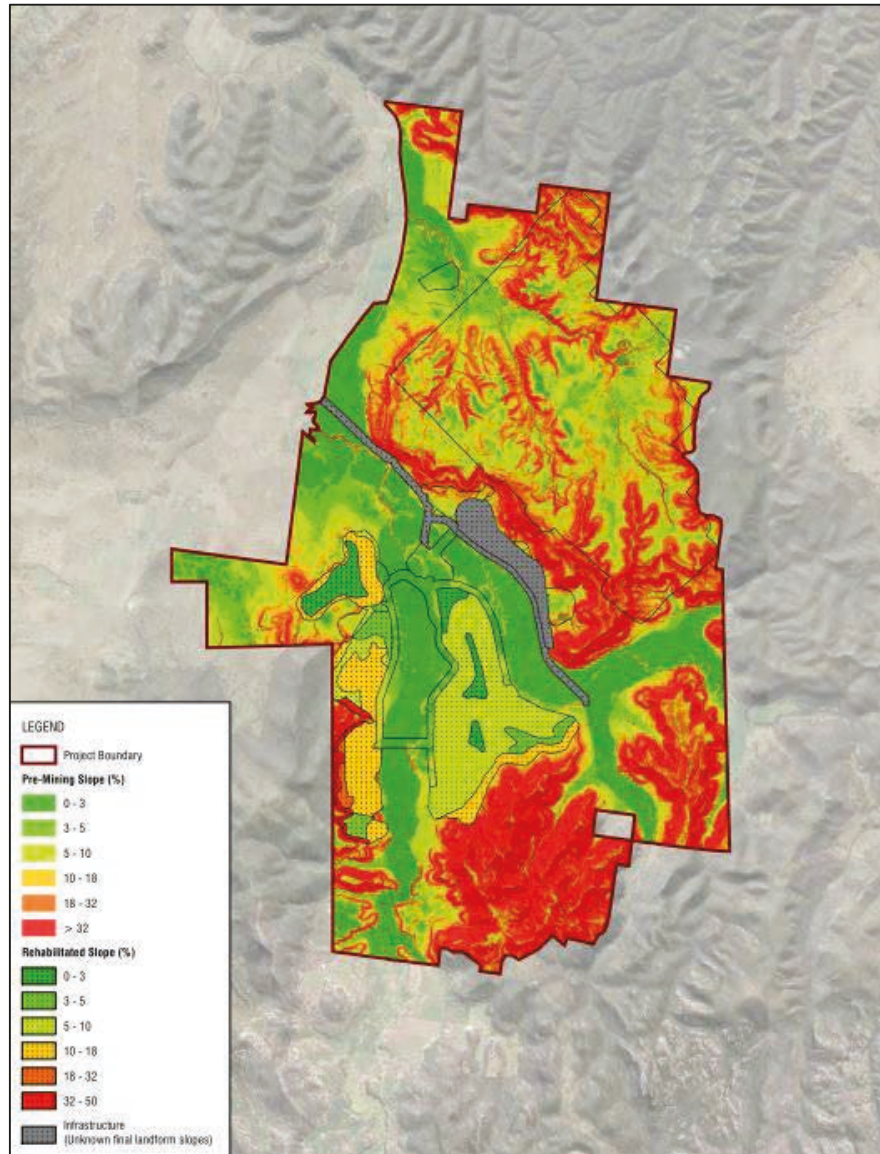


Figure 17 Post-mining slope classes (source: SLR 2015)

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Appendix C

Statements of Heritage Impact

AECOM

Bylong Coal Project
Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment

Statements of Heritage Impact

Introduction

The objective of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) is to evaluate and explain how the proposed development, rehabilitation or land use change will affect the heritage value of the site and/or place. A SoHI should also address how the heritage value of the site/place can be conserved or maintained, or preferably enhanced by the proposed works.

The NSW Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996) and NSW Heritage Office *Statements of Heritage Impact* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002) guidelines pose a series of questions as prompts to aid in the consideration of impacts to heritage items as a result of development. The questions vary depending on the nature of the impact to the heritage item. Table 12 provides a list of relevant questions and answers for heritage items impacted by the Project in addition to impact grading.

Impacts are graded utilising the following Heritage Branch guideline (NSW Heritage Office, 2002) ratings:

- Major negative impacts (substantially affects fabric or values of state significance);
- Moderate negative impacts (irreversible loss of fabric or values of local significance; minor impacts on State significance);
- Minor negative impacts (reversible loss of local significance fabric or where mitigation retrieves some value of significance; loss of fabric not of significance but which supports or buffers local significance values)
- Negligible or no impacts (does not affect heritage values either negatively or positively);
- Minor positive impacts (enhances access to, understanding or conservation of fabric or values of local significance); and
- Major positive impacts (enhances access to, understanding or conservation of fabric or values of state significance).

Table 12: Statements of Heritage Impact

Item Name	Significance	Impact Type	Statement of Heritage Impact	Questions	Answers
Items to be demolished/destroyed					
Bylong Upper Public School	Local historical and social significance	Direct impacts from open cut mining	Bylong Upper Public School is within the proposed open cut mine area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in its demolition. Considered against proposed mitigation measures (archival recording), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint and a reduction in impacts to heritage. Mitigation of this site through archival recording is considered an appropriate strategy to ensure that historical information is retained. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding is under development between the NSW Department of Education and Communities and KEPCO in relation to the relocation of the School.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?</i>	Yes. Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance, and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations. The implementation of the advice provided herein will be dependent on approval from DP&E.
Cheese Factory Remains	Local historical significance	Direct impacts from mine infrastructure	Cheese Factory Remains is within the proposed mine infrastructure area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in their destruction. Considered against	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes. The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint. Mitigation of this site through test excavation salvage is considered an appropriate strategy to ensure that historical information is retained.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development

			proposed mitigation measures (documentation, test and salvage excavation), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?</i>	Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance, and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations. The implementation of the advice provided herein will be dependent on approval from DP&E.
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery	Local historical, associative, social, and representative significance	Direct impacts from open cut mining	Bylong Church and Cemetery is within the proposed open cut mine area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in their demolition. Considered against proposed mitigation measures (archival recording, salvage excavation/exhumation), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes. All known and practical options have been considered. The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint and a reduction in impacts to heritage. Mitigation of this site through archival recording, archaeological test excavation and exhumation is considered a strategy to ensure that historical information is retained. In addition, Rylstone Historical Society has expressed an interest in the potential donation and subsequent relocation of the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church building. KEPCO is investigating this option further with ongoing consultation with the Rylstone Historical Society.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?</i>	Yes. Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation</i>	Yes. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance,

				<i>consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations.
Renfrew Park Remains 1	Local historical significance	Direct impacts from mine infrastructure	Renfrew Park Remains 1 and 2 are within the proposed mine infrastructure area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in their destruction. Considered against proposed mitigation measures (documentation), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes. The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint. Mitigation of this site through documentation prior to impact is considered an appropriate strategy to ensure that historical information is retained.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?</i>	Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance, and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations. The implementation of the advice provided herein will be dependent on approval from DP&E.
Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Local historical and social significance	Direct impacts from open cut mining	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is within the proposed open cut mine area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in its demolition. Considered against proposed mitigation measures (archival recording), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes. The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint and a reduction in impacts to heritage. Mitigation of this site through archival recording is considered an appropriate strategy to ensure that historical information is retained.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and</i>	Yes. Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.

				<i>conservation more feasible?</i>	
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance, and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations. The implementation of the advice provided herein will be dependent on approval from DP&E.
Bylong Upper Hall	Local historical and social significance	Direct impacts from open cut mining	Bylong Upper Hall is within the proposed open cut mine area and as such will be directly impacted resulting in its demolition. Considered against proposed mitigation measures (archival recording), impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Have all options for retention been explored?</i>	Yes. The feasibility study plan and risk assessment (Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Ltd, 2014) has considered environmental impacts including heritage and has resulted in a significantly reduced mine impact footprint and a reduction in impacts to heritage. Mitigation of this site through archival recording is considered an appropriate strategy to ensure that historical information is retained.
				<i>Can all of the significant elements of the heritage site be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?</i>	No. The nature of open cut mining does not allow the development to be located elsewhere as the open cut pit must be over the coal resource.
				<i>Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?</i>	Given the location of the item, demolition will be required immediately on Project approval.
				<i>Has the advice of a conservation consultant been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. The report has identified the item, assessed its significance, and identified the impacts and proposed management recommendations. The implementation of the advice provided herein will be dependent on approval from DP&E.
Items partially impacted					
Homestation	Local historical, associative, research potential, rarity, technical, social and representative	Indirect visual impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.

				<i>implemented? If not, why not?</i>	
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduced.
Bylong Station Farm Complex	Local historical, associative, research potential, rarity, technical, social and representative	Direct impacts to farmland from accommodation facility. Visual impacts to farm buildings.	Farmland associated with Bylong Station Farm Complex will be impacted by construction of the accommodation facility resulting in 'moderate negative impacts' to this heritage item. In addition, visual impacts will result in 'moderate negative impacts'. Built features such as the homestead and stables will be retained and will be utilised. With the retention of these items overall impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. Recommendations have been made in this report for engagement of a heritage consultant and structural engineer to inspect the House and Stables prior to its adaptive re-use. Advice received will be implemented should the Project be approved.
				<i>Does the existing use contribute to the significance of the heritage item?</i>	Item is not currently being used. Adaptive re-use as mine employee accommodation will not contribute to the significance of the item but should not detract from it.
				<i>Why does the use need to be changed?</i>	It is proposed that the House be used for mine employee accommodation. This will ensure that the House and property generally will be maintained and not fall into disrepair.
				<i>What changes to the fabric are required as a result of the change of use?</i>	It is understood only minor modifications to fabric will be required as part of House's adaptive re-use. Details will be included with the CMP and will be guided by a structural engineer and heritage consultant.
				<i>What changes to the site are required as a result of the change of use?</i>	An area of Bylong Station Farm Complex farmland will be developed into an accommodation facility for mine workers. Minor modifications to fabric of Bylong Station House will be required as part of Bylong Station House's adaptive re-use. Recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Bylong Station Farm Complex landscape and restore it to its current condition post mining.
Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery	Local historical, associative, research potential, social and	Indirect visual impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will

	representative		negligible once mine rehabilitation completed		further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage	Local historical significance	Indirect visual impacts Potential vibration impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Bylong Trig Station	Local historical significance	Indirect visual impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and

				<i>the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	protection of this heritage item.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Swiss Cottage	Local historical significance	Visual impacts Potential vibration impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Bylong Hall	Local historical significance	Visual impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.

				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	State technical and social. Local historical, associative, research potential, rarity and representative	Direct impacts to farmland including horse burial location from open cut mine, overburden emplacement and haul road. Visual impacts Potential vibration impacts	Farmland associated with Tarwyn Park Farm Complex will be impacted by open cut mining activities which will result in 'moderate negative impacts' to this heritage item. In addition, visual impacts will also result in 'moderate negative impacts'. Built features such as the homestead and stables will be retained. With the retention of these items and proposed mitigation measures (test and salvage excavation) overall impacts are considered 'moderate negative'.	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mine plans have been designed/modified so no direct impacts will occur to built structures on the Tarwyn Park property including Tarwyn Park House and Stables. Recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex landscape and restore it to its current condition post mining.
				<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. Recommendations have been made in this report for engagement of a heritage consultant and structural engineer to undertake a baseline heritage assessment prior to mine related works in the area. Advice received will be implemented should the Project be approved.
				<i>Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated?</i>	This report contains evidence of archival and physical investigations for this historic heritage item.
				<i>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</i>	This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the protection and management of elements of this heritage item (House and Stables). These recommendations will be implemented should the Project be approved.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	Archaeological deposit associated with the burial of horses has been identified on the property. Recommendations have been made for test excavation and salvage excavation, where required.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views to and from Taryn Park Farm Complex will be impacted temporarily impacted by the Project. Recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers these impacts and

					restore the landscape to its current condition.
Cottage Chimney Remains	Local historical significance	Visual impacts	Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) will be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the item. Progressive landscape rehabilitation will further reduce impacts.
			Visual impacts considered 'minor negative' and potentially negligible once mine rehabilitation completed	<i>Has the advice of a heritage consultant or structural engineer been sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented? If not, why not?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of this heritage item.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views will be partially impacted from this item as a result of the Project. As progressive mine rehabilitation is undertaken these visual impacts will be reduces.
Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	Aesthetic, spiritual, historical, social, and scientific significance	Direct and indirect impacts to natural and man-made features	Removal of historic heritage items and modification of natural landscape features that are components of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape will result in 'minor negative impacts'.	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Recommendations have been made for the mitigation and management of identified heritage items and landscape features so historic information is retained. In addition, recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and return the landscape to its current condition post mining.
				<i>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of individual heritage items which form part of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape.
				<i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i>	None
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views and vistas which comprise the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape will be temporarily negatively impacted by the Project. Recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and return the

					landscape to its current condition, including views and vistas.
Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	N/A	Direct and indirect impacts to natural landscape features, farmland and town buildings	Removal of historic heritage items and modification of natural landscape features that are components of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area will result in 'minor negative impacts'.	<i>How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i>	Recommendations have been made for the mitigation and management of identified heritage items and landscape features so historic information is retained. In addition, recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and return the landscape to its current condition post mining.
				<i>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</i>	Yes. This report outlines the advice of a heritage consultant. Recommendations have been made for the future management and protection of individual heritage items which form part of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area.
				<i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>	Views and vistas which form part of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area will be negatively impacted by the Project. Recommendations have been made that the rehabilitation strategy considers the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area and return the landscape to its current condition, including views and vistas.