



APPENDIX H

HISTORICAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



Wilpinjong Extension Project

Historical Heritage Assessment

Prepared for Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd

November 2015

Document control

Project no.:	1984
Project client:	Resource Strategies on behalf of Peabody Energy Australia
Project office:	Brisbane and Sydney
Document description:	Historical Heritage Assessment for the proposed Wilpinjong Extension Project
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Internal review:	Fiona Leslie, Cameron Harvey
Document status:	Rev1
Document address:	P:\Projects\1000s\1900s\1984 Wilpinjong Extension Project_Historical Heritage\
Local Government Area:	Mid-Western Regional Council

Document revision status

Author	Revision number	Internal review	Date issued
Lydia Sivaraman	D02	Fiona Leslie	1/10/14
Lydia Sivaraman	D03	Fiona Leslie	9/02/15
Lydia Sivaraman	D04	Cameron Harvey	19/02/15
Lydia Sivaraman	D05	Lydia Sivaraman	2/4/15
Lydia Sivaraman	Rev1	Cameron Harvey	16/11/15

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Cover photograph: Disused Shale Oil Mine. Source: Niche 2014.

Executive summary

Background

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd was commissioned by Resource Strategies, on behalf of Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd, to undertake an historical heritage impact assessment of a proposed extension to the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (the Project), an existing open cut coal mine located 40 kilometres north-east of Mudgee, New South Wales (NSW).

The aim of this assessment was to assess the potential impacts of the Project on historical heritage items located within the Project area and potential indirect impacts on any other proximal items. The objective was to satisfy the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for such a study as part of an Environmental Impact Statement being prepared under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The method of assessment included desktop and field components. Desktop assessment included a search of registers, inventories and databases for heritage in NSW as well as primary and secondary historical source research and consultation with the local historical society and local historians. A contextual history for the local area was prepared to inform the significance assessment of any heritage items identified. Field assessment involved validation of potential heritage items through their physical inspection.

Impact assessment

- Twenty four (24) potential historical items were identified within, or near, the Project area. Of these, twenty one (21) have been assessed to be items of local heritage significance.
- No cultural landscapes were identified within, or associated with, the Project area.
- One (1) historical heritage item, the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) is located within open pit areas and will be directly impacted by the Project.
- One historical heritage item, the Road Embankment, (Item 7.4) may be impacted by the relocation of the 330 kilovolt (kV) TransGrid electricity transmission line (ETL).
- The Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1), the Road Embankment (Item 7.4), Pine Park (Item 7.5) and William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11) could experience indirect impacts from blasting.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that proactive management strategies be employed to ensure that any impacts are avoided, where practical. Historical heritage items in the Project area should only be demolished if they are in a direct impact area.
- A qualified archaeologist should undertake archival recording of all the features of the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) prior to the commencement of any works associated with Open Cut Pit 8.
- Archaeological test excavation should occur at the Caretaker's cottage site, Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully prior to the commencement of any works associated with Open Cut Pit 8.
- Damage to the Road Embankment (Item 7.4) should be avoided by the relocation of the 330kV ETL TransGrid during the detailed design, if practical.
- Archival recording of William Carr's Hut should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist (if not already undertaken or proposed by Moolarben Coal-the item has been identified in Moolarben reports as Farm Site, Portion 29). Indirect impacts from blasting have the potential to impact on the heritage values of William Carr's Hut. (Archival recordings of the Road Embankment [Item 7.4] and Pine Park [Item 7.5] were undertaken in 2006 by Wilpinjong Coal, presented in Wilpinjong Coal Project Non-Aboriginal Heritage Archival Record).

- The former St James Church (Item 7.24) is not significant for its heritage values. Numerous depressions near the item appear to be associated with land clearance. It is considered unlikely there are unmarked graves given the proximity of the Church to St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery and the Wollar Cemetery. However, stop work provisions should apply during excavation in the area of the former Church allotment. If grave cuts, or human bone, were noted during excavation, work should cease immediately and a qualified archaeologist contacted to assess the remains. If human graves or bones were identified the Police should be notified immediately. Consultation with the NSW Heritage Branch should also take place to discuss future management of the item.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Resource Strategies, on behalf of Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL), to undertake an historical heritage impact assessment of a proposed extension to the Wilpinjong Coal Mine, an existing open cut coal mine situated in the western coalfield, approximately 40 kilometres (km) north-east of Mudgee, New South Wales (NSW) (hereafter referred to as 'the Project').

The Project requires the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under Part 4 of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The historical heritage impact assessment will form one component of the EIS.

The following report presents information on the Project, aims and objectives, a summary of legislative requirements, the assessment methodology, a contextual history, a predictive model and the results of an extensive and systematic field survey. A detailed description, history and significance assessment for each heritage item identified during the field investigation is provided with recommendations for their future management, including proposed mitigation strategies.

1.2 Proposed development

The Wilpinjong Coal Mine is owned and operated by WCPL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy Australia (PEA).

Approval for the existing mine (Project Approval 05-0021) was granted by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the EP&A Act on 1 February 2006. The Mine has approval to produce up to 16 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of run-of-mine (ROM) coal. Up to 12.5 Mtpa of thermal coal products from the Wilpinjong Coal Mine are transported by rail to domestic customers for use in electricity generation and to port for export. Open cut mining operations are undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The Project is a proposed extension of open cut operations at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine for an additional operational life of approximately seven years.

The Project would include the following activities:

- Open cut mining of ROM coal from the Ulan Coal Seam and Moolarben Coal Member in Mining Lease (ML) 1573 and in new Mining Lease Application areas in Exploration Licence (EL) 6169 and EL7091.
- Approximately 800 hectares (ha) of open cut extensions, including:
 - approximately 500 ha of incremental extensions to the existing open cut pits in areas of ML 1573 and EL 6169; and
 - development of a new open cut pit of approximately 300 ha in EL 7091 (Pit8).
- Continued production of up to 16 Mtpa of ROM coal.
- Continued use of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine Coal Handling and Preparation Plant and general coal handling and rail loading facilities and other existing and approved supporting mine infrastructure.
- Rail transport of approximately 13 Mtpa of thermal product coal to domestic and export customers (within existing maximum and annual average daily rail limits).
- Relocation of a section of the TransGrid Wollar to Wellington 330 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line (ETL) to facilitate mining in Pit 8.

- Various local infrastructure relocations to facilitate the mining extensions (e.g. realignment of Ulan Wollar Road and associated rail level crossings, relocation of local ETLs and services).
- Construction and operation of additional mine access roads from Ulan-Wollar Road to service new mining facilities located in Pits 5 and 8.
- Construction and operation of new ancillary infrastructure in support of mining including mine infrastructure areas, ROM pads, haul roads, electricity supply, communications installations, light vehicle roads, access tracks, remote crib huts, upslope diversions, dams, pipelines and other water management structures.
- Extension of the approved mine life by approximately seven years (i.e. from approximately 2026 to 2033).
- A peak operational workforce of approximately 625 people.
- Ongoing exploration activities.
- Other associated minor infrastructure, plant and activities.

The additional development associated with the Project can be categorised within three zones that relate to the potential nature and extent of impacts across the Project area. These zones include the following:

- **Zone 1 (Open Cut Extensions):** Areas totalling approximately 800 ha in which extensions to the open cut pits are proposed (outside of existing approved development areas).
- **Zone 2 (General Ancillary Development and Infrastructure Extensions):** An area of approximately 480 ha outside of the open cut pit limit in which land disturbance for ancillary mining infrastructure and relocation of public infrastructure may occur (such as relocation of public roads, ETLs and services, water management structures and dams, highwall drilling clearance area, pipelines, access roads, hauls roads and mining support services and ancillary facilities), noting that direct impacts are expected to be confined to approximately 50% of this total area.
- **Zone 3 (Other Ancillary Development):** An area encompassing the extent of the Development Application area, excluding Zones 1 and 2, in which additional ancillary land disturbance may occur as subsequently identified during detailed design (including post-approval), such as from water management infrastructure (including water pipelines, bores and associated electricity supply), access tracks, environmental monitoring equipment, telecommunications and minor ancillary infrastructure.

1.3 The project area

The Project area is located approximately 40 km north-east of Mudgee, NSW, near the village of Wollar (Figure 1). The Project area is focused on the existing open cut coal mine and the proposed extensions to operational areas (Figure 2). Key features of the Project area and surrounds include:

- The existing approved Wilpinjong Coal Mine.
- Sandy Hollow Gulgong Railway.
- Goulburn River National Park.
- Large vegetated Crown land parcels on ridgelines.
- Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve.
- The Slate Gully Valley located between the existing mine and Wollar.
- Wilpinjong Creek.



Peabody
WILPINJONG EXTENSION PROJECT
Project Location

Figure 1

1.4 Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Project (SSD 6764) have been issued by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E). The SEARs for heritage include a requirement for an assessment of the likely historical heritage (cultural and archaeological) impacts of the development (having regard to NSW Office of Environment and Heritage [OEH] input into the SEARs).

OEH's input into the SEARs for the EIS dated 18 November 2014 have not made any specific requirements for impacts on the historical heritage by the Project.

1.5 Aims and objectives

The aims of this assessment were to identify any historical heritage items located within the Project area and assess the potential impact of the Project on their heritage values and the heritage values of the Project area, and any potential indirect impacts on any other proximal items of heritage significance (e.g. heritage items located in Wollar).

The objective of this study is to satisfy the SEARs for such a study as part of an EIS being prepared under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

1.6 Project team

The Niche project team consisted of Jamie Reeves (Project Director), Lydia Sivaraman (Project Manager) and Balazs Hansel (Field Assistant), with assistance from Cameron Harvey (Historical Heritage Specialist) and Ross Jenkins (GIS). The draft report was reviewed by Fiona Leslie (Senior Archaeologist).

1.7 Limitations

There were several important limitations to the assessment. These were:

- Time in the field was prioritised to items potentially directly impacted by the Project.
- Many items were identified through local knowledge and these places were prioritised (i.e. the assessment relies on the accuracy of this knowledge).
- As it is outside of the Project development area, the whole of the Wollar Village was not inspected. Only items discussed during an interview with Gai and Brian McDermott on the 2 July 2014 were inspected.
- No internal inspections of any structures were undertaken (with the exception of the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church) due to access constraints and safety concerns; as many structures were in poor condition and some contained asbestos.

1.8 Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements for information regarding item histories are gratefully made to:

- Gai and Brian McDermott.
- Lynne Robinson (Mudgee Local Historical Society).
- John Broadley (Mudgee Historical Society).

2. Legislative requirements

There are a number of statutory instruments pertaining to historical heritage at the National, State and local levels that are relevant to this assessment. These are described below.

2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The main law regulating land use in NSW is the EP&A Act. The EP&A Act is administered by the DP&E and the Minister responsible is the Minister for Planning. The EP&A Act allows environmental plans to be made to guide the process of development and to regulate competing land uses. There are two types of environmental plans:

- Local environmental plans (LEPs).
- State environmental planning policies (SEPPs).

Collectively these plans are known as Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs). The EP&A Act also has provisions for the preparation of SEPPs that may, in certain circumstances, override the provisions of LEPs. There are two EPIs that may be of relevance to the proposed works and impact on requirements for managing heritage items and relics. These are discussed below.

2.1.1 Local Environmental Plans

The EP&A Act requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as LEPs, in accordance with the principles of the legislation to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The LEP provides a framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process and requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on heritage items and places.

Each local authority of NSW is required to create and maintain a LEP that identifies and conserves Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage items and areas. In the LEP, heritage items may be a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site. Heritage conservation areas are areas of land of heritage significance and the heritage items contained therein.

LEPs are often supplemented by specific Development Control Plans that provide guidelines that outline controls that apply to a particular type of development or in a particular area.

Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Mid-Western Regional LEP follows the format of a Standard Instrument LEP developed following amendments to the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* in 2008. Heritage conservation areas and heritage items are identified in Schedule 5 of the LEP and shown on the Heritage Map that forms part of the LEP.

Consent requirements for development affecting heritage conservation areas and heritage items are addressed in Section 5.10 of the LEP. In summary, the consent authority must, before granting consent for development, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area.

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development on land on which a heritage item is situated, or within a heritage conservation area, or is within the vicinity of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, require a heritage impact statement to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

2.1.2 State Environmental Planning Policies

The EP&A Act makes provision for the preparation of SEPPs that may, in certain circumstances, over-ride the provisions of LEPs. The State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (State and Regional Development SEPP) is relevant to the Project.

State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

The State and Regional Development SEPP replaced the former Part 3A major projects requirements of the EP&A Act. This SEPP identifies development that would be considered State significant development, State significant infrastructure and critical State significant infrastructure and has created two approval pathways:

- State Significant Development (SSD), e.g. mining, petroleum (oil, and gas), intensive livestock agriculture, chemical, manufacturing and other industries.
- State Significant Infrastructure (SSI), e.g. port facilities and wharf or boat facilities, road and rail infrastructure, water storage or water treatment facilities.

For SSI and SSD declared projects, an EIS is required. The Project is a SSD for the purpose of the EP&A Act.

Approval to interfere with heritage items protected by a heritage protection order (Part 3 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* [Heritage Act]) or an excavation permit for excavation that is likely to uncover a relic (Section 139[i] of the Heritage Act) are not required for SSD projects.

2.2 Commonwealth heritage legislation

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) protects heritage places of National significance as well as those which fall under Commonwealth ownership. The EPBC Act also provides protection to World Heritage properties listed on the World Heritage List as part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention. It provides for the listing of natural, historical or Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation as well as heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control.

A declared World Heritage property is an area that has been included in the World Heritage List or declared by the Minister to be a World Heritage property.

Once a heritage item is listed under the EPBC Act, special requirements come into force to ensure that the values of the place will be protected and conserved for future generations. The EPBC Act provides for the preparation of management plans which set out the significant heritage aspects of the item and how the values of the item will be managed.

Any actions that are likely to have a significant impact on items listed in the World Heritage List, Commonwealth or National Heritage List must be referred to the Minister for the Environment through the Commonwealth Department of the Environment (DotE) and undergo an environmental assessment and approval process.

A Referral to the Federal Minister for the Environment for the Project was lodged under the EPBC Act (2015/7431). A referral decision on the Project, determining the Project is a controlled action, was made in March 2015. Relevant controlling provisions were restricted to listed threatened species and communities and water resources. No controlling provisions in regard to heritage were identified.

2.3 State heritage legislation

2.3.1 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act requires the Heritage Council to maintain a State Heritage Register (SHR) containing a list of places that have been assessed as being of State heritage significance. The SHR may include items including places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts. To assist management of the state's heritage assets, the Heritage Act distinguishes between items of local and State heritage significance:

‘State heritage significance’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item; and

‘Local heritage significance’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Under the Heritage Act, all NSW Government agencies must also create and maintain a register of items of heritage significance that they own, control and operate. These registers are called Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers. They do not include items of Aboriginal, natural, maritime or movable heritage significance. If a place is listed on a Section 170 register, the managing agency may be able to approve some of its own work under the Heritage Act. Works could include those deemed to have only minor impacts to heritage items and archaeological sites.

Development within SHR places

Part 4, Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act identifies the works for which Heritage Council approval is required. These include:

- a) demolition of the building or work.
- b) damaging or despoiling the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land,
- c) moving, damaging or destroying the relic or moveable object.
- d) excavating any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic.
- e) carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct.
- f) altering the building, work, relic or moveable object.
- g) displaying any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct.
- h) damaging or destroying any tree or other vegetation on or removing any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

However, under Section 87J of the EP&A Act, approvals under Part 4 of Heritage Act do not apply to SSD projects.

Relics Provisions

Archaeological remains (or relics) not listed on the SHR are addressed under Section 139 of the Heritage Act. Approvals are ordinarily required when excavating any land in NSW that may contain an archaeological relic. Section 139[1] of the Heritage Act states that:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land 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 unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

However, under Section 89J of the EP&A Act, excavation permits issuable under Section 139 of the Heritage Act do not apply to SSD projects.

The discovery of relics must, however, be reported to the Heritage Council in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act and be reported within a reasonable timeframe. The NSW Heritage Branch has prepared a form for this purpose.

3. Methodology

3.1 Data collection and review

3.1.1 Register and database searches

Searches of the following online databases were undertaken for historical heritage items within the proposed development area:

- Australian Heritage Database – a combined search of the National Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate archive (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>).
- NSW SHR and State Heritage Inventory (SHI) (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/heritagesearch.aspx#amapsearch>).
- The Mid-Western Regional LEP.
- The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Heritage Register (non-statutory) (<http://www.heritagespace.com.au/register/list/9>) – a register of landscapes, townscape, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the National Trust determines to have heritage significance and are worthy of conservation. Currently there are some 11,000 items listed on the National Trust's register. It is widely recognised as an authoritative statement of the heritage significance of a place, however, listing on the National Trust's Register has no statutory weight.

3.1.2 Archival and literature review

Historical research was also undertaken to provide a contextual history of the Project area and to determine specific histories for heritage items identified. The following repositories and online sources were utilised:

- The National Library of Australia's TROVE online discovery service (<http://trove.nla.gov.au>).
- The State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library.
- NSW Department of Finance, Lands and Property Information (LPI) (<http://www.lpi.nsw.gov.au/>).
- The NSW Heritage Branch report library.

Additional historical information was also sourced from the following:

- Lynne Robinson and John Broadley from the Mudgee Historical Society.
- The Mid-Western Regional Council Library.
- Interviews with Gai and Brian McDermott (local residents).

Information compiled during the desktop review was used to inform the predictive model and field assessment.

3.1.3 Historical themes

'Historical Themes' are used to focus on the historical values of an item or landscape and to summarise how these values are represented physically in the item and/or in the wider historical context (Australian Heritage Commission 2001: 6). They are used to focus historical research efforts, to assist with the delineation of field assessment effort, and to inform the assessment of significance.

Widely accepted historical themes have been prepared by the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Commission 2001). The Heritage Council of NSW has also developed State-specific themes that align with the Commonwealth thematic framework (Heritage Council of NSW 2001).

This assessment includes a consideration of historical themes relevant to the Project area and to each historical heritage item.

3.2 Cultural landscapes

This concept is founded by the World Heritage Convention - the first legal instrument to offer protection for 'cultural landscapes'. The Convention (World Heritage Centre 2013: Annex 3) also provides a definition:

Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the "combined works of nature and of man" designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.

The Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (World Heritage Centre 2013) also specifies three categories of cultural landscape:

- A landscape "designed and created intentionally by man". This is considered the most easily identifiable and includes garden and parkland landscapes "constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles."
- The "organically evolved landscape". Such landscapes have formed based on some "social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative". Its present form is based on an association with, and in response to, the natural environment.
- The "associative cultural landscape". Such landscapes are naturally occurring but have intangible religious, artistic or cultural associations (i.e. material cultural evidence may be insignificant or even absent from the landscape).

The former Australian Heritage Commission (2001:1) considered that:

...cultural landscape is applied to areas of landscape including landscapes where natural features have special meanings to people such as traditional Aboriginal Australian landscapes, to highly modified or developed landscapes. That land may have continuing use or may be a collection of extant remains.

In NSW, no statutory guidelines have been prepared to define the process for the identification, assessment and management of cultural landscapes. Guidance, however, can be taken from the NSW Heritage Office (2003) *Cultural Landscapes Charette: Background Paper*, which recommended a consistent approach by the NSW Heritage Office with the Australian Heritage Commission and World Heritage Convention through adoption of the three categories of cultural landscape as defined above and in the World Heritage Centre (2013) *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

The NSW Heritage Council has since recognised a number of SHR items for their cultural landscape values, as has the Commonwealth on the National Heritage List.

This assessment includes consideration of potential cultural landscape values within, and in proximity to the Project area, and the impacts to such values, in accordance with the definitions provided above.

3.3 Predictive model

A predictive model was developed to identify the most likely types of historical heritage items to be found in the Project area and areas of greater or lesser potential for the presence of historical heritage items. The model was developed based on the following:

- Results of the desktop register and database searches for known historical heritage items and landscapes.
- An understanding of key historical themes and development of a thematic history of the Project area.
- Consideration of any previous predictive models and statements made for the region in previous heritage assessments and investigations.
- Understanding of past land use history to assist in identification of potential historical heritage items.

The results of the predictive model were used to inform the field assessment program.

3.4 Field assessment

A brief consideration of condition and integrity of items was undertaken against specific criteria. While there are no standard criteria for condition assessments for historical heritage items, the criteria used in this assessment have been adapted from Pearson and Marshall's (2006 and 2011) national studies of the condition and integrity of historical heritage places.

3.4.1 Condition

Poor – e.g. There are signs of damage from water, rot, instability or structural failure, death/disease in vegetation, or erosion or other major disturbance. For built heritage items features might include the loss of a roof, fire damage, wall collapse or subsidence, major rising or falling damp, damage due to vandalism or major disturbance or damage to an Item. Internally, walls, floors or joinery are missing, or in dilapidated condition.

Fair – e.g. A building that is structurally sound, but has had inadequate maintenance and is in need of minor repair. Internally, walls, floors and joinery are in need of minor repair, painting etc. For significant vegetation, no signs of ill-health, maybe minor damage or limb-loss; may be in need of conservation action and maintenance works.

Good – e.g. A building is structurally sound, weather-tight, and with no significant repair needed. Internally, walls, floor and joinery are well maintained. Important features are well maintained. For significant vegetation signs of good health such as new growth are visible, as is conservation action and maintenance.

3.4.2 Integrity

Low – e.g. Major elements that would contribute substantially to the items' heritage values have been removed, extensively altered, or for vegetation, are dead, in poor health and are not being maintained. For built features, original fabric has been replaced, removed or destroyed, or re-arranged. Important features (such as structures, machinery, archaeological deposits, etc.) have been removed or a new structure covers the Item. Where the values of the place do not relate directly to fabric (such as in a place valued for association with an historical event), judgement must be made on the impact of changes in diminishing the ability of the viewer to understand the associations of the place.

Medium – e.g. There has been some loss of important elements, but the Item, building or vegetation still retains sufficient original or historically associated fabric for its values to be understood and interpreted.

High – e.g. Features that contribute to the value of the place are very largely intact and not compromised by significant removals, modifications, additions, or other damage (or ill-health for significant vegetation).

3.5 Significance assessment

The NSW Heritage Branch advocates the assessment of heritage significance using guidelines from the NSW Heritage Manual (1996, revised 2002), including *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001). These guidelines also incorporate the five aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (Burra Charter) into a framework accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

3.5.1 Significance criteria

The significance criteria used in this assessment are established under the Heritage Act to determine whether historical heritage items and landscapes are of State or Local heritage significance (Table 1). Note that no assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values was undertaken as part of this assessment.

Table 1. Significance criteria

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

3.6 Assessing archaeological relics

Additional guidance is provided by NSW Heritage Branch for the assessment of significance for archaeological sites and relics. The *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* guideline was endorsed by Heritage Council in 2009 (NSW Heritage Branch 2009). These 'criteria' are designed to provide basic information to inform the significance assessment of such sites and relics. For historical heritage items or landscapes that contain or have potential to contain archaeological sites or relics, these additional 'criteria' are used in this assessment to determine heritage significance (Table 2).

Table 2. 'Criteria' used for determining significance of historical archaeological sites and relics

'Criteria'	Explanation
Does the archaeological site or relic have archaeological research potential?	That is, potential to provide evidence, through analysis and interpretation, that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'?
Does the archaeological site or relic have associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance?	Such associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.
Does the archaeological site or relic have aesthetic or technical significance?	Archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence.
Does the archaeological site or relic have ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains?	Can it demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation? Can it demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common?

3.7 Impact assessment

Impacts to historical heritage items and landscapes were defined as follows:

- **Direct/Major** – the fabric or values of the historic heritage item or landscape would be altered and diminish its significance, impacts are major, and/or cannot be reversed.
- **Indirect/Minor** – the fabric or values of the historic heritage item or landscape would be altered though significance is unaffected, impacts are minor, and/or can be reversed; (e.g. through repairs or restoration).
- **None** – no impacts to significant fabric or values are expected.

Impacts to identified historical heritage items was also assessed with consideration of a range of questions suggested by NSW Heritage Branch for assessing the impacts of major additions or development adjacent to a historic heritage items and landscapes, including:

- How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?
- Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?
- How does the new development affect view to, and from, the heritage item and what has been done to minimise negative effects?
- Is the development sited on any known or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

- Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way?
- Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How was this minimised?
- Will the public and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate the significance of the item?

3.8 Statement of heritage impact

Statements of heritage impact (SoHIs) were then prepared for places likely to be impacted by the Project, summarising impacts to historical heritage items and landscape. The following issues were considered when assessing impacts:

- Aspects of the proposed works that respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area.
- Aspects of the proposal that could detrimentally impact on heritage significance.
- Whether sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted.

3.9 Mitigation and management recommendations

Specific recommendations were then made for each historical heritage item or landscape, with respect to the potential impacts of the Project on those items and landscapes. Mitigation strategies are recommended where appropriate.

4. Heritage register searches

4.1 National heritage registers

Under the EPBC Act Amendments (No. 88, 2003) two mechanisms have been created for the protection of heritage places of National or Commonwealth significance (<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national/index.html>) – the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal and historical heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth. There are no management constraints associated with listing on the Register of the National Estate unless the listed place is owned by a Commonwealth agency.

- Searches of the NHL and CHL were undertaken on the 16 June, 2014. No registered items are located within, or adjacent to, the Project area.
- Searches of the Register of National Estate were undertaken on the 16 June, 2014. No registered items are located within, or adjacent to, the Project area.

4.2 State heritage registers

The SHR lists items that have been assessed as being of State heritage significance to NSW. Items appearing on the SHR are granted protection under S57 of the Heritage Act.

- A search of the SHR was completed on the 16 June, 2014. No registered items are located within, or adjacent to, the Project area.

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that State Government Agencies establish and maintain a Heritage Conservation Register for heritage items located on land under their control or ownership. Items listed on a Section 170 Register are listed on the NSW SHI and bound by the regulations of the Heritage Act.

- Relevant Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register was searched on the 16 June 2014. No registered items are located within, or adjacent to, the Project area.

4.3 National Trust register

The National Trust register is a Non-Statutory Register that contains heritage and environmental places considered by the National Trust to be of heritage significance and worthy of conservation.

The National Trust Register was searched on the 16 June, 2014. Four registered items are located in Wollar Village in the vicinity of the Project area. These are:

- The Roman Catholic Church (R5706).
- The St Luke's Anglican Church (R5707).
- The St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery (R5709).
- The Wollar Cemetery (R5708).

4.4 Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012

Each Local Government Area is required to create and maintain an LEP that identifies and conserves Aboriginal and historical heritage items. These items are protected under the EP&A Act.

- A search of the Mid-Western Regional LEP was undertaken on the 16 June, 2014. No items listed on the LEP are located within the Project area. The landscape area, Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve (1993) is located adjacent to the Project area to the south. One other landscape area, the Goulburn River National Park (1994), is adjacent to the Project area to the north. Four heritage items are located within the Wollar Village in proximity to the Project area. A list of all heritage listings within, or in proximity to, the Project area is provided in Table 3.

4.5 Summary

Table 3. Summary of heritage items on registers within or near the Project area

Heritage Listing	Item	Item Within or Adjacent to Project Area	Item Near Project Area	Property Description in Listing	Significance	Item No.	Reference to section in this report
National Trust	Roman Catholic Church ¹	N	Y	-	-	R5706	7.12
	St Luke's Anglican Church	N	Y	Coggan Street (Wollar-Bylong Road), 100 m west of Post Office	-	R5707	7.14
	St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery	N	Y	Coggan Street (Wollar-Bylong Road), 100 m west of Post Office	-	R5709	7.14
	Wollar General Cemetery	N	Y	Munghorn Street	-	R5708	7.15
Mid-Western Regional LEP	Goulburn River National Park	Adjacent	Y	National Park	Local	I994	5.7
	Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve	Adjacent	Y	-	Local	I993	5.7
	Catholic Church	N	Y	Part Lots 6–8, Section 4, DP 755455	Local	I419	7.12
	St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery	N	Y	Lot 61A, DP 755455	Local	I519	7.14
	St Luke's Church of England	N	Y	Portion 61A	Local	I418	7.14
	Wandoona Homestead	N	Y	Lot 103, DP 755455	Local	I996	7.10

¹ St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church

4.6 Previous investigations

4.6.1 Wilpinjong Coal Project

Heritage Management Consultants (HMC 2004) undertook a survey and assessment of the non-Aboriginal heritage significance of buildings and items within the Project area prior to the commencement of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.

During the survey 41 items were identified, 21 of which were considered to have some historical interest. Only nine of the items were assessed as having local heritage significance. No items of regional or state heritage significance were identified.

Of the nine items assessed as having local heritage significance, two items (i.e. “Cumbo Creek” and “Keylah”) were to be demolished on a separate Development Approval from the Mid-Western Regional Council granted prior to the 2004 survey. The items “Pine Park Woolshed” and “Wilpinjong Road Embankment” were considered the only two items which would not be directly impacted by the mining activities and infrastructure at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.

WCPL, with the assistance of Heritage Management Consultants (WCPL 2006), produced the Archival Recording report of items one to nine identified in the Wilpinjong Coal Project Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment report and assessed as having local significance (HMC 2004). The archival recording was carried out in accordance with Condition 48, Schedule 3 of Project Approval (05_0021) which stated:

“The Proponent shall prepare an archival record of the remaining heritage items listed in Table 3-20 of the EIS (shown in Appendix 6), prior to any activity associated with the project that may disturb these items, in accordance with the requirements of the NSW Heritage Office, and to the satisfaction of the Director-General” (WCPL 2006:1).

Archival recording of the following nine items were made:

- Cumbo Creek.
- Hillside.
- Keylah.
- Warrawong.
- Atcheson’s cottage, Wyangle Portion 19, Pa. Wilpinjong.
- Loy’s cottage.
- Pine Park woolshed.
- Post and rail fence, Portion 106, Pa. Cumbo.
- Road embankment, Portion 26, Pa. Cumbo.

4.6.2 Moolarben Coal Complex

Three non-Aboriginal heritage assessments have been undertaken for the Moolarben Coal Complex located to the west of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.

The Veritas Archaeology and History Service (2005) investigation undertaken for the Moolarben Coal Project found a total of 54 items, 41 of which were assessed to have heritage significance. Items included houses, farms and graves. Seven of the identified heritage items were identified as being potentially impacted by the Project and recommendations were made for the archival recording of all seven items and for the exhumation of two grave items. Further recommendations for archival recording of the items within the lease area, not assessed as potentially being directly impacted by the Project were also made (Veritas Archaeology and History Service 2005).

Heritas Architecture (2008) undertook a non-Aboriginal heritage study of the mine lease area for the Moolarben Coal Project Stage 2. This study was based on the Veritas Archaeology and History Service (2005) assessment and identified three heritage items which would be directly impacted by the Stage 2 Project, and eight heritage items that had increased potential to be impacted by the Stage 2 Project. For these 11 items it was recommended that further historical research, archaeological assessment and conservation be undertaken, as well as archival recording of the items.

EMGA Mitchell McLennan (2013) undertook a historical heritage impact assessment for a proposed modification to the Moolarben Coal Project (the Stage 1 Optimisation Modification). The investigation found that no heritage items would be impacted by the proposed modification.

5. Contextual history

The following contextual history has been grouped by historical themes relevant to the Project area, in accordance with the Australian Historical themes identified by the Australia Heritage Commission. A full list of these themes can be found on the NSW Heritage Branch, OEH website (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/themes2006.pdf>).

Historical themes in the project area were identified based on the historical background and the field survey. The Australian and NSW and local themes relevant to this project have been presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Historical themes of relevance to the Project area in accordance with Australia Heritage Commission Historical Themes¹

Australian	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Place Types
2. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal Cultures and Interactions with Other Cultures	Site of Aboriginal Reserve/ Police Barracks in Wollar; The Chase of Jimmy Governor and his Gang Based in Wollar	Reserves
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration	Explorers, Pioneer Settlers	Remains of huts, stockyards, blazed trees survey makers
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Shale Oil Mine	Mine adits, retorts, ventilation shafts
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	Wollar Station Pine Park Woolshed	Woolsheds, shearers' quarters
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Roads, Trains	Stone road embankments
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, Suburbs and Villages	Wollar Village	Houses, shops, schools, churches, cemeteries
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Residences	Buildings
6. Educating	Education	School	Wollar School Wilpinjong School
7. Governing	Law and Order	Police Station	Buildings
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Churches	Catholic Church, Anglican Church, possible Church of England
9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Cemeteries	Wollar Cemetery, St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery

¹ As per Australian Heritage Commission (2001).

5.1 Aboriginal history

The Wilpinjong area is on the edge of the Wiradjuri country, which occupied a large area of land stretching west to the Darling River and south to the Murray River. A number of archaeological sites have been recorded in the district. These include rock art sites and occupation sites. In the Goulburn River National Park, to the north of the subject area, at least 347 Aboriginal archaeological sites have been recorded (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:25). The archaeological excavation on a site at Botobolar, approximately 12 km south of the Project area, confirmed Aboriginal occupation of the site to at least 5,500 years ago (HMC 2004:G6). Recent investigations have revealed that there are archaeological sites in the Project area including scarred trees and rock art (pers comm. Jamie Lees, WCPL 2/7/14).

During the nineteenth century Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong area. An unofficial Aboriginal reserve was established in the Police Barracks at Wollar and many local Aboriginal families lived there. Aboriginals also worked as trackers for the police in the Cassilis Police District, some of whom were based in Wollar. Sleeping quarters at the Wollar Police Paddock were built as residences for trackers. In 1900 most Aboriginal families at Wollar were forcibly moved to Brewarrina Mission Reserve, “because of the fears expressed by European settlers following the series of murders carried out by Jimmy and Joe Governor, and Jacky Underwood in that year. Members of the Governor family lived at the Wollar Reserve, and Jimmy went to school for a period at Wollar.” (HMC 2004: G6).

A detailed description of Aboriginal history and cultural values is provided in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for this Project prepared by South East Archaeology (2015). This assessment is included as Appendix G of the EIS.

5.2 Exploration

James Blackman and William Lawson both made separate exploration expeditions to the Mudgee area from Bathurst in 1821. Blackman was the first European to cross the Cudgegong River while Lawson crossed the Turon River. From Mudgee, Lawson explored the Upper Goulburn River in 1822, which he named after Henry Goulburn. Alan Cunningham soon followed in 1823 and recorded the land near the Goulburn River as “a more delightful and rich country cannot possibly be” (Veritas Archaeology and History Service 2005:9).

The Hunter Valley had been opened up for settlement in the early 1820s. Settlement in Mudgee began in 1822. Explorations of the Upper Hunter and the lower Goulburn River in the mid 1820s, and Cunningham’s discovery of Pandora’s Pass in 1824, allowed a passage from the Liverpool Plains to Bathurst. Soon access routes to the Central Tablelands could be made from either the Hunter Valley or Bathurst. When Governor Ralph Darling redefined the ‘Limits of Location’ as the furthest boundaries of settlement in 1826, the entire Central Tableland was opened to private settlement. Settlement of the Wilpinjong area soon followed in the 1830s.

5.3 Settlers

William Lee was thought to be the first settler in the wider area, occupying land in Bylong from the mid 1820s (Wollar Centenary 1984).

The prominent emancipist, Robert Fitzgerald, soon followed Lee to the area and took up large blocks of land to become one of the largest landowners in the area. Fitzgerald held a pastoral lease in the Wollar area, and established the “Wollar” run. In 1828 the census recorded that on his Wollar property Fitzgerald had one horse, 434 head of cattle, 587 sheep and three acres of land under cultivation (Wollar Centenary 1984).

In 1830 Fitzgerald purchased 1,930 acres. In 1837 a survey was undertaken as Fitzgerald expanded his holding by purchasing more Crown land. The survey shows that Fitzgerald owned 3,867 acres on the Wollar Creek, had established a track along Wollar Creek and had stockyards and a hut (LPI 1837 CP104-671) (Figure 3). Fitzgerald died on the 15 May, 1840 aged 68. Fitzgerald’s only living son, Robert Fitzgerald, inherited “Wollar” (Wollar Centenary 1984).

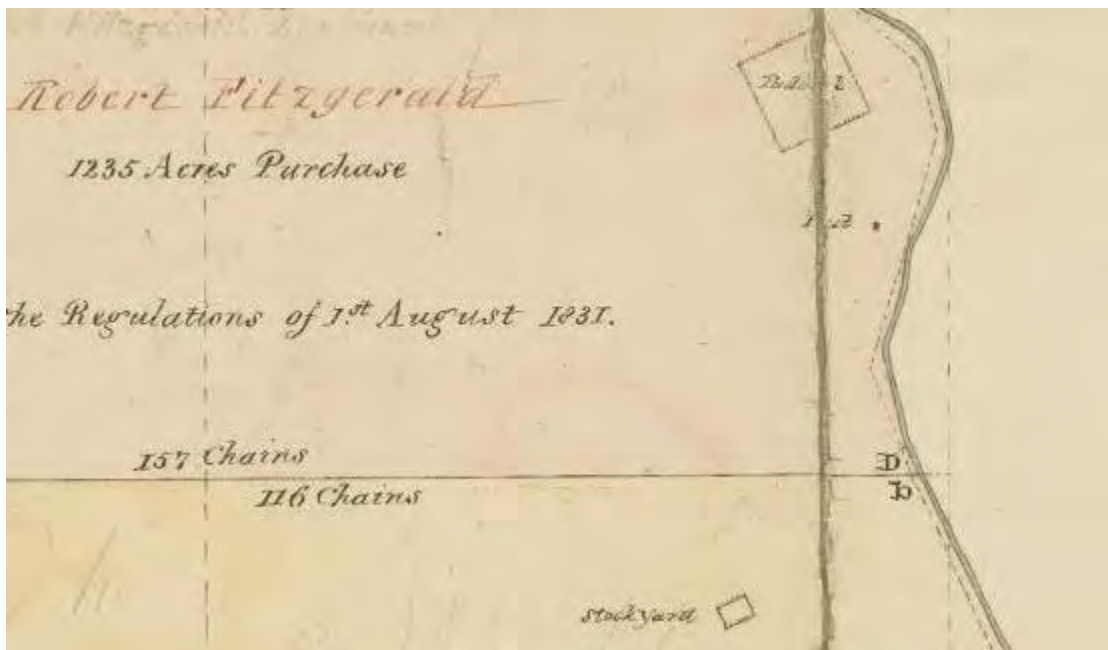


Figure 3. Extract from 1837 Crown Plan showing a hut, stockyards and a track on Fitzgerald's land (Source: LPI 104-671).

In the early 1840s, George Bloodsworth, William Lee's brother-in-law, took up 'Woollara' run, south east of the Project area. Also in the 1840s John Terry Hughes acquired a 760 acre block at Wilpinjong (HMC 2004:G6). Settlement in the area continued at a very slow pace until after 1861 when the NSW *Robinson Land Act* 1861 was introduced. The Act included free selection and conditional purchase whereby, land parcels of between 40 and 320 acres could be conditionally purchased without a survey on the condition that the purchaser agreed to improve the land acquired and intended to occupy it for at least 3 years (NSW State Library 2014). It was under this Act that settlement in the valley prospered as farmers and pastoralists who otherwise would have been unable to purchase property were able to do so. The more successful settlers would frequently acquire the blocks of their neighbours and build up the size of their holdings. This resulted in the Project area being made up of many small blocks which passed hands regularly (HMC 2004: G6). Under this Act settlement in the area peaked in the 1870s and is thought to have been a flow on from the Gulgong gold rush.

Elijah Marskell purchased land at Wilpinjong in 1899. This land was rich in shale and coal and a Shale Oil Mine was established on it (Item 7.1). The Marskell family had moved to Wilpinjong in the 1860s and resided in the property 'Hillside' (WCPL 2006:11).

Henry Archer first selected land in Wilpinjong in 1875. His son, William, purchased property in Wilpinjong in 1884 where he lived in a cottage (now the Archer's Cottage Ruins) (Item 7.2).

The Quinlans were the descendants of Fitzpatrick (one of the early settlers to the area) and built temporary accommodation on their land (now the Cumbo Hut remains) (Item 7.3).

Patrick and Susan Mara purchased land in the area in 1861 and occupied what is now Castle View. Their son, Peter, purchased Portion 175 in the Parish of Cumbo in 1890 and lived there in a cottage (now the remains of the Mara Cottage, Castle View) (Item 7.6).

James Power purchased land at Spring Flat in 1867, and he and his wife Rose may have taken up residence there at that time. Rose was buried at Spring Flat, although her grave site has not been identified (Item 7.9).

Hillview (Item 7.8) was acquired in 1866 by Emanuel Timbrill, but does not appear to have been occupied until John and Mary Barton purchased the property in 1879. John and Mary Barton lived in Barton's Cottage across the road (Item 7.7). In the 1970s and 1980s a new pattern of settlement in the Wilpinjong and Wollar areas took place. Many holiday makers purchased small sub-divided blocks of land and built simple cottages as weekenders.

Many of the descendants of the early settlers still live in the area today.

5.4 Mining activities

5.4.1 Coal Resources

In December 1924 it was reported that the mining engineer, Mr. T. Cunningham, had discovered a five foot seam of coal, extending over two miles north and one mile west at Ulan (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 29 December 1924:9). It was further reported that Cunningham had established the Ulan Coal syndicate which was formed to develop the mine (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 5 May 1930:12). The mine opened at the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine. It was further reported in 1933 that Cunningham, part proprietor of the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine, died (*Sydney Morning Herald* Tuesday 24 October 1933:12). In the years that followed operations were intermittent and there were several changes in ownership. The coal at Ulan was considered inferior to other coal in the region (Roberts c1975:8).

In 1950, the leases were sold to Ulan County Council who began construction of the Ulan Power Station near the mine site. The station was taken over by the Electricity Commission, who called tenders to reopen the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine for a period of 10 years to supply the power plant (Roberts :8; *Mudgee Guardian* and *North-Western Representative* 15 November 1954:1). Development of the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine recommenced in 1956 and various mining operations at the Ulan Coal Mine have continued to the present day.

In 1912 reports of a coal seam at Wilpinjong were made in the papers. A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported that he was surprised by the sight of the coal seam at Wilpinjong stating "I was of the opinion when told that a seam of coal 4' thick cropped out in this district was one of those getups for the benefit of the newspaper reporter.....I am surprised at the modest way in which you have brought this before the public, viz. by stating that a coal 4' thick existed when the seam I am looking at is at least 8'thick" (*Mudgee Guardian* 16 May 1912). Another report in June that same year was that the mineral line at Wollar was very rich in coal, and that the coal extended under the entire district. The outcrop at Wilpinjong was reported as being of better quality than that at Lithgow (*Mudgee Guardian* 27 June 1912).

5.4.2 Shale oil resources

NSW was a world leader in extracting oil from shale. Towards the end of the nineteenth century areas such as Mount Kembla, Hartley Vale, Torbane and Joadja gave testament to this industry (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

Shale in the Wollar area had been identified as early as 1887 when Mr. Smith of Barrigan Station sank some pits into a shale deposit on his land. The seam was not mined until 1932 when Mancq and Dewar constructed two substantial adits and a shaft. Shale oil mining also took place at Glen Davis in the region, and the level of activity in the area prompted the Newcastle syndicate, in conjunction with the Mudgee Shale Oil Company, to extract high grade shale and send it to refineries in Newcastle (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

In the late 1860s shale had been identified on land at Ulan owned by Mr Healy and in 1880 the deposit was mined by W.C Wall and J. T. Moir who were able to sell their shale to the Mudjee Gas Co (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

In 1912 newspapers reported on the shale seam at Wollar/Wilpinjong (*Mudjee Guardian* 27 June 1912). This seam was mined from about 1929 to 1933 (see Section 7.1.2). The large expense of the machinery required for building retorts and refineries, and the ongoing expense to operate the mines resulted in the costs outweighing the profits. Many mines were abandoned during the 1930s including the Shale Oil Mine at Wilpinjong.

5.5 Towns

Early sites selected for villages had to have a close and permanent supply of fresh water. Reserves were set aside for possible village development at good watering places, to prevent people selecting the best land and, in effect, controlling the surrounding land (Durrant 2005:25). The site of the Wollar township was first set aside as a village reserve by 1837 as the location was surveyed into the Crown Plan of Fitzgerald's land in 1837 (LPI 1837 CP104-671). The Village of Wollar is shown on maps as early as December 1867, but it was not declared a village until March 20 1885 (McDermott and Robinson 2012:3). The Village of Wollar prospered due to the wealth of the surrounding pastoral properties and the employment they created. From the 1870s the town had a Catholic Church with a site dedicated from 1875 and an Anglican Church, both of which were rebuilt as stone churches in the early 1900s (Items 7.12 and 7.14). There was a general cemetery, a church cemetery, a provisional school from 1873, and a police station opened in 1875. There was said to have been an inn from c1867 and later inns soon followed from the 1880s (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45). The town had butchers, a baker, general stores, a blacksmith and later garages. A butter factory was opened in 1893. It is apparent that from the 1870s the town was thriving. A second boom period came with the construction of the Sandy Hollow Railway, which began in 1936.

In more recent times (and similar to many other small settlements in rural NSW), with the demise of small agricultural farms and the expansion of mining activities along with improved roads and communications, people have been moving out of the Village of Wollar (Broadley 2009:3). The churches have closed and only the store and the school still operate.

5.6 Education

The Wilpinjong School was located on Portion 126, Cumbo, within the Wilpinjong mine area. HMC (2004) investigated the school site but could find no trace of the school as it had been largely buried beneath the formation work for the Ulan Railway in the 1980s. The following Wilpinjong School history is summarised from HMC (2004 G9).

A Provisional School operated at Wilpinjong from January 1881 (i.e. the Wilpinjong School). It became a public school in July the same year, indicating that the number of school-age children able to access the school had exceeded 20 (i.e. the minimum number needed to form a public school). The number of local children fell below 20 a decade later, when in 1893 the Wilpinjong School was downgraded to a half-time school with Wandoona (located in Combo, 3 km south of the Project area). The Wilpinjong School again became a public school in 1907, and remained so until it was closed in 1921.

After the Wilpinjong School closed in 1921 it became a subsidised school—that is a school too small to attract direct government support. The parents were responsible for providing the school building (in this case the existing government school building) and teacher, with a government subsidy for each pupil. The subsidised school continued to operate until about 1931. The school was said to have had a fine garden, and bulbs continued to flower there until recent years. When the subsidised school closed about 1931, the building was purchased by William Marskell, who used the material to build a shearing shed at Keylah.

The Wollar School originally operated out of the Catholic Church as a provisional school from 1873 to 1881, after which time it has remained as a public school. A history of the Wollar School is provided in Section 7.22.

5.7 National parks

5.7.1 Goulburn River National Park

The Goulburn River National Park is located between Mudgee and Sandy Hollow to the north of the Project area. The National Park extends for approximately 90 km along the Goulburn River. Due to the rugged terrain of the land surrounding the Goulburn River, early European settlement largely avoided the area with the exception of some limited grazing, logging and mining exploration (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:27). Archaeological evidence shows that the Goulburn River and the surrounding landscape was heavily utilised by the Aboriginal community (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:25).

During the early 1980s the Goulburn River National Park was proposed to be flooded to form the Kerrabee Dam to service the Hunter Valley. The proposal was eventually rejected due to the significant natural and cultural values associated with the National Park, and in 1983 it was formally reserved as the Goulburn River National Park (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:3).

5.7.2 Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve

The Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve is located 34 km east of Mudgee, south of the Goulburn River National Park and adjacent to the Project area. It was originally dedicated as a reserve on the 12 April 1961 under the NSW *Fauna Protection Act 1948* “for the propagation of fauna and the promotion of the study of fauna” (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:3). The Reserve was extended to cover 5,935 acres in 1967 and was renamed the Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service 2003:3).

5.8 Transport

5.8.1 Roads

The early routes into the Wollar area came from the Upper Hunter through to Merriwa and on to the goldfields. From Merriwa to Wollar a track led through the Goulburn River National Park and it remained a track until it was upgraded in the early 1940s (McDermott and Robinson 2012: 33). The main road from Wollar to Mudgee ran via Ulan. Initially a portion of this road ran along the Wilpinjong River and in 1875 was gazetted as a parish road (LPI 1875 151-1603). The main road was moved slightly south out of the floodplains (within the Project area) and lands were resumed for the new alignment in 1881 (LPI 1881 2194-1603; 2203-1603). Another track ran via Barrigan, Dry Creek and Bara to Mudgee. A road also led to Rylstone via Bylong and Dabee. In 1881 land was resumed for a suitable alignment from Wollar to Mudgee via the Munghorn Gap (Wollar Road). The route was much the same as the current alignment of Wollar Road; however, the survey for the road shows there was already a track along this route which had a different alignment (LPI 1881 2203-1603). A retaining wall on a local road off the Wollar Road is the only feature of early road construction that has been found within the Project area (HMC 2012 G8).

5.8.2 The Mary Vale-Sandy Hollow Rail Link

A Royal Commission to enquire into the viability for the construction of a railway to link Mary Vale and Sandy Hollow was held in 1911. There was much demand for the railway and, particularly with the discovery of coal and shale in the area, many proposals for a line had been put forth. Due to the enormous cost involved with the construction of the railway it was not until 1936 that action began on its construction. During the Great Depression funds were allocated to the scheme and its construction started as an unemployment relief scheme (McDermott and Robinson 2012: 57).

The work on the construction of the railway was intermittent and ended in 1951, without the railway being completed. During the period of construction there were four railway workers campsites. One campsite was located at the foot of Willoughby's Knob behind the Catholic Church at Wollar, and two campsites were located at Wollara Gap. The fourth campsite was at the stone crushers plant outside the Wollar Village boundary. With the increased numbers of workers in the Wollar district, the town flourished and the numbers of students at the Wollar school was at an all time high (McDermott and Robinson 2012: 57). The proposal to finish the railway was revived in 1976 for the transport of coal from the Ulan Coal Mine to the Hunter Valley power stations. Work was approved in 1980, and completed by 1982, utilising or replacing the earlier formation works (HMC 2004: G8).

6. Predictive model

Based on an understanding of the history of the Project area and surrounds, a review of local, state and national heritage registers and inventories, and a review of previous studies within or near the Project area, the following items and item types are considered most likely to be located within the Project area:

- Huts and houses associated with the settlers in the area. The large number of small holdings indicated on parish maps suggests there may be evidence of the homes of these settlers. The small size of the holdings indicate limited wealth, and hence early houses associated with these small holdings are likely to be made of easily available construction materials such as timber slabs.
- Evidence of pastoralism in the area. Sheep and cattle were the most common pastoral stock and hence the remains of wool sheds, sheep runs, stockyards and dairies are most likely to be found in the Project area.
- Wells, windmills, fencing, and sheds and other infrastructure associated with pastoral activities.
- Homesteads, particularly the Wandoona Homestead, listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP, is the largest and earliest holding of land near the Project area.
- Buildings relating to the early years of the Wollar Village, particularly the two churches listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP and the cemetery listed on the parish plan. Other buildings associated with a village may include a school, a general store, an inn and other services.
- Evidence of road construction and culverts on early roads.
- Archaeological evidence of camp sites associated with the construction of the railway.

7. Results

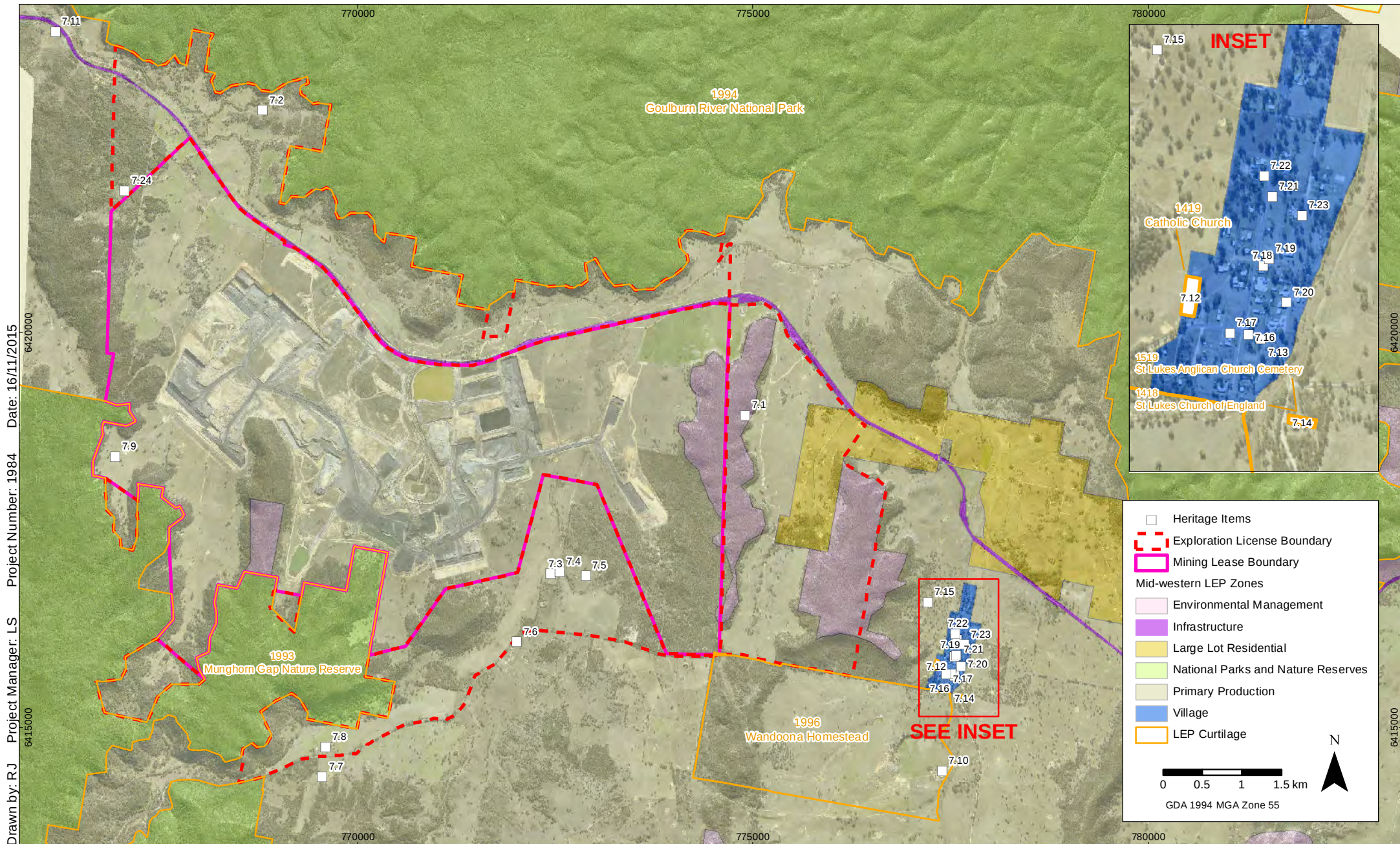
An inspection of the Project area was undertaken by Lydia Sivaraman and Balazs Hansel (Niche) on 1-2 July 2014. Prior to the fieldwork an inspection schedule was devised based on the following information:

- Heritage Items previously identified in HMC (2004) report (the locations of the demolished Items were not inspected).
- Items located in proximity to the Project area previously identified in the Heritas Architecture (2008) Moolarben Coal Project Stage 2 European Heritage Assessment.
- Areas with the potential for any previously unrecorded heritage Items identified using historical maps and aerial photography.
- Information provided by local residents.
- Items listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP Environmental Heritage schedule and relevant state and local heritage registers that were within, or in close proximity to, the Project area.

The inspection schedule was amended based on feedback from Gai and Brian McDermott, local residents and local historians. The McDermotts were able to clarify which items in the Project area retained evidence of past land use and which places in the Wollar Village were most likely to have historical significance.

No internal inspections of any structures were undertaken (with the exception of the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church) due to access constraints and safety concerns; as many structures were in poor condition and some contained asbestos.

Presented below are the descriptions, history, significance and likely impacts to the heritage items identified. No cultural landscapes were identified within, or adjacent to, the Project area. The locations of potential heritage items recorded during the field survey are presented in Figure 4.



Potential Historical Heritage Items Recorded during Field Survey
Wilpinjong Historical Heritage Assessment

FIGURE 4

Imagery: (c) Peabody Energy

7.1 Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully

GPS Reference: Easting 774898; Northing 6418956



Plate 1. Wollar Shale Oil Mine Adit

7.1.1 Description

The Shale Oil Mine and associated items are located within Slate Gully. The mine adit (Plate 1) is located at the base of the slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine. Remnant post and rail fencing, a cart ramp and a ventilation shaft are all located on the lower slopes of the ridgeline. The remains of the retort are located on the valley floor. A chimney from the caretaker's hut is located uphill of a flat rise within the valley. A stockpile of hardwood timber planks is located on the valley floor near the mine adit. The locations of the components of the Shale Oil Mine Complex are presented on Figure 5.



Overview of Shale Oil Mine Complex
Wilpinjong Historical Heritage Assessment

FIGURE 5

Imagery: (c) Peabody Energy

Mine Adit

GPS Reference: Easting 774898; Northing 6418956

The shale oil mine adit was constructed into the sandstone at the base of the slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine. The opening of the adit is reinforced with timber sets to reduce the risk of collapse. Horizontal timber beams have been placed across the adit to indicate that it is closed (Plate 1 - Plate 5).

The mine adit is in fair to poor condition. Large quantities of rubble from the adit overhang have collapsed into the adit face, covering approximately three quarters of the original opening. Despite this, the reinforced timber beams appear to be intact. The sandstone is cracked and flaking and a large tree root has grown across the entrance.



Plate 2. The timber reinforced roof of the Mine Adit.



Plate 3. Wollar Shale Oil Mine, 1997 (Source: Mr and Mrs McDermott).



Plate 4. Internal view of Wollar Shale Oil Mine showing shelf, 1997 (Source: Mr and Mrs McDermott).



Plate 5. Internal view of Wollar Shale Oil Mine showing support beams, 1997 (Source: Mr and Mrs McDermott).

Remains of Shale Oil Retort

GPS Reference: Easting 775029; Northing 6418871

Large concrete blocks, lying next to a concrete slab are the ruins of the shale oil retort (Plate 7 and Plate 8). Remnant identifiable items include a furnace and some metal posts. Parts of the shale oil refinery works originally located alongside the retort were a crusher and gantry, boiler house, condenser, distilling columns, an engine room and a storeroom (Plate 6). No specific remains of these additional items were identified during the field survey.



Plate 6. Undated photo of the refinery works (Source: Mr and Mrs McDermott).



Plate 7. View of retort ruin.



Plate 8. Large cement blocks from retort.

Ramp leading to Shale Oil Retort

GPS Reference: Easting 774973; Northing 6418877

On the slopes of the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine and above the mine adit, a gravelled ramp extends from the direction of the adit declining towards the retort ruins. The ramp extends out from the side of the slope towards the retort ruins (Plate 9). Presumably a track would have extended from the ramp to above the adit.

Post and Rail Fence Remains

GPS Reference: Easting 774994; Northing 6418838

A collapsed timber post and rail fence are located on the gradual slopes associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine (Plate 10).



Plate 9. Evidence of cart ramp leading to the shale oil refinery works.



Plate 10. Collapsed post and rail fence.

Glass Bottles

GPS Reference: Easting 774978; Northing 6418848

Located on the slopes of the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine and near the collapsed post and rail fence are three discarded glass bottles. One is a circular bottle that reads "SUPPLY OF NIGHTINGALE". The other two bottles are hexagonal in shape and appear to have been soft drink bottles. One still has a metal screw cap lid (Plate 11).

Ventilation Shaft

GPS Reference: Easting 774826; Northing 6418654

Located on the other side of a small spur off the main ridgeline is a shaft. The cavity is much smaller than the mine adit and is clearly not intended to be used for access purposes due to its small size. The vertical drop and lack of reinforcement around the shaft face indicate the shaft was likely to have been used to ventilate the mine (Plate 12).



Plate 11. Glass bottles.



Plate 12. Ventilation shaft.

Fireplace Remains

GPS Reference: Easting 775009; Northing 6419003

A cement and stone fireplace is the only obvious remains of the Caretaker's cottage. The fireplace is located on the slope of a rise (Plate 13).

Possible Location of Caretaker's Cottage

GPS Reference: Easting 775088; Northing 6418963

A level area of land located downhill from the fireplace on a rise above a small gully could be the possible location of the Caretaker's cottage. Some fragments of brick are located across the levelled area with increasing quantities of brick fragment down the slope of the rise. Historical aerial imagery also indicates this location may have been the position of the Caretaker's cottage as there is evidence of a remaining access track terminating at this location (refer red circled area) (Figure 6). While it is likely that this was the location of the Caretaker's cottage, no in situ structural material was identified during the field survey (Plate 14).



Plate 13. Relocated fireplace from Caretaker's Cottage.



Plate 14. Possible location of Caretaker's Cottage.



Figure 6. 1961 aerial photograph of the probable location of the Caretakers Cottage circled in red at the Wollar Shale Oil Mine (Source: Land and Property Information 2014).

Cut Timber Stockpile

GPS Reference: Easting 774962; Northing 6418968

A cut hardwood timber stockpile is located close to the entrance to the mine adit. The cut timber has been placed in a straight row (Plate 15).



Plate 15. Cut timber stockpile.

7.1.2 History

The existence of shale oil in the Wollar area was known prior to 1912, when it was reported in the *Mudgee Guardian* that the mineral line at Wollar was very rich in coal and kerosene shale. The kerosene shale seam was reported as being 2 feet 6 inches thick and outcropping in several valleys. It was also reported that the lack of a railway had prevented the shale from being mined (*Mudgee Guardian* 27 June 1912). In 1922 the papers reported that “the government should do the right thing and build a railway so that the Derowen Shale deposits around Wollar could be mined” (*Mudgee Guardian* 27 June 1912). In 1927 it was reported that a rich shale seam had been discovered at Wollar, described as “the richest and largest seam of oil shale in the world” (*Mudgee Guardian* 14 November 1927). The shale seam was located after 3 years of prospecting by Mr Mancq and was three miles long. Mr Mancq was an oil expert who had experience on oil fields in Russia and America among other countries (*Mudgee Guardian* 14 November 1927: 19). Tests on the shale quality were carried out under the supervision of the Government geologist Mr Carr and the results were considered to be highly satisfactory. As the Maryvale Sandy Hollow Railway had been surveyed along a route close to the shale seam, a local syndicate was formed to mine the shale. Mr Joseph Matthews, Mr Joseph Davis and Mr Mancq formed the syndicate (*Mudgee Guardian* 14 November 1927:19).

The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar was operated from approximately 1929 to 1933 and was owned by the Imperial Shale Oil Company. The directors of the Company were Arnold Resch, Stan Chatterton and Percy Marks, all of whom were from Sydney. The shale oil was mined from land belonging to Elijah Marskell, as the company did not have the finances to purchase the property and Marskell was made a shareholder (McDermott 1993: 2).

Clarence John Camroux was the head of the mine, but only came on site occasionally to inspect proceedings. Les Schulz was the manager of the works. Les Chick was the works engineer, and lived with his wife (who was the sister of Clarence Camroux) and his family in the Caretaker’s cottage next to the mine site. Clarrie Barton, a local to the area, built the cottage along with the site office and dining halls for the men. These structures were all located near the mine, “There is a small hill down from the face of the mine with a couple of trees, this was where the cottage was situated” (McDermott 1993: 2).

The main shaft of the mine was 1.5 metres (m) high, 3 m wide and 150 m deep (i.e. into the ridgeline) where the shale was loaded onto skips and pushed out of the mine along tram tracks. There were two skips each approximately three feet high with small wheels “they were pushed out of the mine and along a framework that was built to take them from the hill a short distance down the paddock to the retort. You can still see the marks on the tree from the chains of the winch” (McDermott 1993: 4). The ventilation shaft went into the ridgeline approximately 6 feet and was lined with hessian (McDermott 1993: 4).

The shale oil retort was made from cement blocks. A local recollected the following description of the retort: “An engine with a 8 foot fly wheel was mounted on concrete blocks, this was used to drive the retort. Clay bricks were made in the gully near Marskell’s dam. They were left in the sun to dry and used inside the retort as fire bricks to burn the shale. It had cement gutters running from it out into the paddock. These were to get rid of the oil refuse and keep it away from the base of the retort” (McDermott 1993: 4).

It was reported in the newspaper of the Wollar Shale Oil Mine “that Retorts have been erected, of which Mr. E. L. Schultz holds the patent rights. It is claimed that in this process the shale can be rectified down to motor spirit in the one operation” (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 2 August 1930:8). The operations at Wollar were based on new methods of refining coal and shale, the new machinery was described as “a wonderful labour saving device and all Australian” (*Mudgee Guardian* Friday 13 June 1930:1). Newspaper accounts at that time indicate the machinery and processes had revolutionised the industry. The *Mudgee Guardian* described a demonstration “At the Wollar works last week the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Co. Ltd., gave a demonstration of a full-working unit producing oil from shale at the rate of 1000 gallons a day. The company says that the retort is a radical departure from stabilised methods, and that it is possible to produce oil from coal and shale on a commercial basis...The principle is low temperature distillation.” (*Mudgee Guardian* 21 December 1931:2).

In 1931 the *Mudgee Mail* reported that the Shale Oil Mine had suspended operations for approximately five weeks (*Mudgee Mail* 16 July 1931). Five months later it was reported that Mr Camroux, on behalf of the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Company, had applied for a further suspension of labour conditions for three months as “substantial expense had been incurred in mining operations and that the company was temporarily unable to continue the operations requiring time to make further financial arrangements” (*Mudgee Mail* 1 September 1932). Mr Camroux believed it would take three months to obtain the additional capital required to run the mine. The application was granted (*Mudgee Mail* 1 September 1932).

Attempts were made by the Directors of the Shale Oil Mine to get the locals to invest in the mine; however they had no success in this (McDermott 1993:3).

In c1933 the Shale Oil Mine was closed as the costs of setting up the mine (including the purchase of machinery) and the operation and production of the mine were too great. Drums of oil were abandoned in the paddock for sometime after as they were unable to be sold, which was a common theme across NSW at this time.

7.1.3 Significance

The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The shale oil mining industry was important in the course of NSW as a way of obtaining crude oil for fuel. The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar reflected this industry, and contributed to the growth of the Wollar Village where many of the miners lived. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The Shale Oil Mine has strong associations with the renowned prospector Mancq who worked on many oil mine sites internationally, and in the local area with associations to the Mudgee Imperial Shale Oil Company that ran the operations of the Wollar mine and the operations of other shale mines in the region. The Shale Oil Mine contributed significantly to the shale oil industry in the local area and the long continued history of mining in the wider area. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The construction of the mine adit, vent shaft and the retort and oil refinery equipment were instrumental in the daily operations of the Shale Oil Mine. The refinery machinery at Wollar was part of a new Australian-made process that extracted greater quantities of oil. The engineering demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement of oil extraction during the early 1930s. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(d)	There is no evidence to indicate that the Shale Oil Mine Complex has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area). The Shale Oil Mine Complex is not significant under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological investigation of the Caretaker's cottage could potentially reveal some information which could contribute to the understanding of the caretaker's role in operations of the mine, and of the daily life of the caretaker and his family that lived at the mine site. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Shale mines were not particularly rare or uncommon in the area during the early 1930s. An earlier and larger shale mine operated at nearby Barrigan. However, the status of the former Barrigan mine is uncertain and there are no shale mines listed on the Mid Western Regional LEP. As shale is rarely mined these days, physical evidence of this once common activity is becoming increasingly rare. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The mine adit, ventilation shaft, the remains of the retort and evidence of the Caretaker's cottage demonstrate the principle characteristics of shale mine sites in the early 1930s. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.2 Archer's Cottage Ruins

GPS Reference: Easting 768791; Northing 6422807



Plate 16. Main residence of Archer's Cottage, northern elevation.

7.2.1 Description

The site of the Archer's Cottage ruins is comprised of an orchard, a stockyard and the ruins of a cottage (Plate 16). The Item is located on the Wilpinjong Creek flats to the north of the Project. The orchard is only metres from the creek and the trees from the orchard appear very old and possibly dead (Plate 17). Remnant post and rail fencing around the orchard is still evident, with some timber posts still present in situ. Other posts and rails have been piled amongst the orchard (Plate 18).

Approximately 80 m south-west of the orchard are the remains of the cottage. Located within a paddock, a parcel of land has been fenced in recent times during a family reunion of the Archer descendants. Within the fenced area shrubs have flourished. A raised grassed platform indicates the pad of the original cottage. At the south end of the pad is a cast iron stove set into solid cement aggregate. There are two timber posts at each end of the stove (Plate 20). The brand of the stove is "Auburn", "WT CARMICHAEL LTD".

Timber posts are also situated at each corner of the pad and one along the side of the pad. Across the pad are stone rubble and some artefacts (Plate 19), including a piece of a glass saucer, a white porcelain saucer piece with a painted rose and a square brown bottle base. None of these items have maker's marks. At the north end of the pad is a Peppercorn Tree, a cement mixer and a 44 gallon drum featuring two taps.

Approximately 30 m south-east of the pad is a modern cement besser block shed. Behind the shed are the remains of timber stockyards (Plate 21, Plate 22). The stockyards are comprised of vertical timber slabs which have been wired together and erected into the ground, forming a large square. Most of the fence has fallen down. Approximately 10 m north of the stockyard is a three walled slab shed, which has been filled with rubbish.

7.2.2 Condition

The bulk of the fabric of Archer's Cottage has been removed, with the exception of the stove. The trees within the orchard appear very old and possibly dead and the fence associated with it has collapsed. The stockyards have also collapsed. Overall the item is in poor condition.



Plate 17. View of orchard at Archer's Cottage ruins.



Plate 18. Remnant post and rail fence within orchard at Archer's Cottage ruins.



Plate 19. Artefacts located at Archer's Cottage ruins.



Plate 20. Stove located at Archer's Cottage ruins.



Plate 21. Remnant stockyards at Archer's Cottage ruins.



Plate 22. Remnant stockyards at Archer's Cottage ruins.

7.2.3 History

Archer's Cottage is located on Portion 31 in the Parish of Wilpinjong. This portion of 40 acres on the Wilpinjong Creek was originally applied for by Thomas Judge. On the 19th August 1884 Henry and Augustine Dewey purchased the land and the Crown Plan shows that at this time there was a house already built within a cultivated area of the land and the value of improvements to the property were listed as; hut 20 pounds, fencing 3 pounds and clearing 5 pounds. William Archer purchased the land by conditional purchase on the 9th April 1891 (LPI 1884 CP 1316-2125). Figure 7 is an extract from this Crown Plan showing Portion 31 with the house circled in red.

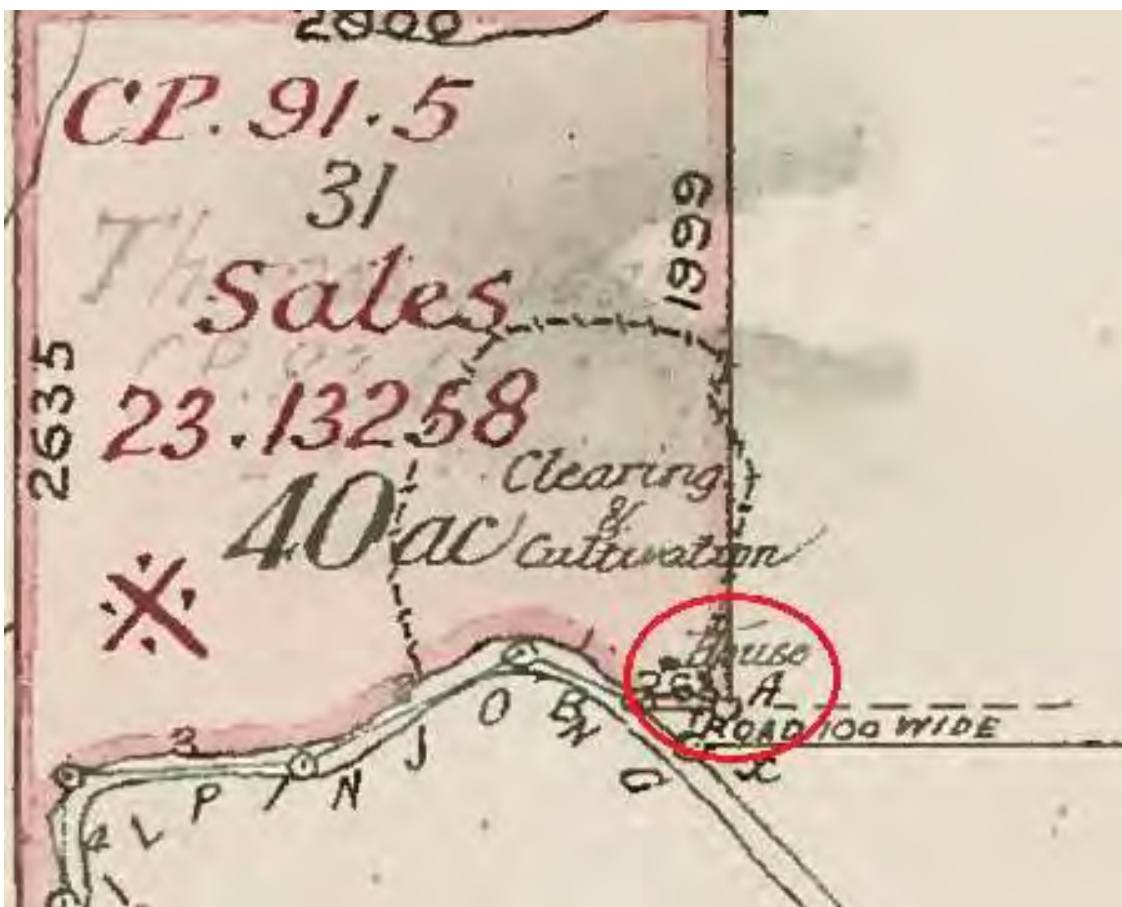


Figure 7. Extract of 1884 Crown Plan 1316-2125 for portion 31 (Source: LPI).

William Archer is the son of Henry Archer and Anna Gully who married in 1857 and had two daughters and six sons. Henry Archer first selected land in Wilpinjong in 1875, later selecting more land and building a home. William was born on the 22 July 1862 and died on the 10 September 1947.

William married Ellen 'Nell' Phillips on the 14 October 1885. William and Ellen Archer had five children, the three younger children were born after they purchased Portion 31 in 1891, however all of the children were born at Murragamba, near Ulan Wollar (Robinson notes: 12).

In 1903 the Mudgee Mail reported that William Archer was a farmer at Murragamba Wollar. He was reported as a farmer at Ulan in the 1913 electoral Roll, and a labourer at Ulan in 1930. He was a partner in a local construction company called Archer Bros Builders.

The cottage footprint at this Item could be that of the original cottage which was already reported as being on the property during the 1884 crown survey. The stove on the property dates from post 1927 when the stove works company W. T. Carmichael, Ltd. moved from Marrickville to Auburn (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 16 August 1937:11). The stove company closed on the 5 March 1971.

7.2.4 Significance

The Archer's Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The cottage ruin is important in the pattern of settlement in the area. It is likely that the cottage was built prior to 1884 representing one of the earlier periods of settlement in the area. The date of land selection by William Archer in 1891 reflects the second wave of settlement in the area, where land selection peaked from 1889 to 1892. The Archer's Cottage ruins are of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations between the cottage and any person/s of importance in the area. The Archer's Cottage ruin is not significant under this criterion.
(c)	The cottage and the stockyards are in ruins. They do not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this Item. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The cottage is a ruin, but its footprint is quite clear, and a small scattering of artefacts is evident. It is possible that targeted archaeological investigation could reveal valuable information regarding the age of the cottage and the lifestyles of the inhabitants, which would contribute to the history of the local area. The Archer's Cottage ruins are of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Only the stove and the foundations of the cottage remain and therefore do not possess any uncommon aspects of the history of the local area. The dilapidated stockyards are also a common feature found across pastoral lands of NSW. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not significant under this criterion.
(g)	The Item is not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW or the local area. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.3 Cumbo Hut ruin

GPS Reference: Easting 772438; Northing 6416936



Plate 23. Cumbo Hut ruin

7.3.1 Description

Located on a rise above Cumbo Creek, the Cumbo Hut is in ruins. The timber framed, corrugated iron walls and roof of the hut have completely collapsed. All that remains in situ are two timber gate posts and a concrete tank located next to the hut site (Plate 23). A dead Peppercorn Tree is located next to the tank. Remnants of a besser block chimney lay within the collapsed cottage. A grape rafter and a corrugated iron tank on the south side of the cottage have remnant grape vines attached to them. The remains of a fridge can also be seen in the rubble. A wombat hole under the floor of the cottage reveals that the hut floor is still in place and was constructed of timber beams on timber stumps (Plate 25).

Near the hut ruin are the remains of timber fencing and a timber shed or holding pen, with only the timber corner posts still in situ (Plate 24).

7.3.2 Condition

The Cumbo Hut has collapsed and is in poor condition. The fencing and shed/holding pen has mostly collapsed and are also in poor condition.



Plate 24. Remains of timber fence and shed/holding pen.



Plate 25. Close-up view of the Cumbo Hut floor foundations.

7.3.3 History

The Cumbo Hut was built from materials recycled from the former Police Station at Wollar (HMC 2004: G10). It was built on land original purchased by the Fitzpatricks in 1863, the land had stayed in the family and the Quinlans, who were descendants of the Fitzpatricks, live in a cottage approximately 200 yards to the west of the Cumbo Hut ruin. In 1938 the Quinlan's cottage burnt down and the family moved to Cumbo Hut. Michael & Millie Quinlan lived there from approximately 1940 to 1943.

After the Quinlans moved the Cumbo Hut remained empty. In 1960 the Robinsons purchased the property from the Quinlans, and Jack and Lynne Robinson lived in the hut (Plate 26) from May 1966 until December 1969 while a new house was being built for them north of Wollar Road (email from Lynne Robinson to Lydia Sivaraman 23/7/2014).



Plate 26. The old hut at Cumbo (Source: Lynne Robinson 1966).

Lynne Robinson described the Cumbo Hut as follows:

“It consisted of three rooms – tongue and groove timber lined walls and ceiling; corrugated iron exterior. There was a bit of a front verandah to the north east- a kitchen with fuel stove, a water fountain for hot water; a sitting room and one bedroom. We started to paint and fix up but as fast as we went the white ants ate the timbers. On the western side we built a laundry/bathroom and a verandah with fibro cladding. We had no electricity. Washed clothes by lighting copper outside to boil” (email from Lynne Robinson to Lydia Sivaraman 23/7/2014).

After the Robinsons moved out of the Cumbo Hut, it was used for the storage of grain and hay. From 1966 wheat was grown on the adjoining blocks and sheep and cattle were grazed.

The property was sold to PEA in 2004, at which time the roof was removed from the hut for recycling (email from Lynne Robinson to Lydia Sivaraman 23/7/2014).

7.3.4 Significance

The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of local or state heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The old hut was used as temporary accommodation for brief periods for two families within the local area, and therefore is not of particular importance in the course of the history of the local area. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this Item. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The old hut is a ruin and does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of technical or creative achievement. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this Item for any community or cultural group. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The hut is a ruin, and was only occupied for two brief periods of time. It is unlikely that the hut ruin has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local history. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The hut is a ruin and does not possess any uncommon aspects of the history of the local area. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The Item is not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW or the local area. The Cumbo Hut ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.4 Road Embankment

GPS Reference: Easting 772555; Northing 6416975



Plate 27. Road embankment

7.4.1 Description

The Road Embankment (Plate 27) was recorded by HMC (2004: G48) and was described as:

“The stone road embankment is the down-slope retaining wall of the road as it climbs out of a tributary of Cumbo Creek, up a steep natural bank. The rock has been cut from the up-slope cutting, and the natural cleavage lines of the rock has provided squared stones that have been laid in un-coursed random rubble form to create an embankment 43 m long and 2.5 m high at its highest point. The natural regularity of the stone results in a perception that the stonework is laid better than it actually is. The stone is not coursed, and there are vertical joint lines that are inherently unstable. It is not the work of a professional stone mason or even a skilled rural stone worker. Yet it has survived and is an impressive sight.”

7.4.2 Condition

The Road Embankment has some bulging stones and some stones are missing, but is mostly in a stable condition. The northern end of the embankment shows more signs of movement. Overall the road embankment is in fair condition.

7.4.3 History

The Road Embankment is located on the old “Mudgee to Wollar Road” in Portion 26, Parish Cumbo and has not been dated. The roadway existed by the time of the first parish map in 1884, and had become a gazetted public road by the parish map of 1908. A Crown Plan of Portion 26 surveyed in 1863 also shows the road (LPI 1863 CP 158-1524). As described in the Wilpinjong Coal Project Non-Aboriginal Impact Assessment, “It [the Road Embankment] was built before the memory of anybody interviewed for this report, so was in place by at least the 1930s, and probably much earlier, possibly during the late 19th century” (HMC 2004: G48).

7.4.4 Significance

The Road Embankment is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Road Embankment is one of the few nineteenth century (approximate) notable civil works in the area. It demonstrates changes to the local road network as a result of patterns of European settlement of the Wilpinjong area, whereby locals required decent access through the area and to their properties. The Road Embankment is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified who was responsible for the stone embankment. The Road Embankment is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The Road Embankment is aesthetically attractive as an engineering work but is not visible from the roadway itself, and is little known and appreciated. The Road Embankment is not of a high creative achievement and is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The Road Embankment is little known and no community associations have been identified through research and interviews. The Road Embankment is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The Road Embankment is unlikely to provide any information that will contribute to an understanding of the local history. The Road Embankment is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	While such civil works are uncommon in the area they are not rare or of a high technical achievement. Similar style stone dry stone walls have been constructed nearby at Pine Park (Section 7.5). The Road Embankment is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The Road Embankment is not a good example of its type, as it is roughly made. The Road Embankment is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.5 Pine Park

GPS Reference: Easting 772883; Northing 6416919



Plate 28. Pine Park grain silo and shed with woolshed in the background

7.5.1 Description

Pine Park is comprised of a homemade grain silo, a large open pole shed and a woolshed (Plate 28). In 2006 archival recording of the woolshed was undertaken (WCPL 2006:41). The woolshed was described in HMC (2004: G27) as follows:

“The woolshed is a simple slab shed with corrugated galvanised iron roof and end-walls on a round-post frame. The slabs are said to have come from the old house on the site. The re-use of the slabs from a more domestic building is confirmed by fragments of newspaper and wall paper adhering to the inside faces of the slabs. The slabs are nailed into the frame, again showing their re-use. The floor and walls are raised about 600 mm above the ground on timber stumps. The sheep chutes at each of the two shearing stands is a timber framed and clad angled box penetrating the floor of the centre of the shed, ejecting the shorn sheep beneath the raised sheep pens and out into the yards. The pens area within the shed is limited, most of the space of the shed being taken up by the sorting table, board, wool press and wool bins. A concrete sheep dip runs south from the shed, sheep being able to be directed into the dip straight from the shed or the adjacent yards.”

Next to the woolshed is a large open walled pole shed with a dirt floor (Plate 32). The pole shed has a corrugated iron roof and new guttering. On the south side of the shed is a large sandstone levelled rock, which appears as an entrance step and an engraving into the sandstone reads “Pine Park” (Plate 31). West of the stone, a trench has been made into more sandstone outcrop forming the approximate size and depth of a drinking trough. To the east of the shed is a large homemade grain silo. Behind the woolshed is a sheep run.

To the north of the woolshed is part of a dry stone wall of similar appearance to the Road Embankment described in Section 7.4.

7.5.2 Condition

The silo and pole shed appear to be structurally sound and are of moderate condition. The yards including the sheep run and stone trough are in poor condition. The timber of the sheep run is deteriorating, the trough have weathered and the yards, in general, are in poor condition. The woolshed itself is still structurally sound and is of moderate condition (Plate 29 and Plate 30). Overall the condition of the Item has not changed since the 2006 archival recording (WCPL 2006:41).



Plate 29. Interior of woolshed.



Plate 30. Raised shearing shed with room to hold sheep underneath prior to shearing.



Plate 31. “Pine Park” entrance stone to open shed.



Plate 32. Timber support poles of shed and carved sandstone trough at front.

7.5.3 History

The following history for Pine Park has been taken from HMC (2004: G27):

“William Lennox purchased Portion 151, parish Cumbo, in 1889, the block being forfeited to the Bank of NSW by 1932. A cottage was built on the block at some stage, being nothing but a ruined site by the 1980s. The two-stand woolshed, believed to date to the 1930s, is said to have been used as ‘depot’ shed by a number of local small-holders who did not have their own shearing sheds.”

7.5.4 Significance

Pine Park is an item of local heritage significance. This significance assessment is adapted and updated (where applicable) from HMC (2004: G27-28).

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The woolshed demonstrates settlement patterns of the Wilpinjong area. It is the best preserved older shed in the Project area and is representative of shearing (as being the main industry in the Project area) and the nature of small-farm shearers. Pine Park is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Pine Park which are of particular importance to the cultural history of the area. Pine Park is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	Pine Park does not demonstrate strong aesthetic qualities, or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. Pine Park is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	There are no known strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group connected to Pine Park. Pine Park is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The place has little research potential. Any archaeological deposits are likely to be no more important than any other of like age in the district. Pine Park is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The 1930s shearing shed, sheep run, shed and other features of the yards including the silo are not uncommon in the area. Pine Park is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The woolshed and Pine Park, in general, is typical of shearing sheds of small-holdings, and is a good example of its type. Pine Park is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.6 Mara Cottage Ruin, Castle View

GPS Reference: Easting 772009; Northing 6416085



Plate 33. View of the original Mara Cottage site on the Castle View property

7.6.1 Description

The location of the original Mara Cottage at Castle View is located behind the current 1960s house. The site of the cottage is located on a rise above the Cumbo Creek with Peppercorn Trees marking the location. There is no structural evidence of the original house, but fragments of brick and stone are scattered across the site. Two timber logs and pieces of metal sheeting lie on the surface of the site (Plate 33).

Inserted upright into the ground are two iron posts with a copper plaque attached to them. The plaque reads “R. W. Winfield & Son/[Baten] tees and Manufacturers/London & Birmingham” (Plate 34 and Plate 35). This metal works company produced ornamental metal furniture such as bed heads. It was established as Winfield and Son in 1862 and became the Winfield Co. in 1882.

7.6.2 Condition

The original Mara Cottage has been demolished and, therefore, condition of the item is not applicable.



Plate 34. Iron posts inserted into the ground.



Plate 35. Close-up of plaque on the iron post.

7.6.3 History

The site of the former Mara Cottage is located on Portion 175 in the parish of Cumbo. The land was first purchased as part of a conditional purchase on the 23rd April 1890 by Peter Mara. The adjoining portion of land was already owned by the Mara family, having been selected by Patrick Mara in 1864. At the time of the Crown Plan survey in 1864 this property already had a hut, fencing and had been cleared. The improvements on the property were valued at 70 pounds (LPI 1864 CP222-2125). The crown survey of Portion 175 in 1889 recorded fencing as the only improvements on the property, indicating that the Mara Cottage had not been built at this time (LPI 1889 CP1730-2125). It is likely that the Mara Cottage was built soon after the land was purchased by Peter Mara. This ruin has been reported as the Mara family home (McDermott and Robinson 2012:23).

Peter Mara was the carrier for the Wollar Butter factory. He married Annie Hogan who died during the birth of their first child. Peter remarried Julia Ada Wall, and in about 1917 he sold his farm to George J Robinson (McDermott and Robinson 2012:23).

7.6.4 Significance

The Mara Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Mara family settled in the area in the 1860s and the Mara Cottage was built as a second generation family home c1890. It demonstrates early family settlement patterns in the area whereby the next generation of pioneering settlers continued to expand family holdings and settle with their own families within the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this former cottage. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The cottage has been demolished and therefore does not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological excavation of deposits of artefacts at the site may contribute to the understanding of daily life of people in the local area, such as the Mara family. Such deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the cottage ruin. The Mara Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The cottage has been demolished and does not possess uncommon aspects of the history of the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The cottage has been demolished and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.7 Barton's Cottage Ruin, Binngarra

GPS Reference: Easting 769543; Northing 6414369



Plate 36. View of the Barton's Cottage site.

7.7.1 Description

Located on a rise behind the present cottage are the remains of the early Barton's Cottage. The main feature is an in situ sandstone fireplace and chimney which has been constructed of irregular shaped sandstone blocks and mortar, with evidence of cement rendering at the top of the fireplace (Plate 36 and Plate 37). Next to the chimney a Peppercorn Tree is growing on top of a remnant sandstone block wall holding it in place (Plate 38). Loose sandstone blocks are scattered near the Peppercorn Tree. On the north side of the site some remnant garden tomatoes were observed.

7.7.2 Condition

The old cottage has become a ruin. The chimney is in situ and has clearly undergone repairs, which are evident by the presence of the cement render at the top of the fireplace. The sandstone wall is only held in place by the Peppercorn Tree and would collapse if the tree was removed.

Overall the Item is in poor condition.



Plate 37. View of the fireplace from the old cottage.



Plate 38. View of fireplace and remnant stone wall held together by the Peppercorn tree.

7.7.3 History

John Barton married Mary Ann Willis in approximately 1855. They moved to Wollar in about 1879. John selected small land grants on Wollar Road, but expanded his holdings by purchasing adjoining blocks of land. The Barton family lived in the cottage, which can still be identified by the remains of the chimney. John and Mary Barton's son Haslam built the Hillview house on the opposite side of Wollar Road, and has since been demolished (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14). John Barton died at Hillview in 1903.

The date the Barton's Cottage ruin was constructed is unclear. The land the cottage was located on was first selected by John Barton's wife, Mary Ann Barton. On the 1 September 1904 the land was officially granted to her as a conditional purchase, although it seems clear they were working the land for some time prior to that. At the time of the Crown survey in 1904, the valuation of improvements for the property listed that clearing, ringbarking and fencing had been undertaken on the land (LPI 1904: CP2821-2125).

George Nathaniel Mason purchased the land from the Barton's in approximately 1918. George Mason was involved with community affairs, was instrumental in the restarting of the Wollar Progress Association in 1930 and owned a store in Wollar. Mason owned up to 5,000 acres in the area and died in 1951. His son, Clive Mason, took over the management of Hillview and probably the Barton's Cottage and land which is now referred to as Binningarra (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 24).

7.7.4 Significance

The Barton's Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Barton's Cottage is of local importance in the pattern of European settlement within the Project area, and it was the home of a family long associated with the area. The Barton's Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage ruin. The Barton's Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(c)	The cottage ruin does not demonstrate strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Barton's Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage. The Barton's Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological investigation of the Item may contribute to the understanding of daily life of the Barton family. Archaeological deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the cottage ruin. Such information could contribute to the understanding of late nineteenth and early twentieth century lifestyles in the Wilpinjong area. The Barton's Cottage ruin is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The Barton's Cottage ruin does not possess uncommon aspects of the history of the local area.
(g)	The only physical structure that remains of the cottage is the chimney and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The Barton's Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.8 Hillview

GPS Reference: Easting 769588; Northing 6414747



Plate 39. Sandstone shed on Hillview Property

7.8.1 Description

This property is un-kept with long grass, rubble and a gully located next to the item, which has been previously used as a rubbish dump (Plate 39). The sandstone shed is constructed of stone and mortar with a corrugated iron gabled roof, a pressed metal gable insert, and corrugated iron awning and a metal grid gate (Plate 40).

Next to the sandstone shed are the concrete foundations of the former house. All that remains of the house is the concrete floor and remnant brick rendered walls. This is the former Hillview Cottage (Plate 41). The Hillview Cottage was identified in HMC (2004: G10) and assessed as being of low local significance with no requirement to retain or record. The house was reported as a ruin, and it has since been demolished.

7.8.2 Condition

The sandstone shed is in unstable condition as the rear wall features a significant crack and the side has a large gap where stones are missing (Plate 39 and Plate 40). The sandstone shed is in poor condition.

The Hillview Cottage has been demolished and, therefore, is in poor condition.



Plate 40. View of sandstone shed.



Plate 41. Cement foundations of Hillview.

7.8.3 History

The Hillview property was land originally granted to Emanuel Timbrill in 1866 as a conditional purchase under the NSW *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861* (LPI 1866 403-1524).

The land became the property of the Commissioners of Government Savings Bank of NSW sometime prior to 1881, possibly indicating that Timbrill had trouble meeting his mortgage repayments (LPI 1866 403-1524). John Barton subsequently purchased the property and is shown as the owner of the Hillview property on the 1881 Wollar Road survey (LPI 1881 2203-1603) (Figure 8).



Figure 8. Extract from 1881 Crown Plan (Source: LPI 2203-1603).

The Crown Plan for this property shows the extent of the land worked by the Barton's within the Hillview property by 1881. The plan shows a hut which may have been the original rooms of Hillview. Also marked on the plan are: a sheep yard, a sawpit to the south (closer to the Barton's Cottage [Item 7.7]) and numerous fences. A shed is also marked to the north east.

John Barton and his wife, Mary, owned much of the adjoining lands along the Wollar Road at Cumbo. Their son Haslam built Hillview, where John Barton passed away in 1903 (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14).

George and Sarah Mason purchased Hillview in approximately 1918, and owned up to 5,000 acres in the area. Mason was involved with community affairs in the Wollar Town. George Mason died in 1951 and his son Clive Mason managed the property until he sold it to Vern Ardron in 1967 (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14).

7.8.4 Significance

Hillview is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	Hillview was important to the Barton family who lived and died there, and to the Mason family who managed the property. Both families were early settlers to Wilpinjong and remained in the area for generations. Hillview demonstrates the settlement pattern in the Wilpinjong area whereby it was common for families to expand their land through the purchase of small adjoining lots resulting in certain families owning much of the land in the area. Hillview is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Hillview and is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	Hillview is in a state of dilapidation, the house has been demolished, the sandstone shed is in poor condition and the property has been used as a recent dumping ground. Hillview is not significant under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Hillview and is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The site of former Hillview has been used as a rubbish dump in recent times. It is likely that recent disturbance to the item, including demolition works and rubbish dumping has disturbed any archaeological relics at the site. Archaeological investigation of the item is unlikely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the local history. Hillview is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The Hillview Cottage has been demolished, and the sandstone shed is a common style of shed in the local area. Hillview is not significant under this criterion.
(g)	The Hillview Cottage has been demolished and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The sandstone shed, however, does demonstrate a style of shed found across the region. Due to the poor condition of this particular shed better local examples can be found. Hillview is therefore not considered to be significant under this criterion.

7.9 Spring Flat

GPS Reference: Easting 766930; Northing 6418423



Plate 42. Remnant fruit trees and stockyards at Spring Flat.

7.9.1 Description

The site of former Spring Flat is comprised of a cluster of 33 in situ wooden posts, which originally would have had four rails to form a stock yard. Nearby are the remains of a smaller timber post and rail fence enclosing fruit trees (Plate 42). There is also two c1980s sheds present at the site. One shed is constructed of timber posts and corrugated iron, while the second shed is of a timber post and slab construction. A cement slab was also located near the stockyards.

The HMC (2004:G10) Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment stated that few fragments remain of the late 1860s house. These fragments were not identified during the survey undertaken for this assessment.

7.9.2 Condition

The stockyards and fruit trees are in poor condition as the rails are missing from the fence. The two 1980s sheds are in poor condition as they are disused and deteriorating, slabs are missing on the walls of the slab shed, while the corrugated iron shed has missing iron sheets on the roof. Overall the item is in poor condition.

7.9.3 History

James and Rose Power took up land on the Spring Flat property in approximately 1868. Rose died in childbirth in 1871, leaving James with a large family of young children. James Power was a sleeper cutter, and as the location of his Spring Flat property is close to the Munghorn Gap Nature Reserve, it is likely that he obtained sleepers from there.

Spring Flat was made up of a number of small holdings issued to James Power as a conditional purchase. Many of these holdings were taken over by his sons after James death in 1899, and the conditional purchases were reissued in his sons names (LPI 1868. 564-1524). The Power family continued to own the Spring Flat property until recently, when it was purchased by PEA. Many members of the Power family have been buried at the Wollar Cemetery (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 25; Item 7.15).

7.9.4 Significance

The site of former Spring Flat is not of local or state heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	Stockyards and orchards are common features in the pastoral settlement of the local area. However these particular items at Spring Flat are in poor condition and are of no particular importance in demonstrating this pattern. Spring Flat is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Spring Flat has special associations with the Power family who first purchased the land in 1868 and continued to own it up until it was recently sold to PEA, however the structural remains of the property are so limited that there are no remaining items on the property that have a strong or special association with the Power family. Spring Flat is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The pastoral features of Spring Flat are in poor condition and do not demonstrate any aesthetic characteristic or technical achievement. Spring Flat is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Spring Flat, and it is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	If the exact site of the late 1860s cottage could be determined then archaeological excavation of artefact deposits at the site could contribute to the understanding of daily life of the Power family giving an insight into the lives of the mid nineteenth century settlers in the area. However, due to the uncertainty of the location of the cottage, and other cottage ruins which could provide the same type of information, Spring Flat has low potential to provide any new information. Spring Flat is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	There are no rare or uncommon aspects of the Spring Flat property, and it is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The stockyard and orchards are in poor condition and are not good examples of their type. Spring Flat is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.10 Wandoona, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777390; Northing 6414447



Plate 43. Main residence, northern elevation.

7.10.1 Description

Situated on the top of a rise with commanding views, the sandstone Wandoona homestead was constructed in three stages. The first stage of the house is a Victorian Georgian style, with a door at the centre of the facade and two double French doors with timber shutters symmetrically placed on either side of the entrance (Plate 43). The roof is hipped corrugated iron with a broken backed veranda roof supported with simple timber posts. The veranda has a timber balustrade and timber steps for access. There are two sandstone chimneys on either side of the original house. The rear entrance to the homestead is similar to the front in appearance, but is at ground level with no wooden window shutters (Plate 44). A sandstone plaque inscribed on the building reads “1878”.

The second stage of construction is of a separate sandstone kitchen building with a corrugated iron hip roof. The external chimney has a window for inserting wood. Looking through the window it can be seen that the fireplace has been bricked in internally but a stove pipe is still in situ (Plate 45).

The third stage of construction is a Queen Anne style gabled roof room, built between the two earlier buildings linking them together (Plate 43). This building is constructed of sandstone with a bay window at the front and a simple window at the rear. Outside and at the rear of the building is a sandstone lined cellar with a wooden sill (Plate 46).

To the north east of the Wandoona homestead is a levelled area of ground that was once a tennis court. The tennis court fencing still remains around the court and is used to enclose animals.

A fibro skillion roof extension has been constructed as an extension on the west side of the kitchen building. Separate gabled roof cement shed has been constructed adjacent to the fibro extension on the west. Another skillion roofed fibro room has been added to the south west corner of the original building. There is also a fibro garage situated on the west side of the homestead.



Plate 44. Rear view of Wandoona Homestead.



Plate 45. Evidence of cracking in sandstone wall of kitchen.



Plate 46. Sandstone lined cellar.



Plate 47. Shearers quarters.



Plate 48. View of woolshed.



Plate 49. Interior of woolshed with wool press inside.

To the east of the homestead, on the top of a rise, are the ruins of the former wool shed and shearers' quarters. The shearers quarters include two besser block buildings (Plate 47). One building is the sleeping quarters with four rooms and the other building is the cook house with an external double chimney attached. There are also two other corrugated iron and timber floor buildings with internal fibro lining. One of these buildings was a shower block with shower recess and basins in situ in a timber frame. Due to the deteriorated state of the interior of the later it is difficult to determine its original purpose.

Nearby to the shearers' quarters is the larger corrugated iron woolshed with timber floor and exposed internal timber frames. A red painted timber wool press still sits in the middle of the woolshed (Plate 48 and Plate 49).

7.10.2 Condition

The lower courses of the sandstone blocks of the Wandoona Homestead show evidence of weathering, particularly at the western end. Due to drainage issues from the plumbing the ground is soft and uneven and is water logged in some areas. There is evidence of cracking and re mortaring of the sandstone blocks across the homestead. Overall the homestead is in good condition.

The shearing quarters are in poor condition. Although the external walls appear in good condition, internally the floor and internal walls are missing, and buildings have old furniture and deteriorating building materials inside.

The woolshed is one large empty room with pieces of deteriorating building materials and the wool press inside. The walls are not lined internally. The woolshed is in fair condition.

7.10.3 History

Richard Fitzgerald was one of the earliest settlers to the Wilpinjong/Wollar area, arriving in the 1830s. Fitzgerald acquired over 5,000 acres of land in Wollar and by 1837 he had a couple of stockyards and hut which were surveyed into a Crown Plan (LPI 1837 104-671). Fitzgerald kept sheep on his property and established Wollar Station. Robert Fitzgerald was the sole beneficiary of his father Richard Fitzgerald's vast empire and this included the Wollar Station.

In 1872 Robert Fitzgerald put the station up for sale and the advertisement described the property as:

“WOLLAR STATION, situate [sic] in the district of Cassilis, and consisting of about 4000 acres of freehold land, and about 1200 acres of pre-emptive right. It...[is] a most compact property; and the improvements, which consist of 4-roomed cottage, new stable, large paddock, sheep yards,&c. &c. are all in first-class order. The country is splendidly adapted for sheep farming; and the quality of the wool from this part of the country is unequalled. WOLLAR will be sold, with or without Stock, at the option of the purchaser” (Sydney Morning Herald Wednesday 9 October 1872:7).

Robert Single purchased the property on the 22nd October 1873 for 4,020 pounds. In 1874 Henry Single, who was 19 years of age, was appointed the station manager. When the Singles purchased the property only 200 acres of the property was fenced which was used for sheep. Single set about fencing the property for cattle using local labour. The fencing is believed to have been of three split rail construction. In 1902 or 1903 a large bush fire burnt all the fencing on the property (McDermott and Robinson 2012:10).

Henry Single had the Wandoona homestead constructed for him and his family to live in. The undated photograph below of Wandoona was taken after the construction of the 1878 cottage (Plate 50). It shows that, originally, this cottage was behind a two rail wooden fence, and had a rear veranda and a slate roof. Behind the cottage is a wooden building with a slate roof and chimney. This building was probably the original four-roomed cottage mentioned in the 1872 advertisement, however, once the stone house was built the wooden cottage was likely to have been used as the kitchen rather than the living quarters. It is also likely that the 1902-3 bushfires burnt it down along with the wooden fences after which the new stone kitchen was constructed.



Plate 50. C. A. Sibert. n.d Wandoona (Homestead), Wollar (Source: State Library of Victoria).

It was reported in the papers that Wandoona was a property of 5,000 acres, breeding bullocks, and cattle producing 70 gallons of milk per day to the Wollar Butter Factory where Mr. Single was Chairman of Directors. Single was reported as an extensive breeder of draft horses. He grew Lucerne for the winter feed. Although wheat and maize was grown at Wandoona, the carriage fee to take the produce to Mudgee made it unviable to sell (*The Maitland Weekly Mercury* Saturday 1 August 1896:13).

Henry Single was a prominent man in the Wollar community and gave significant donations to assist with the construction of St Luke's Anglican Church. Many of the Single family were buried at the church cemetery.

In 1914 Mr Single had Mr Kelman construct a woolshed and cattle were gradually replaced with sheep.

Henry Single's son Roy took over Wandoona and Henry lived in a property called Wynbah. Wandoona was expanded to approximately 8,000 acres and sold to Bruce Reid in c1974 who operated the property as Minnamurra Pastoral Company where stud Herefords were bred. At this time the woolshed and shearing quarters would have been abandoned (McDermott and Robinson 2012:10). The property is now owned by PEA, but continues to be leased by Minnamurra Pastoral Company.

7.10.4 Significance

The Wandoona Homestead is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Wandoona Homestead is on the property of the earliest settler to the area, Richard Fitzgerald, who arrived in the 1830s. It is the site where Wollar Station was established and became the centre for pastoralism in the area, directly resulting in a population growth due to employment opportunities at the Station. The Single family took over the Station and built the current homestead and continued with large scale pastoral pursuits. The Wandoona Homestead is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Wandoona has associations with the Richard Fitzgerald, the pioneering settler of Wollar and creator of the Wollar Station, and with the Single family who were influential citizens of Wollar and were actively involved in the community. The Wandoona Homestead is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The picturesque sandstone homestead does demonstrate aesthetic qualities. The kitchen, which originally stood apart from the main house, demonstrates a high degree of creative achievement whereby keeping the kitchen in a separated building to the main house reduced the risk of fire in the house. While this was a common building technique in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, there are few demonstrative examples in the area whereby both the house and the kitchen are extant. The Wandoona Homestead is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with the Wandoona Homestead and it is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The cellar, refuse deposits, cesspits and wells have the potential to contain relics which could yield information about the lifestyle of Fitzgerald and Single families. This could provide insight to the lifestyles of the wealthier families in the local area. The Wandoona Homestead is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(f)	There are few sandstone homesteads built in the Wollar area. Other examples of sandstone homes near Wollar are “Barrigan” and “Wollara”. Whilst such homesteads are not endangered, they are uncommon. The features of the Wandoona Homestead are also uncommon, the kitchen retains its original oven place including flume piping and the cellar is an unusual retained feature of the homestead. The Wandoona Homestead is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The Wandoona Homestead is a mix of three classes of architecture being Victoria Georgian style constructed in 1878, a later kitchen and a Queen Anne style room connecting the two earlier buildings. Although they have been joined together, each stage of construction demonstrates the principle characteristics of that class and, as a whole, is important in demonstrating a chronology of principle characteristics of architectural styles in the local area. The Wandoona Homestead is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.11 William Carr's Hut

GPS Reference: Easting 766167; Northing 6423798



Plate 51. View of timber slab hut clad with fibro.

7.11.1 Description

Located on Wollar Road, evidence of the original c1883 slab hut of the William Carr's Hut can still be seen. The hut has a corrugated iron gabled roof. A section of the north-western end of the slab structure has been boxed in with bricks. The slab has three fibro extensions, one skillion roofed extension to each side of the slab hut, and a third gabled roof extension to one of the extensions. Located near the house are three Peppercorn Trees. Fronting the road is a slab shed with collapsed roof and partially collapsed walls (Plate 51).

7.11.2 Condition

The slab hut has been heavily modified with extensions and gaps have been bricked in. The fibro extensions are deteriorating. The shed fronting the road has also deteriorated rapidly since the Heritas Architecture (2008:26) survey of the item. The photograph presented in the Moolarben Coal Project Stage 2 European Heritage Assessment shows the shed complete with roof and without collapsing walls. The condition of the item is poor to fair.

7.11.3 History

The land is located in Portion 29 in the Parish of Wilpinjong which was selected by William Carr under the NSW Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861 in 1883 (LPI 1883 1282-2125) (Figure 9). By 1905 it was held by William Carr as a Conditional Purchase, and by 1933 he held it as freehold Land (Heritas Architecture 2008:26). William first came to the area with his parents and family where they worked as shepherds (McDermott and Robinson 2012:15).



Figure 9. Extract from 1883 Crown Plan (Source: LPI 1883 1282-2125).

The Crown Plan surveyed in 1883 shows that by this stage the slab hut had already been constructed and a garden and yard had been cleared and fenced. The value of improvements at the time of the survey included: a hut valued at 7 pounds; fencing valued at 17 pounds; clearing valued at 15 pounds and a garden valued at 5 pounds (LPI 1883 CP1282-2125).

7.11.4 Significance

The slab hut on the site of William Carr's Hut is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The slab cottage was built in the 1880s during a period of population decline after a surge in the late 1870s. It reflects the economic hardship in the area and the shortage of affordable access to building materials. It represents a period in the Wilpinjong area when slab constructed housing was a common form of housing vernacular. The slab hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. The slab hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The slab hut has been heavily modified with fibro additions reducing its aesthetic characteristics. Slab huts were a common building in the local area and are not of any particular importance in demonstrating creative or technical achievement. The slab hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with the slab hut, and it is not of heritage significance for this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological excavation of artefact deposits at the site would contribute to the understanding of daily life of early settlers in the area, such as the Carr family. Such deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the hut. The slab hut is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The modified slab hut does not possess rare aspects of the history of the local area. While c1883 slab huts retaining original fabric are rare in the area, this hut has been heavily modified largely reducing its integrity. The slab hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The slab hut had been heavily modified losing much of its integrity, therefore is not a good example to demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The slab hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.12 St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777323; Northing 6415739



Plate 52. View of St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church.

7.12.1 Description

The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is a Gothic style sandstone church with a gabled corrugated iron roof and three gabled roof vents on each side of the roof (Plate 52). A prominent gabled verge extends from the east side of the church which acts as the vestry and leads in to the Chancel. There are three arched windows on the east wall of the main structure and one on the vestry, as well as a door on each side of the vestry and an inscribed foundation stone that reads "This stone was blessed and laid by the Rev Father McGee on Oct the 9th 1904". There are three stone crosses with one on each gable peak, including the vestry gable. The north side of the building has a central pointed arch door at its centre and faces the road. On each side of the door is a pointed arched window and above the door in the gable pitch is an arched vent. The south side of the church consists of a singular arched window with a decorative timber frame. The west side of the church has four peaked arched windows. The windows are stained glasses in a diamond pattern. Although the church has closed it is still furnished with timber pews, Stations of the Cross, and statues of St Laurence, Mary and baby Jesus, St Patrick, Joseph and baby Jesus, Sacred Heart of Jesus and St Teresa (Plate 53).

On the east side of the church is a simple one roomed cement building with a painted red timber door, a double hung window, a low hip roof with brick chimney, a separate veranda awning supported by two timber posts and a cement floor. This building was the priest accommodation and nicknamed "The Vatican" (pers comm. Gai McDermott 1/7/2014). A tank stand is attached to the house. Behind this building is a timber outhouse with a corrugated iron skillion roof and entrance way (Plate 54).

7.12.2 Condition

The church is in an overall good condition. There is some minimal evidence of cracking along the joins of the sandstone and of re-mortaring. Some of the sandstone has blackened from mould due to damp conditions. This is particularly apparent near the guttering and pipe drains. The internal fittings of the church are in good condition.

The “priest accommodation”, although unused, appears in good condition with minimal cracking in the cement. The tank stand is on a lean. The paint on the timber of the outhouse is well weathered, but otherwise, the outhouse appears structurally sound.



Plate 53. Interior of church.



Plate 54. Priest's accommodation.

7.12.3 History

Prior to the dedication of land for a Catholic Church, masses were held at the private home of Thomas and Margaret Flanagan at Spring Creek (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42). The site for a Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery was surveyed in 1871, approved on the 16 January 1872 and dedicated as such on the 14 February 1873 (LPI 1871 CP263-1984). The Right Reverend Matthew Quinn, Reverend John O'Donovan, Patrick Tierney, James Carroll and Patrick Mara were appointed trustees for the Church and Presbytery (LPI 1871 CP263-1984).

The construction of the first church on the site was a collaborative effort. Thomas Lennox of Cowie cut the timber slabs and they were carted to the site by James Hogan. The slab constructed shingle rooved church was completed and opened in 1875, and was set back further from the road than the current church (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42).

Nearly 30 years later plans were under way for a new stone Catholic Church. Harold Hardwick was the architect; he was also the architect of the St Luke's Anglican Church in Wollar and built many buildings in Mudgee and the district between the 1890s and late 1920s. Funds were raised for the church by Parishioners through picnic races with a charge for lunch (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42).

The sandstone for the new church was quarried from the outcrops of Willoughby's Knob located behind the church. The stone was then pulled to the site by dray and the wheel tracks of the dray are still visible at the quarry site (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42). Mr Nutt of Merriwa was the builder and the foundation stone was blessed and laid by Reverend Father McGee on 9 October 1904. The ceiling was made of pressed metal panels. The church was blessed and opened by Monsignor Donovan on the 26 March 1905 at a total cost of 700 pounds (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42).

Accommodation was built at the rear of the church for the priest to stay overnight, as he would travel from Gulgong to Wollar and say Benediction on the Saturday night. On the Sunday morning he would travel to Bylong for an early mass and then back to Wollar for an evening mass. On the Monday he would attend the local school for Catechism. Miss Hannah Loy would prepare the priest's meals while he was in Wollar (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42).

It is said there are three unmarked graves in the far south east corner of the church yard. One is thought to be a member of the Spradbrow family and the other two are thought to be Aboriginal, one of whom may be the grave of Jimmy Cubby (McDermott and Robinson 2012:42-3).

On the 3 April 2005 the centenary of the stone church building was celebrated with over 100 people attending. Mass was given by Father Garry McKeown and a picnic was held afterwards. The church has since closed (McDermott and Robinson 2012:43).

7.12.4 Significance

The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The site for a Catholic Church was reserved in 1871, only four years after the site for the Wollar Village begins to appear on maps. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church represents the growth of settlement in Wollar which peaked during the 1870s and the growing religious needs of the community. The church is considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The church has strong associations with the works of the architect Harold Hardwick, who was also the architect of the St Luke's Anglican Church in Wollar and many locally listed heritage items in Mudgee. His work has contributed to the heritage streetscape of Mudgee and notable stone buildings in the region. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church should be considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is of the gothic style church, is constructed of sandstone, and does demonstrate aesthetic characteristics. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church should be considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The church has strong and special associations with the catholic community of the area. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The church is linked to the development of Wollar Village and the need for the Catholic community to have a place of worship. Documents and archives associated with the church, as well as the church furnishings, dedications and construction materials have the potential to yield information contributing to the understanding and history of the local area. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Churches are not uncommon in NSW or to the local area, however, this particular church is constructed of sandstone. Although there is another sandstone church in Wollar, the two churches are the only stone buildings in the Wollar Village. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The Church demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early twentieth century gothic style sandstone church and is amongst the best examples of this in the local area. The St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.13 Former Mason's Store

GPS Reference: Easting 777547; Northing 6415655



Plate 55. Former Mason's Store

7.13.1 Description

The item is currently used as a residential house, but was originally used as a store. The building is a timber construction with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a corrugated iron awning protruding over a timber floored veranda (Plate 55). The front of the veranda and house is curved in shape. The house sits on timber stump foundations and has three single paned windows and two doors along the face of the building. There is a brick chimney at the rear of the building.

7.13.2 Condition

The house is in good condition.

7.13.3 History

This following history has been summarised from McDermott & Robinson (2012:47-48).

This building was originally opened as a store owned and operated by James Carroll who moved to Wollar shortly after marrying his wife, Ann, in 1875. Upon arrival Carroll established the Wollar Store (Plate 56), which was passed on to James Carroll Junior who ran it with his father in law James Brennan. The store next passed hands to Tom Carroll.

In the mid 1930s the store was leased by Millie Mason, and Connie Robinson worked for her in the store at that time (Plate 57). The store changed hands to Jack Marskell. The store was first used solely for residential premises when it was rented by a group of Italian workers who were building the power line from Ulan to Wandoona. After this time the property fell into a state of disrepair until it was purchased in 1976 by a member of the Nicod family and restored by Peter Seaman. Albert Harley rented the refurbished house until the 1990s. It is understood that the Former Mason's Store is now owned by Simon Nicod.



Plate 56. Wollar Store (Source: McDermott & Robinson 2012:48).



Plate 57. 1950 Mason's Store (Source: Gai McDermott 2012: Wollar Reunion Folder).

7.13.4 Significance

The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The store was built approximately c1875 and was used as a store until the 1950s, and is the oldest surviving store in Wollar. The store represents important surviving evidence of the early development of the local area and growth of the local community. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. The Former Mason's Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	Having been restored to its original design the building demonstrates the aesthetic qualities of a late nineteenth century store. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with the building. The Former Mason's Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological Investigations of early refuse deposits, or archaeological deposits in a well or beneath the floorboards have the potential to yield information about the products sold at the store, providing valuable insight into the consumer needs of a rural area in the late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth centuries. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance for its research potential.
(f)	There are a number of former stores in the Wollar Village and more in the local area. The Former Mason's Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The positioning of the building on a corner and the angled shape of the building are characteristics of "corner/general" stores found throughout NSW. Although not uncommon, this store is important in demonstrating these characteristics as early as c1875 in the Wollar Village. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.14 St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting; 777652 Northing 6415377



Plate 58. St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery.

7.14.1 Description

Located on a low hill at the south east of the village, this 1914 sandstone church is of Romanesque influence (Plate 58). The St Luke's Anglican Church has diamond pattern asbestos tiles on a high gable roof with a cross at each end, with four gabled vents on each side of the roof (Plate 62). The church has castellated porches: one is the entrance porch located at the north west corner of the church and includes double rounded entrance doors (Plate 59 and Plate 61). The other verge is the vestry located at the north east of the church and has a single rounded headed door. The windows are round headed, narrow, lead lighted, diagonal patterned green glass windows surrounded by two stone crosses. To the west side of the church is the sanctuary, which forms a low octagonal apse with Crenelated Parapet. Five arched windows above the apse were formerly of lead light but have since been replaced post 2009. In total there are 20 windows around the church.

On the south east side of the church is a corrugated iron shed and a tank stand. A toilet is located to the north east of the church.

A plaque on the foundation stone on the western side of the church reads "THIS STONE WAS LAID BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BATHURST (DR LONG) ON 7TH SEPTEMBER A.D. 1914". A plaque on the eastern side of the church reads "H.HARDWICK/ARCHITECT". Another plaque on the eastern side reads "BABIDGE BROS BUILDERS".

Behind the church to the east is the church cemetery. The cemetery is set in leafy surrounds and the graves are marked with sandstone headstones (Plate 60). Family names prominent in the cemetery include the Marskell and Single families. The earliest known burial is Myers in November 1874 which predates the construction of this church, and the believed construction date of the earlier timber church 1877 (Broadley 2009: 40). Many of the headstones are from around 1914. Some of the graves have cast iron fences around them, either for single graves or for more than one family grave. There are 103 known graves located within this cemetery (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45).



Plate 59. View of the north and east sides of the church.



Plate 60. Evidence of deterioration of grave headstones.



Plate 61. View of the west side church.



Plate 62. Evidence of re-mortaring between the sandstone blocks.

7.14.2 Condition

Overall the stonework and pointing of the church is in good condition, with the exception of the lower courses which show evidence of weathering. In places mortar has deteriorated and in some places re-mortaring is evident (Plate 62). The copper guttering and piping appears to have holes in places, and a build up of black discolouration on the stone indicates they are leaking.

In the cemetery many of the sandstone headstones are cracked and worn. Wind and weathering has eroded the inscriptions and they are no longer legible. The cemetery is in poor to fair condition.

7.14.3 History

St Luke's Church was built on land that was originally set aside as a stock 'Water Reserve No 27' notified on the 20 March 1868. An application was made on the 2 November 1874 that land within the Water Reserve be dedicated as a site for the Church of England and a Parsonage. In 1875 Portions 61 and 62 in the Parish of Wollar were surveyed and measured (shown in Figure 10), and those two portions were revoked from the Water Reserve on the 13 October 1875 and dedicated for a church and parsonage on the 17 March 1876. Mr Edmund Tindale, Mr Alexander McDonald and Reverend William Skinner Wilson were appointed the trustees of the church and Parsonage (LPI 7 June 1875. 480-1984).



Figure 10. Plan of 1 acre and ½ an acre portions 61 and 62 in the Parish of Wollar County of Phillip (Source: LPI 1875. CP 480-1984).

One of the trustees Alexander MacDonald (also spelt McDondald) was the son of a pioneer settler to Wollar, John MacDonald, who acquired the property Wollara on the Wollar Bylong Road, which Alexander inherited (Broadley 2009:5).

The trustee Edmund Timdale was born in 1838 and was also a son of one of the pioneers to the Bylong and Wollar areas, John Richard Tindale, who in the 1850s took up the property Barrigan (Broadley 2009:7).

The third trustee, the Reverend William Skinner Wilson, was rector at Merriwa and Cassilis between 1862 and 1883 (Broadley 2009:25).

The original Church of England was built on the same site as the present church. It was constructed of timber with a shingle roof. It seems that once the land had been dedicated no time was wasted in constructing the church; the parsonage however, was never constructed. The Maitland Mercury reported on the 5 May 1877 that a wooden church at Wollar had been opened with a debt of 170 pounds (Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser Saturday 5 May 1877:11) (Plate 63. c1879 Parishioners outside church - Wollar, NSW (Source: NSW State Library).



Plate 63. c1879 Parishioners outside church - Wollar, NSW (Source: NSW State Library).

A local family history records that the church was destroyed by fire sometime between 1910 and 1915 (Broadley 2009:8).

From 1907 discussions whether to repair the church or build a new church were afoot, some believed parishioners could not afford the cost of a new church. Elijah Marskell of Wilpinjong and Henry Single of Wandoona are said to have assisted the cost of the eventual construction of a new church with Marskell giving an interest free loan and Single giving a generous donation (Broadley 2009:9).

The foundation stone of the new church was blessed and laid by The Lord Bishop of Bathurst on the 7 September 1914, and a commemorative plaque of this has been placed on the stone near the entrance to the church.

Other commemorative plaques on the church inform that the builders of the church were the Babidge Brothers, who were stonemasons, and the architect was Harold Hardwick. Hardwick was a prominent architect in the region designing many of the buildings in Mudgee and many churches in the district, including the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church at Wollar (Broadley 2009:10).

The stone was quarried locally at the Babbage stone quarry at Kains Flat near Cooyal, which was run by the builders the Babidge Bros (note that there appears to be some confusion as to the correct spelling of the name) (Broadley 2009:9 and 13).

Messrs Stoddart and Son had the contract for the wood work, and Mr A Low of Mudgee was the painter. The cost of the church was 1,300 pounds (Broadley 2009:9).

Originally this church was part of the diocese of Newcastle but later became part of the Bathurst Diocese. Due to dwindling numbers in Wollar, and consequently dwindling patronage to the church, it was decommissioned and also deconsecrated. The church contents have been removed and stored in Mudgee (Broadley 2009:1).

The oldest burial is believed to be that of Myers who died in 1865; however this headstone is no longer legible. The Kains Flat Quarry is also believed to be the source of many of the early sandstone headstones. The ground of the cemetery was so hard and rocky that at times explosives were used to assist the digging of the graves. Burials in the cemetery discontinued in the late 1950s (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45).

7.14.4 Significance

The St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The church is the second church built on the site which was dedicated for that purpose in 1876. The church demonstrates the settlement pattern of the Wollar Village and, through donations for its construction, the wealth generated by pastoralism in the early twentieth century. The St Luke's Anglican Church is considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The church has strong associations with works of the architect Harold Hardwick who was also the architect of the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church in Wollar and many locally listed heritage items in Mudgee. His work has contributed to the heritage streetscape of Mudgee and notable stone buildings in the region. It also has associations with the Babidge (Babbage) Bros who operated a stone quarry in the area and were local stone masons. The St Luke's Anglican Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	This Romanesque influenced church with Crenellated Parapet is impressive in its appearance and demonstrates high craftsmanship by local tradesmen. The St Luke's Anglican Church is of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(d)	The church has strong and special associations with the local Anglican community and local community activity through church services, weddings, baptisms, funerals and burials. The St Luke's Anglican Church is considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The church is linked to the development of Wollar Village and the need for the community to have a place of worship. Documents and archives associated with the church as well as the church furnishings, dedications and construction materials have the potential to yield information contributing to the understanding and history of the local area. The St Luke's Anglican Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The sandstone church is unusual in style with a Romanesque influence and epic tower with crenallations giving the appearance of a castle; it is a rare style of church in the local area. The St Luke's Anglican Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The Church demonstrates the principal characteristics of an early twentieth century church and cemetery with an entrance porch, Nave, Chancel, Sanctuary and Vestry. The church retains its original fabric and integrity. The St Luke's Anglican Church is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.15 Wollar Cemetery

GPS Reference: Easting 777212; Northing 66416587



Plate 64. View north east across the cemetery reserve.

7.15.1 Description

The Wollar Cemetery is located to the north west of the Wollar township. It is situated on a large parcel of land in pleasant leafy surrounds and is enclosed by a timber post and wire fence with a green arched iron entrance gate (Plate 64). There are 250 known graves at this cemetery (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45). There is an obvious pattern of grave plots across the cemetery where burials have been grouped together based on religion. Further evidence of this grouping can be seen by remnant timber posts where fences would have partitioned the religious groups. The grave headstones and beds are mainly made of sandstone. The occasional grave is enclosed with wrought iron fence. One of the earlier headstones situated in the north east corner is made of marble, and is for James Power who died 5th September 1899 and for his wife Rose who died in 1871. A wrought iron fence surrounds the grave. Another sandstone headstone simply reads “M.C 1877”. The earliest headstone is for Mary Loy who was buried in the Roman Catholic section of the cemetery in 1874 (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45). One of the later graves is for Ruby Wore, who died in 1998. Her grave comprises a bed of gravel with a painted metal cross (Plate 66). Many of the graves are simple cement grave beds with metal plaques attached. To the west of the cemetery there is a cluster of graves with the remains of a timber rail fence. Although now deteriorated, it once stood erect around these graves (Plate 65). One of the timber posts still has a metal gate hinge to it.

7.15.2 Condition

The condition of the graves varies depending mostly on age. Some of the older sandstone headstones are worn, cracked and weathered, and the beds of some of the older graves are missing or cracked. However most of the graves are legible. The more recent cement graves are in good condition.

The timber fencing within the cemetery has deteriorated and only remnants of it remain.



Plate 65. Remnant timber fencing around graves.



Plate 66. Grave of Ruby Wore 1998.

7.15.3 History

An application was made for the Wollar Cemetery on 13 November 1874. The site for the cemetery was surveyed on the 15 June 1874 and dedicated on the 8 June 1875 (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984).

The surveyed plan shows that the cemetery was initially laid into seven sections with a road running through the centre. On the east side of the road were the Church of England and the Roman Catholic sections of the cemetery. The west side of the road were the General Cemetery, the Presbyterian and the Wesleyans sections of the cemetery, with two very small sections for the [Independents] and the Jewish (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984) (Figure 11).

The Roman Catholics, Church of England and the General Cemetery burial grounds were each appointed trustees (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984). Prior to the dedication of the cemetery people were buried at Mudgee. Volunteers were required to assist in the digging of graves until 1970 when the management of the cemetery was taken over by the Mudgee Shire Council (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45).

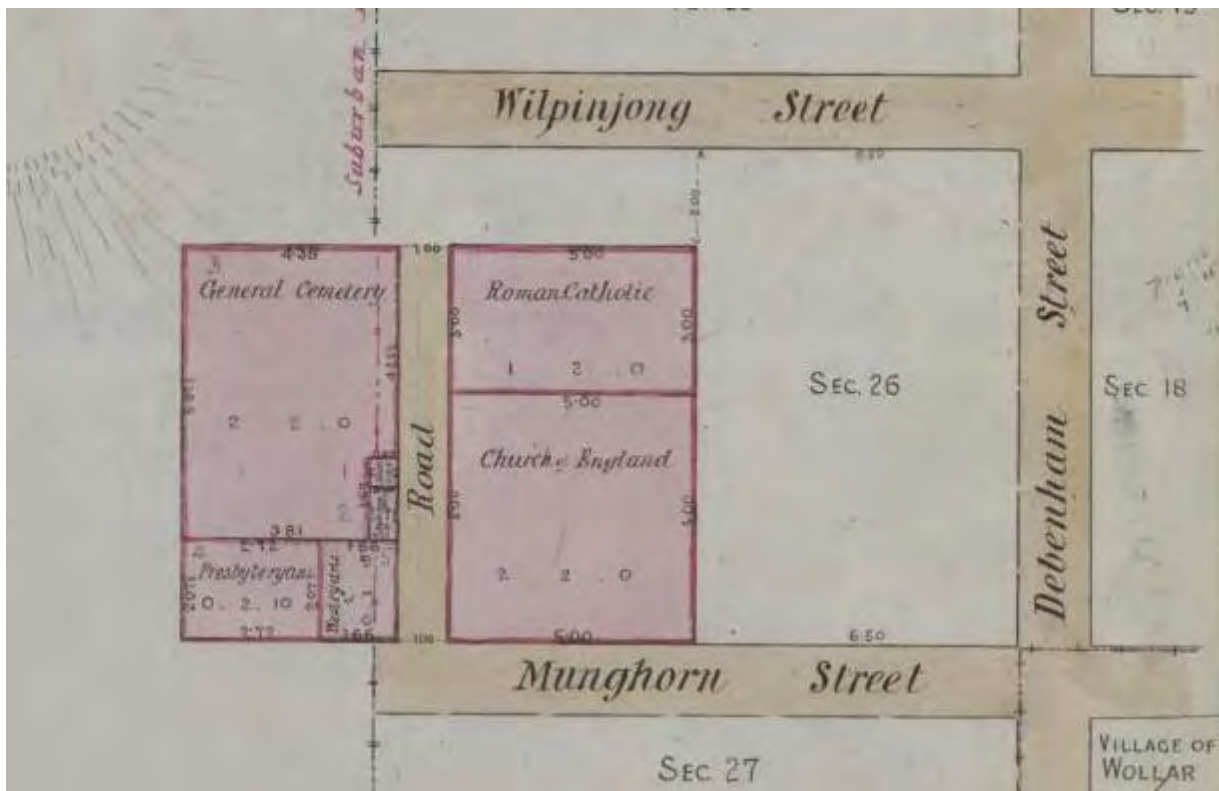


Figure 11. 15 June 1875. Plan of General Cemetery in the Parish of Wollar (Source: LPI. CP 418-1984).

7.15.4 Significance

The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Wollar Cemetery was dedicated in 1875 due to demand from an increasing population of the Wollar town. It represents settlement patterns of the town and the religious diversity which can be attributed to the growth of the town. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The cemetery has strong and special associations for the people of Wollar who buried their dead according to their spiritual beliefs from c1875 until the present. Friends, descendants and relatives of the deceased can visit graves at this cemetery as a form of grieving, respect or out of interest as it is a tangible link to the deceased. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The cemetery is in a peaceful well treed setting, with many elaborately carved sandstone headstones and a number of wrought iron fences. These features are important in demonstrating aesthetic qualities of cemeteries and contribute to a setting of serenity and tranquillity. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The cemetery is a burial ground set aside for the people of Wollar to bury their dead. It was, and still is, used as a spiritual place for ceremony. The item is strongly connected to the descendants of those people buried in the cemetery, and to families and friends who want to be buried near their loved ones. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	The cemetery has the potential to yield information about the individuals who were buried at the cemetery and the people of the area in general. Information from the graves could contribute to the understanding of periods when mortality rates were at the highest or lowest in the area. Information such as average age of death at particular periods of time could be determined. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Cemeteries are not uncommon in NSW, or to the local area, however they are a good historical record of the people present and past that lived in or near a town, in this case Wollar. As each person is only buried once, Wollar cemetery possesses rare information about the people that have occupied the village and surrounding area since 1875 to the present. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The cemetery demonstrates the principal characteristics of a spacious cemetery block with a mixture of old and new graves in a pleasant treed setting. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.16 Former Butcher and Garage, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777506; Northing 6415668



Plate 67. Former butcher and garage.

7.16.1 Description

Located on the corner of Maitland and Barigan Streets, Wollar, are two semi detached cottages constructed of weatherboard with corrugated iron gabled roof. The first building was built in the 1930s as a garage before the second building was built as a butcher shop. The former butcher building is clad with white tiles at the front and the gable pitch has fibro cladding. A corrugated iron skillion roof veranda extends across the two cottages supported by simple timber posts. A white timber fence fronting the cottages is in a state of disrepair, particularly in front of the former garage building which still has a weatherboard gable pitch and has undergone less restoration works (Plate 67).

7.16.2 Condition

The fence which was constructed post 1985 is collapsing. The paint is peeling off the former garage building. The awning of the garage building is also in poor condition. Overall the former butcher and garage is in fair condition.

7.16.3 History

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

The land was originally purchased by George Mason who built a garage on one half of the block in around the 1930s, which was operated by a man named Friday Regan. Mason then built a butcher shop in a twin building attached to the garage. The butcher shop was called Mason & Sons, and Bill Cottey worked for Mason as a butcher (Plate 68). The butcher supplied the meat to the railway camps.

The garage, however, was converted into a “Billiard room, two-up school & saloon” (McDermott 2012). Initially it was run by Jack Wild and then by Stan Wilpor. Next the building was used as a drapery store, and then in the 1940’s the store was used as a barber’s shop.



Plate 68. 1950s Mason's and Sons Butcher (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

Charlie Lawson leased the butchery off Mason and he converted the other building into a residence to live in with his wife. At this time the brick chimney was made at the stone crusher located on the Bylong Road at the north end of Wollar. The butcher shop closed in the late 1940s.

Over the next few decades the ownership of the buildings did not change hands many times, and the buildings were tenanted (Plate 69).



Plate 69. 1985. Former butcher and garage (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

After the Masons passed away their daughter, Flora Barton, inherited the property and continued to rent it out for approximately 25 years, until in 1998 when it was sold to Steve Gavan. In 2000 it was sold to Denis and Michelle MacGill. PEA have since acquired this property.

7.16.4 Significance

The former Butcher and Garage is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The garage was constructed in the 1930s and was used as a building for various businesses until it was converted as a residence for the butcher. The butcher shop was constructed shortly after the garage. The twin buildings are important surviving evidence of the development of the local area and growth of the local community from the 1930s. The Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The former Butcher and Garage has special associations with the Mason family who owned the land, established both businesses and owned the buildings from their origins until the late 1990s. The Mason's were prominent members of the Wollar community as they ran another store in Wollar and serviced the local community. The former Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The construction of the twin shops do not demonstrate any important aesthetic characteristics or technical achievement. The former Butcher and Garage is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research did not identify any strong or special associations with important community or cultural groups in NSW or the local area's history. The former Butcher and Garage are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	There is low potential for this item to yield any new information that will contribute to the history of the local area. The former Butcher and Garage is not of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(f)	The current general store at Wollar is another example of attached twin shops in Wollar indicating they are not uncommon in the area. The former Butcher and Garage are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The former Butcher and Garage demonstrate the twin shop style which is principle characteristics for shops in Wollar. The former Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.17 Lynch's House, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777446; Northing 6415673



Plate 70. Lynch's House.

7.17.1 Description

Lynch's House is a c1890-c1915 federation timber bungalow with corrugated iron gable roof and a separate veranda roof supported by simple timber posts. The side of the house has two 12 paned double hung windows and double hung sash windows at the front of the house. The entrance is via the veranda with a brick chimney at the rear of the house. An extension has been added to the rear of the house. A simple timber fence surrounds the house with a metal gate. The front of the house has been painted pink while the sides of the house are cream (Plate 70).

7.17.2 Condition

The front of the house has missing weatherboards and the paint is peeling off. The window casing is deteriorating and one of the window panes on the side of the house is missing. Overall the Lynch's House is in poor condition.

7.17.3 History

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

Lynch's House is believed to be one of the older houses in Wollar. Alan Mara was a local auctioneer and stock and station agent. He lived in this house and it is thought he probably built it.

Alan Mara leased the house out as a teacher's residence to the following teachers: James Crittenden, Peter Gobert, Alan King, and Stanley Gallanger.

Alan Mara sold the property to Christopher and Kathleen Lynch during the late 1930s. It was inherited by their sons Alex and Tony who continued to live there until c2000 (Plate 71 and Plate 72).



Plate 71. 1985 Lynch's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

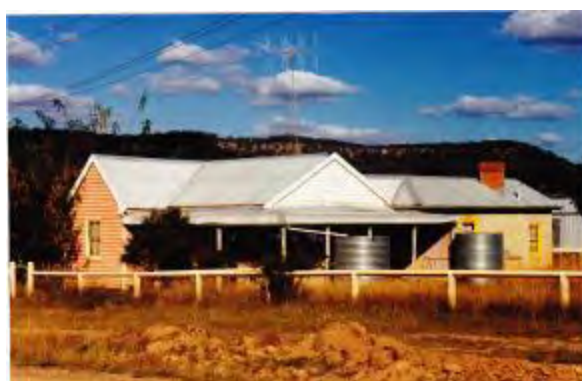


Plate 72. 1990 Lynch's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

7.17.4 Significance

Lynch's House is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	This house is thought to be one of the oldest surviving houses in Wollar; built c1890-c1915. The house is demonstrative of the early residential settlement pattern of Wollar in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lynch's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The house has not been kept in good condition and therefore is not important in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements. Lynch's house is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The house is not known to have any special associations with a particular community or cultural group. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	This house is considered to be one of the oldest in Wollar and archaeological deposits associated with privies, rubbish pits and wells may exist near the house. Often such deposits are artefact-rich. If such deposits have survived on the site, their analysis may provide some insight into the lives of the Mara family, the teachers that resided there and the Lynch family. This analysis may contribute to our understanding of the history of the local area. Lynch's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Examples of federation bungalows can commonly be found in the area. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	This house is a federation bungalow and, although it does contain the principle characteristics of its architectural style, it is not an important example as it is in poor condition and its original fabric has been altered by the extension of a room at the rear. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.18 King's House, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777555; Northing 6415890



Plate 73. King's House.

7.18.1 Description

Located on the corner of Price Street and Barigan Street in Wollar, c1890 King's House is a Victorian Georgian timber cottage with green painted corrugated iron hipped roof and a sandstone chimney. There is a door at the centre of the facade of the cottage with two symmetric windows on either side. The skillion backed veranda roof is supported by simple timber posts. The veranda floor is constructed of concrete. There is a brick chimney and fibro room extension at the side of the house with a skillion roof. In front of the extension is a corrugated iron tank (Plate 73).

7.18.2 Condition

King's House is unoccupied, has some missing windows and a missing door. Some of the fibro cladding to the east of the house is missing and the fibreglass insulation in the wall is exposed. The house is in poor condition.

7.18.3 History

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

P Tierney originally owned the block and had the house built. He sold to the Kings in the early 1900s. The Kings rented the house to the school teachers: Peter Gobert around 1907 and Thomas Conroy from 1917 until c1926. A series of renters occupied the house until eventually the owners Herb and Ethel King came to live in it (Plate 74). After the death of Herb, and due to Ethel experiencing ill health, the house was sold to Syd and Lynn Miles around 1982. By 1986 the property had been sold to the Roberts family and they sold to Trevor Crosby in 1988 (Plate 75). The Asmus family purchased the house in the late 1990s. A man by the name of Bernard who rented the property constructed a demountable office building and a large shed and started a business for “High Class Kitchens”. They left Wollar in 2007. PEA has subsequently acquired the property.



Plate 74. 1970s King's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).



Plate 75. 1985 King's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

7.18.4 Significance

King's House is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	This house built c1890 is demonstrative of the early residential settlement pattern of Wollar in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The house has special associations with the King family who owned the house for approximately 82 years. It also has associations with the teachers who taught at the Wollar School and who contributed to the education of the community, as the house was used a teacher's residence prior to an official residence being built. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The house is not of particular importance in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements as it has not been kept in good condition and there are better examples of similar style houses. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The house is not known to have any special associations with a particular community or cultural group. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological deposits associated with privies, rubbish pits and wells may exist near the house. Often such deposits are artefact-rich and can provide information into the lives of the people that lived in this house from the 1890s. If such deposits are present their analysis may contribute to our understanding of the history of the local area. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(f)	This house is in a deteriorating condition, and has been modified with fibro cladding. There are better examples of c1890 houses in the area, many of which are listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	This house is a Victorian Georgian timber cottage. Although it does contain the principle characteristics of its architectural style, it is not an important example as it is in poor condition and its original fabric has been altered by fibro cladding. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.19 Kirkland's Hut, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777573; Northing 6415914



Plate 76. Kirkland's Hut.

7.19.1 Description

Kirkland's Hut is located on the corner of Price Street and Barigan Street in Wollar and is unoccupied. This hut was originally of slab construction but was clad with fibro c1960s. The hut has a corrugated iron gable roof with broken-back skillion roof extension of two rooms on each side of the house. Both these skillion roofed rooms were probably originally constructed as front and back veranda which were later enclosed to create extra rooms. The front of the house has a timber door and two double louvered windows. A mature Peppercorn Tree grows next to the house (Plate 76).

7.19.2 Condition

The corrugated iron roof of the hut is starting to rust; louvers from the windows are broken and missing. Large pieces of the fibro cladding are missing from the front of the hut exposing the interior which is full of old furniture. The fibro cladding is in poor condition across the hut and is cracked and broken in many places. Kirkland's Hut is considered to be in poor condition.

7.19.3 History

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

This hut was the home of the multi-skilled Richard Kirkland who first acquired the property c1880s 1890s. The house was originally built as a slab hut and Kirkland ran a blacksmith forge on the eastern side of the house. Kirkland also operated as an undertaker and he built the coffins himself, he was also a dentist and veterinary surgeon and coach and sulky builder for a period of time. The quality of his carpentry craftsmanship was renowned in Wollar.



Plate 77. 1930s Kirkland's Hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).



Plate 78. 1950s Kirkland's Hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

Kirkland's son, Bill, inherited the property before it was transferred to Arthur Ellis who operated 'Ellis Garage' out of the blacksmith shed through the 1930s (Plate 77). The garage had a petrol bowser out the front.

Issac Smith was the next owner of the property and he lived there with his family up until the late 1960s (Plate 78). The house was then rented out and was vacant for a period of time. It was purchased by Leon Glawson in 1974 and rented out until 1984 to Maureen and Morris Jones who then purchased the house. It was again unoccupied and purchased by Kim Peach in the 1990s who then sold the property to PEA in 2011.

7.19.4 Significance

Kirkland's Hut is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	Kirkland's Hut signifies the early and successful attempts to establish a residential settlement in Wollar. The businesses conducted from near the hut, particularly the blacksmith forge and the carpentry work, strengthen the role the property played in the settlement pattern of Wollar. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The hut has strong associations with Richard Kirkland who was an important person in the Wollar community being the only blacksmith in Wollar, and for many people Kirkland was their only means to veterinary and dental procedures. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(c)	The hut does not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this hut . Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological deposits associated with the blacksmith shop and Kirkland's home could provide valuable information about blacksmith forges and the various occupations of Kirkland. In turn, this could provide information about the needs and lifestyles of the Wollar Village in the late nineteenth century. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The original slab hut is rare example of an early slab hut in the area but is in poor condition and has been heavily modified. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance for this criterion.
(g)	The slab hut had been heavily modified losing much of its integrity, therefore is not a good example to demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.20 Old General Store, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777630; Northing 6415772



Plate 79. Old general store.

7.20.1 Description

Located on Barnett Street in Wollar, the Old General Store comprises of two semi detached buildings originally constructed of timber, with corrugated iron gabled roof and skillion veranda awning. The veranda has been enclosed with tin sheeting and the walls have been clad with tin sheeting (Plate 79). The buildings are unoccupied and contain asbestos (pers. comm. Jamie Lees 2/7/2014).

Painted in the gable pitch of one building reads “General Store Wollar”, the other gable pitch is painted with the BP logo.

7.20.2 Condition

Most of the building has been boarded in with corrugated iron sheeting. Therefore it is difficult to determine the condition of the building.

7.20.3 History

The General Store and residence was originally built early 1900s by Shah Dean, an Indian Hawker who hawked his wares around the area on a horse drawn wagon. The store was used as a general store run by Bernard Ellis, Mrs Charles Smith and Ted and Liz Lewis at various times. Bill Quinn ran a butchers shop from the front section of the store whilst it operated as a general store, the butcher shop was then taken over by Harold McKenzie. When Aussie and Elsie Hayes took over the store they set up a BP depot next door and the fuel bowsers were used right up until the store was closed (McDermott and Robinson 2012:48).

A rabbit freezer was set up next to the shop by the Hayes. The locals would trap or shoot rabbits and put them in the freezer. It was removed in the 1970s around the time the store ceased to operate. The last storekeepers were Colin and Dot Primmer who sold to Joe Preval in the late 1970s who used the property as a weekender. In 2008 it was sold to Scott Preval who then sold to PEA in 2010 (McDermott and Robinson 2012:48).

7.20.4 Significance

The General Store is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The General Store was built by the Indian hawker Shah Dean, and represents the role Indian hawkers played in providing products to rural towns. The demands for such products and requirement for a General Store reflects the growth and prosperity of Wollar during the early years. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The original building has special associations with Indian hawker, Shah Dean, and represents the importance of Indian hawkers to rural areas, providing a range of wares which otherwise would not be available. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The building does not demonstrate important aesthetics or technical achievement. The General Store is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The store was built by an Indian hawker who sold his wares in the area on a horse and cart and represents the widespread role of hawkers in rural towns by providing a large range of products, as well as a diversion from the everyday. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The General Store has no research potential and is not of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(f)	The current general store at Wollar and the former Butcher and Garage are other examples of attached twin shops in Wollar indicating they are not uncommon in the area. The General Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The store buildings are in poor condition and contain asbestos, indicating modifications to the fabric of the buildings. They are not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class. The General Store is not of significance under this criterion.

7.21 Slab Hut, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777583; Northing 6416116



Plate 80. Slab hut.

7.21.1 Description

The Slab Hut in Wollar is a timber slab constructed hut with a corrugated iron pyramidal roof and an extended veranda awning at front and rear supported by simple timber posts. The hut has an external sandstone block chimney. The front door has a four paned glass window on each side of the door. One window is boarded over the other is broken. There are two windows at the rear of the hut (Plate 80).

7.21.2 Condition

The corrugated iron is heavily rusted. The glass in the windows has broken, one of which is boarded up. The veranda awning is sloping and the guttering is becoming detached. Some of the vertical slabs of the walls have broken away. The sandstone chimney appears sound. The Slab Hut is considered to be in fair condition.

7.21.3 History

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

The original building was built in the early 1900s with a kitchen located where the acacia trees now grow (note that the kitchen rubble is still evident). The Lennox family lived in this home, until George Jordon purchased the property and built the present Slab Hut in around the early 1920s.

Apparently George cut the timber for this hut on his property at Mogo, and he wheeled it all to the site of this hut in a wheelbarrow. Post-1942 George moved to Merriwa but visited Wollar a few times a year and stayed in his hut. Josie O'Keefe inherited the block and then passed it on to her daughter, Denise White, who sold it to Debbie Emery in 1996. PEA purchased the property in 2011.



Plate 81. 1970s Slab hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

7.21.4 Significance

The Slab Hut is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The construction of this slab hut in the 1920s is demonstrative of the residential settlement pattern of Wollar during the early twentieth century and the slab building material represents a lack of finances and access to building materials during this time. The Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. The Slab Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The hut is not of particular importance in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements, as it is of simple rough construction and is beginning to deteriorate. The Slab Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The Slab Hut is not known to have any special associations with particular cultural or community groups. The Slab Hut is not of significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological excavation of the kitchen remains of the original house on the property may yield information regarding the daily lives of the residence in the late nineteenth century. The Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Slab huts were a common building material of the nineteenth century, but due to their simplistic construction have not commonly survived. This hut was built much later in the 1920s and therefore has survived without modification. Therefore the Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The hut is not in good condition and was constructed in a later period than was usual for slab hut construction. Therefore the Slab Hut is not of heritage significance for this criterion.

7.22 Wollar School, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777557; Northing 6416181



Plate 82. Wollar School.

7.22.1 Description

The Wollar School building (1927) is of weatherboard construction with a corrugated iron gable roof. The entrance to the building is via a gabled roof plastic weather shelter. The front of the school building has a corrugated iron awning extending out from under the gable pitch of the roof and appears as though it was originally a veranda which has been enclosed. This wall has two double hung windows (Plate 82).

7.22.2 Condition

The school is in good condition.

7.22.3 History

Originally schooling at Wollar was taught from the first timber Catholic Church by Mr Keane. From 1873 to 1881 the school was listed as Wollar (alias Wollar Creek) Provisional School and in 1874 the board members were Nathan Myers, Patrick Tierney and John Meany (McDermott and Robinson 2012:34). During this period a site for a school building was dedicated on Portion 13 in the town of Wollar, on the 14th November 1879 (LPI 1891 Town Plan of Wollar).

In 1899 there were seven Aboriginal children enrolled at the school and parents partitioned to have them removed claiming they were a health risk to their children. The local policemen reported that the children were clean and healthy. However the parents threatened to withdraw their children from the school, resulting in the banning of Aboriginal children from attending the school (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35).

The first school building was of slab construction and while newspaper evidence indicates the school was inadequate, the Education Department refused to build a new school. In 1898 nine pounds for improvements to the school were approved after the application for a new school building was rejected on the grounds that only 17 children were attending and there was “active space for 26 children and floor space for 40” (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35). The school building was reported in the newspaper in 1901 as having “an unpretentious appearance.....the slabs of the school were sawn by convicts in the early days” (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35).

In 1903 it was reported that a new school at Wollar would be built but it is unlikely this ever happened as in 1927 plans for the erection of the current school building were being made. It was reported that the construction of the new school building “is classified amongst the extremely urgent cases on the Dept. building programme and the preparations for the necessary plans and specifications has been completed” (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35). The timber from the old school building was used to build the front section of a house owned by Michael Connolly on the corner of Price and Barigan Streets in Wollar (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35).

The new school building was opened in 1927 and Mr Crittenden was the school headmaster and sole teacher for the whole school. Mr Crittenden lived in the teacher’s residence which was Alex Lynch’s house site (Item 7.17). In 1933 Mr Stan Gallagher took over and Miss Marion McKay was appointed pupil teacher. Mr Frank Beck took over from Gallagher in 1938 followed by Mr R Perry in approximately 1946. During Mr Perry’s time at the school a teachers residence was brought over from Welshville Stony Creek and positioned next to the school (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35).

The school was at its peak during the construction of the Sandy Hollow Railway with 40 to 50 students being taught by the one teacher. By the 1960s the numbers had dropped to less than 10 or so pupils. Younger children started to attend the school to improve the numbers (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35).

During the 1980s demountable classrooms were brought to the school and the original classroom became the library/office/resource room. In 1988 a new teachers residence was built and the old one was moved two blocks up the street and used as a private residence by Trevor Crosby (McDermott and Robinson 2012:35). The school continues to operate with less than 10 children.

7.22.4 Significance

Wollar School is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Wollar School building was finally built after many requests in 1927 and reflects a growing community and the requirement for adequate educational resources. The Wollar School is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The Wollar School has special associations with the teachers who taught at the school. The teachers played an important role as educators of the children in the local area. The Wollar School is of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(c)	The Wollar School demonstrates the basic aesthetics of a school and school yard, however, the school has no elements that make this school of particular importance in demonstrating this. The Wollar School is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(d)	The school has special associations with the families that attended, particularly those families that stayed in the area and have attended the school over a number of generations. The Wollar School is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The school Item has potential for archaeological evidence associated with privies, rubbish pits and wells and structural remains of the c1879 school building. Such evidence can provide significant insights into the provision of public school education in the Wollar area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Wollar School is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Rural schools built in the first half of the twentieth century are still common across NSW. A search of the NSW Heritage Inventory has listed 189 public school Items in NSW. The Wollar School is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The school building is a typical c1920s rural school building, being single roomed and constructed of weatherboard. It is also in good condition. The Wollar School is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

7.23 Former Police Station, Wollar

GPS Reference: Easting 777679; Northing 6416052



Plate 83. View of former police station.

7.23.1 Description

The Former Police Station is a 1936 inter-war Georgian Revival weatherboard building with a corrugated iron hipped roof, boxed eaves, brick chimney, paned double hung windows of vertical proportion and a pilaster style entrance (Plate 83).

7.23.2 Condition

Access to this building was restricted and its condition could not be assessed.

7.23.3 History

Wollar was part of the Cassilis Police District, and a police station was established in Wollar in 1875 with a Constable and a Senior Constable. A pine slab police station with iron roof was erected at a cost of 117 pounds in approximately 1885. The station contained quarters for the police, a courtroom, a magistrates room and a cell. In 1890 forty-four acres were reserved as the police paddock. Within the reserve a four roomed slab-walled trackers hut was constructed for 44 pounds (McDermott and Robinson 2012:28).

During the 1900s there was a large number of police and trackers stationed at Wollar whilst they were hunting Jimmy Governor and his gang (McDermott and Robinson 2012:28).

By 1930 it was noted that the police station at Wollar was unfit for habitation and movements towards the construction of a new station began. In 1936 the new station was built at the site of the old one for 1,867 pounds. Behind the station a separate portable cell and stables were erected (McDermott and Robinson 2012:28).

The police station closed on the 7th November 1966 and the police paddock was revoked 2nd June 1967. The station was sold on the 28th July 1972 and has since been used for residential purposes (McDermott and Robinson 2012:28).

7.23.4 Significance

The Former Police Station is a place of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The first police station was constructed on this site in about 1885, and reflects the settlement patterns of Wollar. As its population grew in the 1870s the erection of the station reflects the law enforcement requirements of a growing village. The construction of the 1936 building reflects the continued growth and settlement of Wollar, and the closure of the station in the 1960s reflects the population decline over the last 60 years. The Former Police Station is therefore of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The site of the police station has strong associations with the hunting of the outlaw Jimmy Governor and his gang, during which time the station site was a hub for the hunt and was manned with many extra police and trackers. The Former Police Station is therefore of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(c)	There are no particular aesthetic characteristics or technical achievements of this building of importance. The Former Police Station is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The Former Police Station has a strong association with law enforcement within the Cassilis Police District and with the Aboriginal trackers who, during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, were heavily relied on for the hunting of outlaws in rural areas. The Former Police Station is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological excavation of the site of the former police station, and of archaeological deposits such as refuse dumps, wells and privies have the potential to yield valuable information on the early law enforcement operations in Wollar. The Former Police Station is therefore of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The characteristics of the Former Police Station have not been adequately assessed due to access restrictions to the property. Therefore it cannot be determined if this item possess any uncommon features.
(g)	The characteristics of the Former Police Station have not been adequately assessed due to access restrictions to the property. Therefore it cannot be determined if this item demonstrates principle characteristics of a class.

7.24 Former St James Church, Wilpinjong

GPS Reference: Easting 767041; Northing 6421778



Plate 84. Location of church site.

7.24.1 Description

The remains of the former St James Church are located in a lightly forested area of land which, until recently, was still owned by the Church. A rough dirt track leads from Ulan Wollar Road to the church site. A very old large Gum tree is situated next to the site of the former church. The tree is now dead but would have provided a shady and picturesque aspect when the church was operational (Plate 84). The remains of the church comprise of two obvious foundation posts (Plate 85 and Plate 86), and ten foundation post holes which would have, or may still contain, the structure supporting posts (Figures 12 and 13).



Plate 85. Post from church foundations.



Plate 86. Post from church foundations.

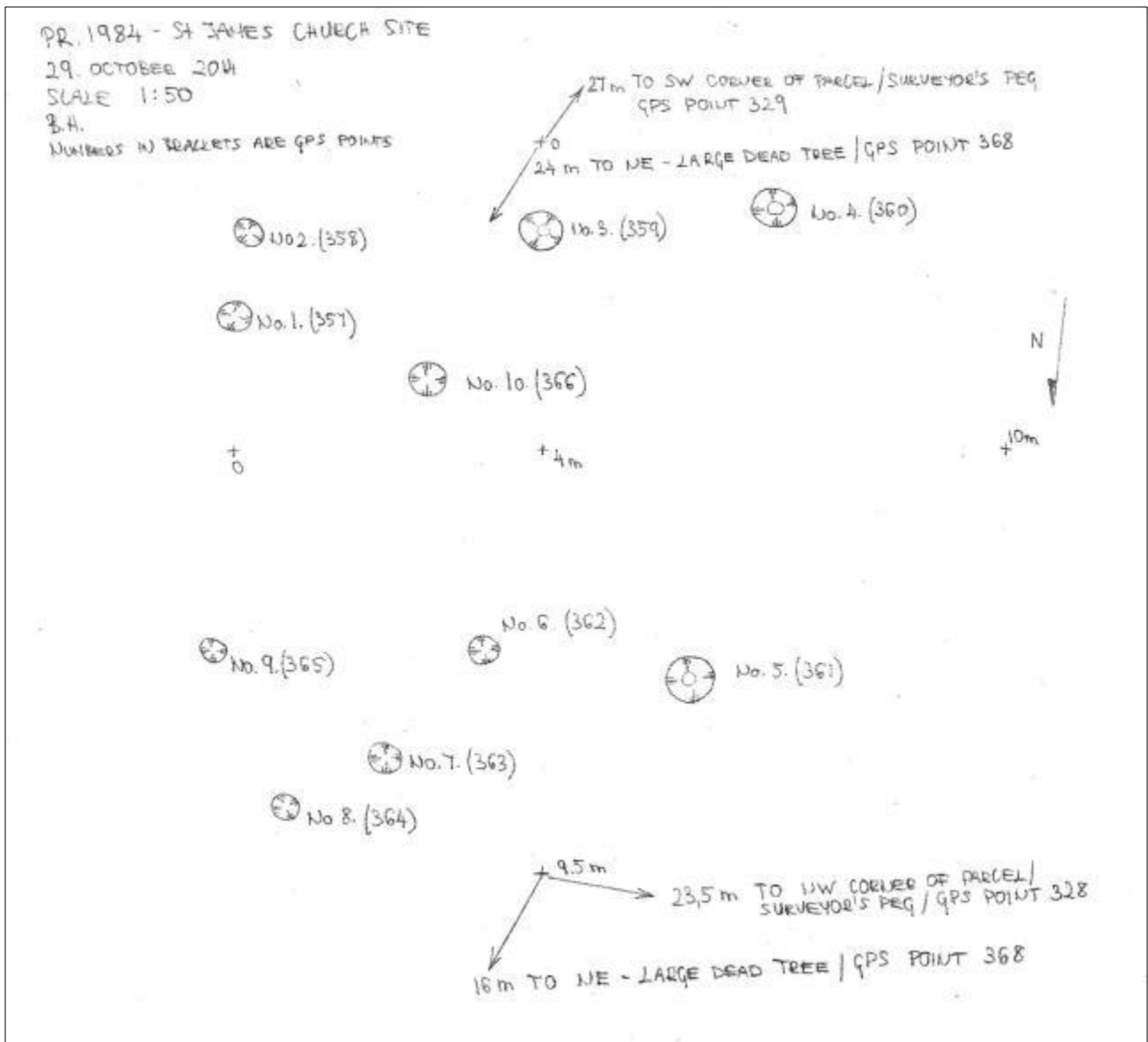


Figure 12. Site Plan of Former St James Church.



Plan showing former St James Church Lot, Wilpinjong
Wilpinjong Historical Heritage Assessment

FIGURE 13

The church land appears to have been relatively recently marked out and the corner survey pegs are still evident (Plate 87). Four corner pegs were located during the survey. The corner pegs were marked in two instances by excavated narrow trenches that joined to form a corner, one of which also had a post in the ground at the corner point. Another corner was marked with a post in the ground and a pile of rocks and the fourth corner was marked with a pile of rocks (Plate 87).

Near one of the corner pegs an old timber bee box was located lying on the ground. Fragments of timber that appear associated with the bee box were also identified (Plate 88).

Approximately 24 depressions were located near the former church (Figure 13). The majority of the depressions were located on the land which was privately owned and is now owned by Ulan Coal Mines Limited. Compared to the church land the private land appears to have been extensively cleared and it seems likely the depressions are from the removal of tree stumps and/or large rocks.

The remaining depressions on the church land may have also been caused by early land clearance. There is, however, a chance that one or two of them could be unmarked graves associated with the church. One could also have been a well associated with the church.



Plate 87. Surveyed corner marker.



Plate 88. Bee box.

7.24.2 Condition

Only the foundation posts of the church are identifiable therefore the church is in poor condition.

7.24.3 History

The Crown survey for a Church of England Church site was undertaken on the 19 February 1898. The location of the church was a small area of land on Portion 37, located within the much larger Portion 68 belonging to Mr Berryman within the Parish of Wilpinjong. The origins of the church are unclear but it seems the church was originally built on Berryman's private land which sold to the Church of England Propriety Trust in the Diocese of Bathurst on the 5 October 1898. At the time of the February 1898 Crown survey (Figure 14) the church had already been constructed at a cost of 35 pounds (LPI 1898 CP 2283-2125).

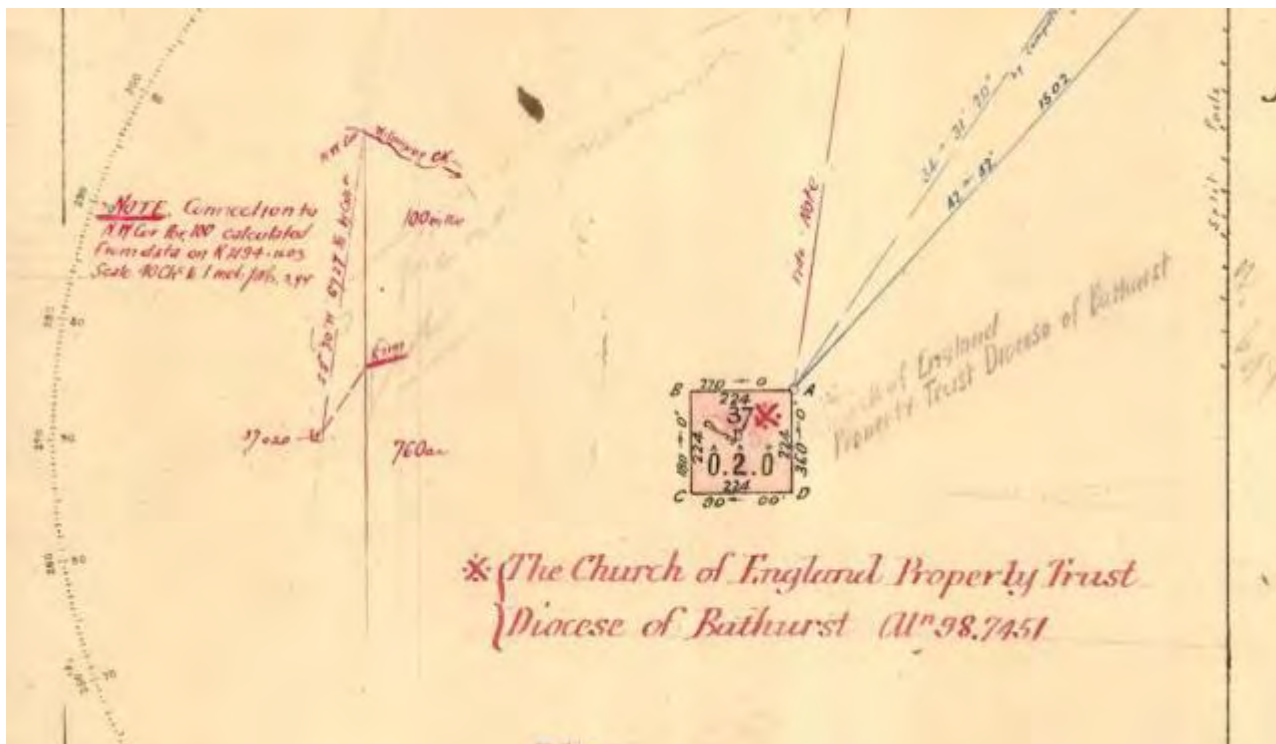


Figure 14. 1898. Extract from Crown Plan 2283-2125 (Source: LPI).

The Church at Wilpinjong was called St James. Services were held by Parson Lowe of Mudgee and from 1899 by Reverend Fr. G. Chivers on Fridays (*Mudgee Guardian* 17 October 1899; 18 June 1900). Weddings were held at the church. A local marriage held at the church in 1901 was described in the newspaper as follows:

“the quiet little church at Wilpinjong was the scene of a very happy ceremony on the 10th instant when two old families of the locality were united by marriage of Alfred 5th son of Mr George Marskell of Combo to Margaret eldest daughter of Mr R McKay of Ulan. Long before the appointed time for the ceremony, 2pm, numbers of relatives and friends of the contracting parties began to arrive at the church and when the officiating minister Rev E P Lowe arrived the little church was packed and a number had to be content with witnessing the ceremony from outside. The church had been nicely decorated by Misses J & M Carr and Miss Hilda Robinson with ferns palms and other greenery. Etc” (*Western Post* 4 April 1901).

Some later weddings at the church described in the papers included weddings between Henry Carr to Miss Rose Byers, daughter of Robert Byers of Ulan in 1905 and Mr. A. E. Read of South Coast was married to Miss Hilda Mary Robinson, daughter of Mr T Robinson in the church at Wilpinjong (*Mudgee Guardian* 7 December 1905).

In 1910 the marriage of William George Cox son of late Arthur Brewer Cox of Mudgee to May Harriett, daughter of Thomas Carr of Wilpinjong took place at Wilpinjong Church of England on 5 January (*Western Post* 13 January 1910).

The church is said to have closed in 1914 (email from Lynne Robinson to Lydia Sivaraman on the 28/8/2014).

7.24.4 Significance

The former St James Church does not have any heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	By 1898 a small Anglican Church had been constructed on this site and remained in use until c1914. The church land was a small parcel of land within privately owned land at Wilpinjong. There was no village or other town services nearby and therefore does not reflect any particular course or pattern in the history of the local area. The former St James Church site is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The former St James Church is little remembered in the local community, there is little local knowledge of its existence in the area and or its role in the community. Therefore the former St James Church site is not of heritage significance for this criterion.
(c)	No visual evidence of the church exists and therefore it contains no aesthetic or technical qualities. The former St James Church is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	When the church was operational it would have had strong and special associations with the local community for spiritual reasons, especially for those people who were married in church. The memory of the church to the local community appears to have been largely forgotten and during this investigation no evidence of associations with this church site and any community or cultural groups were identified. It is unlikely that the former St James Church site is significant in accordance with this criterion.
(e)	The field investigation found some of the potential foundations of the church, and a number of nearby depressions. The depressions are likely to have been mostly caused by land clearance. Whilst it is possible that the depressions within the church allotment are unmarked graves it seems highly unlikely, given the proximity of the church to St Luke's Anglican Church cemetery and the Wollar Cemetery. The former St James Church site is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The church site does not possess any rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of history in the local area. The former St James Church site is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	There is limited physical evidence of the church site and therefore it does not demonstrate any principal characteristics of a class. The former St James Church site is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

7.25 Summary

The scope of the field investigation included an area of 1-2 km beyond the proposed development area due to the potential of indirect impacts from blasting to heritage items. A total of twenty one (21) historical heritage items were identified during the field investigation. Only three of the items are located within the Proposed Project development area. All identified heritage items are listed in Section 10 and their locations are shown in Figure 4.

8. Potential impacts

8.1 Open cut pits (zone 1)

All heritage items located within the extent of the open cut pits would be directly impacted through the excavation and surface disturbance activities.

8.2 Infrastructure (zone 2)

The Project would also include a number of infrastructure and ancillary mining infrastructure developments across the Project area. These include:

- Relocation of public roads
- Relocation of ETLs and services
- Water management structures, pipelines and dams
- Highwall drilling clearance area
- Access roads/haul roads
- Mining support services and ancillary facilities.

Impacts to historical heritage items could be extensive if located within, or adjacent to, any proposed surface infrastructure, although there may be some scope to modify the location of some of the above components.

8.3 Other ancillary development (zone 3)

The Project would also include additional ancillary development which would involve land disturbance within the Project area, such as:

- Water management infrastructure including water pipelines and bores
- Relocation or installation of ETLs and services
- Access tracks
- Environmental monitoring equipment
- Telecommunications
- Minor ancillary infrastructure.

The location of these additional Ancillary Development areas has not been determined at this stage. In most cases, it is anticipated that these items can be placed to avoid impacting on any historical heritage items.

8.4 Indirect impacts

Heritage items that are located outside of the direct disturbance area of the Project may still be subject to indirect impacts associated with blast vibration and overpressure (airblast).

Appendix A of the EIS includes a noise and blast impact assessment (SLR Consulting [2015] Noise and Blasting Assessment). A review of this report indicates that the applicable blasting criteria for building damage (e.g. for heritage significance buildings) would be:

- Airblast – 133 decibels (pkLinear).
- Vibration – 12.5 to 15 millimetres per second (peak vector sum).

As WCPL will manage blasting at the Project to achieve the much more stringent human comfort blast criteria in Wollar, there is no need for specific assessment of individual items of heritage significance located in Wollar.

8.5 Impact assessment

The following subsections present the answers to a series of questions that assist with an understanding of the likely impact of the Project on the heritage values of the Project area. The questions are taken from the Statement of Heritage Impact guidelines published by the (then) Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (2002). The potential impacts on heritage items by the Project are shown on Figure 15.

How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the items or area to be minimised?

Of the 21 heritage items identified by the assessment as having local heritage significance, only four of the items are located within the provisional Development Application area boundary.

Of the four items identified as having local heritage significance and located within the Development Application area boundary, only two of these items (the Shale Oil Mine [Item 7.1] and the Road Embankment [Item 7.4]) are located within Zones 1 and 2 respectively.

There is the potential for the Road Embankment (Item 7.4) to be impacted by the earthworks or construction activities associated with the relocation of the TransGrid 330 kV ETL, however it is possible that this item could be avoided during the works associated with this infrastructure (e.g. the spanning of the ETL line over the item and/or the avoidance of the item during construction activities).

Blasting may cause indirect impacts to William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11), the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1), The Road Embankment (Item 7.4) and Pine Park (Item 7.5). With the exception of Item 7.1, these impacts would be minimal.

The 2015 SLR Consulting Report Noise and Blasting Assessment (Appendix A of the EIS) indicates structural blasting criteria compliance would be readily achieved in Wollar so that there would be no indirect impacts from blasting to any of the heritage items within Wollar.

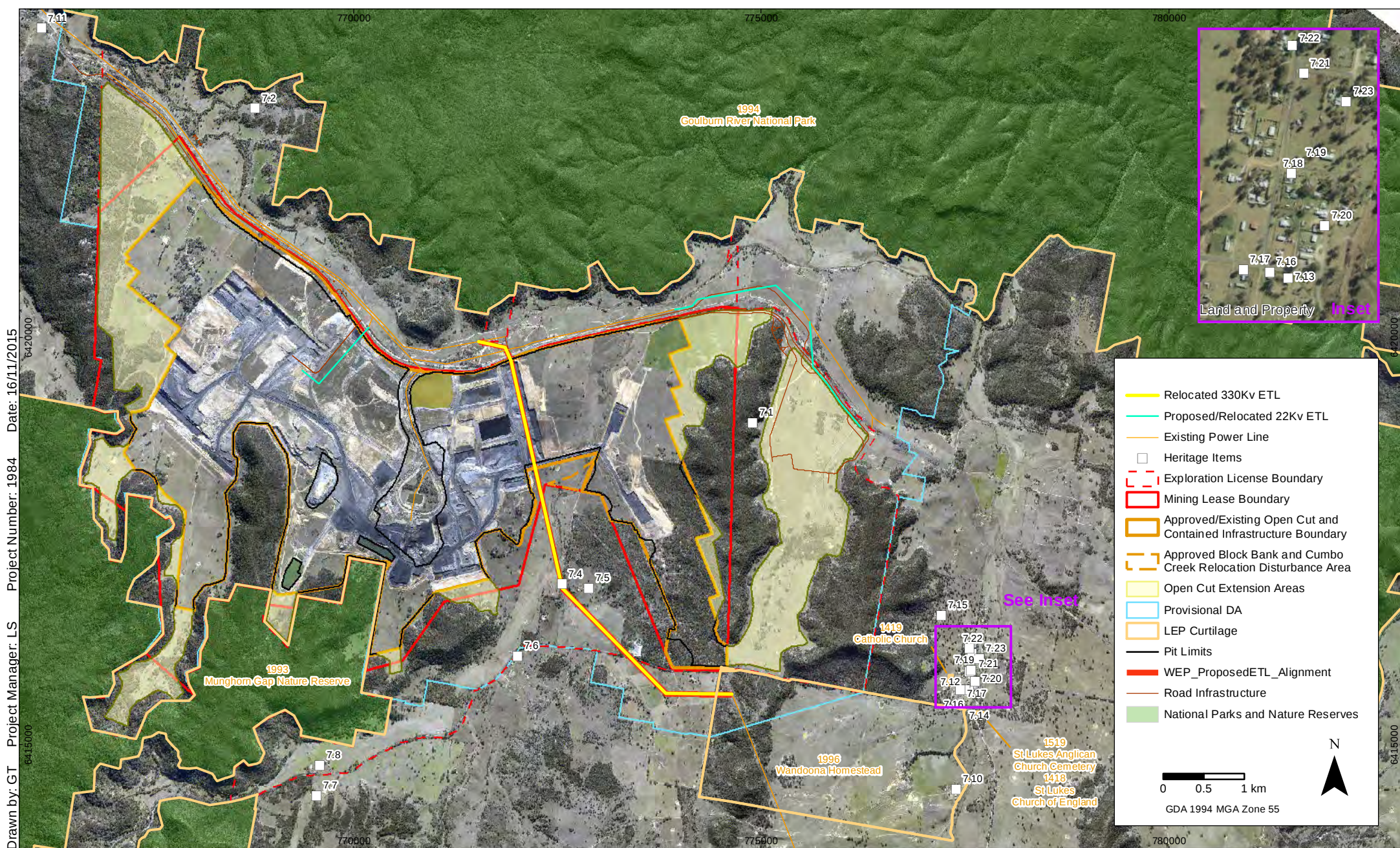
Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?

The Project is an extension to an existing operating open cut mine which already has approval to produce up to 16 Mtpa of ROM coal. The site was chosen due to the presence of coal reserves that occur within the Exploration Licences granted by the NSW Government to WCPL.

How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage items and what has been done to minimise negative effects?

The Wilpinjong Coal Mine is an existing open cut coal mining operation and does visually dominate views from Ulan-Wollar Road for sections of the road in close proximity to the operations (as does the Moolarben Coal Mine, the open cut mining operation located adjacent to Wilpinjong Coal Mine). The proposed mine extension will do little to alter these views. However the rugged ridgelines and landforms surrounding the Wilpinjong Coal Mine do limit views of the site. Heritage items which may have views of the proposed works associated with the Project include:

- The Road Embankment (Item 7.4). If this Item is avoided the views from the item would be affected by relocation of the 330 kV TransGrid ETL.



Potential Impacts on Heritage Items by the Project
Wilpinjong Historical Heritage Assessment

FIGURE 15

Imagery: (c) Peabody Energy

- Pine Park (Item 7.5). The views from the item would be affected by the relocation of the 330 kV TransGrid ETL.
- The Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1). The views from the item would be impacted if any elements of the complex are retained (i.e. the ventilation shaft and mine adit would directly overlook the open cut Pit 8).

The nature of the Project means little can be done to minimise views of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine, and operations associated with the Project. A separate Visual Assessment (Appendix O of the EIS) considers the potential impacts of the Project on the visual landscape.

Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

The inferred location of the former Caretaker's cottage is a feature of the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) and has been assessed as having local significance with some identified potential for archaeological deposits. The former Caretaker's cottage site will be impacted by the proposed development. The site for the development cannot be relocated as it was chosen due to the presence of coal reserves that occur within the Exploration Licences granted by the NSW Government to WCPL.

Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way?

The Project is not sympathetic to heritage items within the Project area. However, WCPL has consulted with locals regarding heritage items and values within the Project area, and has gathered information about these items. By undertaking this heritage assessment a better understanding of the local heritage has been obtained.

Archival recording of two heritage items (the Road Embankment [Item 7.4] and Pine Park [Item 7.5]), which are located within the provisional Development Application area boundary, has already been undertaken and a copy of the recording has been provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.

WCPL are prepared to undertake further archival recording of heritage items identified (that have not previously been completed) in this report as having potential impact by the proposed project.

Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How was this minimised?

It is likely that three heritage items would be impacted visually by the Project including the Road Embankment (Item 7.4), Pine Park (Item 7.5) and the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1).

Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate the significance of the item?

The public does not visit the heritage items located on properties owned by PEA. OHS issues that arise from visitors to mine sites restrict open access and limit authorised access. Items outside the Mining Lease boundary could potentially be visited with PEA permission. For example, a family reunion was recently held at the Archer's Cottage (Item 7.2).

Within the Wollar Village many of the heritage items are abandoned houses and former shops on properties owned by PEA. As some of these places are deteriorating and contain asbestos, they should not be visited due to health risks. Other places in the town, such as the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church and the St Luke's Anglican Church, are no longer operational due to lack of use and are kept locked. Access to the grounds of the churches is possible and organised access to view the interiors could be arranged, if requested through the relevant Church organisations.

The St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery and the Wollar Cemetery are both accessible and the Wollar School is still operating as a school. Some of the houses have tenants, or are privately owned, so access would need to be arranged through the residents. Access to the Wandoona Homestead (listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP) can be arranged through PEA by request.

For those heritage items that are accessible to the public, the Project would not affect their heritage significance or the public's ability to appreciate their significance.

9. Statement of heritage impact

This section presents SOHIs for those heritage items that may be subject to potential impacts from the Project. Section 10 outlines the impact on each item and the associated recommendations and mitigation measures. The following discussion outlines various aspects of the Project that may impact on the heritage significance of affected items, reproduced from the OEH guidelines for preparing SOHIs.

Aspects of the proposed works that respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area

There are no aspects of the Project that would enhance the identified heritage values within the Project area. However, by undertaking this heritage assessment a better understanding of the local heritage has been obtained.

Archival recording of heritage items that may be impacted directly, or indirectly, by the Project will be undertaken to fully record the heritage values of the affected items if they have not been previously recorded.

The 2015 SLR Consulting Noise and Blasting Assessment in Appendix A of the EIS indicates structural blasting criteria compliance would be readily achieved in Wollar, so that there would be no indirect impacts from blasting to any of the heritage items within Wollar.

- Six items have been identified that have the potential for indirect impacts from blasting. Of these:
 - Archer's Cottage Ruins (Item 7.2) and Mara Cottage Ruin (Item 7.6) are archaeological sites and therefore would not be sensitive to blasting impacts.
 - Road Embankment (Item 7.4) and Pine Park (Item 7.5) may experience some indirect impacts from blasting but archival recording of these two Items has already been undertaken and a copy of the recording has been provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.
 - William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11) may experience some indirect impacts from blasting and archival recording of the Item would be undertaken if it has not already been completed as proposed by Moolarben Coal (who manages the item).
 - Elements of The Shale Oil Mine Complex (Item 7.1) not already directly impacted from the development of the open cut pits would be indirectly impacted from blasting. Archival recording of all features of Item 7.1 would be undertaken.

Aspects of the proposal that could detrimentally impact on heritage significance

Development of Zone 1 will have a major impact on the former Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) and development of Zone 2 may impact the Road Embankment (Item 7.4). Both items were assessed to be of local heritage significance:

- The Road Embankment Item could potentially be conserved if it can be avoided during construction of the relocation of 330 kV TransGrid ETL in Zone 2.
- The Road Embankment Item has some limited potential to be damaged from blasting at the open cut pits.

- Features from the former Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1), such as the retort and the Caretaker's cottage remains, would be directly impacted by open cut Pit 8 in Zone 1. The mine adit and vent shaft of the Item would be retained however given their location adjacent to the open cut pit, deterioration of the Items is possible as a result of blast vibration. The Project would destroy the value of the Shale Oil Mine as a reference point in the landscape and would impact significantly on its heritage value.

Have sympathetic solutions been considered and discounted?

Given the extent of proposed works, measures to manage and mitigate the impact on heritage items and their associated values within the Project area are limited.

Heritage items of significance should not be removed unless they cannot be avoided by the proposed open cut pits, ancillary development or proposed surface infrastructure development:

- For items of heritage significance in the proposed Zone 1, avoidance is not an available option. The Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) is located in Zone 1.
- For items of heritage significance located in Zone 2 and Zone 3, there is some potential to avoid significant heritage items depending on the type of infrastructure. The Road Embankment (Item 7.4) is located in Zone 2.

10. Mitigation and management

The following subsections present recommendations to manage and mitigate the impact of the Project on affected heritage items identified within, or adjacent to, the Project area. Table 5 presents recommendations for all other items.

10.1 Shale Oil Mine Complex (Item 7.1)

Historical research and archaeological survey of the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) has identified some potential for archaeological remains of the Caretaker's cottage. If such remains have survived they are likely to be significant at a local level for their historical heritage value and research potential. Other features of the former Shale Oil Mine Complex have also been identified and the mine complex is of local heritage significance. The Shale Oil Mine Complex would be directly impacted by the development of open cut Pit 8 in Zone 1.

Management measures for the Shale Oil Mine Complex should include the following:

- WCPL should engage a suitably qualified heritage consultant to conduct archival recording of all the features of the Shale Oil Mine Complex (Item 7.1) prior to the commencement of any works associated with open cut Pit 8.
- The archival record should be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Branch (OEH) Guidelines stated in the 'Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture'. The record should include, as a minimum, a photographic record with notes and cross-referencing to base plans. Note: Some vegetation removal will be required prior to archival recording.
- Copies of the archival record should be lodged with the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library.
- It is recommended that archaeological test excavation occur at the Caretaker's cottage site, Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully. This test excavation should be done by a qualified historical archaeologist and take place well in advance of mining operations at the inferred location of the cottage in accordance with an archaeological research design. The purpose of the test excavation would be to verify the presence or absence of subsurface archaeological material at the site, and document the condition and confirm the local significance of any subsurface archaeological material. It is anticipated that the excavation works would require approximately two days in the field by two archaeologists. If relics are located their discovery must be reported in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.

10.2 Road Embankment (Item 7.4)

The Road Embankment (Item 7.4) has been assessed as having local heritage significance and may potentially be impacted by the relocation of the 330 kV ETL.

Management measures for the Road Embankment should include the following:

- Avoidance of the Road Embankment should be considered prior to the construction of the ETL. Where possible, the alignment should be slightly altered to avoid the heritage item, or the location of the transmission towers carefully placed to minimise impact to the item.
- If impact to the Road Embankment cannot be avoided, no further heritage assessment is required as a photographic record of the item has already been produced and provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.

The item may experience indirect impacts from blasting, however no further heritage assessment is required as a photographic record of the item has already been produced and provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.

10.3 Pine Park (Item 7.5)

Pine Park (Item 7.5) is within the Exploration Licence boundary. The item is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed works, but is located within the vicinity of Zone 2 and would have vistas of the proposed TransGrid 330 kV ETL.

The item may experience indirect impacts from blasting, however no further heritage assessment is required as a photographic record of the item has already been produced and provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.

10.4 Archer's Cottage Ruins (Item 7.2) and Hillview (Item 7.8)

Archer's Cottage ruins (Item 7.2) and Hillview (Item 7.8) are located within the Exploration Licence boundary, but are unlikely to be impacted by the Project.

No specific management measures are required for these items given their current condition.

10.5 William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11)

William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11) may experience indirect impacts from blasting within Zone 1.

Management measures for the item should include the following:

- WCPL should engage a suitably qualified heritage consultant to conduct archival recording of all the features of William Carr's Hut prior to the commencement of blasting in the Pit 6 extension area within Zone 1 (if such a recording has not already been prepared as proposed by Moolarben Coal [who manages the item]).
- The archival record should be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Branch (OEH) Guidelines stated in the 'Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture'. The record should include, as a minimum, a photographic record with notes and cross-referencing to base plans. Note: Some vegetation removal will be required prior to archival recording.
- Copies of the archival record should be lodged with the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library.

10.6 Former St James Church Site (Item 7.24)

The former St James Church site (Item 7.24) has been assessed as having no heritage significance. Numerous depressions near the site appear to be associated with land clearance. It is considered unlikely they are unmarked graves given the proximity of the church to St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery and the Wollar Cemetery.

Notwithstanding, stop work provisions should apply during excavation in the area of the former Church allotment. It is recommended that if grave cuts, or unusual features including human bone, were noted during excavation at, or near, the former St James Church site work would need to stop immediately and a qualified archaeologist contacted to assess the remains. If human graves or bones were identified the Police would need to be notified immediately. Consultation with the NSW Heritage Branch would also need to take place to discuss future management of the Item.

Table 5. Summary of significance heritage items, impact assessments, and recommendations for mitigation and management.

Item number	Item Name	Significance	Listing	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Recommended Mitigation/ Management
7.1	Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully	Local	Nil	Yes	Many features of the Item would be directly impacted.	WCPL should engage a suitably qualified historical archaeologist to conduct archival recording of all the features of the Shale Oil Mine (Item 7.1) prior to the commencement of any works associated with open cut Pit 8 within Zone 1. A copy of the archival record should be lodged with the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and NSW Heritage Branch. Archaeological test excavation by a suitably qualified historical archaeologist in advance of mining activities at the inferred location of the caretaker's cottage.
7.2	Archer's Cottage Ruins	Local	Nil	No	This Item will not be directly impacted.	Nil.
7.4	Road Embankment	Local	Nil	Yes	The Road Embankment has the potential to be impacted by the proposed TransGrid 330 kV ETL.	Avoidance, if practical, through slight relocation of ETL or avoidance in placement of its towers. Archival recording of this Item has already been undertaken. No further heritage management for this Item is required.
7.5	Pine Park	Local	Nil	Yes	The Pine Park Item would not be impacted by the proposed works, but would have a view of the proposed TransGrid 330 kV ETL.	Archival recording of this Item has already been undertaken. No further heritage management for this Item is required.
7.6	Mara Cottage Ruin, Castle View	Local	Nil	No	This Item is located outside of the Exploration Licence boundary and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.7	Barton's Cottage Ruin, Binngarra	Local	Nil	No	This Item would not be impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.8	Hillview	Local	Nil	No	This Item would not be impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.10	Wandoona, Wollar	Local	Mid-Western Regional LEP	No	This Item would not be impacted by the Project.	Nil.

Item number	Item Name	Significance	Listing	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Recommended Mitigation/ Management
7.11	William Carr's Hut	Local	Nil	Yes	The Item is located outside of the Exploration Licence boundary and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	WCPL should engage a suitably qualified historical archaeologist to conduct archival recording of William Carr's Hut (Item 7.11) prior to the commencement of the open cut extensions in Pit 6 – if it has not already been recorded by Moolarben.
7.12	St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar	Local	Mid-Western Regional LEP / National Trust	No	The church is located in Wollar and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.13	Former Mason's Store	Local	Nil	No	This Item is located in Wollar and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.14	St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery, Wollar	Local	Mid-Western Regional LEP / National Trust	No	The church and cemetery is located in Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.15	Wollar Cemetery	Local	National Trust	No	The cemetery is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.16	Former Butcher and Garage, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.17	Lynch's House, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.18	King's House, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.19	Kirkland's Hut, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.20	Old General Store, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.

Item number	Item Name	Significance	Listing	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Potential Impacts on Heritage Items	Recommended Mitigation/ Management
7.21	Slab Hut, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	This building is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.22	Wollar School, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	The Item is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.
7.23	Former Police Station, Wollar	Local	Nil	No	The Item is located in the Wollar Village and would not be directly impacted by the Project.	Nil.

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1863 Plan of 2 Portions on Cumbo Creek Parish of Cumbo County of Phillip CP 158-1524

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1866 Plan of a Portion of land containing 40 acres, numbered 17 in the locality of Cumbo Creek in the county of Phillip. Crown Plan 403-1524

1868 Plan of a portion of land containing 40 acres numbered 3, in the parish of Wilpinjong, in the County of Phillip. Crown Plan 564-1524

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1950 Mason's Store (Source: Gai McDermott 2012: Wollar Reunion Folder)

Wollar Store (Source: McDermott & Robinson 2012:48)

1950s Mason's and Sons Butcher (Source: Gai McDermott 2012)

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