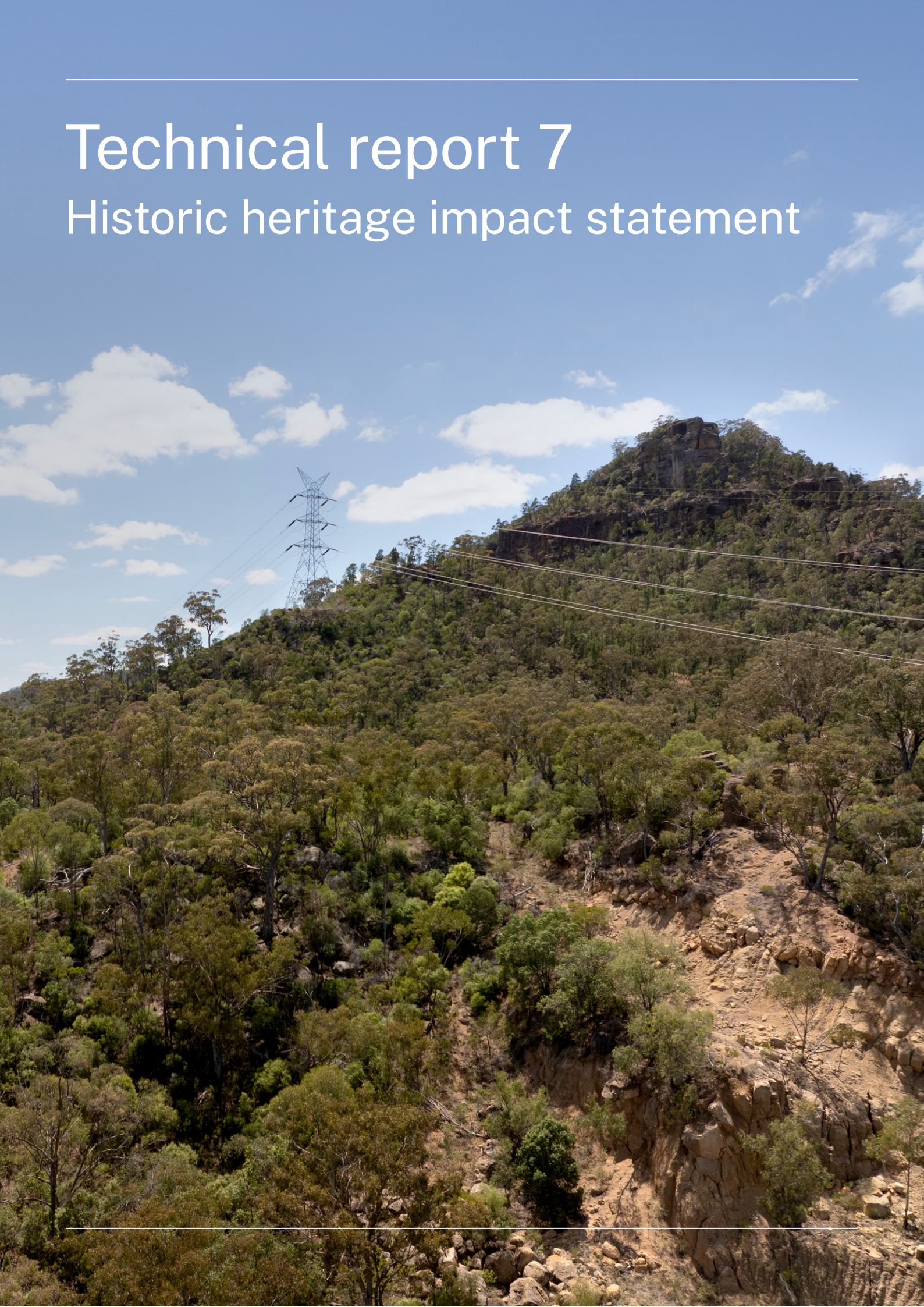
Technical report 7

Historic heritage impact statement



Hunter Transmission Project

Heritage Impact Statement

August 2025

Official

New South Wales

Albury
Phone: (02) 6069 9200
Email: albury@biosis.com.au

Gosford
Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: gosford@biosis.com.au

Newcastle
Phone: (02) 4911 4040
Email: newcastle@biosis.com.au

Sydney
Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Western Sydney
Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Wollongong
Phone: (02) 4201 1090
Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

Victoria

Ballarat
Phone: (03) 5304 4250
Email: ballarat@biosis.com.au

Melbourne
Phone: (03) 8686 4800
Email: melbourne@biosis.com.au

Wangaratta
Phone: (03) 5718 6900
Email: wangaratta@biosis.com.au

Document information

Report to:	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
Prepared by:	Charlotte Allen Don Wallace
Biosis project no.:	39207
File name:	39207.HTP.EIS.SoHI.FIN01.20250804
Citation:	Biosis 2025. Hunter Transmission Project (SSI-70610456). Heritage Impact Statement. Report for EMM Consulting Pty Ltd. Allen. C, Wallace. D. Biosis Pty Ltd. Newcastle, NSW. 39207

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	Don Wallace	27/09/2024
Draft version 02	Don Wallace	05/12/2024
Draft version 03	Don Wallace	21/03/2025
	Don Wallace	04/04/2025
	Claire Nunez	06/05/2025
	Claire Nunez	19/05/2025
Final version 01	Claire Nunez	08/07/2025

Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this study:

- EMM Consulting Pty Ltd: Daniel Keegan, Rachel Thelwell, Francisco Medina, Janet Krick
- Energy Corporation of NSW: Danielle Haynes

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Otto Reichelt, Ashley Bridge and Sunday de Joux (assistance in the field)

Biosis acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as Traditional Custodians of the land on which we live and work.

We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians and Elders past and present and honour their connection to Country and ongoing contribution to society.

© Biosis Pty Ltd
This document is and shall remain the property of Biosis Pty Ltd. The document may only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of the Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Disclaimer:

Biosis Pty Ltd has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the report content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

Contents

Glossary ..... **ix**

Executive summary ..... **xiv**

1 Introduction **1**

2 The Hunter Transmission Project **2**

3 Assessment methodology **10**

3.1 Legislation, policies, plans and guidelines 10
3.2 Study area 10
3.3 Desktop assessment 10
3.4 Field surveys 11
3.5 Approach to significance assessment 12
3.5.1 Local and State heritage significance 12
3.5.2 Commonwealth heritage significance 14
3.5.3 National heritage significance 15
3.5.4 World heritage significance 16
3.6 Approach to heritage impact assessment 17
3.6.1 Defining heritage impacts 17
3.7 Limitations 17

4 Existing environment **19**

4.1 Overview 19
4.2 Statutory framework 19
4.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 19
4.2.2 *NSW Heritage Act 1977* 20
4.2.3 Environmental planning instruments 22
4.2.4 Summary of heritage listings 24
4.3 Heritage items 35
4.3.1 Heritage sites on Defence Land 35
4.3.2 Heritage items listed on a Local Environmental Plan or Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register 55
4.4 Regional context summary 95
4.4.1 Hunter Valley – Muswellbrook, Singleton and Cessnock 95
4.4.2 Lake Macquarie and Central Coast 96

5 Assessment of significance **98**

6 Assessment of impacts **112**

7 Management **171**

7.1 Limitations 171
7.1.1 *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan* 171
7.1.2 Vibration impacts 171

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

7.2 Mitigation of impacts 171
7.2.1 Historic Heritage Management 176
8 Conclusion 178
8.1 Recommendations 181
References 182
Appendix 1 Heritage inventory sheets 185
Appendix 2 Stafford and Clifford Homesteads historical information 186

Tables

Table 1-1 HTP SEARs – historic heritage 1
Table 2-1 Project overview 2
Table 3-1 Field surveys undertaken by Biosis for the project 12
Table 3-2 The Garrison Estate Management System heritage ranking criteria 14
Table 4-1 Summary of heritage listings within the project impact area and the visual study area 24
Table 4-2 Assessed significance of archaeological resources of Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 27) 43
Table 5-1 Statements of significance for heritage items or sites within the project impact area and visual study area 99
Table 6-1 Assessment of impacts to heritage items and sites 113
Table 7-1 Proposed mitigation measures - historic heritage 172
Table 8-1 Summary of heritage impacts 178

Figures

Figure 2-1 Project overview 5
Figure 2-2 Key project elements 6
Figure 4-1 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area 28
Figure 6-1 Proposed works in relation to heritage items 142

Photos

Photo 4-1 Timber posts possibly associated with the previously identified split slab hut of Blacksmith's shop and forge, facing north 37
Photo 4-2 Cultural plantings of pepper trees (*Schinus sp.*) possibly associated with Blacksmith's shop and forge, facing north 37
Photo 4-3 View towards mapped location of Unidentified site – Vere township, facing northeast 38
Photo 4-4 View towards mapped location of Unidentified site – Vere township, facing east 38
Photo 4-5 Cultural plantings associated with Vere school and second range wardens residence, facing west 39
Photo 4-6 Potential cesspit associated with Vere school and second range wardens residence 39

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Photo 4-7 View towards location of Loder Family Sawmill on edge of dense vegetation, facing northeast 40
Photo 4-8 Plan of Oakley Estate, as at 2000 (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 13 Figure 3) 42
Photo 4-9 Areas of high archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 23 Figure 3.1) 44
Photo 4-10 Areas of moderate archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 24 Figure 3.2) 45
Photo 4-11 Areas of low archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 25 Figure 3.3) 46
Photo 4-12 Northern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing south 48
Photo 4-13 View to the north from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 49
Photo 4-14 Eastern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing west 49
Photo 4-15 View to the east from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 49
Photo 4-16 Southern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing north 50
Photo 4-17 View to the south from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 50
Photo 4-18 Western elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing east 50
Photo 4-19 View to the west from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 51
Photo 4-20 Remnant post and rail fencing and concrete slabs in the vicinity of Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing northeast 51
Photo 4-21 Underground tank or cistern at the Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 51
Photo 4-22 Cesspit at the Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 52
Photo 4-23 Example of structural damage due to vegetation growth at Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) 52
Photo 4-24 View of location of Oakley Estate (Location 2) 52
Photo 4-25 Ruins of reinforced concrete tank or silo at Oakley Estate (Location 2) 53
Photo 4-26 Probable location of former dwelling at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing north 54
Photo 4-27 Brick feature potentially associated with former dwelling or outbuilding at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud 54
Photo 4-28 View of concrete silo or tank and dam at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing west 54
Photo 4-29 Disturbances within curtilage of Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing east 55
Photo 4-30 View across sawmill site c.1995 with Liquid Amber *Liquidambar styraciflua* noted as being in the rear in the location of Forest House Site; inset of commemorative stone (Source: (EJE Group 1995) 56
Photo 4-31 View of a small clearing area within bushland in the vicinity of the coordinates location of the item, used by campers 56
Photo 4-32 Aerial view of the large clearing presumed to have been subjected to recent works for the purposes of 4WD vehicle use; but which may be the location of the item 57
Photo 4-33 Remains of vandalised Wishing Well c.1995 (Source: (EJE Group 1995) 58
Photo 4-34 View of The Wishing Well from Martinsville Hill Road, showing the modern concrete tube and timber shelter, facing northwest 59
Photo 4-35 View from The Wishing Well into the gully adjacent to Martinsville Hill Road, facing southeast 59

Photo 4-36 Detailed view of the base of The Wishing Well showing the spring water draining out from the bedrock which has been cut for the well, facing northwest 60
Photo 4-37 Detailed view of the concrete tube The Wishing Well, facing northwest 60
Photo 4-38 View from The Wishing Well up the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing south 61
Photo 4-39 View from The Wishing Well down the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing northeast 61
Photo 4-40 View towards The Wishing Well down the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing southwest 62
Photo 4-41 View towards The Wishing Well up the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing northeast 62
Photo 4-42 View of vegetated area featuring sawn off tree trunks and uneven ground suggesting past excavation activities 63
Photo 4-43 View of vegetated area featuring uneven ground suggesting past excavation activities 63
Photo 4-44 Sketch plan of Belmont homestead site, with Beer homestead within the same complex of buildings (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 64
Photo 4-45 Local plan of Belmont homestead site (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 65
Photo 4-46 View of Belmont homestead (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 65
Photo 4-47 Sketch plan of Beer Homestead site, with Belmont homestead within the same complex of buildings (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 66
Photo 4-48 Location plan of Beer Homestead (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 66
Photo 4-49 View of Beer Homestead site (Source: (The EJE Group 1996) 67
Photo 4-50 Inventory sheet for 'Stafford' in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982) 68
Photo 4-51 Western elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing east 69
Photo 4-52 Southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing north 70
Photo 4-53 Eastern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing west 70
Photo 4-54 Northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing south 70
Photo 4-55 North-western corner of 'Stafford' homestead, facing southeast 71
Photo 4-56 North-facing view from the northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead 71
Photo 4-57 South-facing view from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead 71
Photo 4-58 East-facing view from eastern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead 72
Photo 4-59 West-facing view from western elevation of 'Stafford' homestead 72
Photo 4-60 Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring brick footings and stone lintel 74
Photo 4-61 Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring a brick foundation or pier 74
Photo 4-62 Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring scattered brick fragments and ornamental planting Japanese Pepper *Schinus mole raue* 75
Photo 4-63 Example of sandstock brick featuring a diamond frog as part of the scattered demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead 75
Photo 4-64 Overgrown concrete slab associated with 'Clifford' homestead ruins 76
Photo 4-65 Well or water tank near former outbuildings south of 'Clifford' homestead 76

Photo 4-66 Timber retaining wall and ornamental planting located west of 'Clifford' homestead 76
Photo 4-67 Inventory sheet for 'Archerfield' & Outbuildings in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982) 77
Photo 4-68 Inventory sheet for Brick Farm House in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982) 78
Photo 4-69 View of Brick Farm House from driveway, facing northwest 79
Photo 4-70 Southern elevation of Brick Farm House, with the timber water tank stand, underground tank/cistern, lush vegetation and corrugated metal tanks, facing north 80
Photo 4-71 View from southern elevation of Brick Farm House, looking over area of lush vegetation and towards driveway, facing south 80
Photo 4-72 Detail of sandstock brick with rectangular/lozenge frog 81
Photo 4-73 Eastern elevation of Brick Farm House, deteriorated timber verandah flooring, showing metal water tanks, enclosed verandah on southern elevation and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing west 81
Photo 4-74 View from eastern elevation of Brick Farm House towards driveway and barn, facing east 82
Photo 4-75 Northern elevation (eastern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing south 82
Photo 4-76 Northern elevation (western side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing south 82
Photo 4-77 Detail view of northern elevation verandah, facing west 83
Photo 4-78 Detail view of northern elevation evidence of former verandah hip roofing, facing southwest 83
Photo 4-79 View from northern elevation of Brick Farm House towards Jerry Plains Road, facing north 83
Photo 4-80 Western elevation (northern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing east 84
Photo 4-81 Western elevation (southern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, rear extension or enclosed verandah space on southern elevation, facing east 84
Photo 4-82 Northeastern elevation of the barn, facing southwest 84
Photo 4-83 View from northeastern elevation of the barn, facing northeast 85
Photo 4-84 Southeastern elevation of the barn, facing northwest 85
Photo 4-85 View from southeastern elevation of the barn, facing southeast 85
Photo 4-86 Southwestern elevation of the barn, facing northeast 86
Photo 4-87 View from southwestern elevation of the barn, facing southwest 86
Photo 4-88 Northwestern elevation of the barn, facing southeast 86
Photo 4-89 View from southwestern elevation of the barn, facing southwest 87
Photo 4-90 Lysagcht Orb makers mark on the corrugated metal roof of the barn 87
Photo 4-91 Detail view of main room interior of the barn 87
Photo 6-1 View towards alignment location from Vere school and second range wardens residence, facing west 157

Photo 6-2 View towards alignment location from curtilage of Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township, facing southwest 157
Photo 6-3 View towards alignment location from curtilage Unidentified site - Vere township, facing west 158
Photo 6-4 View of access track adjacent to Vere school and second range wardens residence, Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township and Unidentified site - Vere township, facing north 158
Photo 6-5 View of access track adjacent to Vere school and second range wardens residence, Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township and Unidentified site - Vere township, facing south 159
Photo 6-6 View towards 1 of the potential alignments options in the vicinity of the Loder Family Sawmill, facing north 159
Photo 6-7 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and the western alignment option, facing north 160
Photo 6-8 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and the western alignment option, facing northwest 160
Photo 6-9 Southern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing north 161
Photo 6-10 View from Oakley homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing west 161
Photo 6-11 View from Oakley homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing north 162
Photo 6-12 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and towards the western alignment option, facing south 162
Photo 6-13 View from Oakley site (Location 2) towards the western alignment option, facing south 163
Photo 6-14 View towards the western alignment option and tracks proposed for upgrade at the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing northwest 163
Photo 6-15 View towards the western alignment option from the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing south 164
Photo 6-16 View of tracks proposed for upgrade through the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing northwest 164
Photo 6-17 View of Wishing Well (orange arrow) and adjacent section of Martinsville Hill Road which will be expanded for the purposes of the project, facing north 165
Photo 6-18 View of Wishing Well (orange arrow) and adjacent section of Martinsville Hill Road which will be expanded for the purposes of the project, facing south 165
Photo 6-19 View towards alignment location from western elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing west 166
Photo 6-20 View towards alignment location from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing south 166
Photo 6-21 View towards alignment location from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing southwest 167
Photo 6-22 View towards alignment location from northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing northwest 167
Photo 6-23 View towards alignment location from eastern elevation of Brick Farm House, facing northeast 168

Photo 6-24 View towards alignment location from northern elevation of Brick Farm House, facing north 168
Photo 6-25 View towards alignment location from northeastern elevation of pig barn building, facing north 169
Photo 6-26 View towards alignment location from southeastern elevation of pig barn building, facing northeast 169
Photo 6-27 View towards alignment location from northwestern elevation of pig barn building, facing northeast 170
Photo 8-1 1833 Crown plan of Gulgoragulla East and Gulgoragulla, renamed to Stafford and Clifford (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan H72.663) 186
Photo 8-2 1859 Crown plan of a new road from the Great North Road near Warkworth to the junction of Jerry's Plains Road and Singleton Road (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan R58.1603) 187
Photo 8-3 1961 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 188
Photo 8-4 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1961 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 189
Photo 8-5 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1961 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 190
Photo 8-6 1974 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 191
Photo 8-7 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1974 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 192
Photo 8-8 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1974 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 193
Photo 8-9 1984 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 194
Photo 8-10 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1984 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 195
Photo 8-11 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1984 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 196
Photo 8-12 1994 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 197
Photo 8-13 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1994 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 198
Photo 8-14 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1994 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024) 199
Photo 8-15 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 2024 aerial photograph (Source: Nearmap, 2024) 200
Photo 8-16 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 2024 aerial photograph (Source: Nearmap, 2024) 201

Glossary

Term	Definition/notes/acceptable use
Access tracks	Temporary and permanent tracks used to access the project. Refer to *Chapter 4 (Project description)* of the EIS for further details.
AMS	Archaeological Method Statement
Bayswater Power Station	Existing power station at Bayswater owned by AGL.
Bayswater South switching station	The new switching station that would be constructed south of Bayswater Power Station.
Biosis	Biosis Pty Ltd
Burra Charter	*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*
c.	Circa
Central Coast LEP 2022	*Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022*
Cessnock LEP 2011	*Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011*
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
Construction impact area	The area that would be directly impacted by the construction of the project, including (but not limited to) transmission towers and lines, stringing sites, access roads, access tracks, substations, switching stations, adjustments and upgrades to existing lines, communications infrastructure, temporary worker accommodation, construction support sites, laydown areas and utility adjustments.
Construction access routes	Roads used by construction vehicles (light and heavy).
Construction support site	An area used as the base for construction activities, usually for the storage of plant/equipment and materials, processing facilities (concrete batching, aggregate crushing, grinding and screening), maintenance facilities/workshops, staff facilities, firefighting equipment, helicopter landing pad and support facilities, access and parking and wastewater treatment. Some construction support sites would also include temporary worker accommodation. Construction support sites are discussed in *section 4.3.5* of the EIS.
CSSI	Critical State Significant Infrastructure
Critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI) application area	The critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI) application for the HTP covers 5 local government areas (Muswellbrook, Singleton, Cessnock, Central Coast and Lake Macquarie).
Cumulative impact	The combined impacts of the project on a matter with other relevant future projects.
DCCEEW (Cth)	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

Term	Definition/notes/acceptable use
DP	Deposited Plan
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
Disturbance area	This is used primarily to assess potential impacts on biodiversity values in *Technical Report 1 – Biodiversity development assessment report*. Includes the following categories: • Disturbance area A • Disturbance area A (centreline) • Disturbance area B • Disturbance area HZ.
Disturbance area A	The area where vegetation would be completely removed. It includes areas at and around transmission towers (including tower pads and batters), stringing sites, laydown areas, switching stations, substation upgrades, construction support sites, new and upgraded access tracks and road upgrades. Impacts within this area would include sub-surface disturbance from construction activities such as grading, excavation, and full tree removal. With the exception of areas that only require temporary disturbance (i.e. temporary access tracks and stringing sites), this area would also be subject to ongoing maintenance during operation (including vegetation removal to ground level) for operational and safety requirements (including bushfire).
Disturbance area A (centreline)	A 20 m wide centreline area between transmission towers where all vegetation would be removed to ground level during construction. This area would also be subject to ongoing maintenance during operation (i.e. removal to maintain vegetation clearance requirements) for operational and safety requirements (including bushfire).
Disturbance area B	The area within the transmission line easement, excluding disturbance area A and disturbance area A (centreline), where partial clearing would be undertaken. Removal of vegetation (including trees) would be required if there is a risk of vegetation exceeding the designated clearance heights. These heights are set for operational and safety requirements, including bushfire risk management (indicatively 13.5m below the conductors at maximum operating temperature). This area would be subject to ongoing maintenance during operation.
Disturbance area hazard tree zone (HZ)	Hazard trees are those that have the potential to pose a risk to safe operation of the transmission line by falling onto the transmission towers, conductors and associated infrastructure within the easement. A hazard tree zone has been identified in limited areas on either side of the transmission line easement through LiDAR analysis of tree heights and topography. Hazard tree management would occur during operation to maintain safe operating clearances for the conductors and tower structures. The hazard tree zone will be inspected for trees in the height range of 20 m or more, which is typically in the high-risk category. High-risk category trees will be assessed for structural instability and managed according to the risk present, including tree removal if required.
EMM	EMM Consulting Pty Ltd
EnergyCo	The Energy Corporation of New South Wales constituted by section 7 of the NSW *Energy and*

Term	Definition/notes/acceptable use
	Utilities Administration Act 1987 as the NSW Government-controlled statutory authority appointed as the infrastructure planner under the NSW *Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020* responsible for the delivery of NSW's REZs. The proponent for the HTP.
Eraring Power Station	Existing power station at Eraring operated by Origin Energy.
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Exclusion zone	A safe clearance area around the transmission line and towers to protect public safety, the network and to maintain access to the asset. It delineates the area where most land use activities are prohibited. The zone is located within the easement and is defined according to the operational voltage and design of the infrastructure.
GEMS	Garrison Estate Management System
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
Heritage Act	*Heritage Act 1977*
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement (same as Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI))
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HHIMS	Historical Heritage Information Management System
HHMP	Historic heritage management plan
Hunter Transmission Project (HTP) or project	The HTP as described in *Chapter 4 (Project description)* of the EIS and identified in the overview figures of the EIS.
HTP corridor	Comprises: • the transmission line corridor connecting Bayswater South switching station to Olney switching station • the transmission line corridor connecting the Bayswater South switching station to the existing 500 kV transmission line near Bayswater Power Station • the transmission line corridor connecting the Olney switching station to the existing 500 kV transmission line between Eraring and Kemps Creek The HTP corridor is around 140 metres wide.
HTP North, HTP Central and HTP South	3 geographical zones defined as: • HTP North – Bayswater to Broke includes the Bayswater Power Station, major coal mining complexes in the Upper Hunter Valley, Mount Thorley Industrial Estate, Singleton Military Area, and several rural properties generally on the alluvial floodplains of the Hunter River • HTP Central – Pokolbin to Corrabare includes the Pokolbin and Corrabare State forests and the rural residential areas between these forests at Cedar Creek, Millfield and Laguna • HTP South – Olney to Eraring includes the Watagan and Olney State forests, Watagans National Park, the residential areas in Martinsville and Cooranbong, and Eraring Power Station.

Term	Definition/notes/acceptable use
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
kV	Kilovolt
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014	*Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014*
Laydown areas	Established to allow for flexibility in construction and to minimise the need for vehicle movements to and from the construction support sites. These would act as temporary staging, storage, and complex plant/equipment setup areas. They would also act as traffic control nodes during construction of the HTP.
LCVIA	Landscape character and visual impact assessment
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
Muswellbrook LEP 2009	*Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009*
NHL	National Heritage List
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
No clearing zone	Areas within the transmission line easement where vegetation removal is not required. These areas would occur where there is sufficient separation of 10m or more between the maximum operating temperature conductor position and the existing vegetation. This area is excluded from the disturbance area.
Olney switching station	The new switching station that would be constructed in Olney State Forest.
Operation impact area	The area that would be occupied by permanent components of the project and/or maintained, including transmission line easements, transmission lines and towers, substations, switching stations, communications infrastructure, maintenance facilities, permanent access roads to substations and switching stations and access tracks to the transmission line easement.
OPGW	Optical ground wire
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
OHEW	Overhead earth wire
Pre-construction minor works	Activities with a low potential to impact the environment that may be permissible in advance of construction and without the requirement for an approved environmental management strategy/construction management plan.
Project impact area	The area that has been assumed for the purpose of the EIS to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation.
(the) proponent	The Energy Corporation of NSW (EnergyCo).
Refinement	A change that fits within the limits set by the project description contained in the EIS for the HTP and does not change what the proponent is seeking approval for and/or does not

Term	Definition/notes/acceptable use
	require an amendment to the application for the HTP.
Renewable Energy Zone (REZ)	A geographic area identified and declared by the NSW Government as a Renewable Energy Zone.
SEARs	NSW Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
Singleton LEP 2013	*Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013*
SMA	Singleton Military Area
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact (same as Historic Heritage Impact Assessment HHIA and Heritage Impact Statement HIS)
Stringing site	Used for the preparation, assembly and operation of stringing equipment to connect the transmission line to the towers. Stringing sites would be positioned along HTP corridor. On other transmission projects, they may be referred to as 'brake and winch' sites.
Study area	The study area for this HIS comprises the project impact area (which includes heritage items and value sites immediately adjacent to the project impact area) and visual study area.
Substation	A facility used to increase or decrease voltages between incoming and outgoing lines (e.g. 330 kV to 500 kV).
Switching station	A facility used to connect 2 or more distinct transmission lines of the same designated voltage.
Temporary worker accommodation	Temporary accommodation that would be erected and used during construction to house the construction workforce. Worker accommodation would be located at some construction support sites.
Transgrid	Preferred network operator for the HTP.
Transmission line easement	An area surrounding and including the transmission lines which is a legal proprietary right and allows for ongoing access and maintenance of the transmission lines. Landowners can typically continue to use most of the land within transmission line easements, subject to some restrictions for safety and operational reasons.
Transmission tower	For 500kV transmission lines, this is typically a free-standing steel lattice structure (suspension or tension tower). Transmission towers for the HTP would generally be up to 85 m high.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Visual study area	Land within 1.625km from the HTP corridor.

Executive summary

The Hunter Transmission Project involves the construction of a new overhead 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line of around 110 kilometres connecting the existing 500 kV transmission line at Bayswater to the existing 500 kV transmission line in the Olney State Forest near Eraring in the Hunter region of New South Wales.

The Hunter Transmission Project has been declared to be critical State significant infrastructure under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Under this process, the Energy Corporation of NSW is required to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021.

This Heritage Impact Statement accompanies the EIS for the Hunter Transmission Project and addresses the Secretary's environmental assessment requirements issued on 13 August 2024. This report has been prepared with regard to the NSW *Heritage Act 1977,* Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*, NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the publication *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact* (DPE 2023a).

Background research has identified 12 heritage items or heritage value sites to be within the project impact area, 5 heritage items or heritage value sites immediately adjacent to the project impact area and 10 heritage items or heritage value sites within the visual study area.

There would be direct and indirect impacts to heritage items or heritage value sites within the project impact area and visual study area, ranging from major to minor (see Table 6-1, Table 8-1). The key impacts include:

- vsual impacts to heritage settings:
  - minor visual impacts to 20 heritage items or heritage value sites
  - moderate visual impacts to four heritage items or heritage value sites.
- physical impacts to heritage items or heritage value sites:
  - major physical impacts to 1 heritage item.
  - moderate physical impacts to 2 heritage items or heritage value sites
  - minor physical impact to 8 heritage items or heritage value sites.

Mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate, minimise or reduce impacts to heritage values (see Table 7-1).

Consultation is ongoing with government agencies regarding particular heritage items. This will inform how the mitigation of impacts to the Wishing Well heritage item are managed for the project.

The following recommendation has been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the heritage places, items and sites. They are guided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites publication, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural* Significance, with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance (Australia ICOMOS 2013).

Recommendation 1: Prepare a historic heritage management plan

A historic heritage management plan should be prepared for the project. The historic heritage management plan should refer to all conditions of approval and include final mitigation measures and management actions that will be implemented to meet the conditions of approval. Management actions may include:

- protective fencing
- avoiding ground disturbance at archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential
- archival recording
- archaeological provisions including but not exclusive to unexpected finds, archaeological monitoring and archaeological excavation
- heritage inductions.

1 Introduction

The Hunter Transmission Project (HTP, the project) involves the construction of a new overhead 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line of around 110 kilometres connecting the existing 500 kV transmission line at Bayswater to the existing 500 kV transmission line in the Olney State Forest near Eraring in the Hunter region of New South Wales (NSW).

Due to its strategic importance, the NSW Minister for Planning and Public Spaces has declared the HTP to be critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI) under the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

Under this process, the Energy Corporation of NSW (EnergyCo, the proponent) is required to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) in accordance with the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021.

This Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) accompanies the EIS for the HTP and addresses the Secretary's environmental assessment requirements (SEARs) issued on 13 August 2024 (see Table 1-1).

In addition to the SEARs, advice from several government agencies was received on the HTP. Agency advice relevant to and considered in this HIS is provided on the Major Projects website maintained by the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI).

Table 1-1 HTP SEARs – historic heritage

HTP SEARs
Assess the impact to historic heritage having regard to *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact* (DPE, 2023).

2 The Hunter Transmission Project

The Hunter Transmission Project (HTP, the project) is critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI). It must be built by the end of 2029 to protect energy security in NSW as the remaining coal-fired power stations close.

The HTP includes:

- a new overhead 500 kilovolt (kV) double circuit transmission line of around 110 kilometres
- 2 new switching stations (Bayswater South and Olney)
- upgrades to the existing Bayswater and Eraring substations
- adjustments and upgrades to existing transmission lines
- property adjustment works to facilitate access to the transmission lines and switching stations
- utility adjustments required for the construction of the transmission network infrastructure
- ancillary works to support construction including road upgrades, establishment of new access tracks and upgrades to existing access tracks, construction support sites (some with temporary worker accommodation), and other construction facilities such as laydown areas.

The new transmission line would transport electricity generated in the Central-West Orana and New England Renewable Energy Zones (REZs). It would connect the existing 500 kV transmission line at Bayswater to the existing 500 kV transmission line in the Olney State Forest near Eraring. This would strengthen the State's core electricity grid and supply clean and reliable energy to NSW consumers for generations to come.

The HTP involves development across 5 local government areas (Muswellbrook, Singleton, Cessnock, Central Coast and Lake Macquarie). Most of this development would be concentrated in and around the HTP corridor.

An overview of the HTP is provided in Table 2-1 and shown in Figure 2-1. The key project elements are shown in Figure 2-2.

Further details are provided in *Chapter 4 (Project description)* of the HTP environmental impact statement (EIS).

Table 2-1 Project overview

Project element	
The project	• The critical State significant infrastructure application for the HTP covers 5 local government areas • Most development would be concentrated in and around the HTP corridor. Some ancillary development such as construction support sites and temporary worker accommodation, road upgrades and laydown areas would be outside the HTP corridor
Project impact area	• The area that has been assumed for the purpose of this EIS to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation.
Construction and operation	• Construction impact area around 2351 ha • Operation impact area around 1261 ha
Disturbance area	• Disturbance area around 1266 ha

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Project element	
	• Disturbance area A around 683 ha • Disturbance area A (centreline) around 214 ha • Disturbance area B around 367 ha • Disturbance area HZ around 1.84 ha
New transmission line	• Overhead 500 kV double circuit transmission line of around 110 km between Bayswater South 500 kV switching station and Olney 500 kV switching station • Steel lattice towers up to 85 m high and that are spaced anywhere between 75 m to around 1.3 km apart (typically between 300 m and 600 m) • 500 kV transmission lines with a minimum vegetation clearance of 13.5 m • Ancillary infrastructure such as earth wire and communications systems • Construction easement of around 140 m wide • Operational easement around 70 m wide
Switching stations/ substation works	• New Bayswater South 500 kV switching station – construction impact area around 26.6 ha • Modifications at the existing Bayswater 500kV/330 kV substation within the existing footprint • New Olney 500 kV switching station – construction impact area around 20 ha • Augmentation and modifications at the existing Eraring 500kV/330 kV substation, including installation of 2 new transformers

Adjustments and crossings -existing transmission lines	• Adjustments to existing double circuit 500 kV transmission lines:
	  • Line 5A1 and 5A2: Eraring – Kemps Creek 500 kV at Ravensdale to connect to the new Olney 500 kV switching station
	  • Line 5A3: Bayswater – Mt Piper 500 kV at Bayswater to connect to the new Bayswater South 500 kV switching station
	  • Line 5A4: Bayswater – Wollar 500 kV at Bayswater to connect to the new Bayswater South 500 kV switching station
	• Adjustments to existing double circuit 330 kV transmission lines:
	  • Line 31: Bayswater – Regentville 330 kV
	  • Line 32: Bayswater – Sydney West 330 kV
	  • Line 81: Newcastle – Liddell 330 kV
	• Crossing of existing double circuit 330 kV transmission lines:
	  • Line 31: Bayswater – Regentville 330 kV at Bayswater
	  • Line 32: Bayswater – Sydney West 330 kV at Bayswater
	  • Line 81: 330 kV: Newcastle – Liddell 330 kV at Lemington and again at the Singleton Military Area (SMA)
	• Line 82: 330 kV: Tomago – Liddell 300 kV at Warkworth and again at the SMA

Upgrades – existing transmission lines and towers	• Upgraded earth wire on Line 5A3 and Line 5A4 • Upgraded earth wire and communications systems on Line 5A1 and Line 5A2 • Tower strengthening on various existing towers on Line 5A1, Line 5A2, Line 5A3 and Line 5A4
Road works	• Modifications to the existing public road network • New and upgraded access tracks for construction and operation
Construction support sites	• Five construction support sites: Hebden Road, Pikes Gully Road, Gouldsville Road, Wollombi Road and Freemans Drive

Project element	
	• Helicopter pads (helipads) indicatively at: Hebden Road, Pikes Gully Road, Gouldsville Road and Freemans Drive
Ancillary sites	• Laydown areas, which would be established to allow for flexibility in construction and to minimise the need for vehicle movements to and from the construction support sites
Utility adjustments	• Third party utility works including gas, telecommunications, water, sewer and stormwater
Timing	• Construction to start in 2027 • Operation by end of 2029

Figure 2-1 Project overview

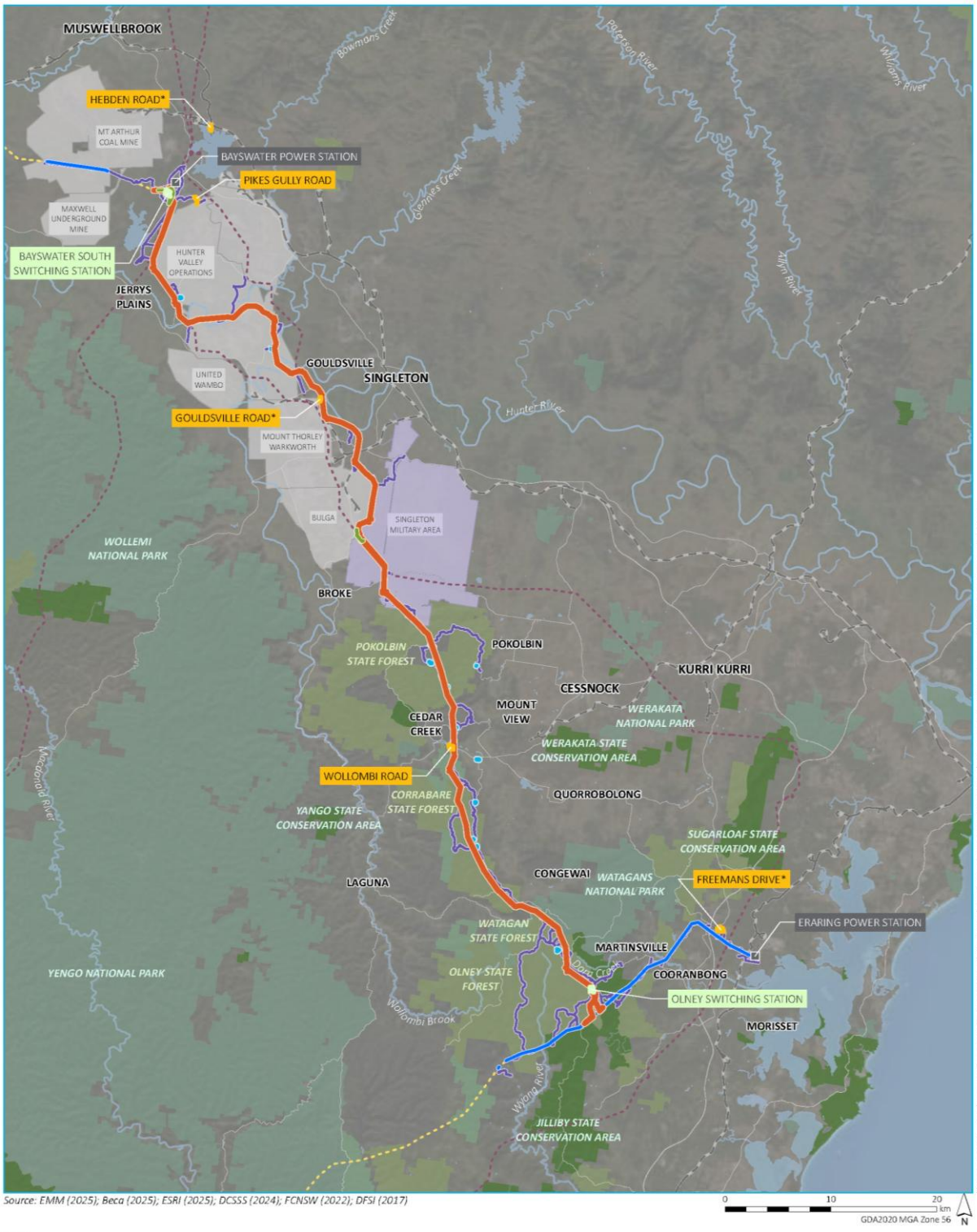


Figure 2-2 Key project elements

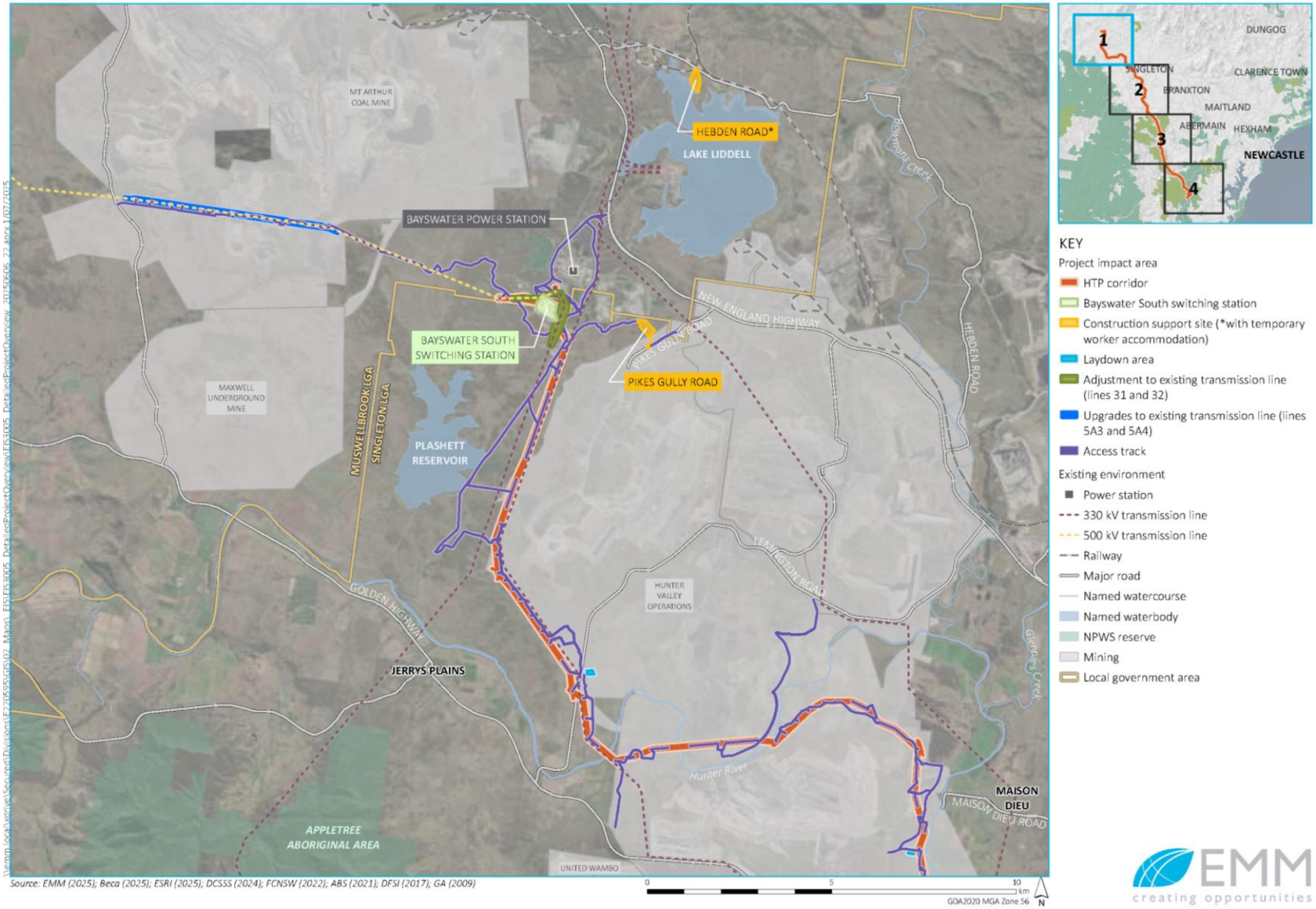


Figure 2 2 Key project elements

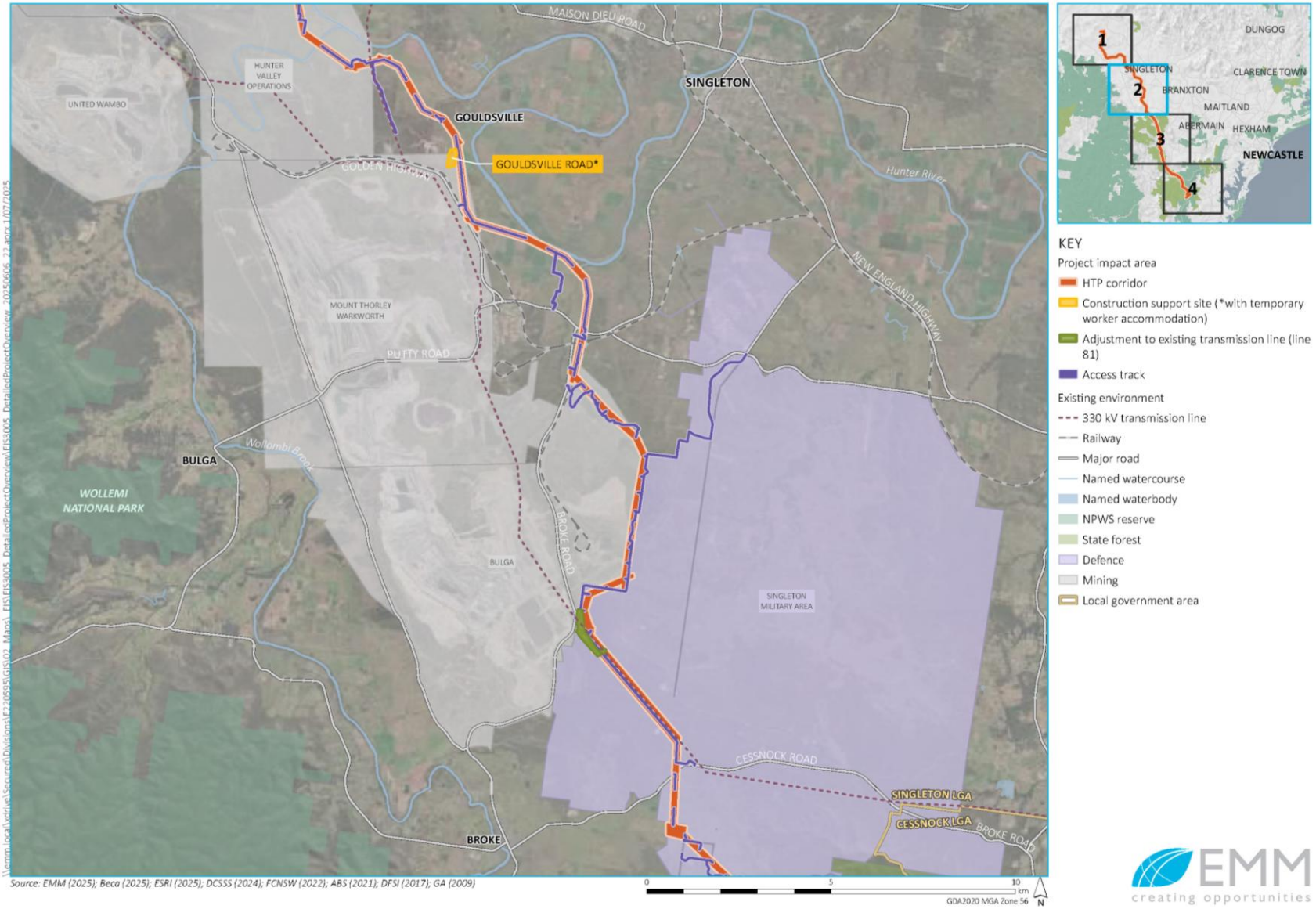


Figure 2 2 Key project elements

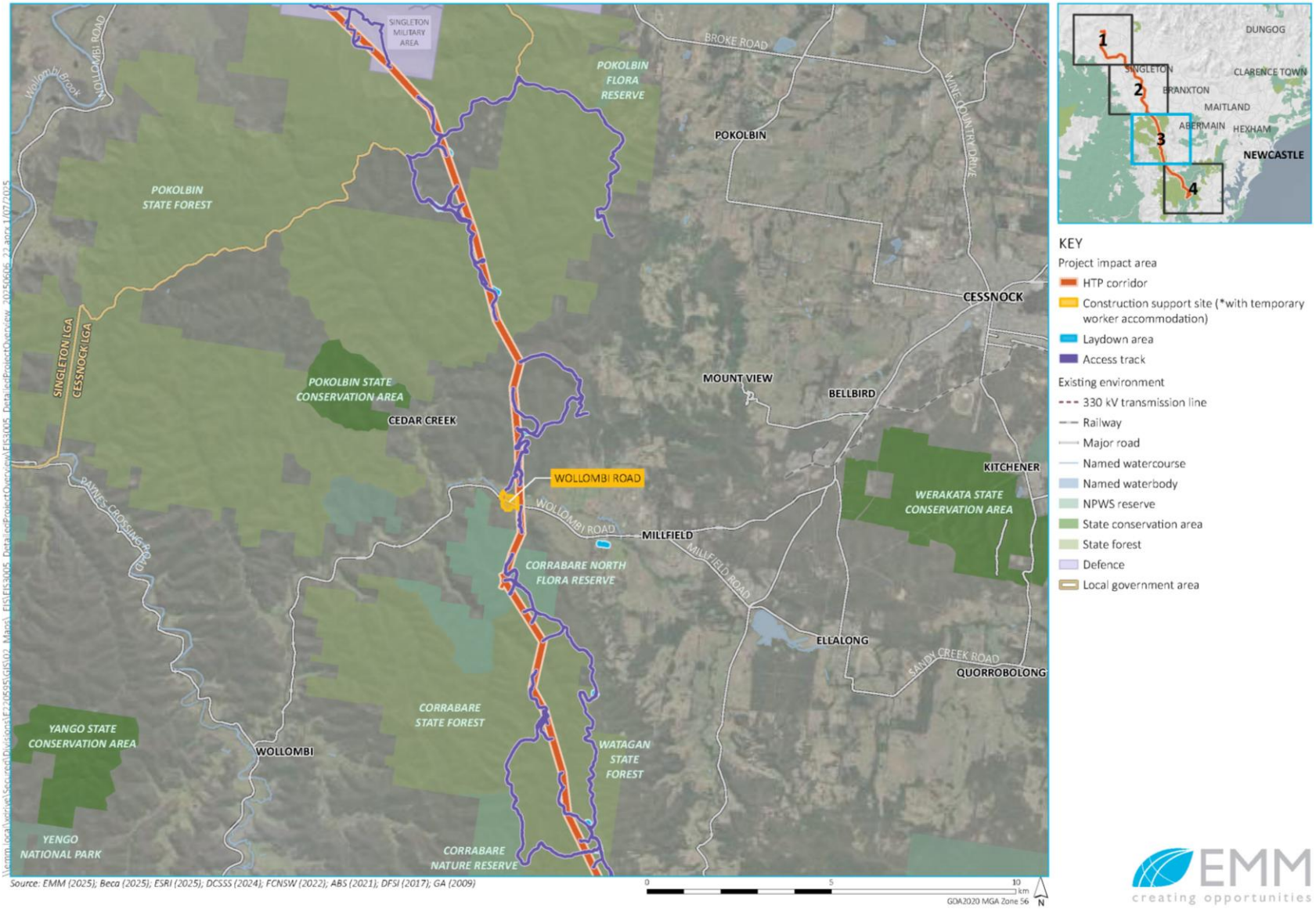
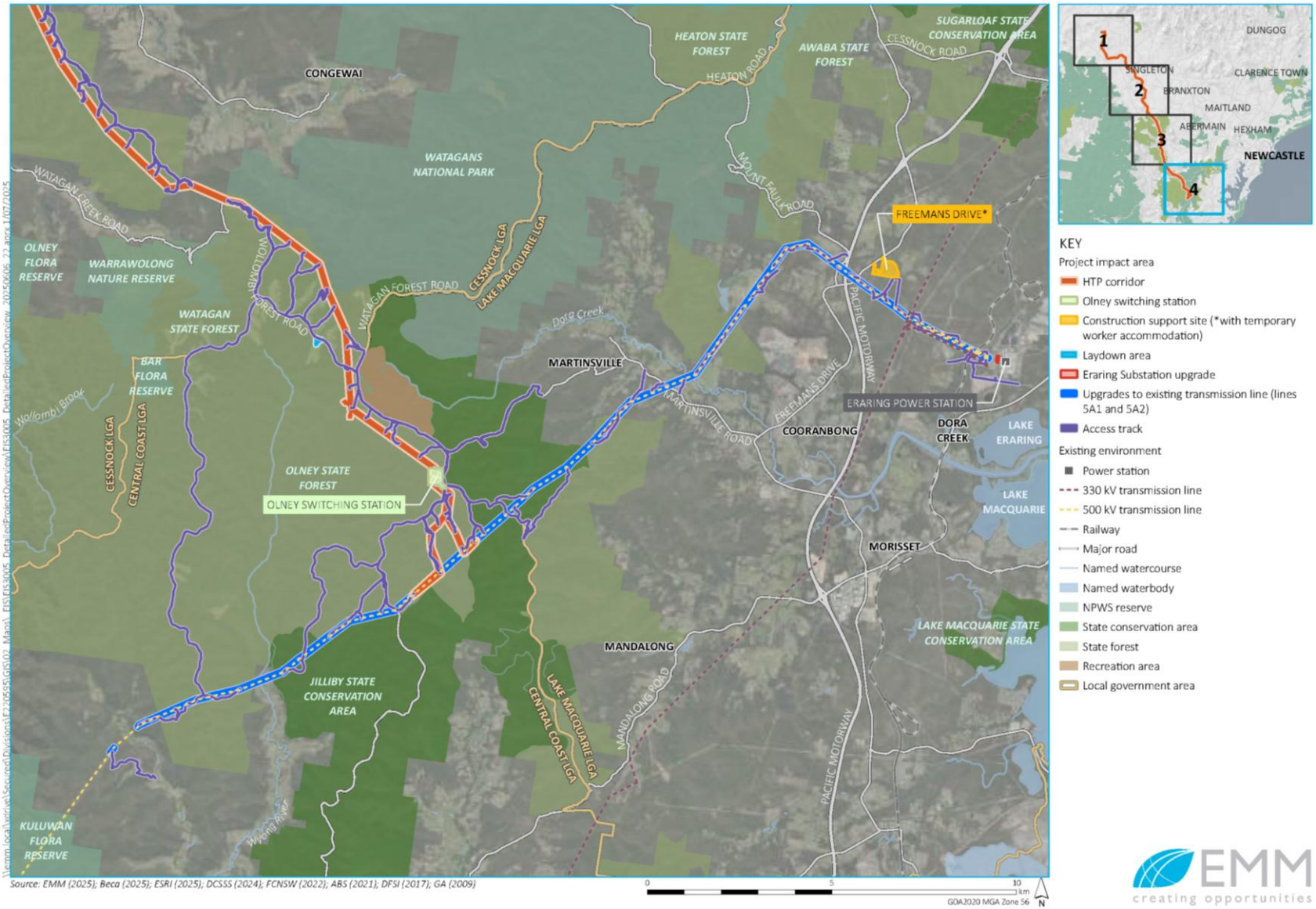


Figure 2 2 Key project elements



3 Assessment methodology

3.1 Legislation, policies, plans and guidelines

This Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) has been prepared with reference to the following legislation and guidelines:

- *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act)
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) (Burra Charter)
- *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact* (DPE 2023a)
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (DPE 2023b)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009)
- *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies. Significant impact guidelines 1.2* (DSEWPC 2013).

3.2 Study area

The study area for the HIS includes:

- the project impact area (which includes heritage items and value sites immediately adjacent to the project impact area)
- visual study area.

The project impact area is defined in *Chapter 4 (Project description)* of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as the area that has been assumed for the purpose of the EIS to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation. The visual study area is defined as land within 1.625 kilometres of the HTP corridor. Refer to Figure 4-1 for visual representation of the visual study area, heritage items adjacent to the study area, and heritage value sites included based on stakeholder consultation.

3.3 Desktop assessment

The following heritage registers and databases were reviewed to identify listed heritage items within the study area:

- Commonwealth:
  - Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
  - National Heritage List (NHL)

  - World Heritage List
- State:
  - NSW State Heritage Register (SHR)
  - Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers (where accessible).
- Local:
  - *Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009* (Muswellbrook LEP 2009)
  - *Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013* (Singleton LEP 2013)
  - *Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Cessnock LEP 2011)
  - *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014* (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014)
  - *Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022* (Central Coast LEP 2022)

The main information sources used in the desktop assessment to identify heritage items include:

- *Morisset Forestry District Environmental Impact Statement. Supporting Document No. 9. European Cultural Heritage Study* (EJE Group 1995)
- *Lake Macquarie City Thematic History* (Hunter History Consultants & Heritas Architecture 2010)
- *City of Cessnock Heritage Study Volume One Historical Context Report* (Pike, Walker, & Associates 1994)
- *Hunter Region Heritage Study: 19th century buildings, inventory sheets* (Sheedy 1982)
- *Singleton Rural Heritage Study* (CoAssociates Pty Ltd 2010)
- *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021) of the draft *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan* (SMA HMP)
- *Oakley Homestead, Singleton Army Training Area: Conservation Management Plan* (Suters Architects 2000)
- State Heritage Inventory
- Australian Heritage Database and the Protected Matters Search Tool
- Historical aerial photographs, sourced from Historical Imagery Viewer, NSW Spatial Services
- Historical maps and plans, Historical Land Records Viewer, NSW Land Registry Services and NSW Land Registry Services via DirectInfo
- Newspaper articles sourced from TROVE (National Library of Australia).

Refer to the References section for all sources used.

3.4 Field surveys

Field surveys were undertaken by Biosis throughout 2024, as summarised in Table 3-1. Field surveys focused specifically on heritage items, which were identified as being within the project impact area or in close proximity as part of the desktop review. The purpose of the field surveys were to:

- validate the findings of the desktop assessment
- record and document the heritage values of items potentially impacted by the project

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

- record features of interest that may have historic heritage significance and would therefore require management before construction.

The field surveys were undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- non-invasive visual site inspection only as limited by safe access
- mark on map locations of site features perceptible by current aerial photography
- consulting with landowners and/or occupants to mark on map, or otherwise provide guidance to, indicative locations of understood homesteads/ruins and any other site features such as walls, ruins, and ancillary structures whether recent or old
- recording of details and relationship to proposed works – photos, GPS locations of heritage values and text
- walkover of site area using permitted access routes.

Table 3-1 Field surveys undertaken by Biosis for the project

Dates	Heritage items visited	Biosis personnel
24-25 January 2024	'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) (Singleton LEP 2013, Item No. I142) Brick farm house (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no. I40) Original Forest House Site (Historical Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS) site, Osf 15) The Wishing Well (HHIMS site, Osf 26) Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads) (*Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010))	Don Wallace (Principal Built Heritage) Charlotte Allen (Senior Heritage Consultant) Otto Reichelt (Graduate Heritage Consultant)
6 June 2024	'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) (Singleton LEP 2013, Item No. I142)	Don Wallace (Principal Built Heritage) Ashley Bridge (Senior Heritage Consultant)
27 June 2024	Loder Family Sawmill (SMA internal ID: 170125) Oakley Estate (SMA internal ID: 170126/170127) Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle (SMA internal ID: 170129)	Don Wallace (Principal Built Heritage) Sunday de Joux (Heritage Consultant)
11 September 2024	Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170113) Unidentified site - Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170118) Vere school and second range warden's residence (SMA internal ID: 170119)	Don Wallace (Principal Built Heritage) Charlotte Allen (Senior Heritage Consultant)

3.5 Approach to significance assessment

3.5.1 Local and State heritage significance

The cultural significance of a site or place can represent the aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values for past, present or future generations as defined in the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013). This

means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people. Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly align with the 5 values outlined in the Burra Charter:

- historical significance (evolution and association)
- aesthetic significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment)
- scientific significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values)
- social significance (contemporary community esteem).

In NSW, the following assessment criteria are used to assess the heritage significance of a place, and are based on the Burra Charter:

- **Criterion (a) Historical significance** – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- **Criterion (b) Historical association** – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- **Criterion (c) Aesthetic/creative/technical achievement** – an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
- **Criterion (d) Social, cultural, and spiritual** – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- **Criterion (e) Research potential**– 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)
- **Criterion (f) Rare** – 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)
- **Criterion (g) Representative** – 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.

A place or object can have both State heritage significance and local heritage significance; however, one of local heritage significance often may not have State heritage significance. Not every historic building, place or object has sufficient significance to justify statutory listing at a State or local level. There are many other places and objects that are valuable and important to local communities. Although they may not be protected by law, they still form a valuable part of our collective heritage (DPE 2023b, pp. 11).

'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. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

'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. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the State in its widest sense.

3.5.2 Commonwealth heritage significance

Commonwealth heritage places—properties listed on the CHL—must be places owned or managed by the Commonwealth and have commonwealth heritage values (Cth DCCEEW 2021a).

The Commonwealth Heritage criteria against which the heritage values of a place are tested include:

- **Criterion 1:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 2:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 3:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 4:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
  - **Criterion 4a:** a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
  - **Criterion 4b:** a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments
- **Criterion 5:** The place has significant heritage values because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics values by a community or cultural group
- **Criterion 6:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- **Criterion 7:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- **Criterion 8:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 9:** The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

3.5.2.1 The Garrison Estate Management System

The Garrison and Estate Management System (GEMS) is used for capturing, collating and interpreting environmental and heritage data by Department of Defence. The rankings of heritage significance under the GEMS are presented in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 The Garrison Estate Management System heritage ranking criteria

Importance to listed place	Definition
Cited in listing	The Precinct/Value is cited in the heritage listing.
High	The Precinct/Value makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the

Importance to listed place	Definition
	listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing is diminished.
Medium	The Precinct/Value makes an important contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.
Low	The Precinct/Value makes a contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing may not be diminished, provided mitigation measures are implemented.
Intrusive	The Precinct/Value which detracts, or has the potential to detract, from the significance of the listing.
None	The Precinct/Value has no importance to the listing.

3.5.3 National heritage significance

National heritage places have outstanding natural, Indigenous or historic heritage value to the nation. To reach the threshold for the NHL, a place must have 'outstanding' heritage value to the nation. This means that it must be important to the Australian community as a whole (Cth DCCEEW 2021b).

To determine whether a place has 'outstanding' heritage values, it is compared to other, similar types of places. This allows the Council to determine if one place is 'more' or 'less' significant compared to other similar places, or if it is unique. The degree of significance can also relate to the geographic area, for instance, the extent of a place's significance locally, regionally, nationally or internationally (Cth DCCEEW 2021b).

The National Heritage criteria against which the heritage values of a place are assessed are:

- **Criterion 1:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 2:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 3:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 4:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
  - **Criterion 4a:** a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
  - **Criterion 4b:** a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- **Criterion 5:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group
- **Criterion 6:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period
- **Criterion 7:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- **Criterion 8:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history
- **Criterion 9:** the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

The cultural aspect of a criterion means the Aboriginal cultural aspect, the non-Aboriginal cultural aspect, or both (Cth DCCEEW 2021b).

3.5.4 World heritage significance

World heritage places have Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). OUV means cultural and /or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. World heritage places must meet at least 1 of the following 10 selection criteria established by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (UNESCO World Heritage Centre n.d.):

- **Criterion i:** To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
- **Criterion ii:** To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
- **Criterion iii:** To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared
- **Criterion iv:** To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history
- **Criterion v:** To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
- **Criterion vi:** To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)
- **Criterion vii:** To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance
- **Criterion viii:** To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
- **Criterion ix:** To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
- **Criterion x:** To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

3.6 Approach to heritage impact assessment

This heritage impact assessment has been prepared in accordance with principles of the Burra Charter and the guidelines listed in *Section 3.1*.

Potential impacts to heritage values are assessed as follows:

- directness of impact—'direct' or 'indirect'
- longevity of impact—'temporary and reversible' or 'permanent'
- degree of impact—minor, moderate and major.

Direct impacts are those that happen within the defined boundary/curtilage of the heritage place or site. Direct impacts are those that result in a physical loss or alteration to a heritage item which would impact the heritage value or significance of the place.

Indirect impacts are those that happen outside of a heritage item's curtilage but affect its setting. Indirect impacts include visual, noise and vibration impacts. Where there is no significantly discernible or measurable adverse impact on a heritage place or site, the development or action is assessed as having 'no impact'.

In the case of this project, transmission lines may pass over the land of heritage items without touching the ground. As such changes occur within the boundary (albeit in the 'sky'), they are in effect alterations to the heritage item by way of changing the overhead visual setting. For the purposes of this assessment, transmission lines that adversely affect the heritage significance of a place and pass directly over it are considered direct impacts. Those that have adverse impacts on a place's setting but run near an item and within its setting are considered indirect impacts.

The longevity of impact is related to the staging of the project. Actions which are necessary to enable the construction of the project and would be, or can be, reversed are considered 'temporary and reversible'. The 'end state' of the project and its continuing operation are considered 'permanent' notwithstanding that in the long term they may have potential to be reversed.

The relative degree of impact is also considered in the context of cumulativeness. A development or action may have a minor and acceptable impact on its own but if that development or action is repeated at the place, the intensity of combined impacts may lead to a major impact.

3.6.1 Defining heritage impacts

Adverse heritage impacts are impacts caused by development or actions that adversely affect the cultural significance/heritage values of places/heritage items. Places may include elements, objects, spaces and views. The cultural significance of a place may be embodied in the fabric—the physical material of the place—and in its setting, uses and associations.

Development or actions that can cause adverse heritage impacts include vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, visual amenity, landscape and vistas, curtilage, subsidence and architectural noise treatment among other things.

3.7 Limitations

This report is based on heritage listings, limited historical research and site inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

Although this report was undertaken to best practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material would be located during subsequent works on the project. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

Some older reports and management documents were not able to be obtained for this assessment, or had limited information regarding heritage items:

- management measures for items in the Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area are noted in the *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010, pp. 25) as being outlined in the *Central Coast Hunter Range Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy* (author unknown). Attempts were made to source this document from a number of government sources, but none were able to provide a copy of the report
- the heritage management plan for the SMA is currently in draft and was not available for this assessment; that report may provide management measures for items within the SMA.

4 Existing environment

4.1 Overview

The HTP corridor runs mostly through power station, mining and government land between Bayswater and Broke in the upper Hunter region. It then traverses the Pokolbin, Corrabare, Watagan and Olney State forests in the lower Hunter region (see Figure 2-1).

The proposed new transmission line would connect the new the Bayswater South switching station to the existing 500 kV transmission line near the Baywater power station and the new Olney switching station to the existing 500 kV transmission line between Eraring and Kemps Creek.

4.2 Statutory framework

In New South Wales (NSW), heritage is managed in a 3-tiered system: national, State and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all 3 systems or only under 1 or 2. The following section aims to outlines the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage.

This section identifies heritage items located within the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) study area (project impact area, heritage items adjacent to the project impact area, the visual study area, and heritage value sites included based on stakeholder consultation). Locations of heritage items associated with the project are presented in Figure 4-1.

4.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act that provides for the protection and conservation of the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW (Cth)). The EPBC Act establishes 2 heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- the National Heritage List (NHL) contains items that have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define 'critical moments in our development as a nation' (DCCEEW 2021a)
- the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) contains items that are natural and cultural heritage places that are on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing 'significant' heritage value (DCCEEW 2021b).

A search of the NHL and CHL did not identify items on the CHL nor NHL within the HIS study area.

There are several sites within the HIS study area which have been identified as having Commonwealth heritage value within the Singleton Military Area (SMA) despite the Defence establishment not being listed as a Commonwealth Heritage place. These sites comprise:

- Murinbin House complex (SMA internal ID: 170131; CHL Place ID: 105642), immediately adjacent to access tracks works.
  - While Murinbin House Group is also listed on the CHL, its approved curtilage is around 354 metres north of the project impact area. The recommended curtilage in the heritage management plan (HMP) for this place has been recommended to be expanded to that of Murinbin House complex (SMA internal ID: 170131). However, the formal curtilage remains in a protracted form. As such, the CHL item will not be addressed further.

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

- Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170113), within access track footprint, around 88 metres from the HTP corridor and 42 metres from a HTP stringing site
- Unidentified site - Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170118), within the access track footprint, and around 40 metres from a HTP stringing site and 240 metres from the HTP corridor
- Vere school and second range warden's residence (SMA internal ID: 170119), within the access tracks footprint, and around 24 metres from a HTP stringing site and 13 metres from the HTP corridor
- Loder Family Sawmill (SMA internal ID: 170125), around 430 metres from the HTP corridor, and around 230 metres north-east of access tracks
- Oakley Estate (SMA internal ID: 170126/170127), within the HTP corridor and 46 metres from a HTP stringing site.
- Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle (SMA internal ID: 170129), within access tracks footprint and around 402 metres from the HTP corridor.

These sites have been assessed against the Garrison Estate Management System (GEMS) Heritage Importance Rankings Definitions. While not listed as individual items on the CHL, the above sites are located on Commonwealth land. This means that works within that boundary would be subject to the provisions of the EPBC Act for actions affecting land under the ownership or control of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment*, to the Draft *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021), notes that the SMA has been assessed to meet the threshold for nomination and inclusion on the CHL for its historic heritage values. It has been assessed to meet CHL criteria a, b, c, d, e, g and h (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-201, DCCEEW 2021b) (see *Section 3.5.2* for criteria definitions). Although SMA has been identified as having Commonwealth heritage values, it is not listed on the CHL. Information regarding these sites can be found in *Section 4.3.1*.

4.2.2 *NSW Heritage Act 1977*

The protection of heritage in NSW is principally provided for by the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of:

> 'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance.'

The Heritage Act is administered by the Heritage Council, under delegation by Heritage NSW, the (NSW) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Heritage NSW). The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage. The Heritage Act provides several mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

4.2.2.1 State Heritage Register

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR) created under Part 3A of the Heritage Act. An approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for works on a site listed on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order, except for that works which satisfy the conditions for a permit exemption.

However, under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act), an approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act would not be required for the Hunter Transmission Project (HTP), if approved, given it is a Critical State significant infrastructure (CSSI) project.

There are no items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within or adjacent to the project impact area nor the visual study area.

4.2.2.2 Archaeological relics

Section 139 of the Heritage Act provides for the protection of archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. This section applies to all land in NSW that is not included on the SHR.

Under the Heritage Act, a 'relic' is defined as:

> Any deposit, object or material evidence:
>
> (a) Which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
>
> (b) Which is of State or Local significance.

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the Heritage Act. Advice given in the document Archaeological Significance for Sites and Relics is that a 'relic' would be viewed as a chattel, and it is stated that (NSW Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009):

> 'In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be "relics".'

If a relic, including shipwrecks in NSW waters (i.e. rivers, harbours, lakes and enclosed bays) is located, the discoverer is required to notify the NSW Heritage Council. CSSI projects are still required to report relics in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act.

Under Part 5 of the EP&A Act, approval of an excavation permit under Part 139 of the Heritage Act would not be applicable to the HTP as a CSSI project. However, conditions associated with archaeological works may be included in the project approval.

4.2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Registers.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to the relic's provisions.

The Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is the Historical Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS). There are 2 items within the HIS study area that are entered on HHIMS:

- Original Forest House Site (HHIMS site, Osf 15), Eastern side of Watagan Forest Road, 100 metres (approximately) south of Martinsville Hill Road between road and small escarpment, around 100 metres from access tracks
- The Wishing Well (HHIMS site, Osf 26), at major bend in Martinsville Hill Road at western end of main gully in Wishing Well Forest Park, within the access tracks footprint.

One further item within the HIS study area is identified in the *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010)*:*

- Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads), Corner of Martinsville Hill Road and Watagan Forest Road, Jilliby State Conservation Area. Around 100 metres from access tracks.

Information regarding these items can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.3 Environmental planning instruments

4.2.3.1 Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009

The *Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009* (Muswellbrook LEP 2009) contains a schedule of environmental heritage that lists heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and Aboriginal places of heritage significance that are managed by the controls in the instrument.

The following heritage items of local heritage significance listed under the Muswellbrook LEP 2009, Schedule 5 are located within the HIS study area:

- Belmont (Item no. I88), 721 Edderton Road, Muswellbrook (Part of Lots 4 and 8 DP 29950), within the footprint of access tracks and Optical ground wire (OPGW) Overhead earth wire (OHEW) upgrades
- Beer Homestead (Item no. I87), 721 Edderton Road, Muswellbrook (Part of Lots 4 and 8 DP 29950), within the footprint of access tracks.

Information regarding these item can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.3.2 Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013

The *Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013* (Singleton LEP 2013) contains a schedule of environmental heritage that lists heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and archaeological sites that are managed by the controls in the instrument.

The following items of local heritage significance listed under the Singleton LEP 2013, Schedule 5 are located within the HIS study area:

- 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) (Item No. I142), Long Point – West Road, Warkworth (listed under Lot 25, DP 58779, now Lot 25 DP 755267), within the HTP corridor and footprint of access tracks.[1]
- Archerfield and outbuildings (Item no. I141), off Comleroi Road, Warkworth (listed under Lot 2 DP 876447, now Lot 2 DP 876447), 60 metres from access tracks, 77 metres from the HTP corridor and 150 metres from a HTP stringing site
- Brick farm house (Item no. I40), The Golden Highway Mount Thorley (listed under Lot 1, DP 130275, now part Lot 1 DP 130275), around 245 metres from a HTP stringing site, 284 metres from the HTP corridor and 350 metres from access tracks
- Hambledon Hill Homestead (Item no. I24), 535 Hambledon Hill Road, Hambledon Hill (listed under Lot 3, DP 749894, now Lot 3, DP 749894), around 840 metres from the HTP corridor and 903 metres from access tracks
- Cyril Moxham's House (Item no. I155), 34 Trefolly Road, Wylies Flat (listed under Part Lot 21, DP 862013, now Lot 21 DP 862013), around 1.55 kilometres from the HTP corridor

[1] The 'Clifford' homestead (ruins) are located within Lot 2 DP 755267, which is outside of the heritage item curtilage.

- 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings (Item no. I39), 478 Putty Road Mount Thorley (listed under Lot 442 DP 755269, now Lot 440 DP 1146461), immediately adjacent to the HTP corridor, 17 metres east of access tracks and immediately adjacent to a HTP stringing site
- War memorial (Item no. I5), 19 Wollombi Street (Stewart McTaggart Park), Broke (Part Lot 7001, DP 93462), immediately adjacent to access tracks.

Information regarding these sites can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.3.3 Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011

The *Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Cessnock LEP 2011) contains a schedule of environmental heritage that lists heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and Aboriginal places of heritage significance that are managed by the controls in the instrument.

The following heritage items of local heritage significance listed under the Cessnock LEP 2011, Schedule 5 are in HIS study area:

- Clark's Slab House (Item no. I47), 1726 Wollombi Road, Cedar Creek (Lot 16 DP 1013378), 590 metres from a construction support site, 645 metres from access tracks around 935 metres from the HTP corridor[2]
- Belleuve Vineyard and Winery (Item no. I174), 529 and 555 Oakey Creek Road, Pokolbin (Lot 159 DP 755252, Lot 103 DP 1285232), immediately adjacent to access tracks
- Millfield General Cemetery (Item no. I141), Crump Street, Millfield (Lot 7005 DP 93000 and Lot 7001 DP 93001), 26 metres from a laydown area.

Information regarding these sites can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.3.4 Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014

The *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014* (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014) contains a schedule of environmental heritage that lists heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and Aboriginal places of heritage significance that are managed by the controls in the instrument.

The following heritage items of local heritage significance listed under the Lake Macquarie LEP 2014, Schedule 5 are located within the HIS study area:

- Eraring Power Station (Item no. 93), 268 and 294 Rocky Point Road, Eraring, and 115, 215, 235 and 260 Construction Road, Myuna Bay (Lots 10 and 11 DP 1050120, Lot 20 DP 840668, Lot 211 DP 840670, Lots 50 and 51 DP 840671), within the access track footprint for OPGW OHEW works, an OPGW/OHEW Stringing site and the Eraring substation upgrade
- Former Union Church (Item no. 242), 447 Martinsville Road, Martinsville (Lot A DP 4329), within an access track footprint
- Catholic Church and Cemetery (Item no. 77), 6 Martinsville Road, Cooranbong (Lot 1 DP 197852), immediately adjacent to access tracks.

The following heritage item is in the vicinity of the HIS study area:

[2] A review of aerials and the listing for this item suggests that the slab house may be located in the adjacent land parcel, Lot 15 DP 755241

- North Corrumbung Cemetery (Item no. 79), 200 Martinsville Road, Cooranbong (Lot 7300 DP 1145113, Lot 1 DP 1095988), around 539 metres from OPGW OHEW works and 381 metres from access tracks works which may be visible from the item.

Information regarding these sites can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.3.5 Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022

The *Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022* (Central Coast LEP 2022) contains a schedule of environmental heritage that lists heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and Aboriginal places of heritage significance that are managed by the controls in the instrument.

The following heritage item of local heritage significance listed under the Central Coast LEP 2022, Schedule 5 is located within the project impact area:

- Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing (Item no. I12), 611 Brush Creek Road, Cedar Brush Creek (Lot 8 DP 543157), within OPGW OHEW works and access tracks footprint.

Information regarding these sites can be found in *Section 4.3.2* and *Appendix 2*.

4.2.4 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of heritage listings within and in the vicinity of the project impact area is presented in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1.

Table 4-1 Summary of heritage listings within the project impact area and the visual study area

Heritage listing and Item number	Item name	Address / Property description	Level of significance	Relevance to the project
Heritage sites on Defence land				
SMA internal ID: 170131	Murinbin House complex	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – high)	Adjacent to project impact area
CHL Place ID 105642	Murinbin House Group	Broke Road, Broke (part Lot 33 DP 703892, part Lot 32 DP 703892)	Commonwealth	354 m from project impact area
SMA internal ID: 170113	Blacksmith's shop and forge – Vere township	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – medium)	Within project impact area
SMA internal ID: 170118	Unidentified site – Vere township	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – low)	Within project impact area
SMA internal ID: 170119	Vere school and second range warden's residence	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – medium)	Within project impact area
SMA internal ID: 170125	Loder Family Sawmill	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – low)	Within visual study area
SMA internal ID: 170126/170127	Oakley Estate	SMA	State Commonwealth (GEMS – high)	Within project impact area

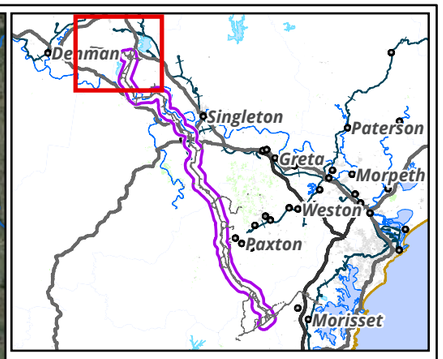
Heritage listing and Item number	Item name	Address / Property description	Level of significance	Relevance to the project
SMA internal ID: 170129	Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle	SMA	Commonwealth (GEMS – low)	Within project impact area
Heritage items listed on an Local Environmental Plan or Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register				
HHIMS Osf 15	Original Forest House Site	Eastern side of Watagan Forest Road, 100m (approximately) south of Martinsville Hill Road between road and small escarpment	Not stated on inventory form	Within visual study area
HHIMS Osf 26	The Wishing Well	At major bend in Martinsville Hill Road at western end of main gully in Wishing Well Forest Park	Not stated on inventory form	Within project impact area
N/A	Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads)	Corner of Martinsville Hill Road and Watagan Forest Road, Jilliby State Conservation Area	Not available.	Within visual study area
Muswellbrook LEP 2009 I88	Belmont	721 Edderton Road, Muswellbrook (Part of Lots 4 and 8 DP 29950)	Local	Within project impact area
Muswellbrook LEP 2009 I87	Beer Homestead	721 Edderton Road, Muswellbrook (Part of Lots 4 and 8 DP 29950)	Local	Within project impact area
Singleton LEP 2013 I142	'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins)	Long Point – West Road, Warkworth (listed under Lot 25, DP 58779, now Lot 25 DP 755267).[3]	Local	Within project impact area
Singleton LEP 2013 I141	Archerfield and outbuildings	Off Comleroi Road, Warkworth (listed under Lot 2 DP 876447, now Lot 2 DP 876447)	Local	Within visual study area
Singleton LEP 2013 I40	Brick farm house	The Golden Highway Mount Thorley (listed under Lot 1, DP 130275, now part Lot 1 DP 130275)	Local	Within visual study area

[3] The 'Clifford' homestead (ruins) are located within Lot 2 DP 755267, which is outside of the heritage item curtilage.

Heritage listing and Item number	Item name	Address / Property description	Level of significance	Relevance to the project
Singleton LEP 2013 I39	'Abbey Green' and outbuildings	478 Putty Road Mount Thorley (listed under Lot 442 DP 755269, now Lot 440 DP 1146461)	Local	Within visual study area
Singleton LEP 2013 I24	Hambledon Hill Homestead	535 Hambledon Hill Road, Hambledon Hill (listed under Lot 3, DP 749894, now Lot 3, DP 749894)	Local	Within visual study area
Singleton LEP 2013 I155	Cyril Moxham's House	34 Trefolly Road, Wylies Flat (listed under Part Lot 21, DP 862013, now Lot 21 DP 862013)	Local	Within visual study area
Singleton LEP 2013 I5	War memorial	19 Wollombi Street (Stewart McTaggart Park), Broke (Part Lot 7001, DP 93462)	Local	Adjacent to project impact area
Cessnock LEP 2011 I47	Clark's Slab House	1726 Wollombi Road, Cedar Creek (Lot 16 DP 1013378)	Local	Within visual study area
Cessnock LEP 2011 I174	Bellevue Vineyard and Winery	529 and 555 Oakey Creek Road, Pokolbin (Lot 159 DP 755252, Lot 103 DP 1285232)	Local	Adjacent to project impact area
Cessnock LEP 2011 I141	Millfield General Cemetery	Crump Street, Millfield (Lot 7005 DP 93000 and Lot 7001 DP 93001)	Local	Adjacent to project impact area
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 93	Eraring Power Station	268 and 294 Rocky Point Road, Eraring, and 115, 215, 235 and 260 Construction Road, Myuna Bay (Lots 10 and 11 DP 1050120, Lot 20 DP 840668, Lot 211 DP 840670, Lots 50 and 51 DP 840671).	Local	Within the project impact area
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 242	Former Union Church	447 Martinsville Road, Martinsville (Lot A DP 4329)	Local	Within the project impact area
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 77	Catholic Church and Cemetery	6 Martinsville Road, Cooranbong (Lot 1 DP	Local	Adjacent to project impact area

Heritage listing and Item number	Item name	Address / Property description	Level of significance	Relevance to the project
		197852)		
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 79	North Corrumbung Cemetery	200 Martinsville Road, Cooranbong (Lot 7300 DP 1145113, Lot 1 DP 1095988)	Local	Vicinity/within clear views of project impact area
Central Coast LEP 2022 I12	Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing	611 Brush Creek Road, Cedar Brush Creek (Lot 8 DP 543157)	Local	Within the project impact area





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

- Access track
- Adjustment to existing transmission line
- Switching station
- Construction support site
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area
- Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Figure 4-1.1 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 1 2 3 4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:76,000@ A3

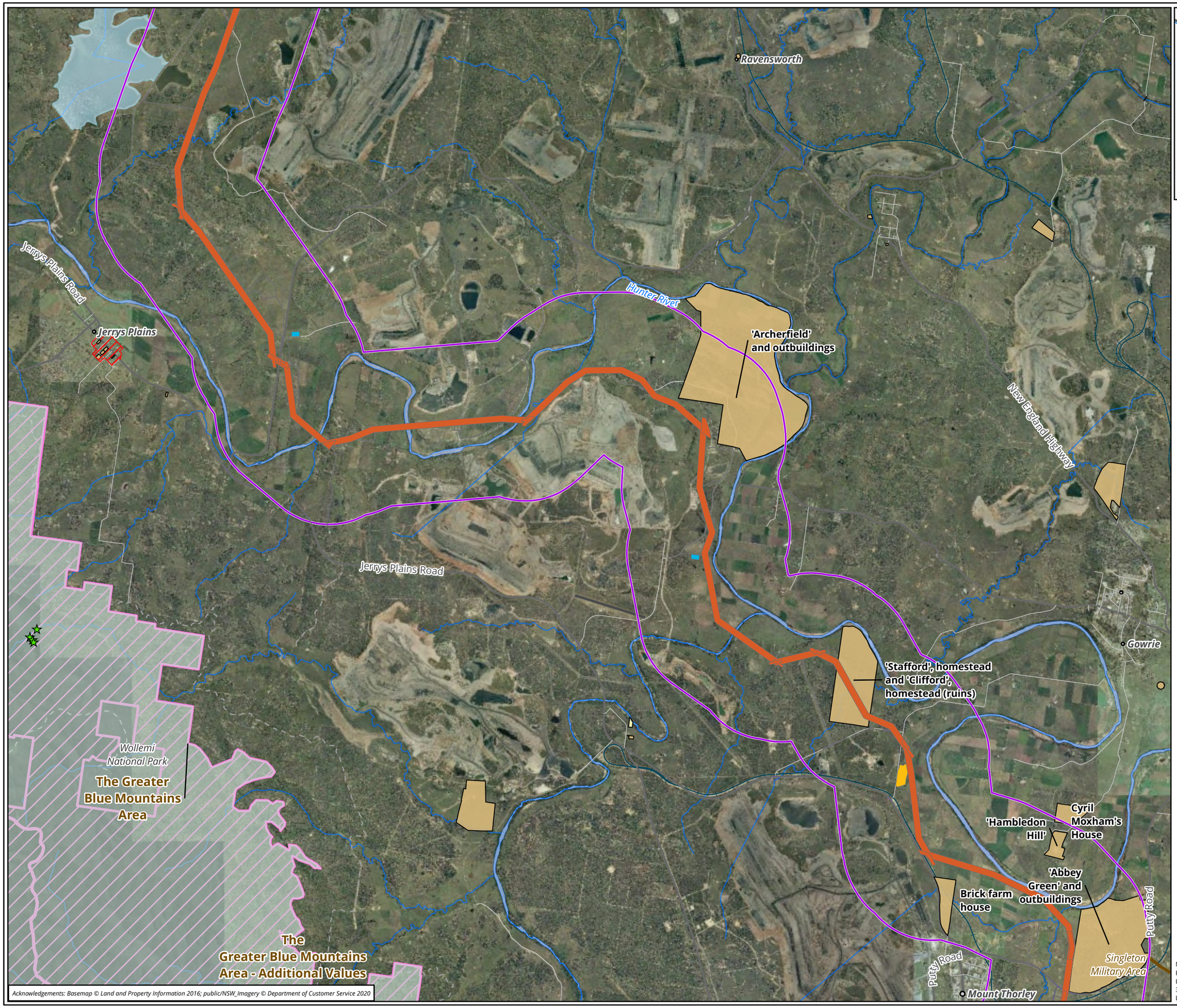
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

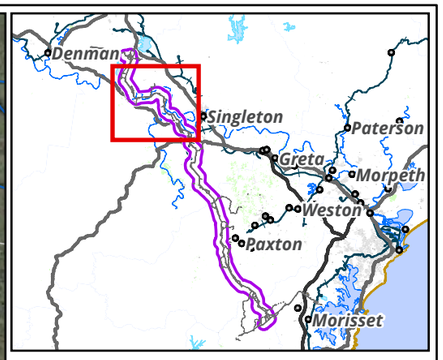
biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_HeritageItems

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020





Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Area
- National heritage item
- NPWS Estate
- HHIMS sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Construction support site
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - Archaeological
- Item - General

Figure 4-1.2 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 1 2 3 4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:76,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

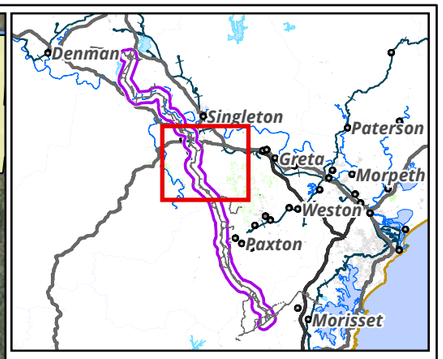
biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems

'Hambledon Hill'
Cyril Moxham's House
'Abbey Green' and outbuildings
Brick farm house
Jerrys Plains Road
Putty Road
Mount Thorley
Putty Road
Hunter River
Mitchell Line Of Road
New England Highway
New England Highway
Belford National Park
Wills Gully (J&A Browns pit pony stud)
Hartlands
Dochra homestead
Vere school and second range wardens residence
Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township
Unidentified site - Vere township
Congy homestead
Singleton Military Area
Post office - Vere township
Former Test Mine
Unidentified site - Bladwins Hill
Oakley Estate
Murinbin House Group
Murinbin House complex
Oakley estate
Yengo National Park
Broke
Loder family sawmill
Loder Family Sawmill
Warringah stud/Old Myrtle
The Greater Blue Mountains Area
The Greater Blue Mountains Area - Additional Values
POKOLBIN STATE FOREST

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020



Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Area
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- National heritage item
- NPWS Estate
- Commonwealth heritage item
- Historic heritage values sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Adjustment to existing transmission line
- HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - Archaeological
- Item - General

Other

- State forest

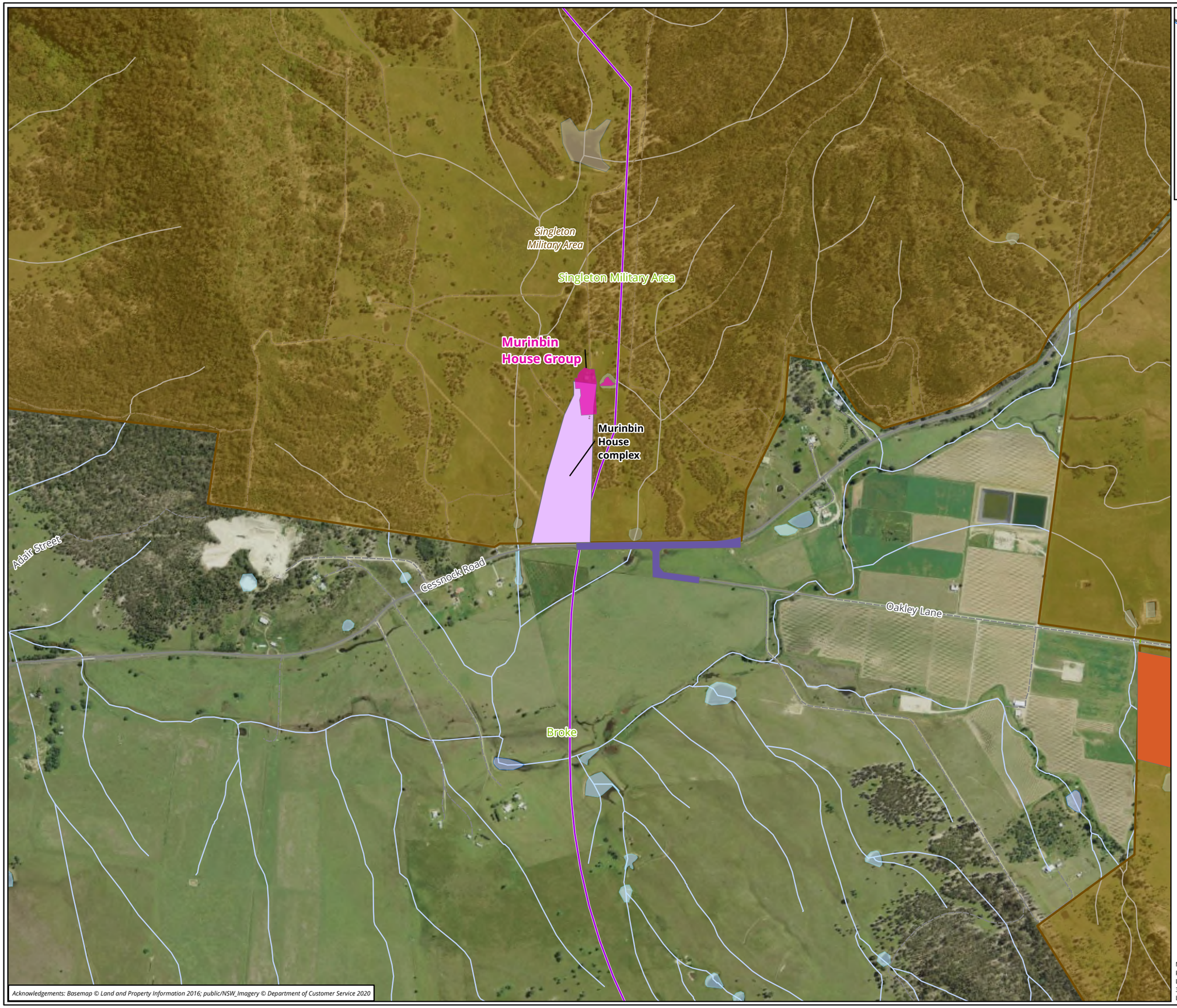
Figure 4-1.3 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

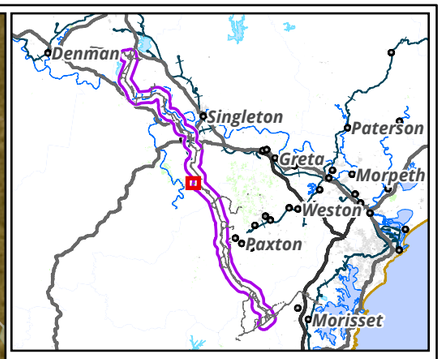
0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
Scale: 1:76,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems





Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Area
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- Commonwealth heritage item

Project impact area

- Access track
- HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020

Figure 4-1.4 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:10,000@ A3

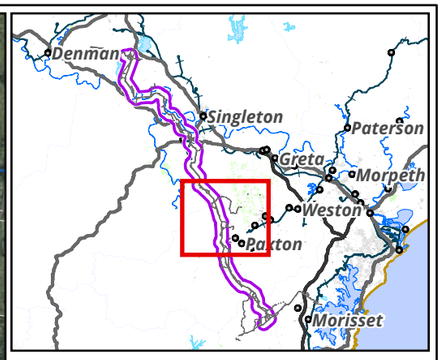
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems

se Group
Murinbin House complex
Oakley estate
Broke
Singleton Military Area
Loder family sawmill
Loder Family Sawmill
Warringah stud/Old Myrtle
POKOLBIN STATE FOREST
Nulkaba
Bellbird Heights
Bellbird
Clark's Slab House
Pelton
Werakata State Conservation Area
Millfield
Paxton
Elldalong
CORRABARE STATE FOREST
Yango State Conservation



Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Area
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- State conservation area - Other
- Commonwealth heritage item
- HHIMS sites
- Historic heritage values sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Construction support site
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - Archaeological
- Item - General
- Item - Landscape

Other

- State forest

Figure 4-1.5 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 1 2 3 4
Kilometres
Scale: 1:76,000@ A3
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

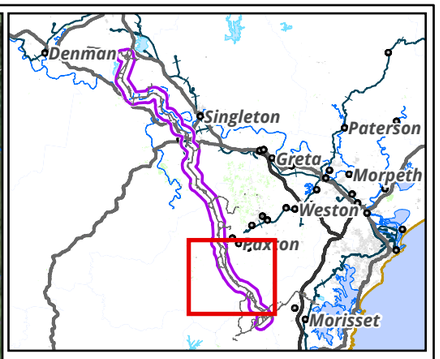
N

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016; public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020





Legend

- Visual study area
- National heritage item
- State Conservation Area - Jilliby
- State conservation area - Other
- NPWS Estate
- HHIMS sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Switching station
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area
- Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General
- Item - Landscape

Other

- State forest

Figure 4-1.6 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 1 2 3 4

Kilometres

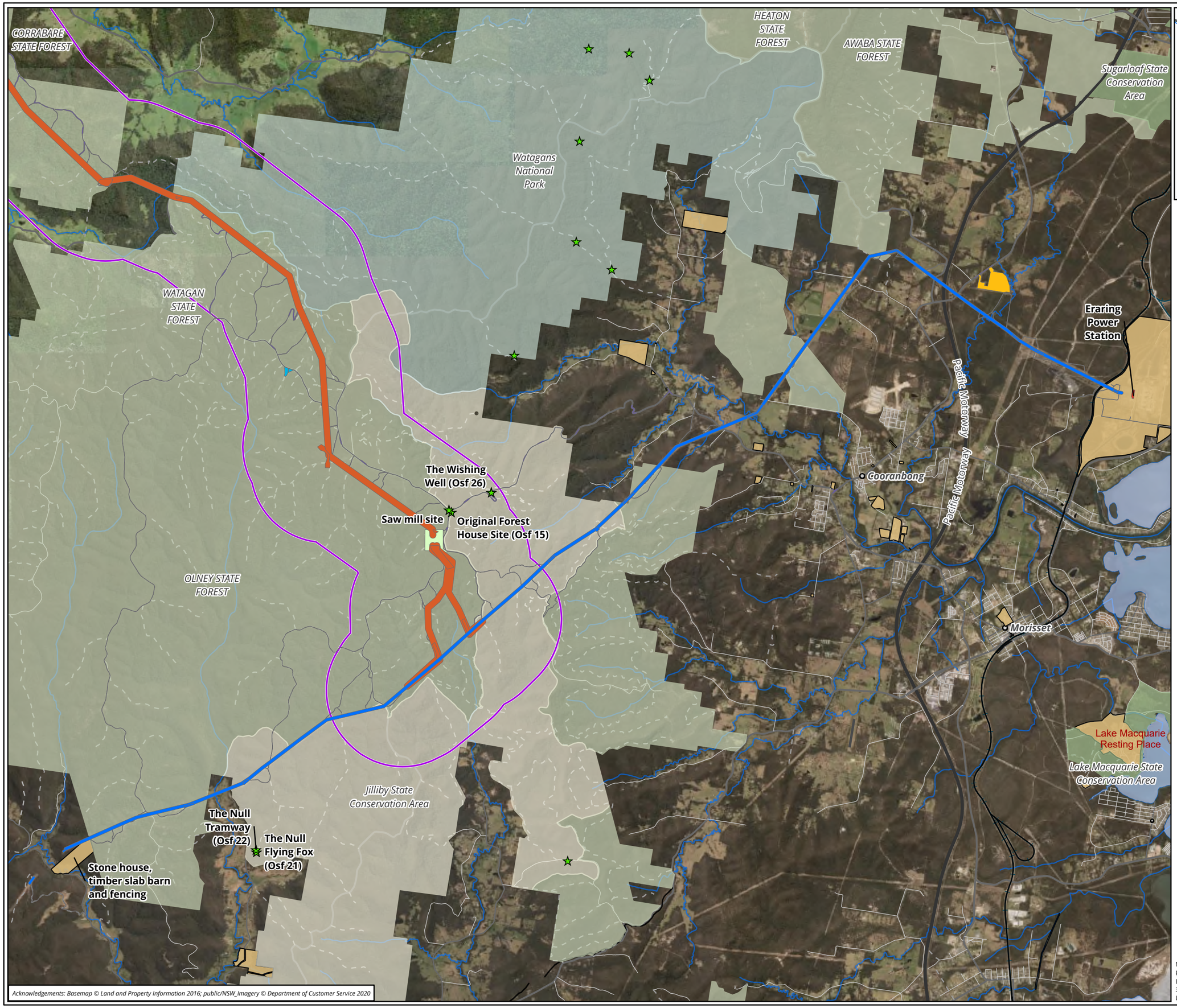
Scale: 1:76,000@ A3

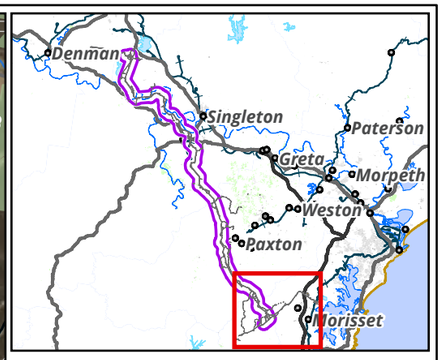
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems





Legend

- Visual study area
- Aboriginal Place
- State Conservation Area - Jilliby
- State conservation area - Other
- NPWS Estate
- HHIMS sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Switching station
- Construction support site
- Eraring Substation upgrade
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area
- Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Other

- State forest

Figure 4-1.7 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 1 2 3 4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:76,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 04 July 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F4-1_Heritageltems

4.3 Heritage items

The following sub-sections present the results of background research relating to heritage items or sites which are located within the project impact area and visual study area.

4.3.1 Heritage sites on Defence Land

4.3.1.1 Murinbin House complex (SMA internal ID: 17031. CHL Place ID: 105642)

Description and brief history

The site features a Victorian Georgian style homestead with 8 outbuildings, other rural landscape features, gardens and areas of archaeological potential. The homestead area is located on a north-south ridgeline overlooking the adjacent valley and Broke Road to the south, connected to the road by a long driveway. The homestead was originally a 4-roomed dwelling, timber framed with beaded weatherboard cladding. Previous additions to the northern elevation were removed in the 2000s, but verandas enclosed in the 1950s remain. The HMP for the item notes that, externally, the homestead is in poor condition and has been subject to significant termite damage and possibly damp. The interior is also in poor condition due to those reasons. The barn, believed to have been constructed in 1906, is noted to be the most complex of the outbuildings and in good condition but with some root damage to the concrete floor. Another outbuilding, the former blacksmith's shop and alter converted to a fowl house, is the earliest known outbuilding and is built of timber slabs and arched corrugated metal roof (Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd 2019, pp. 18–40).

Murinbin House was built for Reginald T Blaxland, grandson of colonial explorer John Blaxland, who acquired a 2560 acre share of the Fordwich estate following the death of his father, Arthur Blaxland (son of John Blaxland), in 1866. The Fordwich estate was originally granted to John Blaxland on Wollombi Brook at Broke in the early 19th century, which was added to by John de Marquet Blaxland from the late-1820s-1840s. Murinbin House and its associated property stayed within the Blaxland family until the late-1930s. Department of Defence acquired the property in 1994 (Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd 2019, pp. 43–47).

Management

The HMP contains the following policies for the management of the item which are relevant to the project (Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd 2019, pp. 89–105):

- *Policy 5 – Prior to any proposed works or development staking place at the site, planning should include an impact assessment carried out in accordance with the EPBC Act and should also be informed by the relevant NSW guidelines*
- *Policy 6 – Consider heritage valued when planning new uses and ensure proposed changes and developments consider potential heritage impacts. Seek advice from the RESO or DEHPD as required*
- *Policy 7 – Ensure proposed changes and developments obtain Defence environment and heritage policy and legislative approvals*
- *Policy 10 – New development proposed at the Murinbin House Group should aim to preserve the heritage setting and be sited in an appropriate manner*
- *Policy 13 – Carry out an archival recording of the Murinbin House Group to record current and past conditions/forms of the place and work with Singleton Council to provide information online as part of the history of the Singleton area*

- *Policy 14 – Provide an extract from this HMP to the Singleton Public Library to be included in the local studies collection so that the public can access information about the place*
- *Policy 15 – Consult with key stakeholders on matters that may involve heritage impacts*
- *Policy 18 – A copy of all records prepared should be retained in Defence ownership*
- *Policy 21 – Places with potential Commonwealth heritage values or listed on the RNE [Register of National Estate] are to be managed as though they are formally entered onto the CHL*
- *Policy 25 – Prior to the commencement of any proposed works and as part of the planning stage, a risk assessment and HIA should be carried out. Potential impacts tot eh recognised and potential Indigenous and historical heritage values of the place should be considered*
- *Policy 29 – The current driveway access to the Murinbin House Group should be maintained. Consideration to re-establishing the vista to the south from Murinbin House can be considered should the place be put back into service*
- *Policy 31 – New development proposed at the Murinbin House Group should aim to preserve the heritage setting of the place and be sited in an appropriate manner*
- *Policy 36 – Where the change to an element of heritage value is significant, the recording should be in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (2006).*

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.1.2 Blacksmith's shop and forge – Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170113)

Description and brief history

The site is an archaeological site associated with a blacksmith shop and forge of the Vere township. In 1998, ruins of a split slab hut, concrete foundations, a dam and exotic plantings were identified (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-56).

Management

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-204) in the draft SMA HMP:

> 'Above-ground remains are to be conserved in situ. Consideration should be given to the installation of protective fencing around the site (refer to Figure F6.1A–Figure F6.1C for the boundaries of the site) to achieve this.
>
> It is preferred that this item is maintained without physical impact to preserve any potential archaeological resource contained therein.
>
> Opportunities to undertake archaeological investigations in association with this site should be considered as part of any future works program that may disturb or destroy this site.
>
> Any works that will disturb or destroy this site must be preceded and informed by a HIA and any appropriate approvals.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff visited Blacksmith's shop and forge – Vere township on 11 September 2024 (Photo 4-1, Photo 4-2). The posts possibly associated with the split slab hut were located, but due to vegetation growth, the previously identified brick rubble was not located. Several of the cultural plantings were also located.



Photo 4-1 **Timber posts possibly associated with the previously identified split slab hut of Blacksmith's shop and forge, facing north**



Photo 4-2 **Cultural plantings of pepper trees (*Schinus sp.*) possibly associated with Blacksmith's shop and forge, facing north**

4.3.1.3 Unidentified site – Vere township (SMA internal ID: 170118)

Description and brief history

An archaeological site associated with a structure on a property granted to Anne Weston in the mid-19th century. In 1998 a post and rail fence, corrugated steel sheeting, building rubble and late-19th century artefact scatters were identified (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-61).

Management

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-209):

> 'Any works that will disturb or destroy this site must be preceded and informed by a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and any appropriate approvals.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff visited Unidentified site – Vere township on 11 September 2024 (Photo 4-3, Photo 4-4). The location of archaeological resources associated with this item could not be determined during the site inspection and reporting from previous assessments does not clearly present their location.



Photo 4-3 **View towards mapped location of Unidentified site – Vere township, facing northeast**



Photo 4-4 **View towards mapped location of Unidentified site – Vere township, facing east**

4.3.1.4 Vere school and second range warden's residence (SMA internal ID: 170119)

Description and brief history

The site refers to an archaeological site, historic plantings and a cultural landscape associated with a school for Vere Township established in 1882, along with a teacher's residence which later became the Second Range Warden's Residence. In 1998 concrete footings, potential cesspit, artefact scatters, fence posts, remnant gardens and artefact deposits were identified (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-64).

Management

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-203):

'It is preferred that this item is maintained without physical impact to preserve any potential archaeological resource contained therein.

Opportunities to undertake archaeological investigations in association with this site should be considered as part of any future works program that may disturb or destroy this site.

Any works that will disturb or destroy this site must be preceded and informed by a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and any appropriate approvals.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff visited Vere school and second range warden's residence on 11 September 2024 (Photo 4-5). Vegetation hindered thorough inspection of the ground for archaeological features; however, several posts (fence or structural), a metal pipe, brick fragments, cleared areas and cultural plantings (*Prunus spp., Schinus Molle*) indicated the location of the site. A feature which may be the potential cesspit noted in Umwelt (Australia) (2021, pp. F-64) was also located (Photo 4-6).



Photo 4-5 **Cultural plantings associated with Vere school and second range wardens residence, facing west**



Photo 4-6 **Potential cesspit associated with Vere school and second range wardens residence**

4.3.1.5 Loder Family Sawmill (SMA internal ID: 170125)

Description and brief history

The 'Loder Family Sawmill' operated from the 1930s to 1960s and is associated with descendants of the locally significant Loder family. It is historically associated with the 'Old Myrtle' site. In 1998 remains of the sawmill were limited to cement and brick fragments, concrete slabs, machine bases and piers, and a wooden tank stand (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F40-42).

Management

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-209):

> 'Any works that will disturb or destroy this site must be preceded and informed by a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and any appropriate approvals.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace and Sunday de Joux visited Loder Family Sawmill on 27 June 2024 (Photo 4-7). A large area had been indicated as the site of the sawmill. Earlier reports indicated sparse evidence of the mill's operation. Where vegetation was lighter and could be safely accessed, no evidence of the mill that had previously been recorded was found.



Photo 4-7 View towards location of Loder Family Sawmill on edge of dense vegetation, facing northeast

4.3.1.6 Oakley estate (SMA internal ID: 170126)

Description and brief history

Former dwelling, shed structure and cultural plantings and fences. These structures are likely to have associated archaeological potential. Along with the Murinbin House Complex, Oakley Estate is 1 of only 2 former homesteads with intact above-ground remains remaining in SMA. *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* of the draft *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan* presents 2 different locations for the Oakley Estate (170126/170127). In Figure F1.3B and Figure F6.1A it is shown as being north of Oakley Lane (Location 1) (Umwelt (Australia) 2021). In Figure F3.1B the structures are shown as being south of Cessnock Road (Location 2). The mapping and assessment have incorporated both locations and this information was investigated and confirmed as part of the site inspection. Refer to the Site Inspection section of this report for further detail on findings at Location 1 and Location 2.

The Oakley Estate is the subject of a separate Conservation Management Plan (CMP): *Oakley Homestead, Singleton Army Training Area: Conservation Management Plan* (Suters Architects 2000). This document states that 1,280 acres was granted to Thomas Markwell in 1839, who possibly owned the land in partnership with his son-in-law, Henry Hewitt. The property was subsequently sold to John de Marquet Blaxland 6 months later. At this time, the property was known as Oaklands. In 1841, a census records Hewitt as the primary occupant, with 6 bonded men, 8 free men, 2 married women and 11 children. A finished stone/brick house is also recorded. Hewitt went on to hold licences for several inns and hotels in Singleton from 1854-1871, and also an Alderman for Singleton Municipal Council in 1866. The land remained in the Blaxland family until 1860 when it was acquired by Andrew Loder, who owned the adjacent property. Records state that there were buildings and tenements present, which is taken as supporting evidence that the extant Oakley homestead dates to the Hewitt family period of occupation. The Loder family purchased further land to the east and south, expanding their holdings. James Arndell is recorded to have been living at Oakley and grazing cattle, dairying and cropping, possibly from around 1890-1900. E G Loder subdivided part of his land in the Broke area, including Oakley, in 1918. In the following year, Portion 124, which contained the Oakley Estate, was purchased by W L Lamplough; however, these were never completed and T and A Crittenden became the legal owner in 1973. In 1989 the land was purchased by the Commonwealth from the owners at the time, D & J Lamond. The property has likely remained vacant since at least the writing of the CMP (2000) (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 6–8).

Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment of the draft SMA HMP also refers to a report titled *Singleton Military Area Resource Assessment, Volume 2* (Hyder Consultants 1998, pp. 2). The *Singleton Military Area Resource Assessment, Volume 2* was not available for the preparation of this report.

The following description of Oakley Estate is summarised from the CMP (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 9–12):

- very limited evidence of a garden typical of the 1830s/1840s. Some mature pepper trees (*Schinus mole* var. *areira*) along the east and north fence line. Stone path leading to the rear of the homestead. Stone steps present at the northern verandah indicate the main entrance and likely location of a former or overgrown path. Garden now contains native species but 2 rose bushes remain
- no mature plants in vicinity of homestead. Area used for stock grazing evidenced by remnant stock yards with timber fencing of post and rail construction adjacent to former dairy. Driveway from Oakley Lane runs to eastern side of homestead and also to a larger shed. Immediately southeast of the homestead is a converted garage (bedrooms), which is possibly the site of former detached kitchen
- homestead is a typical colonial vernacular Georgian dwelling of rendered brick, corrugated iron roof and timber joinery. The northern elevation features 3 bays with a central doorway, while the other elevations are all altered by enclosed verandahs or sections and additions. The verandah features splayed timber columns. It is noted that some of the original brass hardware remains. Inside, the northern section of the house features 4 rooms symmetrically situated around a central hallway. Little detail of original internal decoration, except for timber joinery for architraves, 4 panelled doors with fanlights, French doors and some hardware. The dwelling has been affected both by modernisation works, vandalism and neglect
- the symmetry of the construction has been affected by the enclosed verandah, rear addition and removal of some chimneys. The enclosed verandah is fibroboard sheets and sliding aluminium windows, and have been established as kitchen and living spaces. The additions are timber framed with weatherboard and hardiplank cladding. It is noted that the original roof was likely timber shingle
- outbuildings are of timber construction, both early methods (timber slab) and later (timber cladding or corrugated iron. These range from the main shed, piggery, dairy and garage buildings.

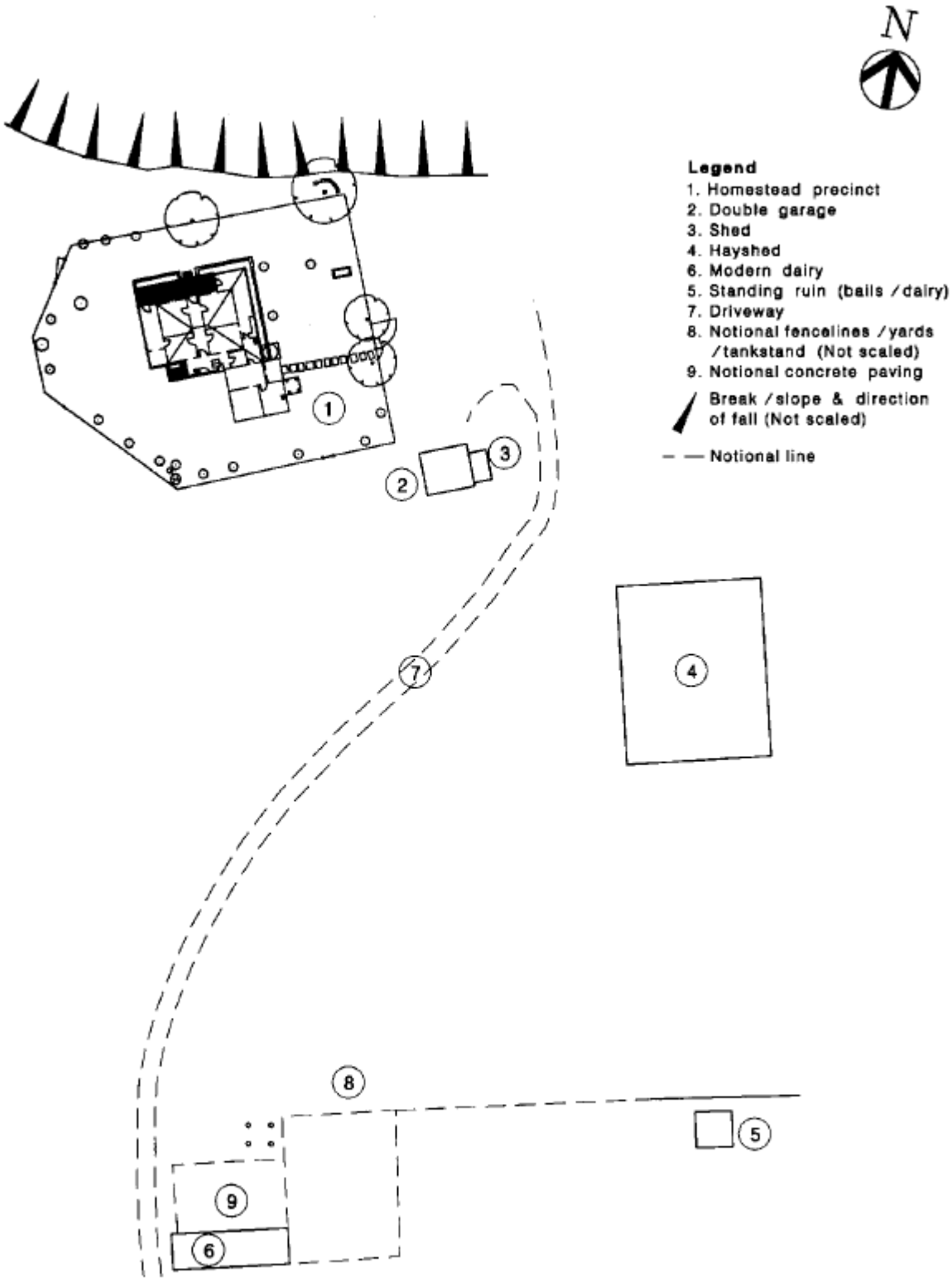


Figure 3
Plan showing buildings, fences and other elements
Umwelt 2000

Photo 4-8 Plan of Oakley Estate, as at 2000 (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 13 Figure 3)

An archaeological assessment was also undertaken as part of the CMP. This took into account the historical context of the site, Oakley Estate as a precinct, the homestead, residual rural outbuildings and other

structures recorded in historical plans. The assessment notes that the site is an extremely valuable heritage resource, which can contribute to shared knowledge regarding the establishment and operation of pastoral properties during the early pastoral expansion period. It is also noted that the site warrants further archaeological investigation, study, recording and research (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 18–22). Archaeological zoning plans are presented below. Values of the potential archaeological resources associated with the Oakley Estate are summarised in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Assessed significance of archaeological resources of Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 27)

Site	Value	Degree	Level
Oakley homestead	Historical Scientific Social	Rare	State
Hay shed	Historical Scientific	Representative	Local
Structural ruin	Historical Scientific	Rare	Local
Concrete apron, tank stand ruin and stock yards	Historical Scientific	Representative	Local

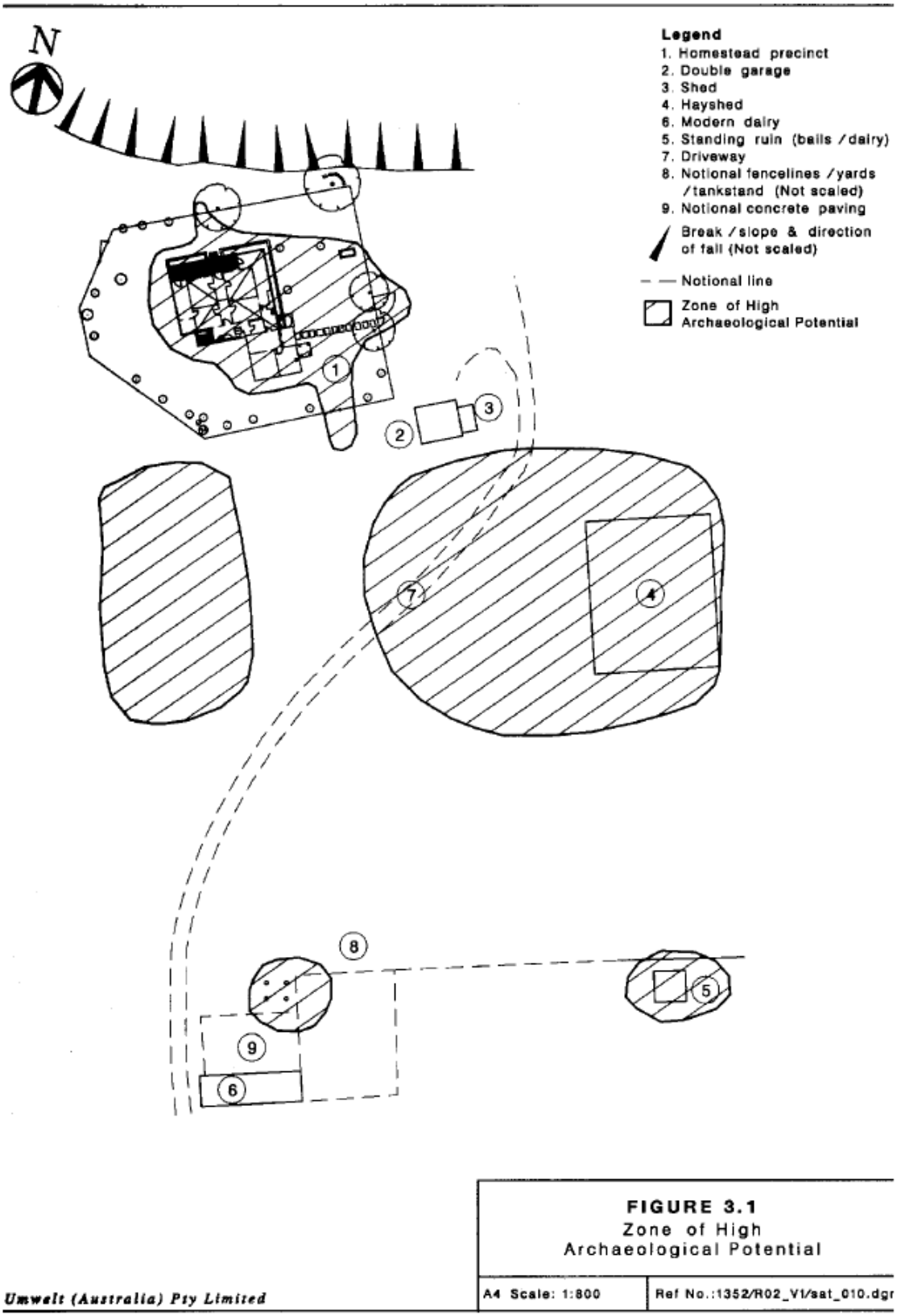


Photo 4-9 Areas of high archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 23 Figure 3.1)

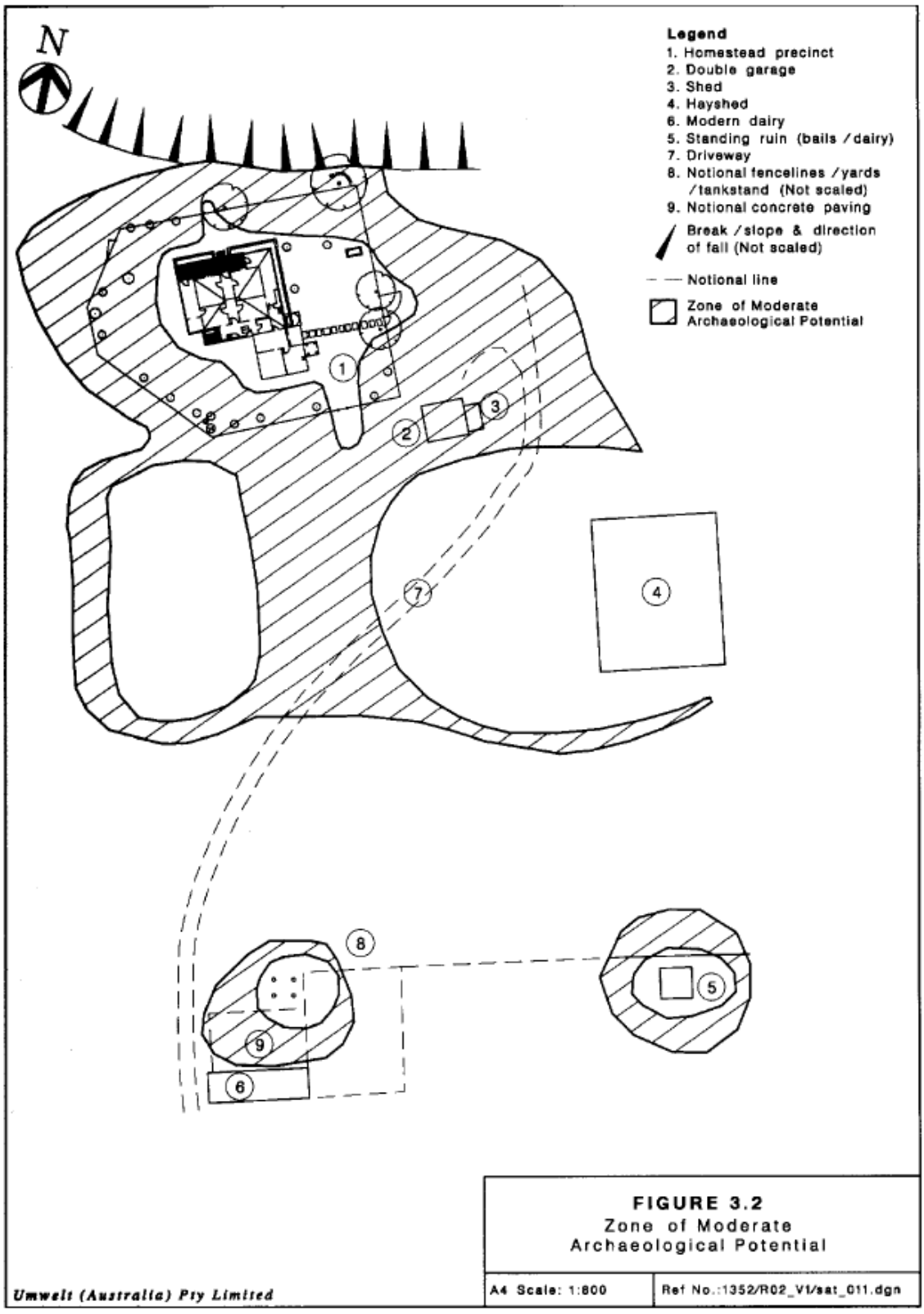


Photo 4-10 Areas of moderate archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 24 Figure 3.2)

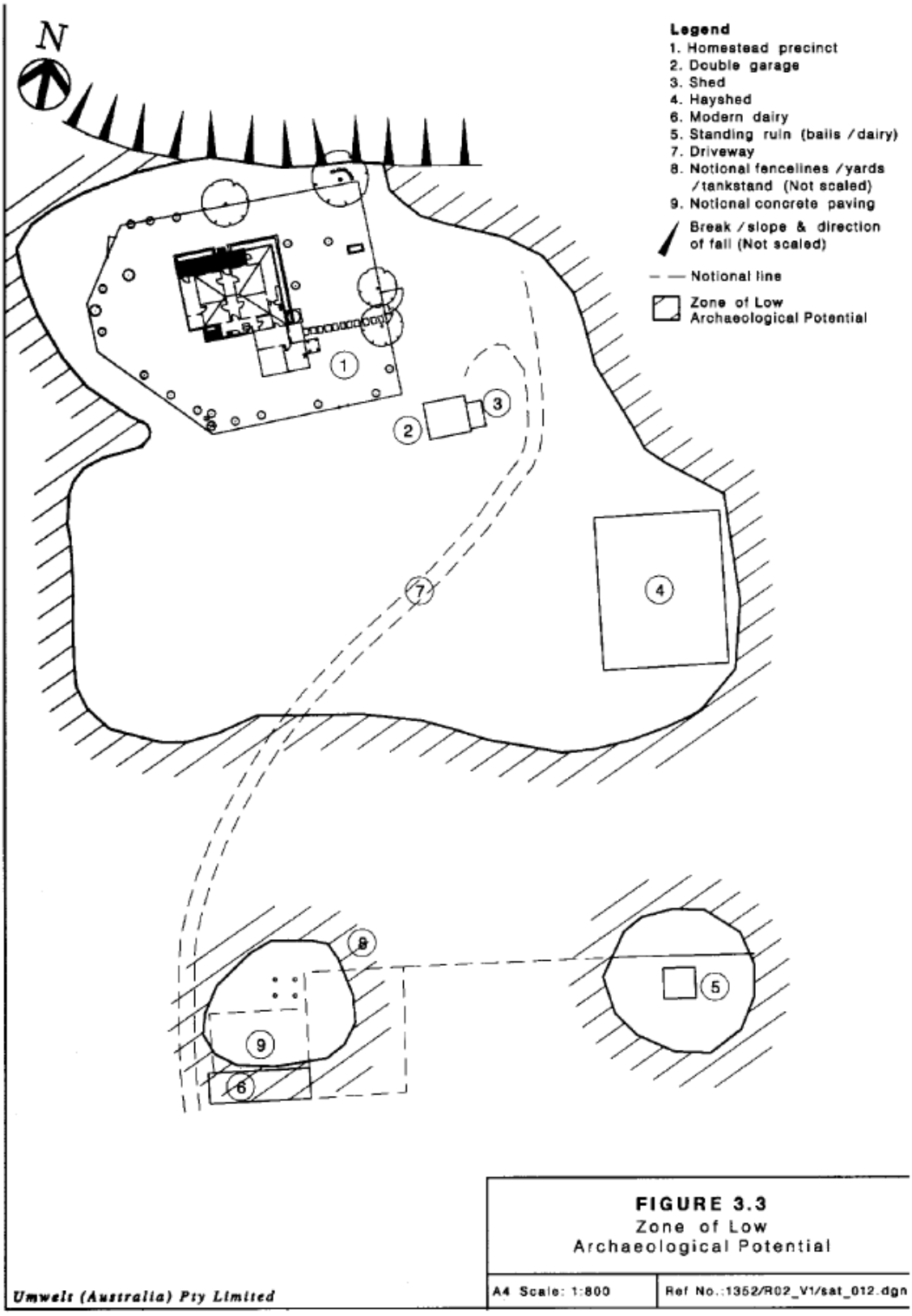


Photo 4-11 Areas of low archaeological potential, Oakley Estate (Source: (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 25 Figure 3.3)

Management

Conservation and management policies from the CMP are summarised below. Detailed strategies associated with each of these policies can be found in the CMP (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 37–43).

- Policy 1: Conserve and manage the cultural significance of the place and in doing so enhance that significance
- Policy 2: Conserve and manage the archaeological significance of the place and record and yield further evidence
- Policy 3: Conserve and enhance the significance of the curtilage
- Policy 4: Conserve the immediate surrounds and landscape of the place
- Policy 5: Conserve the significant external built fabric of the house
- Policy 6: Conserve the significant internal built fabric of the house
- Policy 7: Conserve the moveable heritage of the place
- Policy 8: Conserve the place by finding a viable use that does not detract from the significance.

The CMP notes the following (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 38):

> 'The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed and reassessed every five years.
>
> The Department of Defence should undertake to implement the recommendations in this report.'

Biosis is not aware of any more recent revisions of this CMP.

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-202):

> 'Follow the management recommendations outlined in the HMP for Oakley House prepared by Suters Architects 2000.
>
> Maintain an appropriate curtilage around Oakley Estate and ensure no activities occur within this curtilage without being preceded by a HIA and any appropriate approvals. An appropriate curtilage is provided within Figure F6.1A–Figure F6.1C.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace and Sunday de Joux visited Locations 1 and 2 of Oakley Estate on 27 June 2024 (Photo 4-12, Photo 4-13, Photo 4-14, Photo 4-15, Photo 4-16, Photo 4-17, Photo 4-18, Photo 4-19, Photo 4-20, Photo 4-21, Photo 4-22, Photo 4-23, Photo 4-24, Photo 4-25). Oakley Estate Location 1 is located on the northern side of Oakley Lane about 1.8 kilometres east of its junction with Cessnock Road. About 50 metres along the entrance drive are the remains of concrete slabs. Beyond these slabs another 100 metres is a masonry cottage which is assumed to be the Oakley homestead.

The following observations were made regarding the Oakley homestead (Location 1) and surrounds:

- the core of the cottage has a typical 4-roomed arrangement and is constructed of brick masonry that has been rendered with a cement mortar scribed to give an ashlar effect. There are remnant skillion additions at the rear/southern face of the house. The walls have significant structural cracking. The steel-clad roof and its timber framing have largely been lost with no connection between the framing and the tall chimney. The verandah rooves have been lost and the timber verandah floors are in pieces

- the building is virtually a ruin, and it is arguable whether the fabric in place represents the greater part of the building in its intact state. Although it could be stabilised and remediated, the resources to do so would be significant and some remnant fabric could not be reused—further reducing its already low integrity. Its conservation by reconstruction (returning it to how it was) appears not to be feasible. Conservation by preservation (keeping the place as it is and retarding deterioration) is possible as an alternative but would require bracing of the masonry elements. Exposed to rain, the decay of the masonry walls could be slowed by racking the top of the walls, but the loss of the interior plaster and floors could not be slowed without the reconstruction of the roof
- timber post and rail fencing remains near the cottage
- underground tank or cistern
- it is a cottage 'in the round' with views in all directions; the front of the building is oriented to the north.

Oakley Estate Location 2 is in a lightly wooded area. The principal physical evidence of use comprised:

- ruins of a reinforced-concrete round tank or silo
- a timber post suggesting a fence was also found but no other post that might confirm an earlier fence line was not found within a reasonable distance.

It is noted that following an inspection of both Oakley Estate Location 1 and Location 2, as identified within *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* of the draft *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan* it was determined that both locations could have historic significance. The CMP does not include the location of Oakley Estate Location 2 as part of its assessment. However, as the data has been recorded in GEMS it would be prudent to retain its inclusion in this assessment.



Photo 4-12 Northern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing south



Photo 4-13 View to the north from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-14 Eastern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing west



Photo 4-15 View to the east from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-16 Southern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing north



Photo 4-17 View to the south from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-18 Western elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing east



Photo 4-19 View to the west from Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-20 Remnant post and rail fencing and concrete slabs in the vicinity of Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1), facing northeast



Photo 4-21 Underground tank or cistern at the Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-22 Cesspit at the Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-23 Example of structural damage due to vegetation growth at Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1)



Photo 4-24 View of location of Oakley Estate (Location 2)



Photo 4-25 Ruins of reinforced concrete tank or silo at Oakley Estate (Location 2)

4.3.1.7 Warringah stud/Old Myrtle (SMA internal ID: 170129)

Description and brief history

This site refers to a homestead and associated outbuildings, dams, orchard, and pigsties, constructed in the 1870s. In 1998 the homestead and associated outbuildings were extant. The property is associated with the Loder family, the original members of which are of local significance. Umwelt reported that all of the original structures recorded in 1998 have been demolished (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-43).

The site has also been subject to cut and fill, and new buildings constructed. It is probable that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) or similar environmental clearance assessment for these works would have been undertaken by Defence prior to the demolition works. However, it has not been confirmed whether such an assessment was completed for the previous works.

Management

The following is taken from *Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment* (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-209):

> 'Any works that will disturb or destroy this site must be preceded and informed by a heritage impact assessment (HIA) and any appropriate approvals.'

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace and Sunday de Joux visited Warringah stud/Old Myrtle on 27 June 2024 (Photo 4-26, Photo 4-27, Photo 4-28, Photo 4-29). This site has seen significant changes since last reported on by others, as follows:

- the post-1970s stable remains but all other structures have been removed
- the site has been cut and filled to accommodate 2 large sheds and a toilet block. These buildings appear to date from within the last decade or so and are associated with the SMA camp area
- the site of the demolished house has sparse surface fragments of building materials including brick.



Photo 4-26 **Probable location of former dwelling at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing north**



Photo 4-27 **Brick feature potentially associated with former dwelling or outbuilding at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud**



Photo 4-28 **View of concrete silo or tank and dam at Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing west**



Photo 4-29 Disturbances within curtilage of Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud, facing east

4.3.2 Heritage items listed on a Local Environmental Plan or Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

4.3.2.1 Original Forest House Site

An inventory sheet for the item is presented in the *Morisset Forestry District Environmental Impact Statement. Supporting Document No. 9. European Cultural Heritage Study* (EJE Group 1995).

Description and brief history

The following information is taken from EJE Group (1995):

> 'The site is a large clearing located back from a minor cliff line. Previous uses for the site include accommodating the original forest house and sawmill. The house was constructed during the depression and was associated with the pine plantings carried out within the area. The house was sold for removal and so little remains of this era except for a dying Liquid Amber under which a commemorative stone has been placed. The inscription on the stone reads "This tree is preserved in affectionate memory of the late W.W. Watson [Forestry Commission] by whom it was plated, 17.5.15?" (the last figure is difficult to read). Reports would indicate that the Liquid Amber is not the tree planted by Watson. Subsequent uses of the site include a gravel quarry and a number of sawmills from which earthworks (benching) and concrete slabs remain.'

Management

The following information is taken from EJE Group (1995):

> 'Impact minimisation: The risk of future forestry operations to the site is low and would mainly result from attempts at reusing the site. Give PMP 1.1.8 classification.[4]
>
> Future options: It is possible that parts of the site may be reused. However, further research and archaeological investigations will be required to determine those areas which are free of important remains.'

[4] It is presumed that "PMP" stands for Park Management Plan.

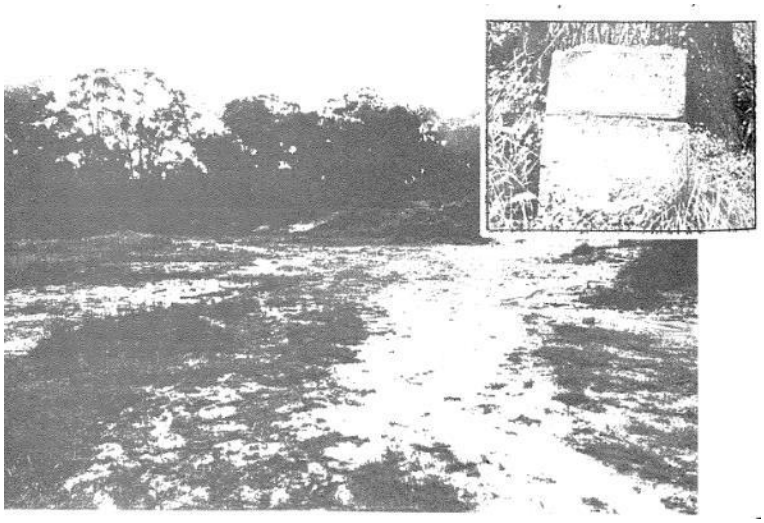


Photo 4-30 **View across sawmill site c.1995 with Liquid Amber *Liquidambar styraciflua* noted as being in the rear in the location of Forest House Site; inset of commemorative stone (Source: (EJE Group 1995)**

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace, Charlotte Allen and Otto Reichelt visited Original Forest House Site on 25 January 2024 (Photo 4-31). The location of the item could not be identified based on the coordinate data that was available at the time of the site inspection. This was further hindered by limited GPS accuracy due to tree cover. The heritage inventory sheet was not available to Biosis at the time of the survey, and as such, Biosis was not aware of the commemorative stone or Liquid Amber tree associated with the item.



Photo 4-31 **View of a small clearing area within bushland in the vicinity of the coordinates location of the item, used by campers**

There is a large clearing to the southeast of the coordinates for the item. At the time of the site inspection it appeared that works had been recently undertaken within this clearing, and was presumed this was for the purposes of 4WD vehicles (Photo 4-32). A review of the heritage inventory sheet following the site inspection suggests that this large clearing area may be the location of the item. The large clearing was not inspected in detail due to the discussions on-site about it being a 4WD area.



Photo 4-32 Aerial view of the large clearing presumed to have been subjected to recent works for the purposes of 4WD vehicle use; but which may be the location of the item

4.3.2.2 The Wishing Well (HHIMS site, Osf 26)

An inventory sheet for the item is presented in the *Morisset Forestry District Environmental Impact Statement. Supporting Document No. 9. European Cultural Heritage Study* (EJE Group 1995).

Description and brief history

The following information is taken from EJE Group (1995):

> 'The current well is constructed from a 1100mm DIA concrete pipe sent into a concrete and stone base. Depth of well: 1400mm. Above the well was once constructed a simple timber canopy which attached to the pipe. When inspected, vandals had destroyed the structure with its various elements left by the roadside. The well has been located on the site of a permanent spring used to water bullocks and other animals working on the nearby ridge and surrounding area. Evidence of a former sign/plaque can be seen on a nearby rock.'

Management

The following information is taken from EJE Group (1995):

> 'Impact minimisation: Existing well not significant however the spring and place is well already has PMP 1.1.8 classification although there needs to be an understanding of what is significant.
>
> Future options: Suggest to erect interpretive sign. Consider replacing current well with a more appropriate structure (this would require researching the site to determine whether earlier structures existed on the site).'

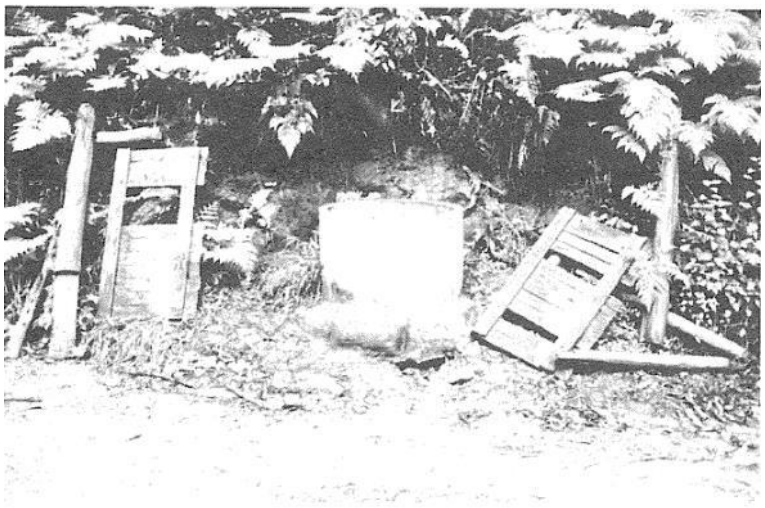


Photo 4-33 Remains of vandalised Wishing Well c.1995 (Source: (EJE Group 1995)

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace, Charlotte Allen and Otto Reichelt visited The Wishing Well on 25 January 2024 (Photo 4-34, Photo 4-35, Photo 4-36, Photo 4-37, Photo 4-38, Photo 4-39, Photo 4-40, Photo 4-41). The item is in fair condition, and features more recent additions including the concrete tube and reconstructed timber shelter. The concrete tube is around 1.08 metres in diameter, with a thickness of 5.5 centimetres and external height of around 60 centimetres. The timber shelter is 1.86 metres in height around 1.5 metres wide and over 1.3 metres deep. It appeared that some sandstone had been cut from the bedrock, and also sandstone blocks set into position at the ground level. It is possible that the spring may have been released from the bedrock to flow out when the road was originally cut into the slope, rather than continuing to run beneath the surface into the nearby gully. It was noted during the physical inspection that the spring on which the well sits still runs. The well's use for the making of wishes by the casting of coins was also noted; however, no deposited coins were recovered to assess the mintage periods of the coins.



Photo 4-34 View of The Wishing Well from Martinsville Hill Road, showing the modern concrete tube and timber shelter, facing northwest



Photo 4-35 View from The Wishing Well into the gully adjacent to Martinsville Hill Road, facing southeast



Photo 4-36 **Detailed view of the base of The Wishing Well showing the spring water draining out from the bedrock which has been cut for the well, facing northwest**



Photo 4-37 **Detailed view of the concrete tube The Wishing Well, facing northwest**



Photo 4-38 **View from The Wishing Well up the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing south**



Photo 4-39 **View from The Wishing Well down the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing northeast**



Photo 4-40 View towards The Wishing Well down the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing southwest



Photo 4-41 View towards The Wishing Well up the slope of Martinsville Hill Road, facing northeast

4.3.2.3 Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads) (Jilliby State Conservation Area)

The item is identified in the *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010), and refers to the *Central Coast Hunter Range Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy* (author unknown). Attempts were made to source this document from a number of government sources, but none were able to provide a copy of the report. Based on the information for the Original Forest House Site (HHIMS site, Osf 15), it is indicated that Saw mill site shares a similar location, description and history.

Description and brief history

Refer to Original Forest House Site (HHIMS site, Osf 15) above.

Management

The *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010) notes that European cultural heritage sites in the Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area will be managed in accordance with the *Central Coast Hunter Range Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy*

(NPWS 2010, pp. 25). As it was not possible to obtain a copy of that report, management measures for this item are not known.

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace, Charlotte Allen and Otto Reichelt visited Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads) (Jilliby State Conservation Area) on 25 January 2024 (Photo 4-42, Photo 4-43). The location of the item could not be identified based on the coordinate data that was available at the time of the site inspection. This was further hindered by limited GPS accuracy due to tree cover. The heritage inventory sheet was not available to Biosis at the time of the survey. Several features (sawn off tree trunks, uneven ground indicating past excavation activities) were noted within the bushland in the location and vicinity of the coordinates which could potentially have been associated with the saw mill.



Photo 4-42 View of vegetated area featuring sawn off tree trunks and uneven ground suggesting past excavation activities



Photo 4-43 View of vegetated area featuring uneven ground suggesting past excavation activities

There is a large clearing to the southeast of the coordinates for the item. At the time of the site inspection it appeared that works had been recently undertaken within this clearing, and was presumed this was for the purposes of 4WD vehicles (Photo 4-32). The large clearing was not inspected in detail due to the discussions on-site about it being a 4WD area.

4.3.2.4 Belmont (Muswellbrook LEP 2009, Item no. I88)

The SHI listing for this item does not contain information.

Description and brief history

The following information is taken from the *Muswellbrook Heritage Study* (The EJE Group 1996):

- historical period built: 1876-1900
- historical period used: 1876-1900 onwards
- architectural style: Victorian Georgian
- materials: Exterior is timber with corrugated galvanised iron roof, timber verandah and verandah posts. Pergola added.
- condition: Intact, outbuildings in excellent condition
- historical notes: Typical of the houses and outbuildings associated with the first pastoral expansion in the area and of the same period as 'Edinglassie', 'Rous Lench' and 'Plashett'. These properties reflect the period of the last 2 decades of the 19th century, where many of the old, large properties were subdivided. Most remained in the hands of the original owner.

According to the *Muswellbrook Heritage Study* (The EJE Group 1996), Belmont homestead and Beer homestead buildings are situated adjacent to each other. This conflicts with the associated heritage curtilages which imply they are located separately (Photo 4-44). Furthermore, the Belmont homestead building is located outside of the heritage item curtilage, within the boundary of Beer Homestead.

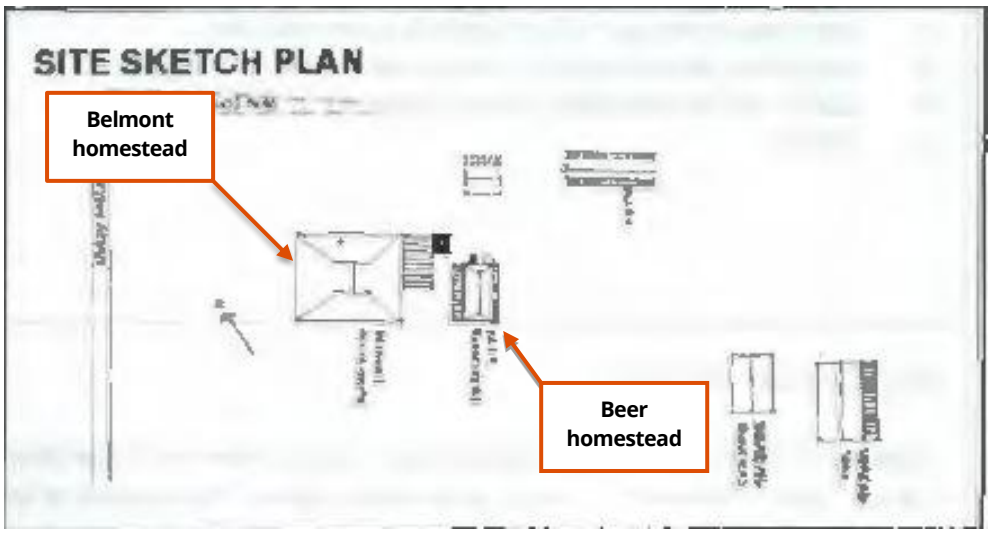


Photo 4-44 Sketch plan of Belmont homestead site, with Beer homestead within the same complex of buildings (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)



Photo 4-45 Local plan of Belmont homestead site (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)



Photo 4-46 View of Belmont homestead (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)

Management

None specified in SHI listing or inventory sheet. No management recommendations are included in the *Regional Study of Heritage Significance. Central Lowlands Hunter Valley. Electricity Commission Holdings. A Report to the Electricity Commission of NSW In Three Volumes. Volume 2: Landscape Assessment. Assessment of Historic Sites* (Burton & Thorp 1990).

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.5 Beer Homestead (Muswellbrook LEP 2009, Item no. I87)

The SHI listing for this item is partially populated.

Description and brief history

The following information is taken from the SHI listing for this item (State Heritage Inventory 2016) which is based on the inventory sheet in the *Muswellbrook Heritage Study* (The EJE Group 1996):

> 'This is believed to be the original Beer home moved from Edderton to its present location when the conditional farmers were bought out by the Macdonalds. It was originally one of a number of small slab huts located in the vicinity of Edderton Homestead on 640 acre lots. The Beer family were the earliest settlers in the area around 1867-8. Around this area there are sites of early conditional purchases of land in the Muswellbrook region. By 1875, settlers in the Saddlers Creek area included Thomas Beer (Senior and Junior) and they ran a small farm...
>
> Vertical slab timber walls, galvanised iron roof and brick chimney. Interior: timber floors and brick hearth Painted roof. Chimney newer than remainder of house...
>
> Architectural Style: Victorian Georgian Construction Year: c.1867-68...
>
> The chimney appears hastily built, reflecting the fact that it was probably added when the building was moved.'

According to the *Muswellbrook Heritage Study* (The EJE Group 1996), Belmont homestead and Beer homestead buildings are situated adjacent to each other. This conflicts with the associated heritage curtilages which imply they are located separately (Photo 4-47). Both Belmont homestead building and Beer Homestead are located within the curtilage of Beer Homestead.

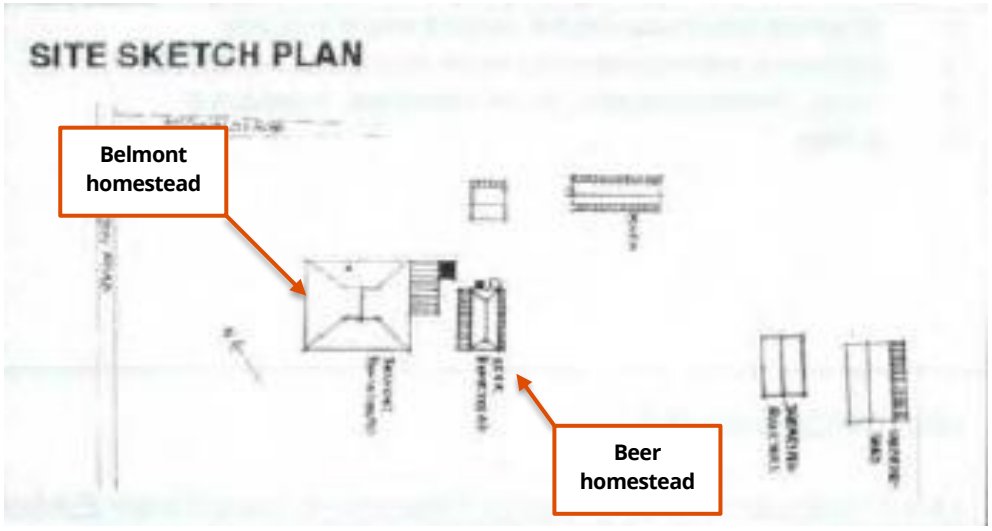


Photo 4-47 Sketch plan of Beer Homestead site, with Belmont homestead within the same complex of buildings (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)

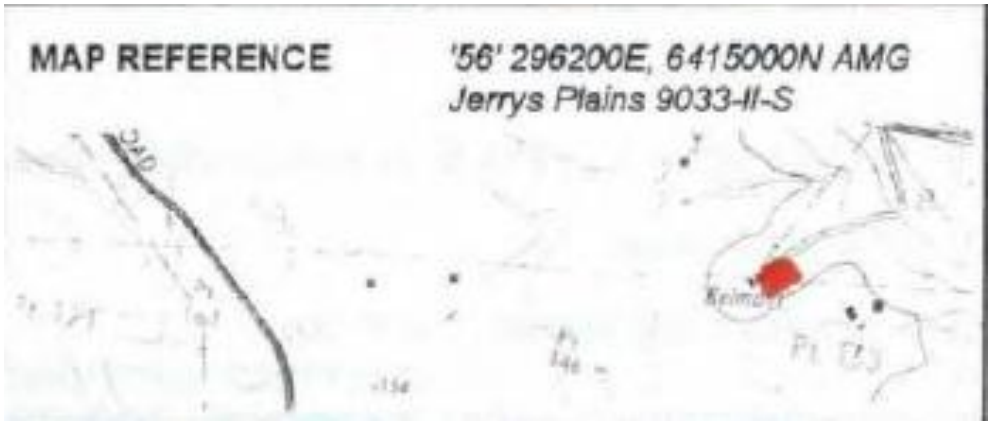


Photo 4-48 Location plan of Beer Homestead (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)

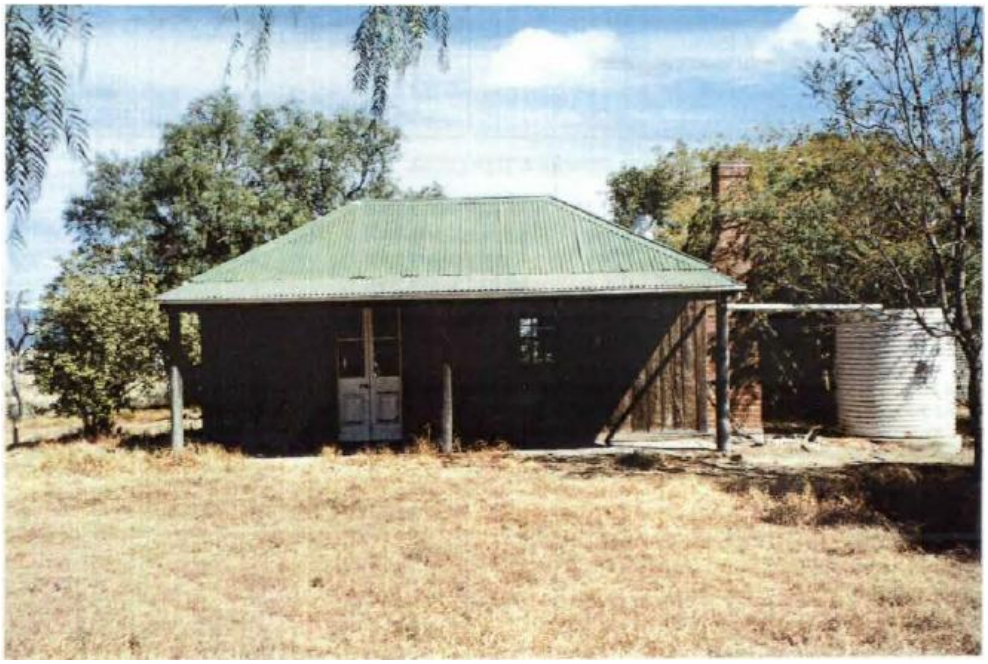


Photo 4-49 View of Beer Homestead site (Source: (The EJE Group 1996)

Management

None specified in SHI listing or inventory sheet. No management recommendations are included in the *Regional Study of Heritage Significance. Central Lowlands Hunter Valley. Electricity Commission Holdings. A Report to the Electricity Commission of NSW In Three Volumes. Volume 2: Landscape Assessment. Assessment of Historic Sites* (Burton & Thorp 1990).

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.6 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no. I142)

The Stafford homestead was included in the Hunter Region Heritage Study, but minimal information was recorded in the inventory sheet (Photo 4-50). No inventory sheet was completed for Clifford homestead.

Based on limited research undertaken for this item, it is likely that it was listed for its association with the Dight families, who were a prominent family in the Singleton district, both as community members and in economic and business terms. The Stafford homestead may have been listed for its aesthetic values as representative farm homestead of the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

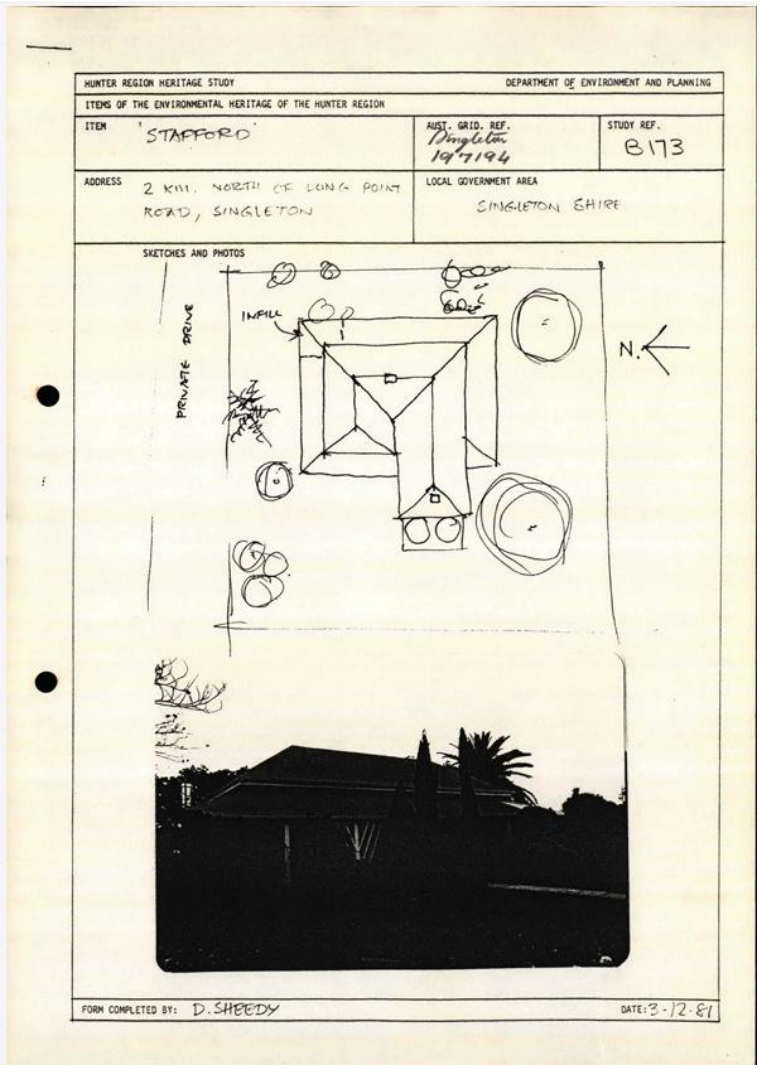

HUNTER REGION HERITAGE STUDY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING
ITEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE OF THE HUNTER REGION
ITEM 'STAFFORD'
AUST. GRID. REF. Singleton 197194
STUDY REF. B173
ADDRESS 2 KM. NORTH OF LONG POINT ROAD, SINGLETON
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SINGLETON SHIRE
SKETCHES AND PHOTOS
INFILL
PRIVATE DRIVE
N.
FORM COMPLETED BY: D. SHEEDY
DATE: 3-12-81

Photo 4-50 Inventory sheet for 'Stafford' in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982)

Description and brief history

The Stafford and Clifford homesteads are part of land which was granted to the Dight family in 1835. The original stone homestead at Stafford may date from c.1833. The early owners of the properties, George Dight and Samuel Billingsley Dight both married daughters of John Howe (Sophia and Elizabeth), who was a notable figure who undertook some of the earliest European exploration of the district and between Windsor and Singleton. Clifford Homestead is associated with a family burial vault, though the location of this structure could not be confirmed. Clifford Homestead was in a state of decline from at least the 1920s. Further information regarding this item is presented in *Appendix 2*.

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Biosis staff Don Wallace, Charlotte Allen and Otto Reichelt visited "Stafford", homestead and "Clifford", homestead (ruins) on 24 January 2024 (Photo 4-51, Photo 4-52, Photo 4-53, Photo 4-54, Photo 4-55, Photo 4-56, Photo 4-57, Photo 4-58, Photo 4-59). 'Stafford' homestead was visually inspected and photographed. The 'Clifford' homestead (ruins) was not identified during the site visit. The following observations were made during the physical inspection of the item:

- ‘Stafford’ homestead is currently unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition. The dwelling is currently fenced off
- ‘Stafford’ homestead currently has largely unobstructed 360 degree views of the property
- no evidence of the original stone ‘Stafford’ homestead was observed
- ‘Stafford’ homestead is a single-storey face brick and corrugated steel roofed freestanding dwelling with a core M-form pitched roof. The building has verandas on 4 sides and has been built in stages. Exotic plantings consistent with a domestic garden remain
- there were a number of limitations during the site inspection:
  - due to work health and safety restrictions (heat, off-road vehicle capacity, snake bite risks), it was not possible to explore the item further than the ‘Stafford’ homestead area
  - sites on steep, rocky terrain and floodplains were not inspected for the above potential hazards coupled with the low likelihood of such locations being preferred locations for the siting of dwellings
  - no local point of contact was available to provide guidance as to where the ‘ruins’ were located, as per the approved Biosis survey methodology. As such, assumptions were made in the field regarding the extant but unoccupied and dilapidated homestead within the heritage item.



Photo 4-51 Western elevation of ‘Stafford’ homestead, facing east



Photo 4-52 **Southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing north**



Photo 4-53 **Eastern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing west**



Photo 4-54 **Northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing south**



Photo 4-55 North-western corner of 'Stafford' homestead, facing southeast



Photo 4-56 North-facing view from the northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead



Photo 4-57 South-facing view from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead



Photo 4-58 **East-facing view from eastern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead**



Photo 4-59 **West-facing view from western elevation of 'Stafford' homestead**

A second site inspection was undertaken by Biosis staff on 6 June 2024 to visually investigate the potential archaeological site of the 'Clifford' homestead (ruins), which is outside of the curtilage of 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) in Lot 2 DP755267. Archaeological features and cultural plantings likely associated with the Clifford homestead were identified during the survey.

The following archaeological features were identified (Photo 4-60, Photo 4-61, Photo 4-62, Photo 4-63, Photo 4-64, Photo 4-65, Photo 4-66):

- brick footings and / or foundations or piers
- sandstone lintel
- concrete slab
- timber retaining wall
- water tank or well
- scattered rubble building materials including fragments of bricks, metal sheeting and strapping, power or telegraph pole. A number of sandstock bricks and brick fragments featured diamond frogs;

these types of bricks have a date range of c.1840s to c.1870s in the greater Sydney region which is also likely reflected in the Hunter region (Varman 1993)

- an extant raised shed of corrugated metal sheeting and timber footings (poor condition)
- cow run stockyard
- ornamental plantings include Japanese Pepper Trees *Schinus molle* and Bougainvillea *Bougainvillea glabra.*

The presumed Clifford archaeological features and plantings were located on Lot 2 DP755267. The curtilage of the heritage item as described graphically and on the cadastre is contained to the adjacent Lot 25 DP755267. The heritage item's land is described as Lot 25 DP 58779 on the Singleton LEP but appears to be an anomalous superseded lot description. While there is no formal precedence in LEP Schedule 5s for what aspect of a heritage item's description prevails over another, Biosis considers that the item name prevails over the cadastre. The curtilage of the heritage item should then be taken to include both Lot 2 and Lot 25 DP755267. This is complicated further by there being a discontiguous area of land to the south that is associated with both Lots 2 and 25.

Historical records indicated that there had been a burial vault used by the early landholders' family—the Dights and the Howes—somewhere at or near Clifford. In the 1920s, it had been anticipated that the relocation of the vault/burials to the Anglican cemetery would occur. Biosis firstly investigated potential locations within Lot 2 DP755267. Limited access and time prevented thorough ground inspection, but no surface evidence of burials or monumental masonry was seen near the presumed ruins of Clifford.

The field team inspected the Anglican Cemetery at Whittingham to find evidence of the relocation of burials. A 3-plot by 3-plot family grave with an above ground sarcophagus was found in the centre of the cemetery. It included stone tablets recording the deaths of Dight and Howe family members in the early-19th century well before the cemetery was established. It is not known if the remains at Clifford were relocated to this family grave. Although it seems likely that the burials on private land would have been reburied in consecrated land, this has not been confirmed and there is a risk that the 'vault', monumental masonry/ironwork, and/or the buried bodies remain on the Stafford/Clifford land and potentially near the HTP corridor.

The archaeological resources likely associated with the former 'Clifford' homestead complex include: brick or stone footings or foundations; brick piers; concrete slabs; possibly underfloor deposits; brick, stone, concrete or compacted earth floor surfaces; secondary deposits (rubbish pits, backfilled outhouses/lavatories); a well or cistern and associated cut and backfill deposit; post holes for structures and fencing; levelling and terracing cuts and deposits; and garden and landscaping features. For the vault, there may be brick or stone footings or foundations, grave cuts, floor surfaces of brick or stone, fencing post holes and levelling and terracing cuts and deposits.



Photo 4-60 **Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring brick footings and stone lintel**



Photo 4-61 **Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring a brick foundation or pier**



Photo 4-62 **Demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead featuring scattered brick fragments and ornamental planting Japanese Pepper *Schinus mole raue***



Photo 4-63 **Example of sandstock brick featuring a diamond frog as part of the scattered demolished building materials of 'Clifford' homestead**



Photo 4-64 **Overgrown concrete slab associated with 'Clifford' homestead ruins**



Photo 4-65 **Well or water tank near former outbuildings south of 'Clifford' homestead**



Photo 4-66 **Timber retaining wall and ornamental planting located west of 'Clifford' homestead**

4.3.2.7 Archerfield and outbuildings

The SHI listing for this item does not contain information. Archerfield and outbuildings was included in the Hunter Region Heritage Study, but minimal information was recorded in the inventory sheet (Photo 4-67) (Sheedy 1982).

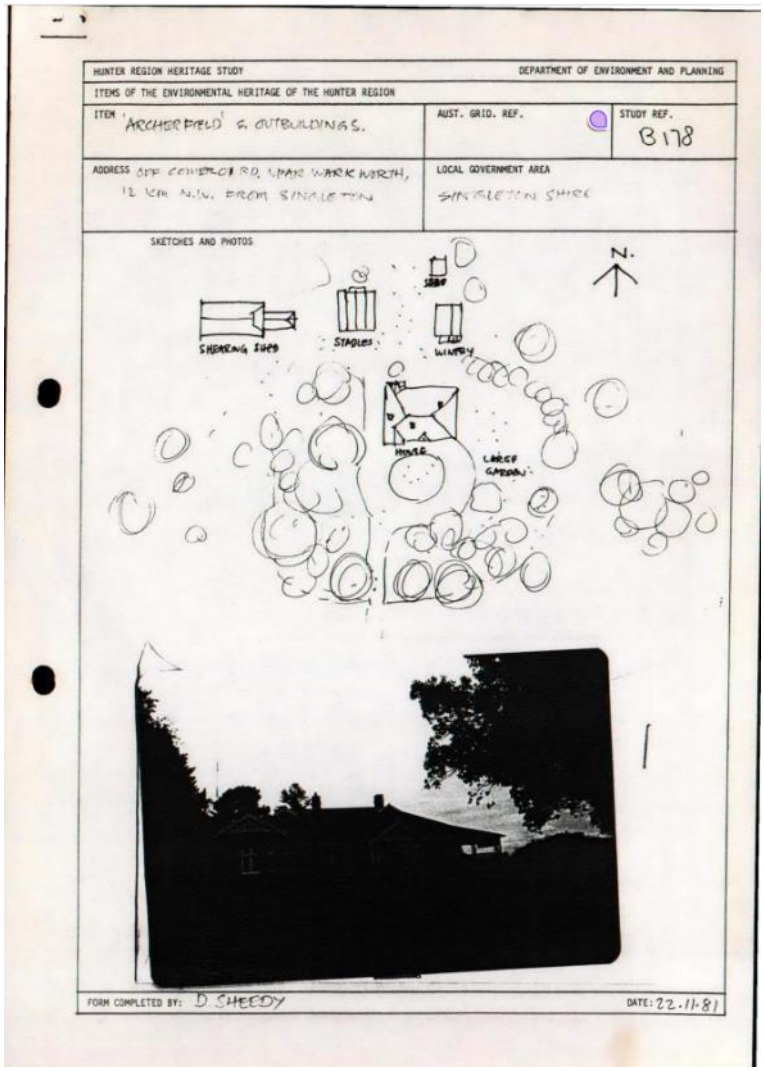

HUNTER REGION HERITAGE STUDY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING
ITEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE OF THE HUNTER REGION
ITEM 'ARCHERFIELD' & OUTBUILDINGS.
AUST. GRID. REF.
STUDY REF. B178
ADDRESS SEE COMERFORD RD, UPPER WARK NORTH, 12 KM N.W. FROM SINGLETON
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA SINGLETON SHIRE
SKETCHES AND PHOTOS
N.
SHEARING SHED
STAGLES
WINDMILL
HOUSE
LARGE GARDEN
FORM COMPLETED BY: D. SHEEDY
DATE: 22.11.81

Photo 4-67 Inventory sheet for 'Archerfield' & Outbuildings in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982)

Description and brief history

Based in the information available in the inventory sheet (Photo 4-67) it can be assumed that Archerfield and outbuildings were, at a minimum, listed for the built heritage values of the homestead, outbuildings and their immediate setting but also likely for land use patterns and colonial farming.

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

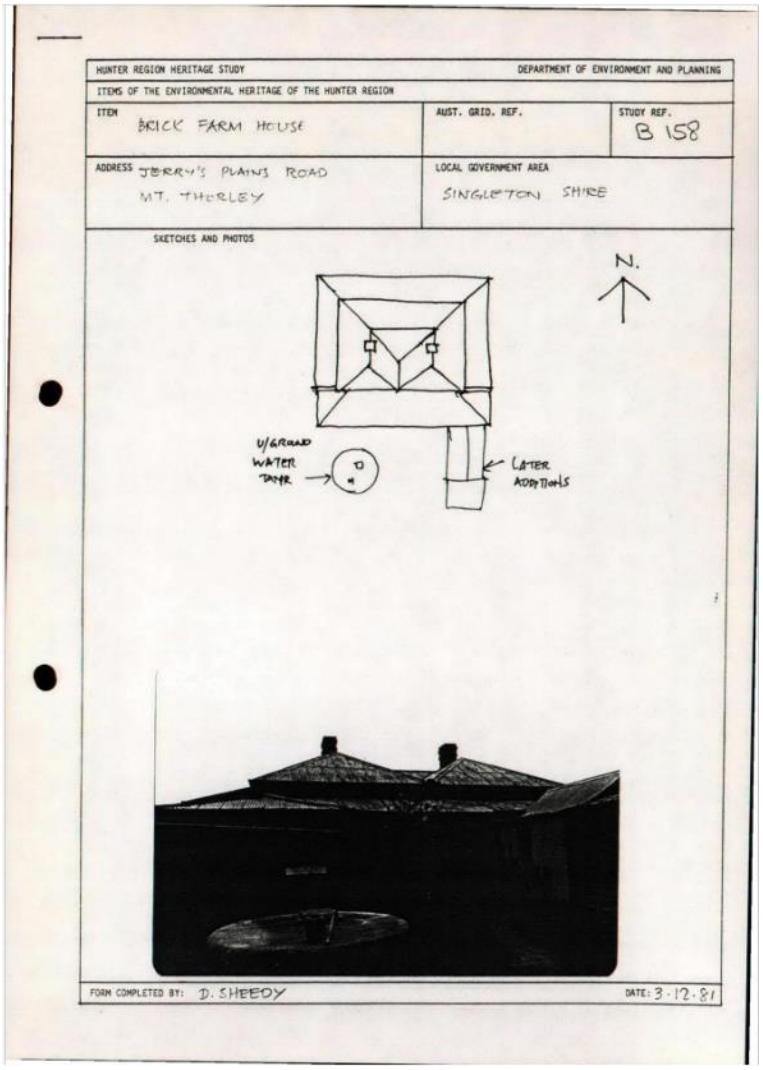
Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

4.3.2.8 Brick farm house (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no. I40)

Brick Farm House was included in the Hunter Region Heritage Study, but minimal information was recorded in the inventory sheet (Photo 4-68) (Sheedy 1982).


HUNTER REGION HERITAGE STUDY — DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

ITEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE OF THE HUNTER REGION

ITEM: BRICK FARM HOUSE | AUST. GRID. REF. | STUDY REF.: B 158

ADDRESS: JERRY'S PLAINS ROAD MT. THORLEY | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: SINGLETON SHIRE

SKETCHES AND PHOTOS

FORM COMPLETED BY: D. SHEEDY — DATE: 3·12·81

Photo 4-68 Inventory sheet for Brick Farm House in the Hunter Region Heritage Study (Source: (Sheedy 1982)

Description and brief history

Based in the information available in the inventory sheet (Photo 4-68) it can be assumed that Brick farm house was, at a minimum, listed for the built heritage values of the homestead, outbuildings and their immediate setting but also likely for land use patterns and colonial farming.

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Biosis staff visited Brick Farm House on 24 January 2024 (Photo 4-69, Photo 4-70, Photo 4-71, Photo 4-72, Photo 4-73, Photo 4-74, Photo 4-75, Photo 4-76, Photo 4-77, Photo 4-78, Photo 4-79, Photo 4-80, Photo 4-81, Photo 4-82, Photo 4-83, Photo 4-84, Photo 4-85, Photo 4-86, Photo 4-87, Photo 4-88, Photo 4-89, Photo 4-90, Photo 4-91). The following features were identified during the site inspection:

- a brick dwelling in poor condition, currently boarded up

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

- the house has several extensions and infilling of verandah areas
- open verandah areas feature a mixture of concrete slab surfaces and timber on joists over a cavity supported by brick piers
- evidence of former awning hip roofing present on eastern, northern and western elevations

- immediately surrounding the dwelling:
  - corrugated metal tanks (southern side)
  - timber stand for a water tank (southern side)
  - underground tank or cistern with a concrete capping (southern side)
  - stack of sandstock bricks with a rectangular/lozenge frog – suggesting demolition of an outbuilding (southern side)
  - an area of turned soil south of the water tank stand, also lush vegetation growth suggesting a potential archaeological feature
  - ornamental plantings including a citrus species, Japanese Peppercorn
- a 3-roomed concrete and timber outbuilding with a galvanised metal gable roof, possibly a barn, featuring the following notable aspects:
  - concrete floor
  - two corrugated metal water tanks on the north-western side of the building
  - small extension on the southwestern side with a skillion roof
  - the galvanised metal roof featured a maker's mark for Lysaght Orb sheeting
  - floor fixings for removed machinery.



Photo 4-69 View of Brick Farm House from driveway, facing northwest



Photo 4-70 **Southern elevation of Brick Farm House, with the timber water tank stand, underground tank/cistern, lush vegetation and corrugated metal tanks, facing north**



Photo 4-71 **View from southern elevation of Brick Farm House, looking over area of lush vegetation and towards driveway, facing south**



Photo 4-72 **Detail of sandstock brick with rectangular/lozenge frog**



Photo 4-73 **Eastern elevation of Brick Farm House, deteriorated timber verandah flooring, showing metal water tanks, enclosed verandah on southern elevation and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing west**



Photo 4-74 View from eastern elevation of Brick Farm House towards driveway and barn, facing east



Photo 4-75 Northern elevation (eastern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing south



Photo 4-76 Northern elevation (western side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing south



Photo 4-77 **Detail view of northern elevation verandah, facing west**



Photo 4-78 **Detail view of northern elevation evidence of former verandah hip roofing, facing southwest**



Photo 4-79 **View from northern elevation of Brick Farm House towards Jerry Plains Road, facing north**



Photo 4-80 **Western elevation (northern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, facing east**



Photo 4-81 **Western elevation (southern side) of Brick Farm House, showing timber verandah flooring and evidence of verandah hip roofing, rear extension or enclosed verandah space on southern elevation, facing east**



Photo 4-82 **Northeastern elevation of the barn, facing southwest**



Photo 4-83 View from northeastern elevation of the barn, facing northeast



Photo 4-84 Southeastern elevation of the barn, facing northwest



Photo 4-85 View from southeastern elevation of the barn, facing southeast



Photo 4-86 Southwestern elevation of the barn, facing northeast



Photo 4-87 View from southwestern elevation of the barn, facing southwest



Photo 4-88 Northwestern elevation of the barn, facing southeast



Photo 4-89 View from southwestern elevation of the barn, facing southwest

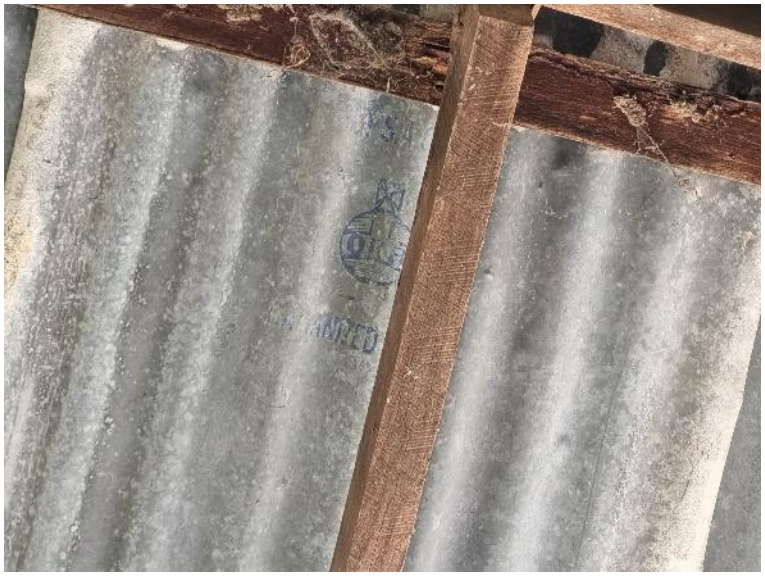


Photo 4-90 Lysagcht Orb makers mark on the corrugated metal roof of the barn



Photo 4-91 Detail view of main room interior of the barn

4.3.2.9 Hambledon Hill Homestead (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no. I24)

The SHI listing for this item is partially populated. The information presented below is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 1998).

Description and brief history

> 'Two storey house built of sandstone brick on stone foundations, with a hipped slate roof, a deep stone faced verandah, small paned windows, louvred shutters and French doors opening on to the cast iron balustraded balcony which is typical of the transition period from late Georgian to the Victorian era. The balcony was laid out with Gunnedah pine as a preventive against white ants. A pastoralists report of 1896 describes the house as follows very large to all appearance on entering, yet most conveniently and well arranged despite its twenty nine rooms. The hall especially is a prominent feature. There must some hundreds of feet of fine cedar in its construction. The gently curving roofing iron still seen on the verandah of the servants' wing, has been replaced over the balcony. In the entrance hall the staircase with its delicately turned balusters has been altered at some stage. It now cuts across a window, and the newel posts are of much later period. The original cornices and the elaborate plaster ceiling roses in the hall and the main rooms, on the ground floor are interesting features. In the kitchen the recess for the baker's oven may still be seen beside the fuel stove. The ceiling is of small corrugated iron and the floor was originally flagstones. The kitchen wing and the main building form an L-shaped area where the old circular brick wells may be seen. The detached laundry with its brick floor is behind the kitchen wing.'

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.10 Cyral Moxham's House (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no. I155)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory n.d.).

Description and brief history

> 'Two storey residence 10. Of interwar art deco/functionalist ocean liner style. 3km s.e. of singleton fine federation homestead in original condition including interiors and furniture.lovely setting in trees on hill. weatherboard construction, c.g.i. roof, verandahs, trellises, meathouse. interiors with timber boarding, wunderlich ceilings, grates, mantlepieces, coloured glass, built in cupboards, furniture of period (see photograph c1716, c1718)'

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.11 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2005).

Description and brief history

> 'Comprising homestead, woolshed, stables, slab octagonal building, courtyards and remains of Victorian garden, Putty Road, 6km south-east of Singleton.
>
> The building has a slate roof and is built of sandstock brick. It is a distinctively Victorian building with the drawing room thrust forward. In the approach from the rear, the remains of a once expansive Victorian garden are evident. Pathways wind through circular stone lined gardens. The roof is supported on a cast iron trellis and frieze above the deep, stone flagged verandah. The back verandah is roofed with bullnosed iron, most of the windows are small paned and shuttered as are the French doors opening on to the verandah. Inside the joinery is of cedar and is in good condition. The mantlepieces in the main rooms are marble. A secondary courtyard paved in stone is formed between the servants wing and a detached building which has an attic and a stone cellar. The outbuildings include a woolshed, stables with slab walls and a rough hewn timber floor and an unusual octagonal building with low slab walls and a high iron roof and centrepost. Abbey Green was an original grant to George Loder, a pioneer of the Hawkesbury who arrived with the first fleet. In 1851 his grandson George Thomas Loder extended the original grant by 4,000 acres and it was he who had built the majority of the complex.
>
> Noted as being restored 1970s.'

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.12 War memorial (Singleton LEP 2013, Item no.I5)

The inventory sheet on the SHI does not contain information (State Heritage Inventory n.d.).

Description and brief history

No information available in SHI heritage listing nor in regional heritage studies. However, it is presumed that War Memorial has been listed for its cultural/social significance to the local community as a memorial to fallen soldiers.

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.13 Clark's Slab House

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 1989).

Description and brief history

> 'Vernacular style early two room form cottage built of vertical slabs with gabled iron roof. Two small skillion rooms to rear under skillion roof. Front verandah reconstructed using traditional materials and construction methods. Stands close to the Wollombi Road, land falls to the Congewai Creek beyond. A smaller (earlier) building with a hipped roof noted in the 1980s has now disappeared (see copies of early photographs).

> Built c1855 by early settler in the district named Clark. See also Thematic History to this Heritage Study–- the sections on Early Settlement and Working the Land.'

Based on images from the SHI listing for this item, the actual location of Clark's Slab House is indicated to be outside of the item curtilage in Lot 15 DP 755241.

Management

There are no known management recommendations for the item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.14 Bellevue Vineyard and Winery (Cessnock LEP 2011, Item no. I174)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2002).

Description and brief history

> 'Early cellars (galvanized iron and timber, single storey) have been conserved within new larger cellar. Doors and platform only elements from early cellars visible from outside of building. Two machines - one which replaced the other (used to move grapes into vats) stand on a platform at the central southern entrance to the cellars. Timber was shaped with a broad axe. Pre-1900 iron bark log wine press in front of the cellars was moved from the old cellars to its present position. Vineyard area has been replanted and is still in use...
>
> Little remains of the original buildings and structures except the (now internal) cellars and the wine press...
>
> Current use Draytons Winery
>
> A well known Drayton family vineyard which includes the original 40 block planted by Charles Drayton in the 1870s. A three wing homestead (pre 1900) of horizontal slabs (shaped with broad axe) stood at the back of the cellars. The materials were used to build a storage shed in the same position in the 1940s. It burnt down in 1967.'

Management

There are no known management measures for this item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.15 Millfield General Cemetery (Cessnock LEP 2011, Item no. I141)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2004).

Description and brief history

> 'The Millfield Cemetery is located on the western side of Hayes Road at the intersection of Hayes Road and Crump Streets, Millfield. The cemetery lies over two lots being Lots 7001 and 7005, Deposited Plan No. 93000. The property gently slopes to the north. There is a 20 metre strip of remnant trees separating the cemetery from Hayes Road (it appears that these trees are actually contained within the lot that forms part of the cemetery). To the south, the site is bounded by uncleared property. Grazing land is located to the west. On the northern side of Crump Street there are a number of existing large trees providing a visual buffer to the timber mill which exists on the corner of Wollombi and Hayes Roads. The property has a number of graves running in well defined rows

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

on north south axis. There are a variety of headstone shapes, sizes and designs dating from the early 1900s to present. There are a number of older headstones which are in a state of disrepair. Crump Street is partially formed with a gravel access road extending from Hayes Road along the northern boundary of the property. There is a small clearing in the road reserve which appears to be utilised as a parking area for the cemetery. Current improvements include fencing and signage as well as the provision of water facilities. The northern boundary is defined by a timber picket fence with a galvanised steel gate that provides access to the cemetery. Barbed wire and timber post fencing mark the southern, eastern and western boundaries. Whilst there are currently no sealed pathways within the cemetery, there is a path approximately 4 to 6 metres wide which extends from the access gate running in a north south direction. There are a number of minor pathways extending in an east west direction which divides the burial areas into sections. These paths are defined by the lack of grass as a result of foot and vehicular traffic and by the layout of the graves. Signage identifies the cemetery as "Millfield General Cemetery" and a number of signs within the cemetery identify the various denominations. All signs are of similar structure, built from steel tubing posts and timber signs painted white. All are in a state of disrepair. There is a single tap near the entrance gate providing water to the site. The road reserve is scattered with large Eucalypts providing shade to the "parking" area. There are a number of trees standing within the boundaries of the site. There appears to be extensive room for expansion of the burial areas with approximately two thirds of the fenced area of the Cemetery remaining vacant.

The cemetery was dedicated on September 21, 1901, with the earliest known burial on November 24, 1914.'

Management

A review of the *Cessnock City Council Cemetery Policy* and *Cessnock City Council Cemeteries Masterplan Report* did not identify any heritage management measures for the item (Cessnock City Council 2022, Studio GL 2019).

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.16 Eraring Power Station (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014, Item no. 93)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2008a).

Description and brief history

'PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993:
Architectural style: Industrail utilitarian (form follows function exactly)
Material: Frames - Turbines - steel portals
Boilers - steel skeleton frame
Roof - Colorbond steel
Walls/Cladding - Colorbond steel sheet on turbine house, concrete chimneys
Windows - industrial glazing
Floors – concrete
Interior - ?
The power station has open steel frame around boilers, portal frame building covering turbo-generators. Eraring Power Station consists of (west to east) switchyard, cooling water canal (taking water from the Lake at Bonnell's Bay, south of the power station), turbine hall, auxiliary bay, boilers, ash filters, stacks and cooling water outlet tunnel and canal ending in Myuna Bay.
Housing for these structures is basic, only used to protect vulnerable machinery from weather.
Each of the 4 turbo-generators is 50 metres long and produces 660 Megawatts of electricity.
The 4 boilers are 80 metres high and burn 6.5 million tons of coal per year.

Bag filters are used to collect ash.
The 2 stacks are 200 metres high and visible from far across the lake.

HISTORICAL NOTES - 1993: Eraring was the 5th power station designed and built by Elcom, after Wallerawang, Vales Point, Munmorah & Liddell.
Construction began 1976, the 1st unit was commissioned in March 1982, the last in 1984.
It employs about 600 people.
The only power station equalling Eraring in size is Bayswater in the Upper Hunter.'

Management

RECOMMENDATION - 1993 & 2008: Consider nominating Eraring Power Station for the State Heritage Register. This should be done while Eraring is still operating as a base load power station, to ensure wide recognition of its significance. Encourage the undertaking of a CMP. Organise an Oral History programme for older and former employees.

Document and prepare an archival record

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.17 Former Union Church (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 Item no. 242)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2008b).

Description and brief history

'HISTORICAL NOTES - 1993: not found
HISTORICAL NOTES - 2007: The Rev. T.F. Rudd conducted the first services in a small shingle-roofed 'Union Church' in August 1893.
The congregation grew to be one of the largest in Lake Macquarie at that time.
The present building was built in 1924 and furnished with rosewood benches, tables and a font stand.
The church was not fully completed until the 1940s when the lining was finished and the floor, door and windows of the back section, earlier brought from the Gap End Church, were renewed.'

Management

There are no known management measures for this item.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.18 Catholic Church and Cemetery (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014, Item no. 77)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2008c).

Description and brief history

'PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993: 1906 CHURCH
Architectural Style: vernacular version of Victorian Gothic
Materials: Frame - brick with integral buttresses
Roof - Kliplock cladding on gables
Walls/Cladding - red face brick

Windows - diamond leadlights - some coloured
Floors - ?
Interior - ?
A modest Gothic-style church, with a main gable over the nave, minor gables over the sanctuary (north) & porch (south).
Brick walls incorporate buttress piers with sandstone coping.
Gothic-style leadlight windows between buttresses.
Pretty coloured glass in bull's-eye & sanctuary triptych windows.
1862 CHURCHYARD & CEMETERY:
The Cemetery has about 150 graves, including many 1860s to 1870s graves of local pioneer families, with ornate headstones in remarkably good condition.
A magnificent hedge on the west boundary is said to be on adjoining property.

The cemetery is maintained in neat and tidy condition and inscriptions extant date from 1866. The headstones are mostly upright and legible. An attractive columbarium has recently been added, apparently coming into use in 2006.

CHURCH - original 1861 church was replaced by present brick building 1906.
Flat roofed vestry & toilet wings added c1971, & church re-dedicated.
Roof recently reclad with Colorbond Kliplock.
CEMETERY - some sandstone headstones appear too thoroughly cleaned.
Many grave surrounds lost.
Some stones painted.

HISTORICAL NOTES: The original Cooranbong Catholic Church was built in 1861, in weatherboard, and also served as the local school.
The present brick church was built in 1906 in the same grounds.
The church was re-dedicated in 1971, and is in use today.
A Catholic cemetery was established in the church grounds in 1862, and holds graves of local pioneering families. It is still in use.
2020: In 1826 Lieutenant Percy Simpson selected 2,000 acres at Cooranbong in Coorumbung Parish. Percy Simpson's family moved into their 'Kourumbung' homestead (situated near the present site of the Roman Catholic Church) in 1826. Here they remained until 1828, operating a cattle and diary farm. He lived on the grant from 1826 until 1828 and then left an assigned servant, Moses Carroll, as overseer.
It is believed that in 1832 or 1833 Frederick Augustus Hely leased the property, with Alexander Oliver as his overseer. In 1830 John Tingcombe received a grant adjoining Simpson's but the deeds were finally issued to John Manning in 1837. The area began to open up with the sale of Seven lots (from 10-272 acres) on 1 August 1861. Most lots adjoined the western boundary of the Simpson grant. This area became the village centre. D.P. 3533, declared on 3/5/1897 and encompassing Forest, Park, College, Maitland, Stockton, Orchard, Fern, Central, Alton, and Northern Roads, was part of Portions 87 and 40. Portion 87 was a grant to Patrick Fredrick Campbell on 22/9/1851. Portion 40 was a grant to Patrick O'Leary on 5/8/1870. The township came into existence around the time of the 1861 land sales.
St Patrick's & St Brigid's Catholic Cemetery, Parish of St John Vianney, Morisset/Cooranbong, within the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle is located on 3 acres of land in Cooranbong. It was originally part of Percy Simpson's 2,000 acre Land Grant of 1826. 1861 'end of July'- First recorded burial Mary Blackford. 1861 November- humble weatherboard construction erected by the community for use as School & Church. Following 45 years of Community use,
1904 Title for 3 acres of land secured for Catholic Church & Trustees from the Estate of Sir Daniel Cooper for ten shillings. In May 1906 tenders were invited for the erection and completion of a Catholic church at Cooranbong by Sheerin & Hennessy Sydney-based Architects in the Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate [Tue 8 May 1906 page 6]. This was an architectural practise established by Jack Hennessy and Joseph I. Sheerin who together

designed many Catholic buildings in the city of Sydney.
The first John Francis Hennessy (1853–1924) was born in Ireland about 1853, and grew up and trained in architecture in Leeds, and London. Deciding that there were more opportunities in Australia, he arrived in Sydney in 1880 and was soon appointed assistant to the City of Sydney architect, where he designed Centennial Hall of the Sydney Town Hall in 1883, (working on it after he left that position). Jack Hennessy then went into private partnership with Joseph Ignatius Sheerin as Sheerin & Hennessy from 1884, and they went on to design a number of projects for the Catholic Church in Sydney, and the Cathedral in Armidale. Commercial designs included Hordern Bros' drapery store (1886), the Tattersall's Club (1892) in Pitt Street, and ten stores for (Sir) John See, and they also designed many large suburban residences which were built to their plans. Sheerin left the partnership in 1912.'

Management

'RECOMMENDATION - 1993: follow National Trust guidelines for the future care & conservation of the cemetery.'

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.19 North Corrumbung Cemetery (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014, Item no. 79)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2008d).

Description and brief history

'PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993:
Area of flat cleared land surrounded by natural bush, and containing small clusters of graves in widely separated denominational groups.
Painted sign at entrance, in Gothic script, says "North Coorumbung Cemetery".

Some damage due to vandalism, and due to deliberate burning of grass and weeds around graves.

HISTORICAL NOTES: Land for this cemetery was set aside in December 1875, and officially dedicated 31st December 1878.
Although called North Coorumbung, the cemetery mostly served Martinsville.
The oldest identified grave is that of Sarah Barnes (nee Morris) who died in 1886.
There are unidentified graves which could be older, but it was said that no records exist prior to 1886.
2020: This cemetery is now referred to as the Martinsville Pioneer Cemetery.'

Management

'RECOMMENDATION - 1993: More Information needed.
Record the burials & invite the National Trust Cemeteries Committee to assess the site for classification.
Adopt the principles of the National Trust Cemetery Policy in all future work.

Document and prepare an archival record'

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.3.2.20 Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing (Central Coast LEP 2022, Item no. I12)

The inventory sheet on the SHI is partially populated. The following information is taken from that inventory sheet (State Heritage Inventory 2009).

Description and brief history

> 'Builder/Maker: Anders Christenson
>
> The site is a substantial area including a riparian area to be crossed from the property entrance. The site boundary includes intact and well maintained traditional timber fencing. The Stone residence is well screened and some 100m from the Barn. A rare and unusual two storey barn, six bays long and three bays wide, where horizontal boards (logs) are fitted between vertical framing of modular bays. The building is well sited on sloping ground, makes use of the levels and is well ventilated. The walls are surmounted by a simple sheet iron roof with gable ends.
>
> Built by Anders Christenson c1890, the adjoining stone building was a cheese factory.'

Management

No known management measures.

Physical inspection

Desktop assessment only.

4.4 Regional context summary

The following summary of historical development of the LGAs associated with the project excludes information regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage. Please refer to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken for the project for detailed information regarding the Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage of the project impact area.

4.4.1 Hunter Valley – Muswellbrook, Singleton and Cessnock

The information below is summarised from the following publications and their sources:

- *Historical Themes of the Shire of Muswellbook* (Turner & Hunter History Consultants 1995)
- *Singleton Rural Heritage Study* (CoAssociates Pty Ltd 2010)
- *City of Cessnock Heritage Study. Volume One - Historical Context Report* (Pike, Walker, & Associates 1994)

European explorers began to venture into the Hunter Valley area in the early-1820s. In 1819, a party featuring John Howe and 2 Aboriginal guides, 1 of whom was recorded with the name Myles, travelled from Windsor along routes previously navigated by William Parr and Benjamin Singleton in 1817 and 1818. This group reached the Hunter Valley near Doyles Creek in Jerry's Plains and identified suitable grazing land. Howe and a party guided by the Aboriginal man called Myles returned to the Hunter Valley in 1820, diverting at the future site of Putty and via another inland route. Upon reaching the Hunter River, they travelled east, crossing the future sites of Singleton and Maitland. In 1823 the route was made into an official road, which is today's Putty Road. Another shorter route to the east was taken by Heneage Finch and Sir Thomas Mitchell shortly after, passing through the Cessnock district, and was later established as the Great North Road in 1826.

Colonial settlers began to establish farms along watercourses in the early- to mid-1820s, with land grants focusing on the alluvial lands, and landholders being assigned convict workers as part of a British colonial initiative. This encouraged a higher ratio of immigrant settlers from the United Kingdom than other parts of the colony, who were often wealthy and influential. At the same time, convict labour made up a large proportion of the population and workforce. Pastoralism, timber-getting and stone quarrying were the early industries of the region, with agriculture, such as wheat and tobacco crops, and vineyards, developing from the 1830s. In the Cessnock area, cedar cutters had harvested much of the cedar in the valleys and near

watercourses in the Cessnock area by the mid-1830s, which also cleared land for agriculture and pastoral purposes. Agriculture was affected by wheat rust and other fungal diseases in the 1870s, and while viticulture continued, success was only found in certain locations where the soils and microclimates were suitable, such as in the Pokolbin Hills.

Colonial surveyors mapped the Upper Hunter Valley, selecting locations for settlement sites; this was influenced by topography and geography, and links to land and river travel routes. Benjamin Singleton's grant, featuring a punt across the Hunter River, a flour mill and post office, was subdivided in 1836 and the town of Singleton was established. The town of Muswellbrook, situated on the road to the Liverpool Plains and near the Hunter River, had grown to 215 residents by 1841, fuelled by its location and brickmaking industry.

The coming of the railway through the region influenced the dominance of several towns as commercial and regional centres. Singleton was connected in 1863 and Muswellbrook in 1869. In the second half of the 19th century, the Hunter Valley continued to develop cattle, horse and sheep associated industries such as studs, while agriculture was dependent upon access to water due to drought. Large and wealthy landowners played a significant economic and social community roles during this time also.

Like many parts of NSW, commercial dairying became a large focus for the region in the late-19th century. This prompted a change in the settlement pattern of the region, with early-20th century subdivision of the larger estates enabling rural residents to remain on properties rather than shifting towards urban areas. Coal mining was a small industry which grew from the late-19th century at Kayuga colliery in Muswellbrook Shire, at Elsmere and New Park in the Singleton district and Greta, Stanford Merthyr, Pelaw Main and Hebburn in the Cessnock area. Mining communities from Great Britain (Wales, Scotland and northern England) migrated to the wider region as a result, which in turn prompted tree clearing and forestry for fuel and construction materials, and intensified farming to support the growing population.

The first open cut mine was established in the town common of Muswellbrook in 1944 and 1946 at Glendon Brook mine in the Singleton area. From this time, coal mining took over as the dominant industry of the Singleton and Muswellbrook regions, and resulted in significant growth of both the population and technology. Singleton Military Area was also established in the mid-20th century. Viticulture in Cessnock also grew significantly from the 1960s onwards.

4.4.2 Lake Macquarie and Central Coast

The information below is summarised from the following publications and their sources:

- *Lake Macquarie City Thematic History* (Hunter History Consultants & Heritas Architecture 2010)
- *Central Coast Thematic History - Draft Report* (GML Heritage 2023)

The earliest colonial exploration of Lake Macquarie and the Central Coast was by sea. Governor Arthur Phillip and a party sailed into Brisbane Water from Broken Bay, reaching the future sites of Kincumber Broadwater and Gosford. The entrance to Lake Macquarie itself encountered by Captain William Reid in 1800. Major James Morisset was tasked with identifying a shorter overland route connecting Newcastle with Windsor, travelling down the western side of Lake Macquarie and through the Wollombi in 1823. Limited early survey was undertaken in the region. Henry Dangar and Heneage Finch recorded some features of Lake Macquarie, but the earliest detailed surveys were completed by James Ralfe in 1829, and by Felton Mathew in 1831, which focused on the hills west of Lake Macquarie. Felton Mathew also charted the Central Coast from 1830-1832.

In contrast to the Hunter Valley, traditional colonial settlement and development was hindered by the geography and landscape of the region which made many areas difficult to access. The earliest colonial settlement associated with the Central Coast was situated along the Hawkesbury River, namely Wiseman's

Ferry by 1810, and MacDonald River, Mangrove Creek and Popran Creek in the 1830s and 1840s. On the coastal side, the earliest European occupation was from 1823 at The Rip near Woy Woy. Granting of large and medium sized land parcels continued from the 1820s, mostly for pastoralists and farmers in less challenging environments. Small-scale agricultural development was successful on the western side of Lake Macquarie in the 1840s, but like many other areas of NSW, wheat rust considerably affected crops. Timber-getting was the main industry in the early period of European occupation in both Lake Macquarie and the Central Coast.

Large estates existed via the land grant system, but there was also a high proportion of government-controlled land. However, following legislative changes in the form of the *Robertson Land Act 1861*, land ownership for those outside of the wealthy classes became achievable, resulting in some former convicts acquiring land grants within Lake Macquarie. New landowners experimented with different crops to varying degrees of success. Market gardens established by Chinese immigrants utilised low-lying land adjacent to watercourses around the lake, and a fishing industry also developed within both the Central Coast and Lake Macquarie alongside boat building.

Timber-getting and coal mining were considerable influences in the growth of villages and towns in Lake Macquarie and the Central Coast, supported by water initially and later by rail transport in the 1880s. The establishment of the Great North Road in the early 1830s enabled deeper access of forested areas for timber-getting. The railways enabled both industry and transportation, and prompted further development and migration, from both near and far. Agriculture in form of crops and particularly orchards played a more dominant role in the Central Coast local economy over that in Lake Macquarie, where coal was the primary industry from the late-19th century, mining the Great Northern seam. Dairying also had a focus in the Wyong area, while sandstone quarrying developed from the 1920s onwards. Forestry declined from the 1890s and, over time, National Parks, State Conservation Areas and State Forests were established to ensure management of resource exploitation, the environment and habitat, managed by government departments and agencies.

Both districts became popular holiday and recreation destinations for the surrounding regions from the late-1870s. This accelerated once the railway was in operation, which allowed holiday makers from Sydney and Newcastle to easily travel to the area. This resulted in growth of areas along the train line, but decline in other places which previously had been popular with visitors. From the 1920s, road improvements allowed for commuters to travel to work while still residing in picturesque locations. The establishment of the Pacific Highway from Sydney to Newcastle in the 1930s also contributed to growing settlement and improved access. From the 1950s, many olde people relocated to the Central Coast for their retirement.

Four power stations were constructed within Lake Macquarie over second half of the 20th century. This increased the local population and encouraged the development of infrastructure and services to support them. Coal from Lake Macquarie collieries was transported over land directly from the collieries to Wangi Wangi and Eraring power stations. Open cut coal mining within the Central Coast and Lake Macquarie has been avoided.

5 Assessment of significance

Where a site or item has been formally assessed for its heritage significance, these are presented in Table 5-1. Not all listings include an evaluation of significance against relevant criteria nor a statement of significance.

Table 5-1 Statements of significance for heritage items or sites within the project impact area and visual study area

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
Heritage sites on Defence land				
Singleton Military Area (SMA) 170131 Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) 105642	Murinbin House Group	Commonwealth	1 – Historical significance 2 – Rarity significance 4 – Characteristic values 8 – Significant people (Australian Heritage Database 2004)	'The Murinbin House Group comprising the Murinbin House Precinct, the Dam and landmark plantings, is important as the focus of the former Murinbin pastoral property at Broke in the Wollombi Creek Valley. Completed by January 1878, the farmhouse was erected by Reginald T Blaxland on his 2,560 acre inherited share of Fordwich, granted to his father John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. The farmhouse, farm buildings and landscape setting are associated with the sub-division and development of large estates in the coastal districts of New South Wales during the second half of the nineteenth century for intensive pastoral use. The weatherboard farmhouse of 1877 was an expression of the increasing use of timber in the coastal districts of New South Wales from the 1870s. (Criterion A.4) The Murinbin House Group is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of the siting, design, construction and landscaping of homesteads, farmhouses and farm buildings in the late nineteenth century. These characteristics include the prominent siting of the farmhouse overlooking the property and its approaches, the landmark plantings of Araucariaraucanaa (21) and Pine tree (20), the well constructed Dam (10) for a farm water supply and the zoning of functional buildings at the rear of the house. The importance of the prominent siting is reinforced and illustrated by historical views to the surrounding pastoral landscapes. The Farmhouse (1) demonstrates the accepted and conventional use of the Victorian Georgian style for large farmhouses, while the stud-framed weatherboard construction and lath and plaster lining are characteristic of the use of these materials. The Blacksmit"s Shed (14) and Barn (6) are particularly important in demonstrating late nineteenth and early twentieth century construction using earth-bound posts and a combination of slab and weatherboard construction, a common form of vernacular construction throughout New South Wales. The gabled, weatherboard, Creamery (11) is important in

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				illustrating the construction of small creameries in the early twentieth century. Other farm buildings, including the Cattle Yards (7), Calf Shed (8), Hay Shed (13) and Machinery Shed (12) are important in illustrating the continuity of rural construction techniques. (Criterion D.2) Murinbin House (1), is an uncommon surviving example of a mid to late nineteenth century weatherboard farmhouse, erected at a time when timber was beginning to compete with masonry construction. The Murinbin House Precinct includes an uncommon example of a Blacksmit"s shop (14) and a relatively intact example of an early twentieth century timber framed barn adapted for use as a cow bales, carpenters shop and tack room (Bldg 11 c.1906). (Criterion B.2) The Murinbin House Group is important for its special association with the descendents of John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. (Criterion H.1) Australian Historic Themes: 3.5 Developing Primary Production, 3.5.1 Grazing stock, 5.8 Working on the land, 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes, 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements' (Australian Heritage Database 2004).
			1 – Historical significance 2 – Uncommon, rare or endangered significance 4 – Characteristic importance 7 – Social, cultural or spiritual significance 8 – Associative significance	'The Murinbin House Group is located within an important cultural landscape of waterways and known song lines and as such, the Indigenous cultural values of the area are an important part of Indigenous tradition for the WLALC [Worimi Local Aboriginal Land Council]. The Murinbin House Group, comprising the Murinbin House Precinct, the Dam and landmark plantings is evidence of the former Murinbin pastoral property at Broke in the Wollombi Creek Valley. Completed by January 1878, the farmhouse was erected by Reginald T Blaxland on his 2,560 acre inherited share of Fordwich, granted to his father John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. The farmhouse, farm buildings and landscape setting are the remaining evidence of the sub-division and development of large estates in the coastal districts of New South Wales during the second half of the nineteenth century for intensive pastoral use. Although in poor

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				condition with reduced integrity, the weatherboard farmhouse of 1877 is evidence of the increasing use of timber in the coastal districts of New South Wales from the 1870s. The Murinbin House Group illustrates to some degree the principal characteristics of the siting, design, construction and landscaping of homesteads, farmhouses and farm buildings in the late nineteenth century, however the condition and integrity of the buildings and structures that make up the group has diminished its importance. These characteristics include the prominent siting of the farmhouse overlooking the property and its approaches, the landmark plantings of Araucaria araucana and Pine tree, the Dam and the zoning of functional buildings at the rear of the house. The importance of the prominent siting is diminished by vegetation regrowth where historical views to and from the surrounding pastoral landscapes are obscured. Murinbin House demonstrates the use of the Victorian Georgian style for farmhouses, while the stud-framed weatherboard construction and lath and plaster lining are characteristic of the use of these materials. However, the poor condition and lowered integrity of the building has considerably diminished these qualities. The Barn is important in demonstrating late nineteenth and early twentieth century construction using earth-bound posts and a combination of slab and weatherboard construction, a common form of vernacular construction throughout New South Wales. It is the most intact of the outbuildings. The former Blacksmith's Shed has partially collapsed and provides little evidence of its former use. The gabled weatherboard outhouse demonstrates the functional relationship with the farmhouse and can be described as typical. Other farm buildings, including the Cattle Yards, Calf Shed, Hay Shed and Machinery Shed illustrate the continuity of rural and some recycled materials construction techniques. Although in poor condition and of reduced integrity, Murinbin House is a surviving example of a mid to late nineteenth century weatherboard

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				farmhouse, that was erected at a time when timber was beginning to compete with masonry construction. The Murinbin House Group includes what remains of a former Blacksmith's shop and a relatively intact example of an early twentieth century (c1906) timber framed barn adapted for use as a cow bales, carpenters shop and tack room. The Murinbin House Group is associated with the descendants of John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta' (Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd 2019, pp. 79–80).
SMA 170113	Blacksmith's shop and forge-- Vere township	Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. Garrison Estate Management System (GEMS) ranking – medium	'The 'Blacksmith's Shop and Forge' form part of the former Vere township, which has previously been assessed to be 'demonstrative of past technologies and land use and settlement patterns in the local area' (Hyder 1998). Remains identified in 1998 included the remains of a split slab hut, concrete foundations and exotic plantings. The presence of these remains was confirmed as part of the Umwelt 2021 surveys, with the site retaining a moderate degree of integrity. It appears to be the most intact site associated with the historical Vere township remaining at SMA. It is also likely that the site retains a moderate degree of potential to contain associated archaeological remains, as it is located in an area that is not subject to ongoing operational [Defence] activities/disturbance (in contrast to the RDA [Range Danger Area]). The GEMS ranking of 'Blacksmith's Shop and Forge' is therefore medium' (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F121).
SMA 170118	Unidentified site-- Vere township	Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. GEMS ranking - low	'This site relates to a likely residential property within the former Vere township, which has previously been assessed to be 'demonstrative of past technologies and land use and settlement patterns in the local area' (Hyder 1998). It is likely associated with the Weston family, who is not particularly well known in the history of the area. Remains identified in 1998 included fence lines (post and rail), corrugated steel sheeting, building rubble and artefact scatters dating to the late 19th century, as well as exotic plantings. As a result of the Umwelt 2021 surveys,

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				exotic plantings and some building remains (timber) were identified. It is noted, however, that ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass cover and other vegetation. There remains some degree of potential for additional building remains to be present in the recorded location, though this potential is limited based on the above information. The site also has some archaeological potential, as it is located in an area that is not subject to ongoing operational [Defence] activities/disturbance (in contrast to the RDA [Range Danger Area]). The GEMS ranking of 'Unidentified site – Vere Opposite Blacksmiths' is therefore low' (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F127).
SMA 170119	Vere school and second range warden's residence	Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. GEMS ranking - medium	'The 'Vere School and Second Range Warden's Residence' forms part of the former Vere township, which has previously been assessed to be 'demonstrative of past technologies and land use and settlement patterns in the local area' (Hyder 1998). Considered collectively with the former church and post office, the former public school may have been a focus for community gathering and social interaction for residents of Vere in the past. It has been previously acknowledged as being a local site of social significance, having been the location for various community events and festivities (Singleton Argus 1937, p.2). Remains identified in 1998 included concrete footings, a potential cesspit, artefact scatters comprising domestic and school related artefacts, fence posts, and remnant gardens. No physical evidence of the former school was identified during the Umwelt 2021 surveys with the exception of cultural plantings, noting ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass. cover and vegetation. It is understood that the former school was removed following Defence acquisition of the land in the 1940s. There is a significant amount of information available regarding the former school within the historical record. This limits the extent to which further physical investigation may reveal new or significant information that is not already available via other sources. There remains some degree of potential for building remains to be present

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				in the recorded location, though this potential is limited based on the above information. The site also has some archaeological potential, as it is located in an area that is not subject to ongoing operational [Defence] activities/disturbance (in contrast to the RDA [Range Danger Area]). This potential is demonstrated by the presence of 'artefact dumps'. Such material, although unlikely to reveal new or significant information that is not already available via other sources, is highly likely to be of local/regional interest. The GEMS ranking of 'Vere School and Second Range warden's Residence' is therefore medium' (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F128–F129).
SMA 170125	Loder Family Sawmill	Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. GEMS ranking - low	'The 'Loder Family Sawmill' operated from the 1930s to 1960s and is associated with descendants of the locally significant Loder family. It is historically associated with the 'Old Myrtle' site (see below). In 1998 remains of the sawmill were limited to cement and brick fragments, concrete slabs, machine basis and piers, and a wooden tank stand. Based on the Umwelt 2021 surveys, these remains have either been removed in the intervening 20 plus years, or have become so overgrown with grass cover and vegetation that they are no longer visible. The only remains visible were timber remnants oriented in a straight line. Given the age of the site, coupled with the lack of apparent physical remnants remaining in the area, the research potential of the Loder Family Sawmill is relatively limited. Further investigation of the site is unlikely to reveal information of significance to the local area, State or SMA specifically, but may reveal information that is of some local interest. The GEMS ranking of the 'Loder Family Sawmill' is therefore low' (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F135).
SMA 170126/170127	Oakley Estate	State	Historical Aesthetic Technical/research	'Oakley complex is historically significant as an early land grant in the Broke region, first offered in 1828 to Henry Hewitt and officially granted to the emancipist, Thomas Markwell in 1839. The property is also significant in its association with the Blaxland family (1839-1860) and the Loder family (1860-

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
			Social[5]	1918), both prominent early explorers and landholders. Oakley Homestead is a rare surviving example in the state of an early farmhouse, which was built between c1830-1839. As such it is an example of the Colonial Georgian style, symmetrically planned and presented with simple detailing, and, of particular interest, the two balanced pavilions let into either side of the verandah. Its value has to some extent been depleted by additions and the demolition of the original kitchen. Oakley is representative of the country farmhouse in its setting amongst mature trees as viewed from Broke Road. It is valued by the local community for its aesthetic and historic value as one of the earliest properties in the area. The hay shed is representative of the vernacular in the use of bush carpentry skills, using local hardwood timber and simple farm tools. The demolition of original outbuildings has diminished the significance of the complex. The surviving ruins and subsurface remains have potential to yield further information on original farming practice' (Suters Architects 2000, pp. 33).
		Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. GEMS ranking - high	'The significance of 'Oakley Estate' is well demonstrated in the historical record, including within the stand-alone HMP that has been prepared for the site (see Suters Architects 2000). Visual inspection of 'Oakley Estate' undertaken to inform this HMP has confirmed that standing structures remain, though their condition has deteriorated since the 1998 and 2000 assessments were prepared. These structures are likely to have associated archaeological potential. Along with the Murinbin House Complex, Oakley Estate is one of only two former homesteads with intact above-ground remains remaining in SMA. In accordance with the findings of Suters Architects 2000, as well as the results of the visual inspection, the GEMS ranking of 'Oakley Estate' is high (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F137).

[5] Please note that the criteria used to assess the significance of Oakley Estate does not conform with the 7 criteria gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act that came into effect in April 1999.

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
SMA 170129	Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle	Commonwealth	CHL criteria (*Section 3.5.2*) not specifically addressed. GEMS ranking - low	This site refers to a homestead and associated outbuildings, dams, orchard, and pigsties, constructed in the 1870s. In 1998 the homestead and associated outbuildings were extant. The property is associated with the Loder family, the original members of which are of local significance. A comparative analysis of historical and current aerials, as well as the results of the 2021 Umwelt surveys, shows that none of the structures inspected in 1998 remain on site. All structures present appear to postdate the 1970s. Further investigation of Old Myrtle may reveal archaeological material that provides evidence of the historical use of the property from the late-19th century onwards. Such material may be of local interest, but is anticipated to be fragmentary and to lack context, given the extent to which the site has been modified since the 1940s. Further investigation of the site may reveal archaeological evidence of the historical use of the site, but it is unclear (and considered relatively unlikely) that such evidence would meet the threshold for local significance. The GEMS ranking for 'Old Myrtle' is therefore low' (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F139).
Heritage items listed on a Local Environmental Plan or S170 Heritage and Conservation Register				
Historical Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS) Osf 15	Original Forest House Site	Not stated on inventory form	New South Wales (NSW) heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'The site contains remnants of past activities associated with forestry and timber production with associations back to the early pine plantings within the area' (EJE Group 1995).
HHIMS Osf 26	The Wishing Well	Not stated on inventory form	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'The well is the site of a once important and well-used spring which ultimately gave rise to the name of the surrounding section of forest' (EJE Group 1995).

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
N/A	Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads)	Not available	Not available	None available.[6]
***Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009* (Muswellbrook LEP 2009) I88**	Belmont	Local	(a) Historical significance (c) Aesthetic and technical (The EJE Group 1996)[7]	'The building and its outbuildings are typical of the genre locally and thus have local significance historically and aesthetically, in the latter case because of the large intact grouping of buildings in good conditions, the grouping has local scientific significance for its unique potential to provide insight into the performance of 19th century materials in the local environment as well as into the quality of workmanship on such properties at the time and the lifestyle of small farmers in the Muswellbrook area at the turn of the century' (The EJE Group 1996).
Muswellbrook LEP 2009 I87	Beer Homestead	Local	(a) Historical significance (c) Aesthetic and technical (The EJE Group 1996)[8]	'Historically the building has regional significance for representing the earliest "conditional purchases" of smaller lots of land in the Saddlers Creek area and the region. This significance survives the moving of the cottage because it remains in its vicinity. Aesthetically is it rare locally of its type and thus has local significance, especially as it's believed that the chimney was added when the building was moved. Scientifically the building has regional significance for its potential to reveal information which could contribute to an understanding of the lifestyles of "conditional purchase" farmers in the region in the later 169th century' (The EJE Group 1996, State Heritage Inventory 2016).
Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	"Stafford" homestead and "Clifford" homestead (ruins)	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	No statement or evaluation of significance could be identified on the SHI or heritage studies associated with the Hunter Valley region or Singleton LGA.

[6] Saw mill site site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads) is noted as an item of European cultural heritage in the *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management* (NPWS 2010, pp. 24, 67) but it was not possible to obtain a copy of the *Central Coast Hunter Range Regional Cultural Heritage Management Strategy* referred to further information.
[7] Please note the heritage significance assessment was done prior to the current NSW heritage criteria was in place.
[8] Please note the heritage significance assessment was done prior to the current NSW heritage criteria was in place.

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
(Singleton LEP 2013) I142				
Singleton LEP 2013 I141	Archerfield and outbuildings	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	No statement or evaluation of significance could be identified on the SHI or heritage studies associated with the Hunter Valley region or Singleton LGA.
Singleton LEP 2013 I40	Brick farm house	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	No statement or evaluation of significance could be identified on the SHI or heritage studies associated with the Hunter Valley region or Singleton LGA.
Singleton LEP 2013 I24	Hambledon Hill Homestead	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'This building is of considerable local historical significance records show the property as a free grant made Edward, Henry, William Nowland (three brothers) in 1824. The house itself was built by John Dines who bought the property from Henry Nowland. John Dines arrived in Singleton from England in 1857 where he established himself as a successful businessman. The house was completed on 14 March 1865 and an article in the Maitland Mercury reported a party to celebrate the completion of the building.' (State Heritage Inventory 1998)
Singleton LEP 2013 I155	Cyril Moxham's House	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	No statement or evaluation of significance could be identified on the SHI or heritage studies associated with the Hunter Valley region or Singleton LGA.
Singleton LEP 2013 I39	'Abbey Green' and outbuildings	Local	(a) Historical significance (b) Historical association (c) Aesthetic significance (g) Representative	'Abbey Green is an historically significant building for its associations with George Thomas Loder III, the first owner of Abbey Green, who was a prominent Hunter Valley grazier and founder of an early meat preserving and canning enterprise aimed at expanding the markets for graziers. The Abbey Green Homestead, woolshed, slab stables, slab outbuilding and its siting high above a reach of the river illustrate very well the chief characteristics of a prosperous late Victorian Hunter River Homestead Group' (State Heritage Inventory 2005).

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
Singleton LEP 2013 I5	War memorial	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	No statement or evaluation of significance could be identified on the SHI or heritage studies associated with the Hunter Valley region or Singleton LGA.
Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 **(Cessnock LEP 2011) I47**	Clark's Slab House	Local	(a) Historical significance (f) Rare (g) Representative	'A rare survival and an early example of a typical settlers cottage, demonstrating the early and continuous occupation and farming of land in this district' (State Heritage Inventory 1989).
Cessnock LEP 2011 I174	Bellevue Vineyard and Winery	Local	(a) Historical significance	'A small number of remains which illustrate the use and development of this land as part of the early winemaking industry in the Pokolbin Hills' (State Heritage Inventory 2002).
Cessnock LEP 2011 I141	Millfield General Cemetery	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'The cemetery dates from the late 19th Century and contains the graves of early settlers in the Millfield area. The cemetery also contains a significant remnant stand of dry schlerophyll woodland along its Hayes Road boundary and prominent mature individual trees forming its setting on Crump Street which visually buffer it from the timber mill' (Source: Ken Phelan, Cessnock City Council, 2004) (State Heritage Inventory 2004)
Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014 **(Lake Macquarie LEP 2014) 93**	Eraring Power Station	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: Apart from Pasminco (the Sulphide Corporation), Eraring Power Station is the biggest industrial undertaking around the Lake, and one of the biggest in the Hunter region. Eraring contrasts strongly with nearby Wangi P.S. in size of units (660 MW x 4 to Wangi's 50 MW x 3 & 60 MW x 3) and in design philosophy - Eraring was designed as a utilitarian structure, with minimal concessions to appearance, while Wangi was designed to express its function without sacrificing a pleasing appearance. Eraring represents the "State of the Art" in its technology, and is one of the biggest power stations in the State. It is undoubtedly highly significant, although considering its youth, it is arguable whether Eraring yet qualifies as a heritage item. Doring 2008: However, consider its social significance to Lake Macquarie,

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				and its position as the natural successor to Wangi Power Station - almost within sight of Wangi, using the same coal sources, and employing the same people and families. LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: State Significance - high Regional Significance - high Local Significance – high' (State Heritage Inventory 2008a)
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 242	Former Union Church	Local	(a) Historical significance (b) Historical association (d) Social significance	'SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: not assessed, not found LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: not assessed, not found SIGNIFICANCE - 2007: The Union Church has played a vital role in the community life of Martinsville. Like the Gap End Church, it too was established on a 'principle of co-operation' and during its long history has brought many people and families together. The services and festivals, the Sunday School (which was open to all children) the funerals, baptisms and marriages all provide cherished memories for many Martinsville families' (State Heritage Inventory 2008b).
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 77	Catholic Church and Cemetery	Local	(a) Historical significance (b) Historical association (c) Aesthetic significance (f) Rare	'SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: The cemetery may be the oldest European work still intact & in use in Lake Macquarie. It has graves of district pioneers & is a reminder of the long history of Cooranbong, almost the earliest settlement in Lake Macquarie. The cemetery & church are on the same site, & constitute a churchyard in the traditional English style. Such churchyards are very rare in Australia. Some early graves have footstones & headstones. This survival of an old custom is also rare in Australia. Some of the early headstones are ornate & skilfully made items of monumental sculpture. The church is a well built structure with a simple design which reflects its semi-rural location LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993:

ID	Item name	Significance level	Applicable criteria	Statement of significance
				Regional Signif. - high Local Significance – high' (State Heritage Inventory 2008c)
Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 79	North Corrumbung Cemetery	Local	NSW heritage criteria (*Section 3.5.1*) not addressed	'SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: This is a very early cemetery in Lake Macquarie, having been set aside as a cemetery in 1875, although no stones earlier than 1886 have survived. As an early cemetery in the district, it is a repository of the history of the pioneers of Cooranbong and more particularly of Martinsville. LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: Regional Significance - not known Local Significance - high (to be confirmed)' (State Heritage Inventory 2008d)
Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022 **(Central Coast LEP 2022) I12**	Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing	Local	(a) Historical significance (b) Historical association (c) Aesthetic significance (d) Social/cultural significance (e) Research potential (f) Rare	'A rare, aesthetically and historically significant property with two structures reflecting early settlement patterns in the valley. Remarkable for having survived intact, the timber barn or cheese factory has association with Anders Christenson, an early settler in the locality, who was notable for the quality of his produce.' (State Heritage Inventory 2009)

6 Assessment of impacts

An assessment has been undertaken regarding potential impacts of the Hunter Transmission Project (HTP or project) to heritage items and sites within and adjacent to the project impact area and within the visual study area. This assessment is presented in Table 6-1. This table summarises the proposed works, the permanent and temporary impacts, whether they are direct or indirect, their degree of impact, and an overall assessment as to whether the works would have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item.

Imagery showing the locations of works and views associated with the heritage items and sites are presented from Photo 6-1 to Photo 6-27.

Biosis has not been able to access the draft Singleton Military Area (SMA) heritage management plan (HMP) in the preparation of this report. Therefore, the assessment of impacts has not been able to account for management policies in that report, but has been completed in line with best practice. Should a copy of the draft or finalised SMA HMP be made available in the future, its content should be considered as part of managing heritage impacts.

EnergyCo have undertaken consultation with National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) regarding potential impacts to the Wishing Well associated with access track upgrades for HTP. The consultation occurred over two sessions on 17 March 2025 and 16 April 2025. EnergyCo outlined impacts to the Wishing Well, options considered and mitigation proposed.

A Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment (LCVIA) has been undertaken for the project (Iris Visual Planning & Design 2025). As part of the LCVIA, the following heritage items have been subject to assessment according to the methodology in that report:

- 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings – low potential impact
- Hambledon Hill Homestead – low potential impact
- Clark's Slab House – low potential impact.

The methodology in the LCVIA uses criteria based on viewpoint sensitivity, scenic quality, landscape character, potential visual sensitivity, potential magnitude of change and distance to the HTP corridor to develop a rating for a potential impact rating. The results of the LCVIA have been taken into consideration as part of assessing heritage visual impacts.

A Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment has been undertaken for the project (SLR Consulting Australia 2025). The methodology for that assessment has noted, with reference to British Standard (BS) 7385, that heritage buildings and structures should be considered on a case-by-case basis, but should not be assumed to be more sensitive to vibration unless they are structurally unsound. Where a heritage building is deemed to be sensitive, the German Standard DIN 4150, category 3 (sensitive/historic) can be applied for vibration thresholds for that assessment.

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Table 6-1 Assessment of impacts to heritage items and sites

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
Items/sites on Commonwealth land					

Murinbin House complex (Commonwealth (Garrison Estate Management System (GEMS) – high))	• Immediately adjacent to access track works
	• Intersection upgrade to Cessnock Road and Oakley Lane, which may involve:
	  • Road widening within the road reserve immediately south of the item curtilage
	  • New line markings for turning lanes
	  • Relocation of signage
	  • Extension of existing culverts
	  • Possible relocation of existing guardrails
	  • Use of an 3-5 ton smooth drum roller.
		• The significant elements of the heritage site are around 350 metres north of the intersection upgrades. This places the heritage buildings associated with this heritage site outside of the risk area for vibration using a 3-5 ton roller (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings). As a result, there are unlikely to be physical impacts to the heritage site
		• Intersection upgrades outside of the site curtilage would result in temporary visual changes to the setting of the item during the intersection upgrade works
		• The intersection upgrade works would result in minimal permanent visual changes to the setting outside of the curtilage
			Indirect	Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item.
					• The principal 'attributes' (significant elements) that are cited in the Commonwealth Heritage listing would not be directly impacted. The modest scope of the works in the landscape and the distance (around 350 m) from the significant elements (structures and plantings) mean that the proposed work is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Commonwealth Heritage Values of the Commonwealth Heritage Place

Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township (Commonwealth (GEMS – medium))	• Partially within access track works • Upgrade works to track adjacent to item on western side which may result in works within the item curtilage. Works may include:	• Upgrades to and widening of an access track are proposed within the curtilage of this heritage site. The project has assumed that all tracks would be permanent. If there is no intention of avoiding widening on the eastern side of	Direct Indirect	Moderate Minor	The project may result in a moderately adverse impact to the site's heritage significance. • The values of the site are primarily archaeological, and these are considered to hold medium significance. Ground

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Earthworks to improve gradients, grading or resurfacing • Formation widening to 8 m or realignment • Drainage work or upgrades to watercourse crossings • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required for widening/formation work or where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard • The total clearing width would generally be up to 10 m, but where the with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller • HTP corridor is around 88 m to the west • HTP stringing site is 42 metres to the northwest.	the track, the impact to the curtilage of the site would be permanent • The structural remnants of the structure, comprising a grid of timber posts as, is around 10 m from the current track. The concrete foundations were not identified during survey. While there is existing disturbance associated with the current track, widening of the track on the eastern side may truncate possible archaeological deposits associated with this structure and heritage site, which may cause permanent impacts • The HTP corridor may alter the setting of the site. However, as the site is an archaeological site, impacts to the setting are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to archaeological resources • There would be temporary visual changes during construction, but as is noted above, visual impacts are limited due to the nature of the heritage site			surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024 • Proposed access track upgrades may result in ground disturbance in areas which may contain potential archaeological resources. Should these be found and be impacted, there would be moderate impacts to the significance of the heritage site • The exotic plant species identified—Japanese Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) and a stone fruit tree (*Prunus sp.)*—in the setting of the item which may be associated with former of the site or township would not be adversely affected by the access tracks or HTP corridor. The Pepper trees are an invasive species, and it is not known whether they were planted or self-sown
Unidentified site - Vere township (Commonwealth	• Partially within access track works	• Upgrades to and widening of an access track are proposed within the curtilage of this heritage site.	Direct Indirect	Minor Minor	The project would result in a minor adverse impact to the site's heritage significance.

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

(GEMS – low))	• Upgrade works to track adjacent to item on northwestern side which may result in works within the item curtilage. Works may include:
	  • Earthworks to improve gradients, grading or resurfacing
	  • Formation widening to 8 m or realignment
	  • Drainage work or upgrades to watercourse crossings
	  • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required for widening/formation work or where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard
	  • The total clearing width would generally be up to 10 m, but where the with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters
	  • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
	• HTP corridor is around 240 m to the northwest
		The Hunter Transmission Project (HTP or the project) has assumed that all tracks would be permanent. If there is no intention of avoiding widening on the eastern side of the track, the impact to the curtilage of the site would be permanent
		• The archaeological resources identified by others were not identified during the site inspection and reporting from previous assessments does not clearly present their location (Umwelt (Australia) 2021, pp. F-61). While there is existing disturbance associated with the current track, widening of the track on the eastern side may truncate possible archaeological deposits associated with this heritage site, which may cause permanent impacts
		• The HTP corridor may alter the setting of the site. However, as the site is an archaeological site, impacts to the setting are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to archaeological resources.
		• There would be temporary visual changes during construction, but as is noted above, visual impacts
					• The values of the site are primarily archaeological and are of low significance. Ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024
					• The physical evidence that might demonstrate past technologies and the historical associations are somewhat speculative. Building remains were not identified. Exotic plant species were identified
					• Proposed access track upgrades may result in ground disturbance in areas which may contain potential archaeological resources. Based on the limited understanding of the site, the works would result in a minor impact to the site's heritage significance

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• HTP stringing site is around 40 m to the north-west.	are limited due to the nature of the heritage site.			

Vere school and second range warden's residence (Commonwealth (GEMS – medium))	• Partially access track works
	• Upgrade works to track adjacent to item on western side which may result in works within the item curtilage. Works may include:
	  • Earthworks to improve gradients, grading or resurfacing
	  • Formation widening to 8 m or realignment
	  • Drainage work or upgrades to watercourse crossings
	  • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required for widening/formation work or where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard
	  • The total clearing width would generally be up to 10 m, but where the with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters
		• Upgrades to and widening of an access track are proposed within the curtilage of this heritage site. The project has assumed that all tracks would be permanent. If there is no intention of avoiding widening on the eastern side of the track, the impact to the curtilage of the site would be permanent
		• Archaeological resources associated with this site are likely to be located around 40 m east of the current track. While there is existing disturbance associated with the current track, widening on the eastern side may truncate other possible archaeological deposits associated with this heritage site, resulting in permanent impacts
		• The HTP corridor may alter the setting of the site. However, as the site is an archaeological site, impacts to the setting are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to archaeological resources
		• There would be temporary visual changes during construction, but
			Direct
			Indirect
				Minor
				Minor
					The project would result in a minor adverse impact to the site's heritage significance.
					• The values of the site are primarily archaeological, and these are considered to hold moderate significance. Ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024. Building remains were not identified but other potential archaeological features were. Exotic plant species were also identified. The physical evidence that might demonstrate past technologies and the social values are somewhat speculative. The social values have not continued to the present and the site has no ability to demonstrate this value
					• The main archaeological features of site are unlikely to be disturbed by the project. However, proposed access track upgrades may result in ground disturbance in areas which may contain other potential archaeological

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller • HTP corridor is around 13 m to the west • HTP stringing site is around 24 metres to the northwest.	as is noted above, visual impacts are limited due to the nature of the heritage site			resources. Should these be impacted, there would constitute minor impacts to the significance of the heritage site
Loder Family Sawmill (Commonwealth (GEMS – low))	• Access tracks are around 230 m to the southwest • HTP corridor around 430 m to the southwest • No works within item curtilage	• The proposed transmission line and towers would permanently alter the setting of the site. However, as this is an archaeological site, impacts to the setting are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to archaeological resources • There would be temporary visual changes to the setting during construction	Indirect	Minor	The project would not have an adverse impact to the site's heritage significance. • The values of the site are primarily archaeological, and these are considered to hold low significance. Ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024. The physical evidence reported in 1998 have not been found to remain in subsequent surveys • The site would not be disturbed by the project. Therefore, impacts are minor • Any historic association of the site with 'Old Myrtle' that might have existed has been severed by the loss of 'Old Myrtle' itself—refer below
Oakley Estate (State,	• Item (Location 1) is partially within the HTP corridor	• The project impact area and HTP corridor enters the curtilage of	Direct Indirect	Minor Moderate	The project would result in a moderate adverse impact to the site's

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

Commonwealth (GEMS – high))	• New access track to be established 7 m to the west of the item curtilage. Works would typically include:
	  • Earthworks, grading, drainage work and construction of watercourse crossings
	  • Fill material may be imported to provide a suitable capping material
	  • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required. The total clearing width would generally be up to 10 m, with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters
	  • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
	• Stringing site also proposed south of Oakley Lane, around 46 m to the south of the curtilage of Oakley Estate (Location 1)
	• No works are proposed within or in the vicinity of Oakley Estate (Location 2). The HTP corridor is around 772 m west of Oakley Estate (Location 2)
		this site (Location 1) and area of low archaeological potential as assessed in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP)
		• Distances from project impact area to structures assessed as holding heritage value in the CMP comprise:
		  • Homestead dwelling: around 30 m east
		  • Hayshed: around 92 m east
		  • Dairy ruins: around 100 m east
		  • Concrete apron, tank stand ruin and stock yards: around 6 m east
		• Distances from the HTP corridor to areas of high archaeological potential comprise:
		  • Homestead and associated area: around 62 m east
		  • Central area: around 45 m east
		  • Southern area: around 50 m east
		• Distances from the HTP corridor to areas of moderate archaeological potential comprise:
		  • Northern area: around 37 m east
					heritage significance.
					• Those parts that have high and moderate archaeological potential would not be disturbed by the project. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the significance of the potential archaeological sub-surface resource
					• While important in a local context in demonstrating the prior land use of farming evidenced by the house, being 1 of 2 remaining homesteads, the house is ruinous and has low integrity
					• In general, if the house is to be retained and conserved, the structure would need stabilisation works even if the project were not to proceed. If stabilisation works are not done and the structure remains exposed to weather, it would eventually fall down which would result in a major impact to its heritage significance. The structure is also more sensitive to vibration than would be the case had it been maintained in its entirety. Damage from vibration may result in moderate impacts to the site's heritage significance

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
		• Southwestern area: around 38 m east • Southeastern: around 120 m east • Oakley homestead is 30 m from the HTP corridor and around 97 m from the access track works; tower locations are yet to be confirmed. Given the highly degraded state of the ruinous homestead building, there may be temporary vibration impacts during construction, which may also have permanent impacts.The low structural integrity of the homestead may be considerably affected by vibration caused by the works. Other extant structures are unlikely to be affected • The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment notes that a roller no greater than 18 tons should be used as Oakley homestead is structurally unsound • The proposed transmission line and towers would alter the setting of the site and have permanent visual changes (Location 1 and 2). This is also partially in conflict with Policy 4 of the CMP (see *Section 4.3.1.6*), in the form of encroachment by			• If potential vibration impacts can be mitigated, the impacts to the standing structure would also be minor

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
		built structures that will detract from the significance of the landscape of the place. A final review of visual impacts may be required once location of the towers is known • There would be temporary visual changes during construction (Location 1 and 2)			

Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle (Commonwealth (GEMS – low))	• Partially within access track works
	• Upgrade works to tracks within item curtilage. Works may include:
	  • Earthworks to improve gradients, grading or resurfacing
	  • Formation widening to 8 m or realignment
	  • Drainage work or upgrades to watercourse crossings
	  • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required for widening/formation work or where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard
	  • The total clearing width would generally be up to
		• Upgrades to existing access tracks enter the curtilage of this item. This would result in a permanent impact on the site curtilage
		• The access track works avoid the majority of the site and also the area which previously contained the homestead and other outbuildings, which has avoided permanent impacts to assumed archaeological resources
		• The HTP corridor would alter the setting of the site and have permanent visual changes and temporary visual changes during construction. However, as the site is an archaeological site, impacts to the setting are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to archaeological resources
			Direct
			Indirect
				Minor
				Minor
					The project would result in a minor impact to the site's heritage significance.
					• The homestead and early associated buildings present in 1998 have been demolished and archaeological deposits associated with these have likely been disturbed by previous works. The stables of the late-20th century remain as does a dam. The values of the site are now primarily archaeological, and these are considered to hold low significance
					• The assumed archaeological resources associated with the site would not be disturbed by the project

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	10 m, but where the with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller • HTP corridor is around 402 m to the southwest				
Items/sites listed under Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers or Local Environmental Plan					
Original Forest House Site (unknown significance)	• Access tracks are around 100 m from the item • The HTP corridor is around 544 m from the item • Minor works to existing access track, Martinsville Hill Road, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as: • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid	• The closest works to the item are the proposed upgrade of Martinsville Hill Road, located around 100 m to the north. These works would not result in permanent impacts to the site • The works would not result in any indirect impacts to the item.	N/A	N/A	The project would not result in an adverse impact to the site's heritage significance. • The values of the site are primarily archaeological. Ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of trees, shrub grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024. No remnants were found during the site inspection in 2024 • The site would not be disturbed by the project, directly nor indirectly. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the potential archaeological resource

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation • 10 m offset from the existing track centreline • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller				

The Wishing Well (unknown significance)	• The item is within access track works
	• Minor works to existing access track, Martinsville Hill Road, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as:
	  • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work
	  • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation
	  • 10 m offset from the existing track centreline
	  • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
		• The access track upgrade and widening works would require cutting into the slope where this item is located. This would result in a permanent impact to the item through its demolition
		• Visual impacts to the item are not applicable as the item would be demolished
			Direct	Major	The project would result in a major adverse impact to the item's heritage significance.
					• Direct impacts to the item are unavoidable due to the required upgrades to Martinsville Hill road
					• Although the concrete pipe well casing and post and roof structure are relatively recent, it is understood that the water source has been used for a long period and is a minor local landmarkAs a 'wishing well' it has prima facie potential to demonstrate aesthetic landmark values and social values
					• The project's road widening in this location would irreversibly destroy the heritage item through its demolition. While the inclusion of heritage interpretation in the form of a plaque may present some of the significance of the place, the inherent heritage value, as a long-used water source and

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
					minor local landmark for which the surrounding section of forest was named, will be lost

Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads) (Local)	• Access tracks are around 100 m from the item
	• The HTP corridor is around 544 m from the item
	• Minor works to existing access track, Martinsville Hill Road, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as:
	  • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work
	  • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation
	  • 10 m offset from the existing track centreline
	  • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
		• The closest works to the item are the proposed upgrade of Martinsville Hill Road, located around 100 m to the north. These works would not result in permanent impacts to the site
		• The works would not result in any indirect impacts to the item
			N/A	N/A	The project would not result in an adverse impact to the sites heritage significance.
					• If any significance exists it would be primarily due to potential archaeology. Ground surface visibility across the recorded location was very low due to the presence of trees, shrub grass cover and other vegetation on inspection in 2024. No physical evidence to better understand the significance of this place has been found in research or during the site inspection in 2024
					• The site would not be disturbed by the project, directly nor indirectly. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the potential archaeological resource

Belmont (Local)	• Item curtilage is partially within the Optical ground wire	• The Belmont homestead structures are located within the	Direct	Minor	The project would not have an

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

	(OPGW) Overhead earth wire (OHEW) and access track works
	• OPGW OHEW works on existing overhead transmission line within the item curtilage, comprising:
	  • Replacement of wiring and upgrade to existing towers. End result would be like-for-like
	  • Tower pads would be established as part of these works, involving some earthworks to level out work areas
	• Minor works to existing access track, McDonalds Road, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as:
	  • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work
	  • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid
		curtilage of Beer Homestead, around 400 m south of the OPGW OHEW works, which would be within an existing electricity easement within the item, and 325 m from the access track works. This distance is outside of the risk buffer for vibration impacts using a 3-5 ton roller (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings)
		• Establishment of tower pads for the OPGW OHEW works would result in permanent physical changes within the item curtilage, but would not alter the features for which the item has been listed (Belmont homestead). The replacement of wiring would result in temporary visual impacts during construction but would not alter the current setting on a permanent basis
		• The road reserve for McDonalds Road is outside of the curtilage for this item; however, the minor works may extend outside of the road reserve due to vegetation or conditions. There are also plans to extend access tracks from McDonalds Road into the curtilage to reach the existing transmission line easement.
			Indirect	Minor	adverse impact on the item's heritage significance.
					• The assessed significance of the item is for its historical and aesthetic and technical values of the Belmont homestead, which is located outside of the heritage item curtilage but within the boundary for Beer Homestead. The item has been subject to industrial-scale mining and rehabilitation works, but the immediate setting of Belmont homestead and land to the east has been mostly retained
					• The works within the item curtilage would constitute minor direct impacts and indirect impacts within and adjacent to the curtilage

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller • Extension of existing access tracks off of McDonalds Road to undertake OPGW OHEW works: • May be subject to maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as resurfacing or grading, or drainage work • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming may be required in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	Aerial imagery indicates these have been planned where existing informal tracks are in place. This would result in permanent physical changes within the item curtilage • The Belmont homestead location would have views of the OPGW OHEW and access tracks works, resulting in temporary visual changes during the program of works. However, the ongoing views following completion of the works would be in-keeping with the current views			
Beer Homestead (Local)	• Item curtilage is partially within access track works • Minor works to existing access track, McDonalds Road, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as: • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work	• The Beer Homestead structure is located around 325 m south of the access track works. This distance is outside of the risk buffer for vibration impacts using a 3-5 ton roller (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings)	Direct Indirect	Minor Minor	The project would not have an adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The assessed significance of the item is for its historical and aesthetic and technical values of the Beer Homestead, which has been relocated from its original location and setting. The item has

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	• While not adjacent to or within the item curtilage, OPGW OHEW works would take place around 400 m north of Beer Homestead. The replacement of wiring would result in temporary visual impacts during construction but would not alter the current setting on a permanent basis. The establishment of tower pads would result in temporary visual impacts during construction but would be unlikely to have a permanent visual impact • The road reserve for McDonalds Road is outside of the curtilage for this item; however, the minor works may extend outside of the road reserve due to vegetation or conditions. Should these works extend into the item curtilage, this would result in permanent physical changes within the item curtilage			been subject to industrial-scale mining and rehabilitation works, but the immediate setting of Beer Homestead and land to the east has been mostly retained • The works within the item curtilage would constitute minor direct impacts and indirect impacts within and adjacent to the curtilage
'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) (Local)	• Item curtilage is partially within the HTP corridor and access track works • HTP corridor extends through item curtilage • New access tracks within item curtilage. Works may include: • Earthworks and grading	• The HTP corridor are around 280 m southwest of the 'Stafford' homestead building and 117 m southwest of the archaeological site of 'Clifford' homestead ruins in Lot 2 DP 755267. This distance is outside of the risk buffer for vibration impacts using a 3-5 ton	Direct Indirect	Minor Moderate	The project would have a moderate impact on the item's heritage significance. • The prima facie significance of this place is in demonstrating land settlement patterns, farming use, its historical association with the early farming family—the

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Drainage work and construction of watercourse crossings • Fill material may be imported to provide a suitable capping material • Vegetation clearing or pruning/trimming may be required. The total clearing width would generally be up to 10 m, with some limited areas (eg steep terrain) requiring a clearing width of up to 20 m for batters • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	roller (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings) • The item curtilage (Lot 25 DP 755267) is located within the project impact area and the visual study area. This would be a permanent impact to the formal item curtilage • The works also transects the adjacent lot (Lot 2 DP 755267) which contains the archaeological site of the former 'Clifford' homestead. This land parcel is not statutorily listed as a heritage item, however, holds heritage values for 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) • The works avoids the extant built fabric of 'Stafford' homestead and the archaeological resources associated with 'Clifford' homestead. Both locations are outside of the risk buffer for vibration impacts • The proposed transmission line and towers would alter the setting of the item and of 'Stafford', with permanent visual impacts on the item. Impacts to the setting of the former 'Clifford' homestead are of reduced concern when compared to direct or indirect impacts to			Dights—and the aesthetic value of 'Stafford' (the standing house). The presumed ruins of 'Clifford' may have archaeological potential • While the project intersects the item curtilage, the project would not disturb the significant elements or their immediate settings (i.e. the extant structure of 'Stafford' and archaeological site of 'Clifford' homestead'). As such, values other than aesthetic values would not be impacted • The transmission line and structures would change the setting and views within the item and from 'Stafford' homestead to the west and south, disrupting and impacting the pastoral landscape on the Hunter River floodplain

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
		archaeological resources. A final review of visual impacts may be required once location of the towers is known • There would be temporary visual impacts during construction within the HTP corridor and access tracks			
Archerfield and outbuildings (Local)	• Access tracks are around 60 m south of the item curtilage and 1.63 km southwest of the Archerfield homestead • The HTP corridor is around 77 m south of the item curtilage and 1.6 km southwest of the Archerfield homestead • A stringing site is around 150 m west of the item curtilage and 1.5 km m southwest of the Archerfield homestead • No works proposed within item curtilage	• The Archerfield homestead complex is around 1.6 km northeast of the HTP corridor, and on lower lying land adjacent to the Hunter River. The view of the HTP corridor location is partially obscured from the Archerfield homestead complex by a slight rise in the landscape. There is an existing electricity easement within the item curtilage along this higher ground around which vegetation has developed. Beyond the HTP corridor location to the west are industrial-scale open cut mines, some active and some rehabilitated • There would be temporary and permanent visual changes to the setting of the item as a result of the works	Indirect	Minor	The project would have a minor adverse impact to the heritage significance of the item. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The prima facie significance of this place is in demonstrating land settlement patterns, farming use, and the aesthetic value of the house • While the project would be largely in-keeping with the current setting due to its existing compromised integrity (electricity easement and mining activities within its visual catchment), the works constitute a cumulative impact to the item

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
Brick farm house (Local)	• The HTP corridor is around 284 m from the item curtilage and 837 m from the farmhouse building • A stringing site is 245 m from the item curtilage and 806 m from the farmhouse building • Access tracks are 350 m from the item curtilage and 905 m from the farmhouse building • No works are proposed within the item curtilage	• The Brick Farmhouse structure is around 837 m from the HTP corridor, on a rise above the Hunter River floodplain. This provides a clear view of the HTP corridor to the north; the slight slope to the east would partially obscure the HTP corridor to the east. The presence of a large electricity easement would have permanent impacts on the wider pastoral setting of and northern views from the item across the Hunter River floodplain • There would be temporary visual impacts to the item during construction	Indirect	Minor	The project would have a minor adverse impact to the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The prima facie significance of this place is in demonstrating land settlement patterns, farming use, and the aesthetic value of the house. There may be archaeological potential • The existing integrity of the place is affected by the condition of the house, and the setting of the house is compromised by the major road and mining activities close to it and within its immediate visual catchment. The addition of the HTP corridor adds cumulatively to existing impacts
Hambledon Hill Homestead (Local)	• The HTP corridor is around 840 m to the southwest of the item curtilage and 1.04 km from the Hambeldon Hill homestead • Access tracks are 903 m from the item curtilage and 1.1 km from the Hambledon Hill homestead	• The Hambledon Hill Homestead complex is around 1 km north of the HTP corridor, located on slightly elevated land within the Hunter River floodplain • The homestead complex would have clear views of the HTP corridor on both during construction and operation. This	Indirect	Minor	The project would have a minor adverse impact to the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The assessed significance of this place is its historical and

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• No works proposed within item curtilage	would result in both temporary and permanent visual impacts to the item • The LCVIA has noted there would be a low potential impact (Iris Visual Planning & Design 2025)			associative value, which demonstrates land settlement patterns, farming use, and the aesthetic value of the house • The HTP corridor would disrupt the views of rural agricultural land from the item across the Hunter River floodplain to the west and south, impacting the item's setting
Cyril Moxham's House (Local)	• The HTP corridor is around 1.55 km to the southwest of the item curtilage and 1.9 km from the house • Access tracks are 1.6 km from the item curtilage and 2 km from the house • No works proposed within item curtilage	• Cyril Moxham's House is around 1.9 km north of the HTP corridor, located on slightly elevated land within the Hunter River floodplain • The House would have clear views of the HTP corridor during construction and operation. This would result in both temporary and permanent visual impacts to the item.	Indirect	Minor	The project would have a minor adverse impact to the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The prima facie significance of this place is in the aesthetic value of the house • The HTP corridor would disrupt the views of rural agricultural land from the item across the Hunter River floodplain to the west and south, impacting the item's setting
'Abbey Green' and outbuildings (Local)	• The HTP corridor is immediately adjacent to the item curtilage and around 600 m from the 'Abbey Green' and	• 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings homestead complex is located around 600 m from the HTP	Indirect	Minor	The project would have a minor adverse impact to the item's heritage significance.

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	outbuildings homestead complex • Access track upgrade works around 17 m west of the item curtilage and 664 m from the 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings homestead complex • HTP stringing site is immediately adjacent to the item curtilage and 635 m from the 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings homestead complex • No works proposed within item curtilage	corridor on slightly elevated land within the Hunter River floodplain • The homestead complex would have clear and immediate views of the HTP corridor during construction and operation. This would result in both temporary and permanent visual impacts to the item's setting. This is made cumulative by the presence of an existing electrical easement in the item's southeastern portion • The access track works to the south of the item would involve both temporary and permanent visual changes to the item's setting • The LCVIA has noted there would be a low potential impact (Iris Visual Planning & Design 2025)			• The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The assessed significance of this place is its historical, associative, aesthetic and representative values • The HTP corridor is immediately adjacent to the item and would disrupt the views of rural agricultural land from the item across the Hunter River floodplain to the west and south, impacting the item's setting • The project increases the cumulative impact to the item resulting from infrastructure works in its vicinity
War Memorial (Local)	• Access tracks are immediately adjacent to item • Intersection upgrade to Singleton Street and Wollombi Street, which may involve: • Road widening within the road reserve and/or new line markings for turning lanes immediately east of the item	• The heritage feature for which the item is listed is located around 41 metres northwest of the access track works. This places the heritage structure associated with this heritage site outside of the risk area for vibrations using a 3-5 ton roller (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings). As a result, there would be no direct nor indirect physical impacts to the heritage item	Indirect	Minor	The project would have no significantly adverse impacts to the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The prima facie significance of this place is the social/cultural values of the war memorial

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Use of an 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	• Intersection upgrades outside of the site curtilage would result in temporary visual changes to the setting of the item during the intersection upgrade works • The intersection upgrade works would result in minimal permanent visual changes to the setting outside of the curtilage			structure within the public park setting • The project works would be largely in-keeping with the current setting, particularly as the proposed intersections works involve very minimal change
Clark's Slab House (Local)	• The HTP corridor is 935 metres to the east • Wollombi Road Construction Support Site is around 590 metres to the southwest • Access track works are around 645 m to the southwest • No works proposed within item curtilage	• The suspected location of Clark's Slab House is indicated to be outside of the item curtilage in Lot 15 DP 755241, placing it around 340 m west of the construction support site and 861 m from the HTP corridor • The item would have views of the project which may be partially obscured by roadside vegetation on Wollombi Road. • There would be temporary visual impacts to the setting and views from the item during the works associated with the construction support site and HTP corridor • There would be permanent visual impacts to the setting and views from the item associated with the operation of the transmission line	Indirect	Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact to the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The assessed significance of this place is its historical, rarity and representative value, which demonstrates land settlement patterns, farming use, the aesthetic value of the house and its setting • While likely partially obscured by trees lining Wollombi Road, the project would disrupt views from the item where the valley opens up to the east. However, this is considered to be minor given the distance to the works, the narrowness of the valley and the

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
		• The LCVIA has noted there would be a low potential impact (Iris Visual Planning & Design 2025)			ability for views to continue past the corridor

Belleuve Vineyard and Winery (Local)	• Access tracks are immediately adjacent to item
	• Intersection upgrade to McDonalds Road and Oakey Creek Road, which may involve:
	  • Road widening within the road reserve immediately north and west of the item curtilage
	  • New line markings for turning lanes
	  • Relocation of signage
	  • Extension of existing culverts
	  • Possible relocation of existing guardrails
	  • Use of an 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
		• The significant elements of this item are located internally as cellars and wine press. The structures housing these features are likely to be the main cluster of buildings around 68 metres north of the intersection upgrades and outside of the risk area for vibrations (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings). As a result, there would be no indirect physical impacts to the heritage item
		• Intersection upgrades outside of the site curtilage would result in temporary visual changes to the setting of the item during the intersection upgrade works
		• The intersection upgrade works would result in minimal permanent visual changes to the setting outside of the curtilage
			Indirect	Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse effect on the item's heritage significance.
					• The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted
					• The assessed significance of this place is in its historical significance, for its use as an early vineyard, including the land use, setting and technical nature of equipment and structures which remain
					• The intersection upgrade works are largely in-keeping with the current setting and would not change the significant elements of the item

Millfield General Cemetery (Local)	• A laydown area is around 26 m to the north of item curtilage and 45 m from the cemetery gates and boundary fence	• The cemetery gates are located around 45 m south of the proposed location for the laydown area. This places the significant elements outside the risk area for vibrations using an 8-	Indirect	Moderate	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

	• Establishment of a laydown area on the opposite side of Crump Street from item. Works may include:
	  • Vegetation removal
	  • Topsoil remove and levelling of ground surface
	  • Placement of fill over a layer of geofabric to create pad area
	  • Construction of laydown site
	  • Establishment of a one-way loop track around the laydown area
	  • Use of an 8-10 ton smooth drum roller as part of site establishment
	• The laydown area would act as temporary staging, storage, and complex plant/equipment setup areas and traffic control node during construction.
		10 ton roller (15 m for sound buildings and 31 m for unsound buildings). Based on this, there would be no indirect physical impacts to the heritage item
		• The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment indicates that, if significant elements are found to be structurally sound, then no mitigation is needed when using up to an 18 ton roller
		• The laydown area and associated works would result in a temporary visual impact to the item's setting. The laydown area is currently a lightly vegetated parcel of land (purpose unknown), and the change in function would be a strong contrast to its current use
		• It is also possible there would be some level of permanent visual change to the setting of the item, should trees be cleared as part of the establishment of the laydown area
					aesthetic value would not be impacted
					• The prima facie significance of this place is assumed to be social and historical values along with natural heritage in the form of dry schlerophyll woodland in its eastern portion. The heritage listing also notes the presence of trees on the northern side of Crump Street which provide a visual buffer to the timber mill to the north (corner of Wollombi and Hayes roads)
					• The setting of the item would be moderately altered during the works while the laydown site is in use. Furthermore, while there are trees within the road reserve which would continue to serve as a partial visual buffer, the level of the setting changes may increase if the trees within the laydown area are removed

Eraring Power Station (Local)	• Partially within the OPGW OHEW upgrades to existing transmission line, underground fibre cable installation, access track	• The works would result in permanent direct, and temporary and permanent indirect impacts to the item. However, none of the significant elements would be altered by the proposed works	Direct Indirect	Minor Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the item's heritage significance.

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

	works, a stringing site and Eraring substation upgrade
	• OPGW OHEW works on existing overhead transmission line within the item curtilage, comprising:
	  • Replacement of wiring and upgrade to existing towers. End result would be like-for-like
	  • Tower pads would be established as part of these works, involving some earthworks to level out work areas.
	• Minor works to existing access tracks, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as:
	  • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work
	  • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation
		• The OPGW OHEW works would be within an existing electricity easement within the item. Replacement of wiring will be like-for-like. Establishment of tower pads for the OPGW OHEW works would result in permanent physical changes within the item curtilage but would be in-keeping with the current setting of and within the item
		• The access track minor works would result in permanent direct and indirect impacts to the item. However, the works are using existing tracks within the grounds of Eraring Power Station and constitutes a continuation of their current use. The adjacent vegetation to the existing access tracks do not contribute to the heritage values of the item
		• The stringing site is located within the existing easement which is already cleared of vegetation. These works would constitute a temporary indirect impact during construction
		• The underground fibre cable works would run within the existing electricity easement and would be a permanent direct
					• The assessed significance of the item is for its technical and social significance
					• As an industrial power generating site, the proposed works, while having direct and indirect impacts within the curtilage, will retain the original and compatible use of power generation
					• The significant elements within the item would not be directly affected, but the setting would undergo a small change

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

	• Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
	• Stringing site for wiring, which requires a cleared area of around 60 x 80 m
	• Underground fibre cable installation including excavation of a new trench to run cable conduit to its connection points
	• Extension of existing switching substation, which would include:
	  • Relocation of existing utilities
	  • Construction of a culvert running north-south
	  • Building up ground level so as to make level with existing level of substation pad
	  • Installation of like-for-like infrastructure to the west in the existing substation
		impact, with temporary indirect impacts during construction
		• The extension of the existing substation is in a location which has been cleared in the past and is currently used for access tracks. However, the works are an extension of the existing functionality of the adjacent substation. These works would result in a permanent direct impact, temporary indirect impact and permanent indirect impact to the item			

Former Union Church (Local)	• Item is within access track works footprint in northeastern corner • Intersection upgrade to Martinsville Road and Watagan Road, which may involve:	• The principal significant element for which this item is listed—the church building—is around 30 m from the indicative extent of intersection upgrade works. The majority of works (widening) would be taking place within the	Indirect	Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Road widening within the road reserve adjacent to the item curtilage • New line markings for turning lanes • Relocation of signage • Extension of existing culverts • Possible relocation of existing guardrails. • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	road reserve and at the intersection itself (around 80 m to the southeast of the church), and are unlikely to extend to or into the curtilage for this item. The church building is outside of the risk area for vibrations (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings). Based on this, there would be no direct or indirect physical impacts to the heritage item • The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment indicates that no mitigation is needed when using up to an 8 ton roller • The church site is bordered by trees except along Martinsville Road where open views are maintained. As such, unless intersection upgrade works extend to being adjacent to the item, there would be neither temporary nor permanent visual impacts			• The assessed significance of the item is its historical, associative and social values • Due to vegetation and neighbouring properties, it is unlikely that the intersection works would result in a visual change to the item's setting or views to and from the item
Catholic Church and Cemetery (Local)	• Item is immediately adjacent to access track works on southeastern side • Intersection upgrade to Martinsville Road and Freemans Drive, which may involve:	• The significant elements of this item are located within around 20 m (church) and around 60m (cemetery) outside of the risk area for vibrations (6 m for sound buildings and 13 m for unsound buildings). Based on this, there	Indirect	Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Road widening within the road reserve adjacent to the item curtilage • New line markings for turning lanes • Kerb realignment • Relocation of drainage pits • Relocation of signage • Extension of existing culverts • Use of an 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	would be no indirect physical impacts to the heritage item • The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment notes that, should the structures be deemed unsound, a 2-4 ton roller would be recommended. If the structures are sound, then up to an 8 ton roller is permissible • Intersection upgrades outside of the site curtilage would result in temporary visual changes to the setting of the item during the intersection upgrade works • The intersection upgrade works would result in minimal permanent visual changes to the setting outside of the curtilage			aesthetic value would not be impacted • The assessed significance of this place is for its historical, associative, aesthetic and rarity values • The intersection upgrade works are largely in-keeping with the current setting and would not change the significant elements of the item
North Corrumbung Cemetery (Local)	• Item is around 381 m from OPGW OHEW works and access track works • OPGW OHEW works are around 539 m to the northwest, and the landscape provides this item with clear views of these works. Works comprise: • Replacement of wiring and upgrade to existing towers. End result would be like-for-like	• A site inspection has not been undertaken for this item, but, based on desktop information, the item has a defined curtilage and is dominated by tree plantings. This suggests that views within and across the item might be obscured by vegetation • The OPGW works may be partially visible from the item, and would result in a temporary visual impact. The location of the tower pads are unlikely to be visible from the item	Indirect	Minor	The project would not have an adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The project would not disturb the land and so values other than aesthetic value would not be impacted • The prima facie significance of this place is assumed to be historical, social and spiritual significance as a 19th century cemetery

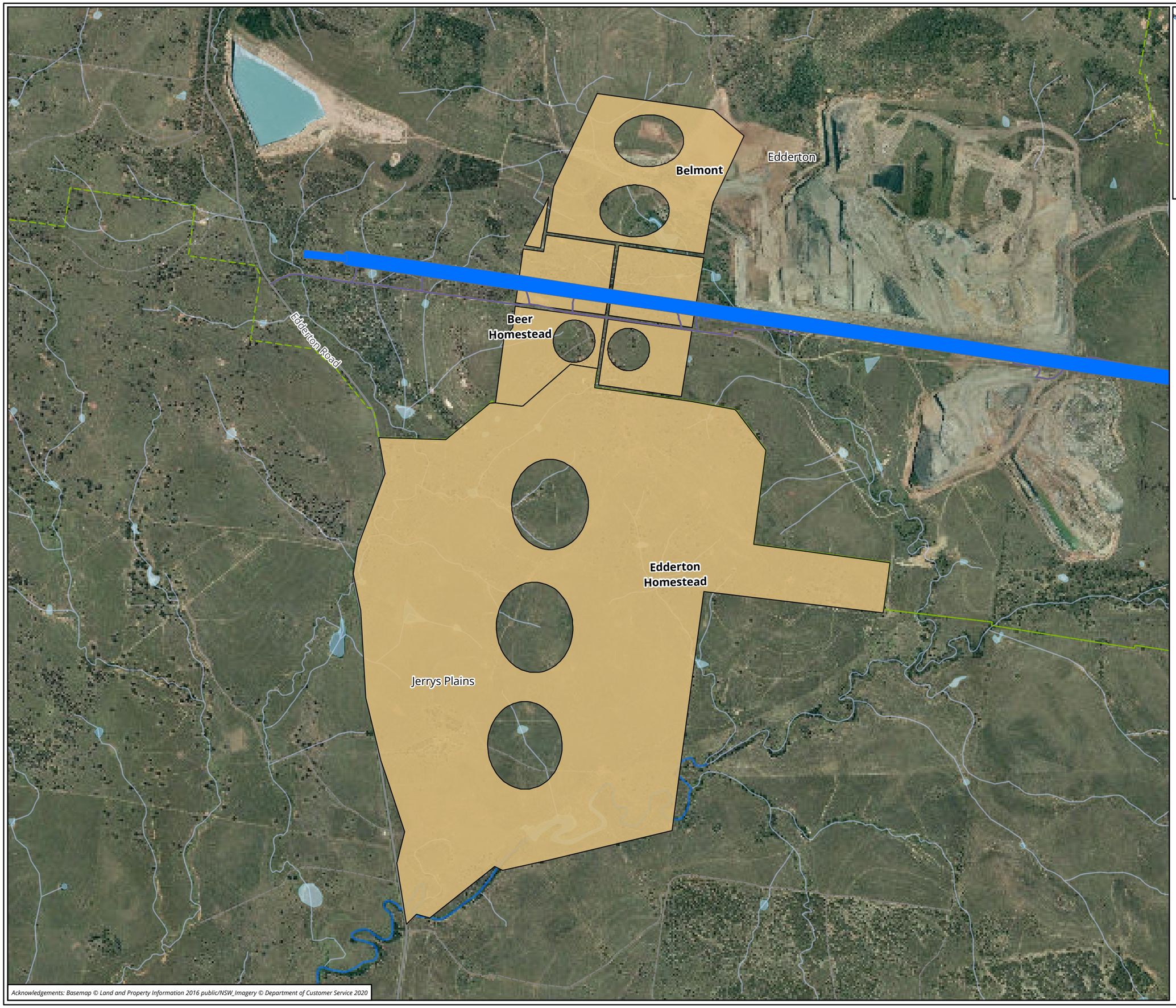
Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance

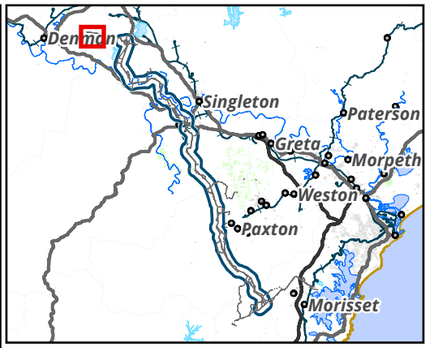
	• Tower pads would be established as part of these works, involving some earthworks to level out work areas
	• Minor works to existing access tracks, including maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as:
	  • Resurfacing or grading, or drainage work
	  • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard. Where pruning/trimming is required, it would be undertaken to avoid impacts on the long-term viability of the vegetation.
	  • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller
		• The distance of the item to the access track minor works would likely result in the works not being visually prominent
		• The wider setting of the item would not change as the OPGW OHEW works are like-for-like
					• The OPGW and access track works are largely in-keeping with the current setting and would not change the significant elements of the item

Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing (Local)	• Item is within OPGW OHEW works and access track works in northwestern corner • OPGW OHEW works on existing overhead transmission line within the item curtilage, comprising:	• The significant elements for which this item is listed are located around 298 m south of the works, at the base of the narrow valley of Cedar Brush Creek with the works situated on a neighbouring ridgeline and crest which is dominated by dense vegetation.	Direct Indirect	Minor Minor	The project would not have a significantly adverse impact on the item's heritage significance. • The assessed significance of the item is for its historical, associative, aesthetic,

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
	• Replacement of wiring and upgrade to existing towers. End result would be like-for-like • Tower pads would be established as part of these works, involving some earthworks to level out work areas • Extension of existing access tracks off Beavans Point Road to undertake OPGW OHEW works: • May be subject to maintenance activities or minor upgrades, such as resurfacing or grading, or drainage work • Minor vegetation pruning/trimming may be required in some locations where vegetation may be considered a roadside hazard • Use of a 3-5 ton smooth drum roller	This suggests that views within the item to the works in the item's northeastern corner would be largely obscured by this vegetation • While this item has not been inspected, the tower pads associated with the OPGW OHEW works and access track minor works would result in a direct physical impact within the item curtilage; however, these are located in an existing easement and on existing tracks that may already be disturbed • The OPGW OHEW works may be partially visible from the significant elements of the item and Brush Creek Road, which would result in a temporary visual impact. The locations of the tower pads and the stringing site are unlikely to be visible from the significant elements of the item and Brush Creek Road • The distance of the significant elements to the access track minor works, as well as dense vegetation, would likely result in the works not being visually prominent • The wider setting of the item would not change as the OPGW			social/cultural, research potential and rarity values • While the works are within the item curtilage, they are almost 300 m from the principal significant elements for which this item is listed • The OPGW and access track works are largely in-keeping with the current setting in the northeastern portion of the item and would not change the significant elements of the item

Heritage item (significance)	Proposed works	Temporary and permanent impacts	Direct or indirect	Degree of unmitigated impact	Impacts on overall heritage values and significance
		OHEW works are like-for-like replacement of wiring, and other associated works are all within the existing easement or tracks			





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

Item - General

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016 public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020

Figure 6-1.1 Proposed works in relation to Belmont and Beer Homestead

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

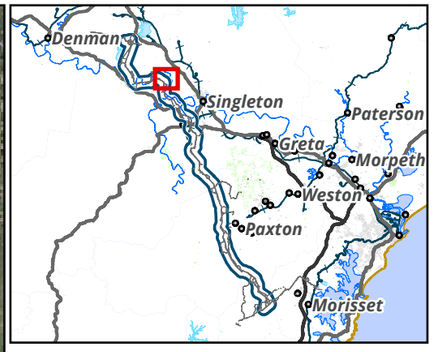
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

Item - General

Figure 6-1.2 Proposed works in relation to 'Archerfield' and outbuildings

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

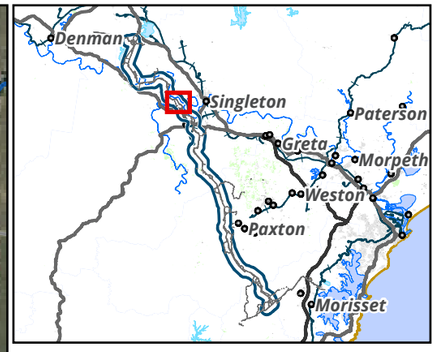
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

Construction support site

HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

Item - General

Figure 6-1.3 Proposed works in relation to 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins)

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

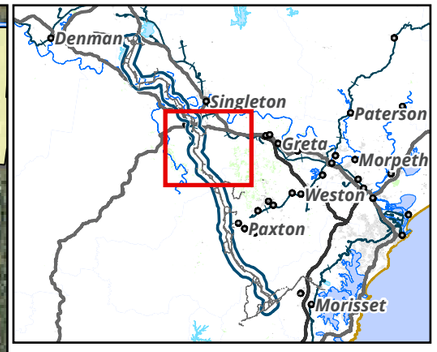
Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER

Cyril Moxham's House
'Hambledon Hill'
Putty Road
Whittingham Anglican Cemetery
Former gates and gate lodge ('Neotsfield')
'Neotsfield'
'Glendon' and outbuildings
'Corinda House', farm and ruins
"Kirkton" Winery & Vineyard site (ruins)
Brick farm house
'Abbey Green' and outbuildings
'Baroona' and outbuildings
Hunter River
"New Freugh" Ruin
Church of the Good Shepherd
Mount Thorley
'Minimbah' and outbuildings
Putty Road
Leslie Bowers farm
Mitchell Line Of Road
Former Belford Public School
New England Highway
New England Highway
Surveyors mark (Scarred tree)
'Mount Leonard'
Wills Gully (J&A Browns pit pony stud)
Hartlands
Dochra homestead
Vere school and second range wardens residence
Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township
'Charlton'
Congy homestead
Singleton Military Area
Unidentified site - Vere township
Post office - Vere township
Methodist Churce - Vere township
Former Test Mine
Roman Catholic burial ground - Vere township
Blaxland's House
Unidentified site - Bladwins Hill
Timber culvert 3
Timber culvert 1
Timber culvert 2
General cemetery
Albert Hall
Oakley Estate
Murinbin House Group
Murinbin House complex
Oakley estate
St Andrew's Anglican Church
Maria Immaculate Roman Catholic Church
Broke
War memorial
Loder family sawmill
Hunter Valley Distillery
Oakvale Winery and Vineyard
Warringah stud/Old Myrtle
The Greater Blue Mountains Area - Additional Values
Ashman's Winery and Vineyard
Glen Elgin Winery, Vineyard and Homestead
The Greater Blue Mountains Area

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016 public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020



Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary
- Historic heritage values sites
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- Commonwealth heritage item
- National heritage item

Project impact area

- Access track
- Adjustment to existing transmission line
- HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - Archaeological
- Item - General

Figure 6-1.4 Proposed works in relation to Singleton Military Area

0 1 2 3 4 N

Kilometres

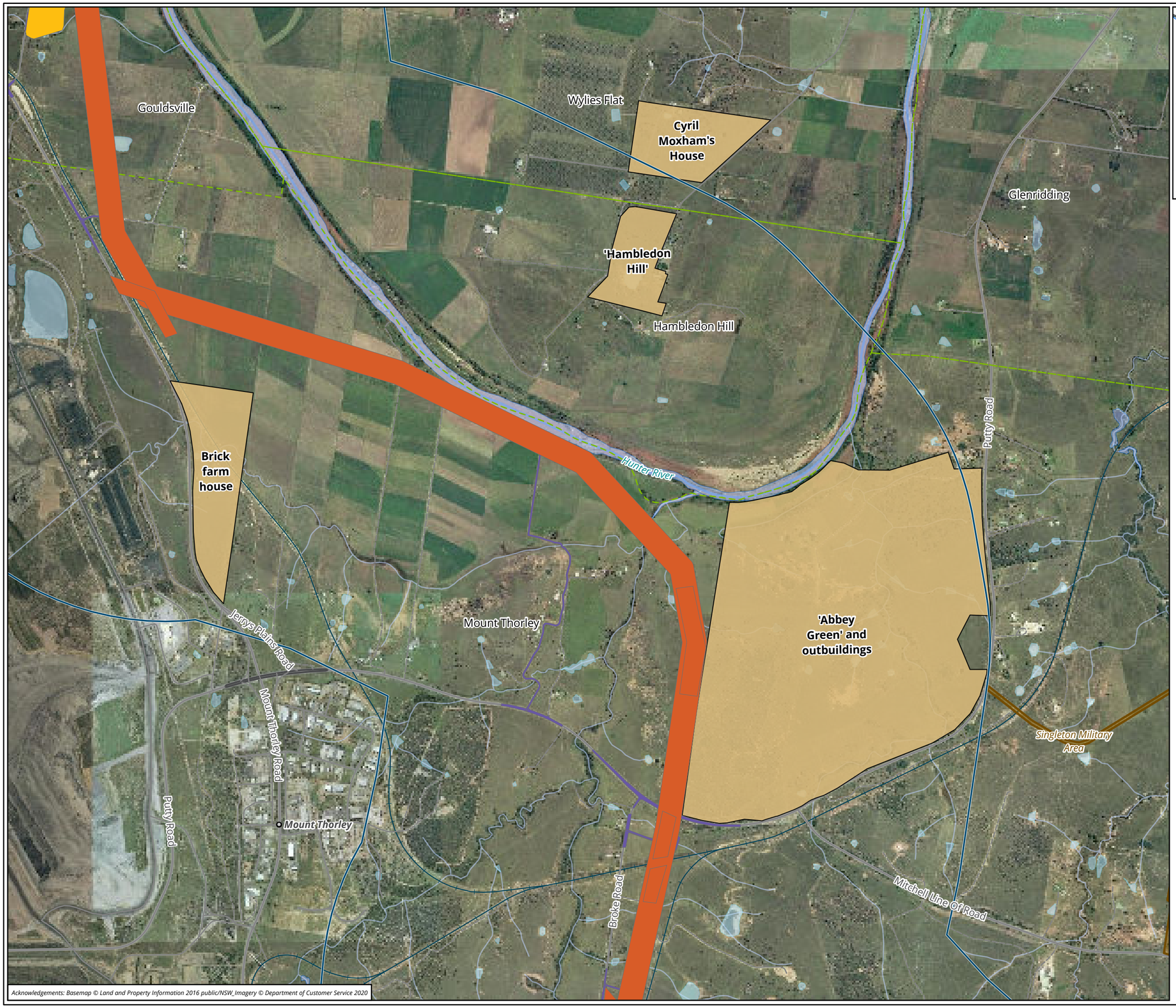
Scale: 1:76,000@ A3

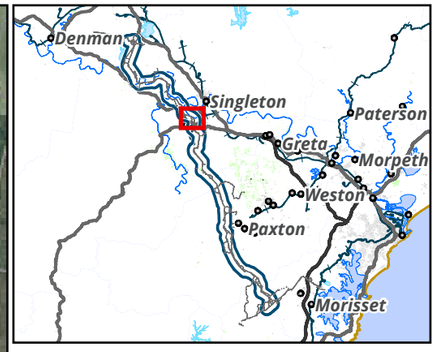
Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary

Project impact area

- Access track
- Construction support site
- HTP corridor

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Figure 6-1.5 Proposed works in relation to Brick farm house, 'Abbey Green' and outbuildings, 'Hambledon Hill' Homestead and Cyril Moxham's House

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

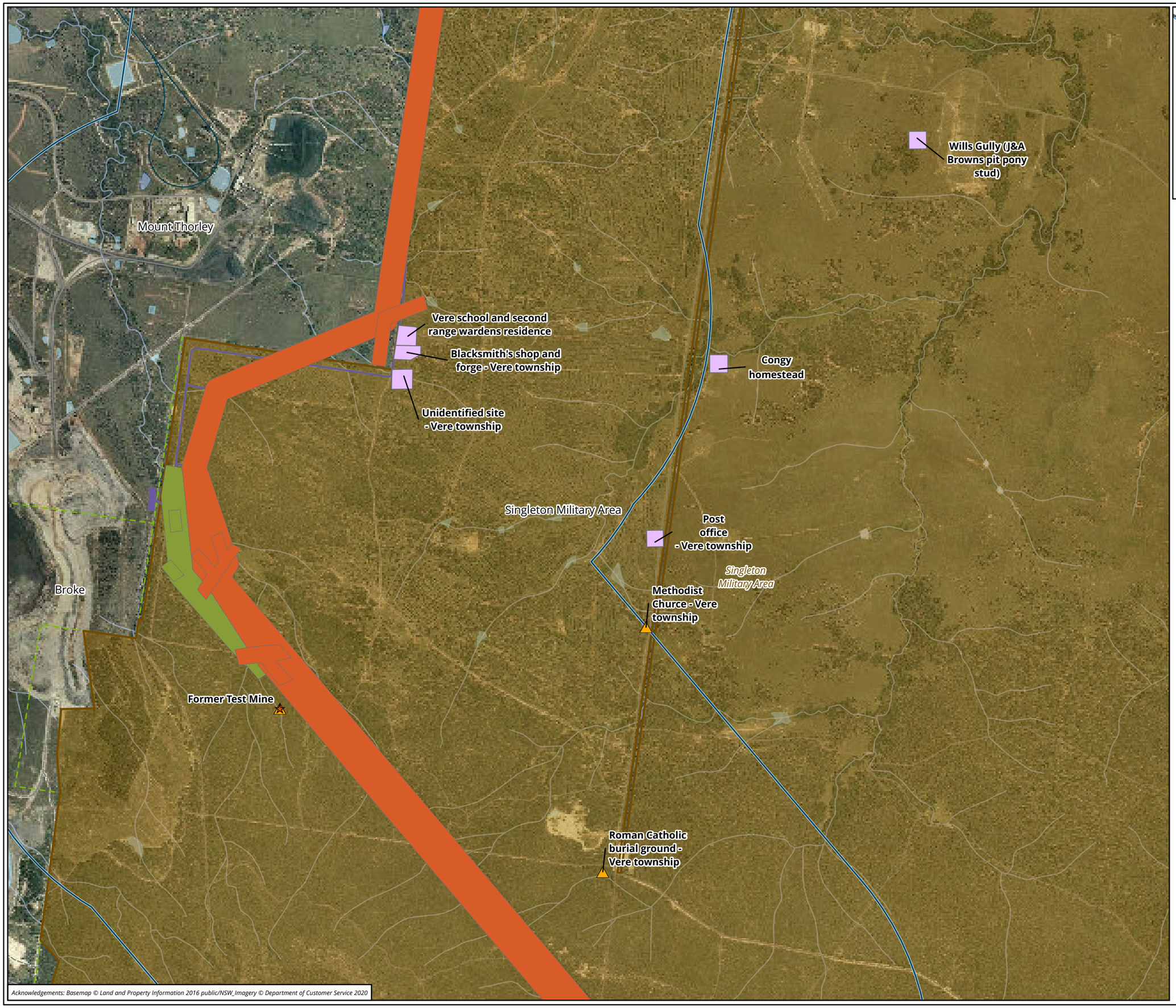
Kilometres

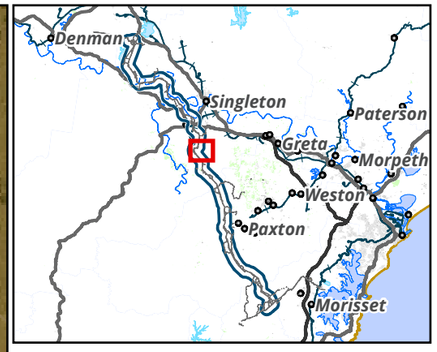
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary
- Historic heritage values sites
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)

Project impact area

- Access track
- Adjustment to existing transmission line
- HTP corridor

Figure 6-1.6 Proposed works in relation to Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township, Unidentified site - Vere township and Vere school and second range wardens residence sites

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

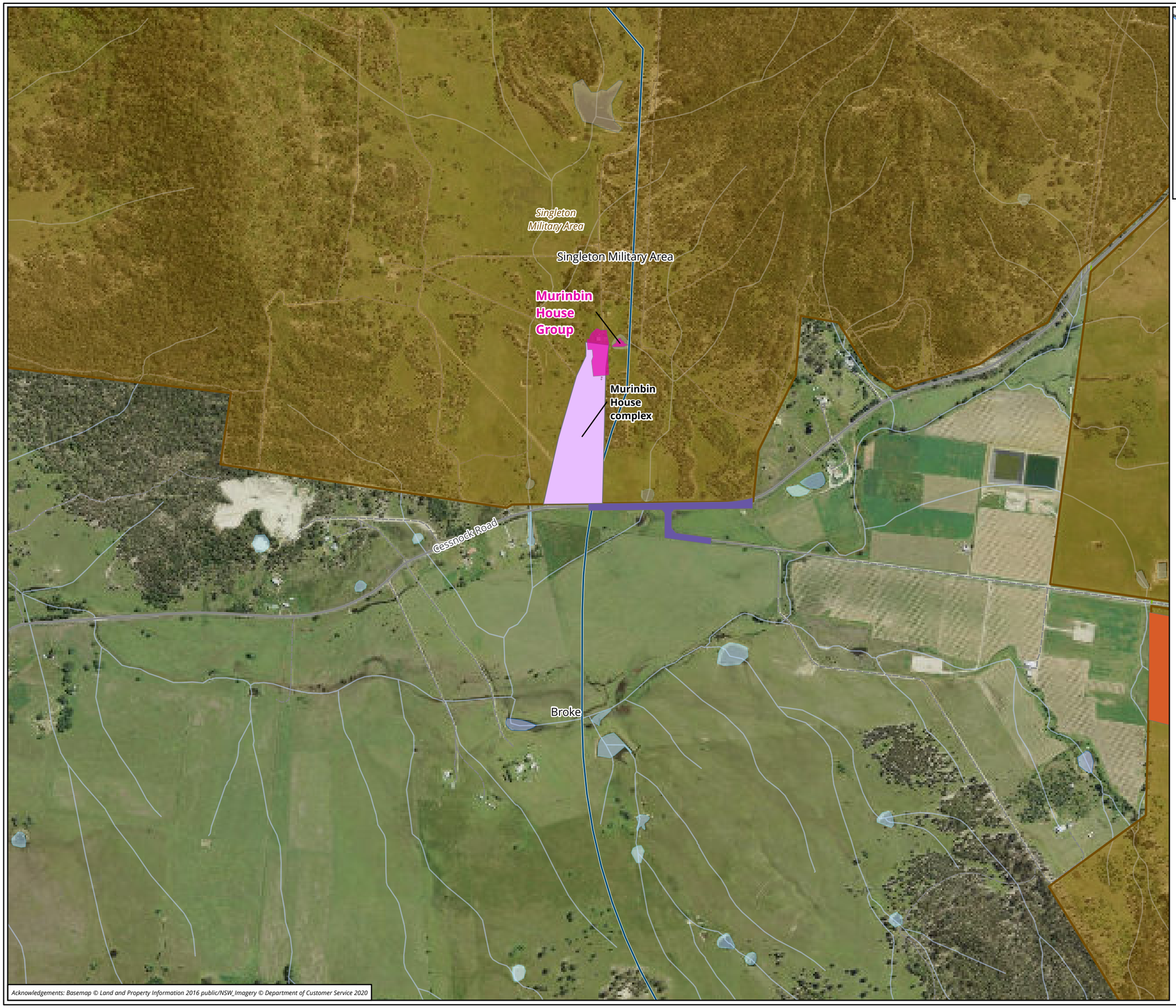
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER



Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- Commonwealth heritage item

Project impact area

- Access track
- HTP corridor

Figure 6-1.7 Proposed works in relation to Murinbin House complex

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:10,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

N

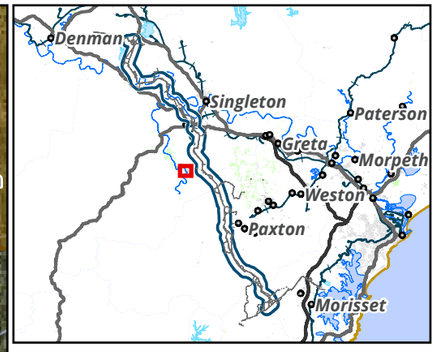
biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016 public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020





Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary

Project impact area

- Access track

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Figure 6-1.8 Proposed works in relation to War memorial

0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4

Kilometres

Scale: 1:10,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER

Roman Catholic burial ground - Vere township

Singleton Military Area

Timber culvert 1

Timber culvert 3

Timber culvert 2

Cessnock Road

Murinbin House Group

Oakley Estate

Murinbin House complex

Oakley estate

Broke Road

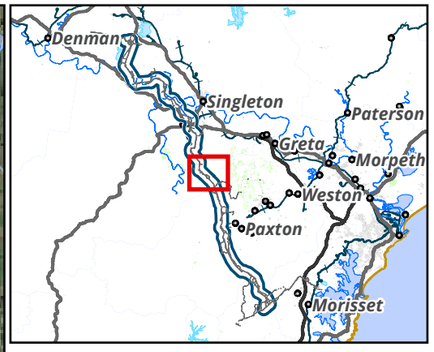
Loder family sawmill

Warringah stud/Old Myrtle

Bees Nest Ridge Road

Yellow Rock Road

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016 public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020



Legend

- Visual study area
- Singleton Military Boundary
- Historic heritage values sites
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- SMA GEMS sites (Umwelt)
- Commonwealth heritage item

Project impact area

- Access track
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area

Figure 6-1.9 Proposed works in relation to Loder Family Sawmill, Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle, Oakley Estate (Location 1), and Oakley Estate (Location 2)

0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 N

Kilometres

Scale: 1:34,000@ A3

Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

Local Environmental Plan

Item - Archaeological

Item - General

Figure 6-1.10 Proposed works in relation to Bellevue Vineyard and Winery

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

- Visual study area

Project impact area

- Access track
- Construction support site
- HTP corridor
- Laydown area

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Figure 6-1.11 Proposed works in relation to Clark's Slab House and Millfield General Cemetery

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

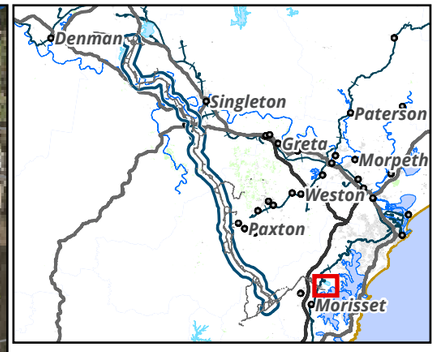
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

Eraring Substation upgrade

Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

Item - General

Figure 6-1.12 Proposed works in relation to Eraring Power Station

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

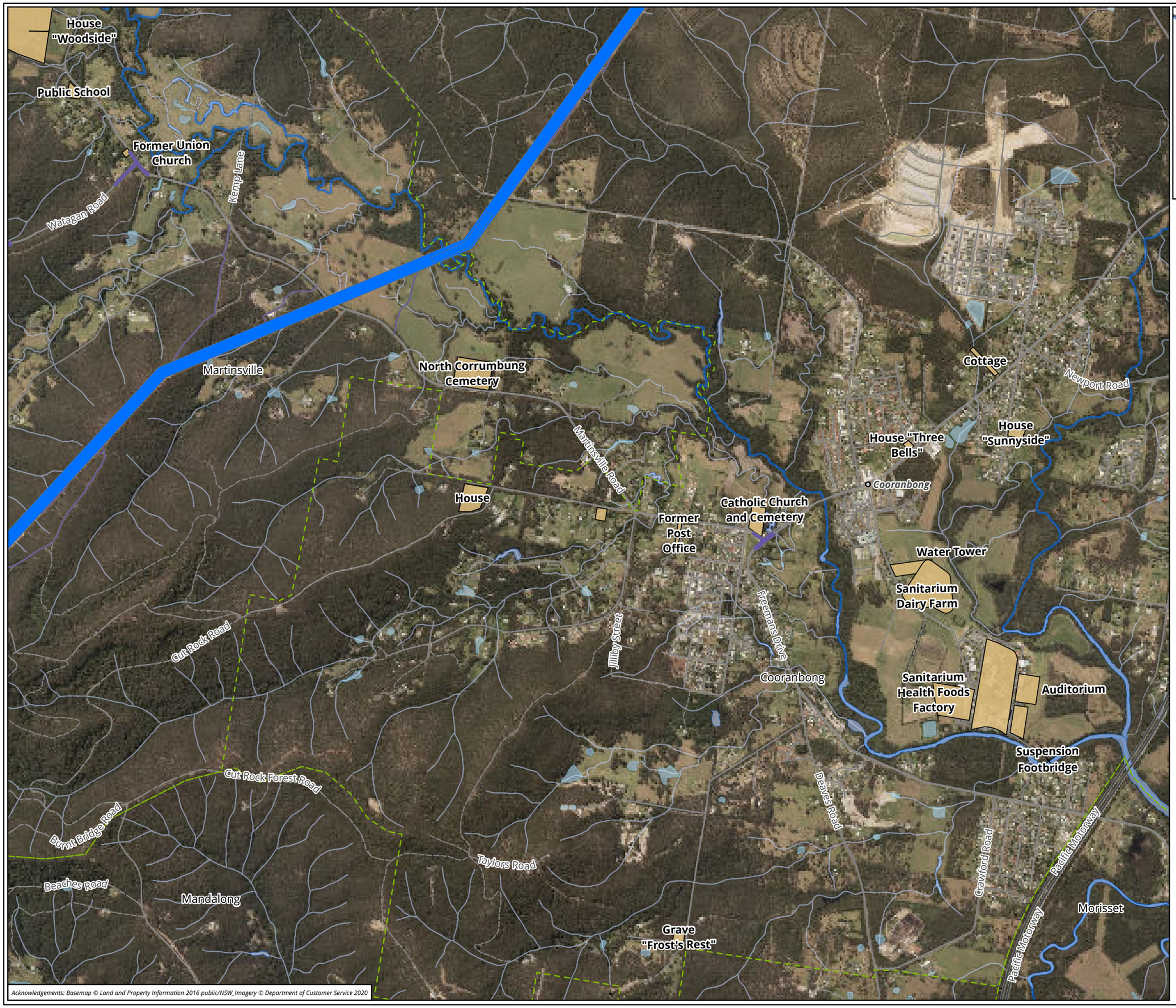
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016 public/NSW_Imagery © Department of Customer Service 2020





Legend

- Visual study area

Project impact area

- Access track
- Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

- Item - General

Figure 6-1.13 Proposed works in relation to Former Union Church, Catholic Church and Cemetery and North Corrumbung Cemetery

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

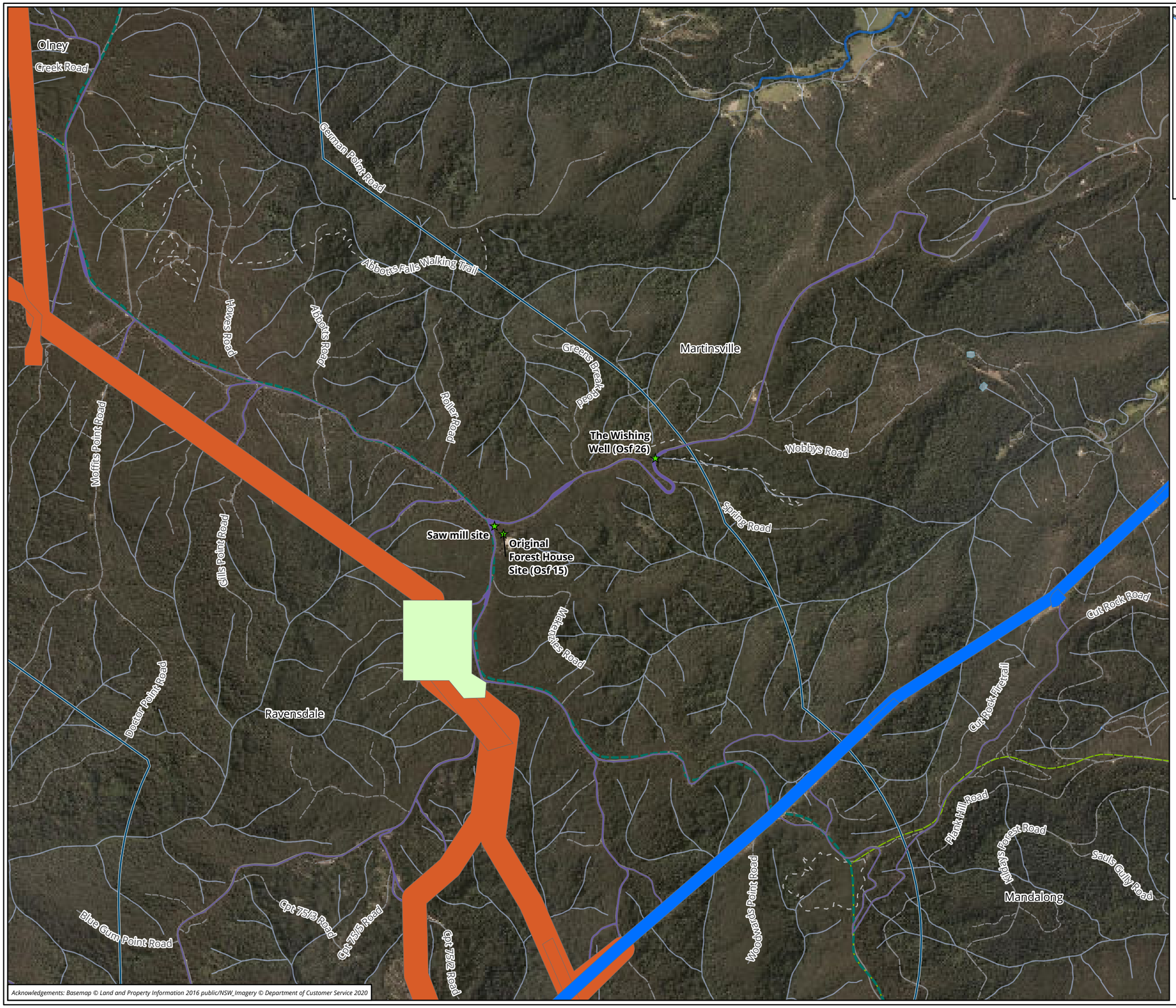
Kilometres

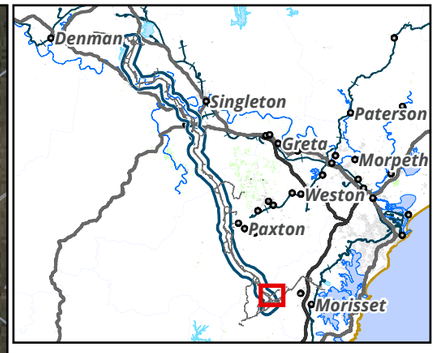
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

- Visual study area
- HHIMS sites

Project impact area

- Access track
- Switching station
- HTP corridor
- Upgrades to existing transmission line

Figure 6-1.14 Proposed works in relation to Original Forest House Site, The Wishing Well and Saw mill site

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

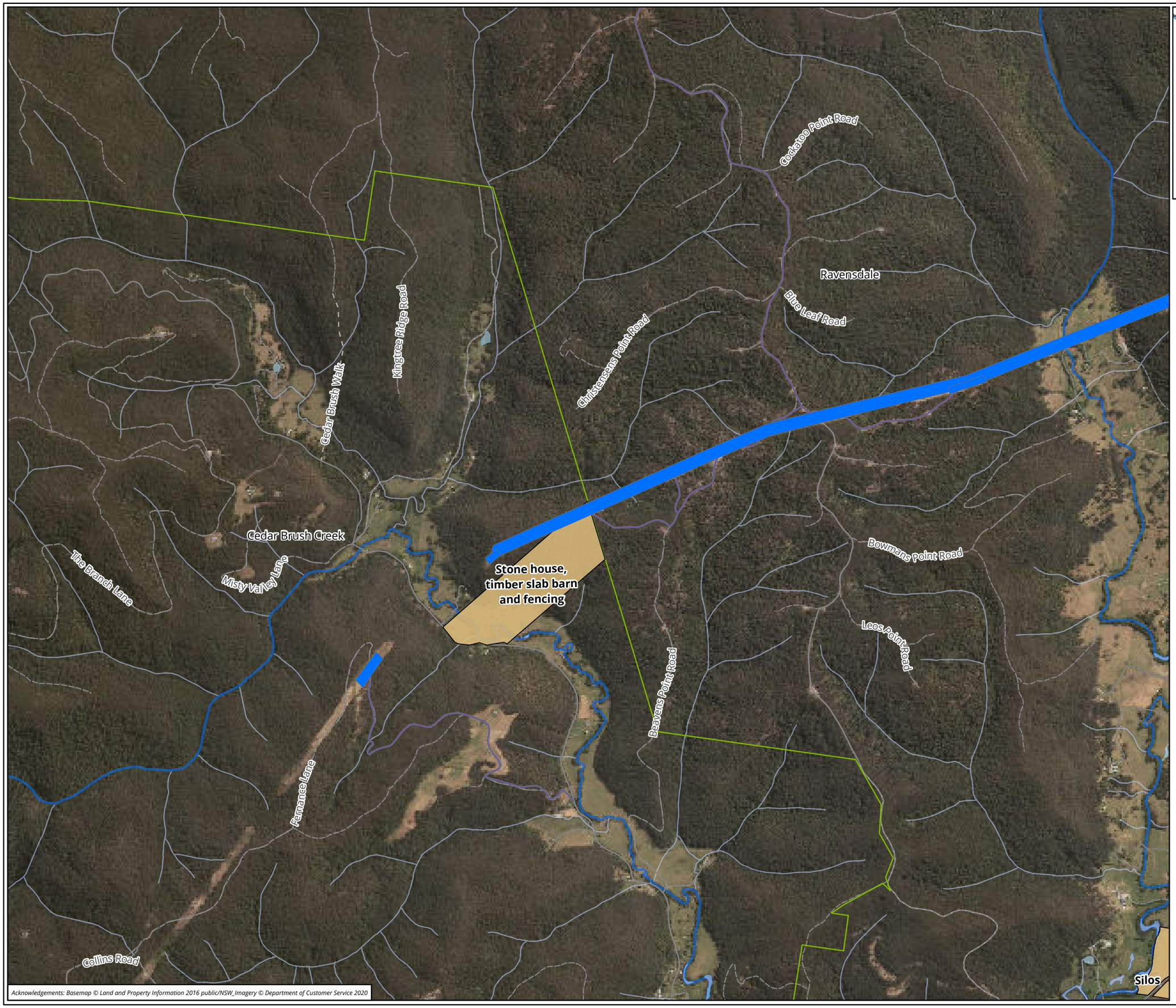
Kilometres

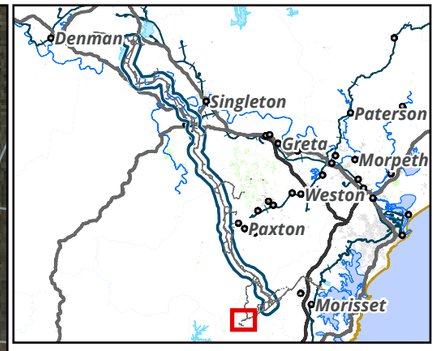
Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System:
GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis
APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER





Legend

Visual study area

Project impact area

Access track

Upgrades to existing transmission line

Local Environmental Plan

Item - General

Figure 6-1.15 Proposed works in relation to Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 N

Kilometres

Scale: 1:20,000@ A3

Coordinate System: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56

biosis

APEM Group

Matter: 39207, Date: 28 April 2025,
Prepared for: CA, DW, OK , Prepared by: HL., Last edited by: owilliams
Location: P:\39200s\39207\Mapping\
39207_Hunter_Transmission_Historic_Heritage
Layout: 39207_HHA_F6-1_PropWorksHER



Photo 6-1 **View towards alignment location from Vere school and second range wardens residence, facing west**



Photo 6-2 **View towards alignment location from curtilage of Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township, facing southwest**



Photo 6-3 View towards alignment location from curtilage Unidentified site - Vere township, facing west



Photo 6-4 View of access track adjacent to Vere school and second range wardens residence, Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township and Unidentified site - Vere township, facing north



Photo 6-5 View of access track adjacent to Vere school and second range wardens residence, Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township and Unidentified site - Vere township, facing south



Photo 6-6 View towards 1 of the potential alignments options in the vicinity of the Loder Family Sawmill, facing north



Photo 6-7 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and the western alignment option, facing north



Photo 6-8 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and the western alignment option, facing northwest



Photo 6-9 **Southern elevation Oakley Estate homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing north**



Photo 6-10 **View from Oakley homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing west**



Photo 6-11 View from Oakley homestead (Location 1) towards the western alignment option, facing north



Photo 6-12 View towards Oakley homestead (Location 1) and towards the western alignment option, facing south



Photo 6-13 View from Oakley site (Location 2) towards the western alignment option, facing south



Photo 6-14 View towards the western alignment option and tracks proposed for upgrade at the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing northwest

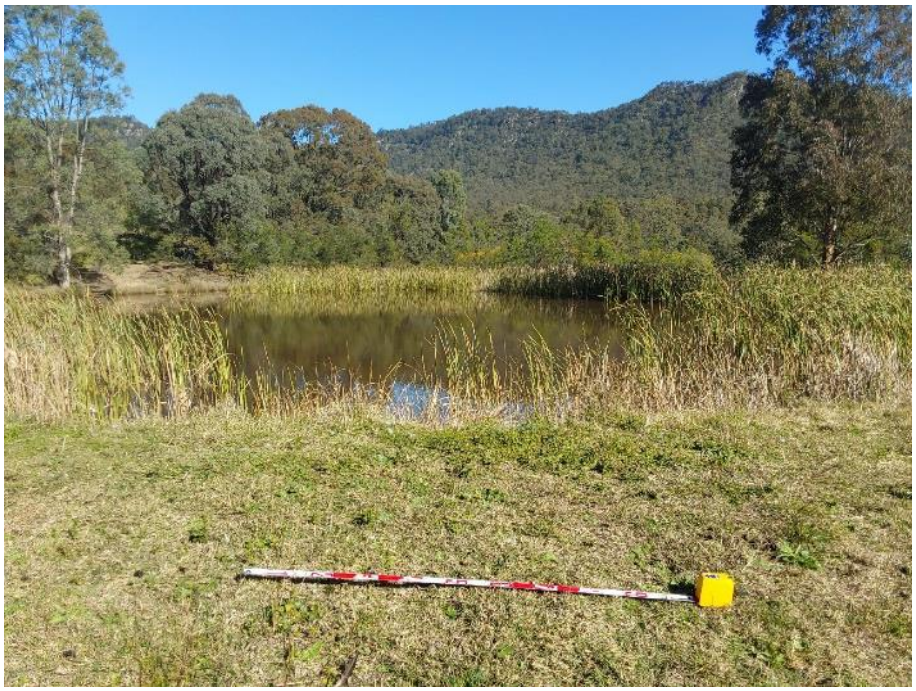


Photo 6-15 View towards the western alignment option from the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing south



Photo 6-16 View of tracks proposed for upgrade through the Old Myrtle/Warringah Stud site, facing northwest



Photo 6-17 View of Wishing Well (orange arrow) and adjacent section of Martinsville Hill Road which will be expanded for the purposes of the project, facing north



Photo 6-18 View of Wishing Well (orange arrow) and adjacent section of Martinsville Hill Road which will be expanded for the purposes of the project, facing south



Photo 6-19 View towards alignment location from western elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing west



Photo 6-20 View towards alignment location from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing south



Photo 6-21 View towards alignment location from southern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing southwest



Photo 6-22 View towards alignment location from northern elevation of 'Stafford' homestead, facing northwest



Photo 6-23 View towards alignment location from eastern elevation of Brick Farm House, facing northeast



Photo 6-24 View towards alignment location from northern elevation of Brick Farm House, facing north



Photo 6-25 View towards alignment location from northeastern elevation of pig barn building, facing north



Photo 6-26 View towards alignment location from southeastern elevation of pig barn building, facing northeast



Photo 6-27 **View towards alignment location from northwestern elevation of pig barn building, facing northeast**

7 Management

Mitigation measures proposed to avoid or minimise impacts historic heritage during construction and operation of the project are listed in Table 7-1. These measures will be included in the issue-specific environmental management plans for the Huner Transmission Project (HTP).

7.1 Limitations

Further assessment may be required following a review of inaccessible management plans and assessments by others, as outlined in the following sub-sections.

7.1.1 *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan*

The Singleton Military Area (SMA) Heritage Management Plan (HMP) is currently under review and has not been approved by the SMA or the Departme214nt of Defence. Should this document be finalised and approved prior to the finalisation of a historic heritage management plan (HHMP), it must be consulted regarding management policies for Murinbin House complex, Blacksmith's Shop and Forge – Vere Township, Unidentified Site – Vere Township, Vere School and Second Range Wardens Residence, Loder Family Sawmill, Oakley Estate, and Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle. If there are 'significant impacts' on any Commonwealth Heritage Values present at SMA, Commonwealth approval under the provisions of the EPBC Act may be necessary. To avoid the risk of 'significant impacts', works should be avoided within the curtilage of the above sites and their boundaries should be visibly demarcated. Based on the proposed works and provided that the mitigation measures detailed in *Section 7.2*, it is unlikely that the project will result in significant adverse impacts on the Commonwealth heritage values of the SMA.

7.1.2 Vibration impacts

A Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (SLR Consulting Australia 2025) has been undertaken for the project. The mitigation measures implemented for vibration impacts will be determined by the heritage structures' condition and structural integrity, in an assessment to be done prior to construction.

7.2 Mitigation of impacts

All impacts—whether minor, moderate, or major—will be mitigated to the greatest possible extent to avoid or reduce those impacts. The greater the degree of impact, the more critical mitigation becomes. The following mitigation recommendations have been developed based on the assessment of impacts summarised in Table 6-1. Further information on common proposed mitigation measures is presented in *Section 7.2.1*.

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Table 7-1 Proposed mitigation measures - historic heritage

Reference	Impact	Mitigation measure	Timing	Relevant location(s)
HH 1	Historic heritage management	A historic heritage management plan (HHMP) will be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage specialist to provide the post-approval framework for managing archaeological mitigations and historic heritage within the project impact area. The HHMP will include as a minimum: • Measures that will be implemented to manage potential impacts on listed heritage items and sites with historical heritage value • Heritage awareness and management training within the site induction process for relevant personnel involved in site works • Identify heritage items that would be subject to archival recording • Details regarding the management of any historic heritage artefacts recovered during works	Detailed design Construction	• Project impact area, and all identified heritage items and heritage value sites that will be adversely impacts by the project
HH 2	Impacts to heritage curtilage	Prior to construction, an exclusion barrier (e.g. fence or suitable alternative) will be installed at the curtilage of heritage items and sites where works will be in the vicinity to reduce the risk of unintentional impacts to heritage values. Where works enter the curtilage of an item or site: • Any significant elements of the heritage item or site will be fenced off, preferably with a minimum of a 5 m buffer, where possible • Where not possible, the area of works will be fenced off from the remaining part of the item or site curtilage The barrier will be maintained for the duration of	Detailed design Construction	• Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township • Unidentified site - Vere township • Vere school and Second Range Warden's Residence • Oakley Estate (Location 1) • Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle • Stafford homestead and Clifford' homestead • Archerfield and outbuildings • Catholic Church and Cemetery

Reference	Impact	Mitigation measure	Timing	Relevant location(s)
		construction.		
HH 3	Impacts to heritage curtilage	Wider construction area around tower pad areas to be remediated as part of restoration phase of the project to minimise impacts to the setting of the heritage curtilage.	Post-construction	• Belmont • Beer Homestead • Stafford homestead and Clifford' homestead • Eraring Power Station • Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing
HH 4	Ground disturbance at archaeological areas	Where possible, ground disturbance will be avoided within these site curtilages. Alternatives to ground disturbance for access track upgrades may include laying of protective materials, such as thick plastic and geofabric, over the ground surface followed by a layer of gravel. Materials for the upgrade of the access track can be deposited on top of this protective layer.	Detailed design Construction	• Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township • Unidentified site - Vere township • Vere school and Second Range Warden's Residence
HH 5	Change to setting of item or heritage site	A review of visual impacts may be required once the final tower locations are known.	Detailed design	• Oakley Estate • Stafford homestead and Clifford' homestead
HH 6	Change to setting of item or heritage site	Minimise tree removal in the laydown area at Crump Street	Construction	• Millfield General Cemetery
HH 7	Disturbance or destruction of unexpected items of potential heritage significance, relics or human remains	Any items of potential heritage significance or human remains discovered during construction will be managed in accordance with an unexpected finds procedure. Work in the vicinity of the find will stop if objects such as bonded bricks, timber or stones appearing in formation indicating a wall or floor for instance are found, or if soil with artefacts	Detailed design Construction	• Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township • Unidentified site - Vere township • Vere school and Second Range Warden's Residence • Oakley Estate (Location 1) • Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle

© Biosis 2025 – Leaders in Ecology and Heritage Consulting

Reference	Impact	Mitigation measure	Timing	Relevant location(s)
		concentrations, is excavated. A description of the types of finds that will stop works within the vicinity of the finds will be determined prior to construction as part of the HHMP and staff involved in excavation work will be informed about how to apply it. The unexpected finds procedure will include actions such as: • Stop work procedures and exclusion buffers • Utilising the advice of a technical specialist • Consultation with Heritage NSW, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Heritage NSW) • Protocols for continuing work in the area after assessment		• Belmont • Beer Homestead • Stafford homestead and Clifford' homestead • Brick farmhouse • Archerfield and outbuildings • Eraring Power Station
HH 8	Potential disturbance or destruction of known items of potential heritage significance, relics or human remains	Should it not be possible to avoid ground disturbance, archaeological monitoring of any ground disturbing works will be prepared at sites of archaeological potential. An Archaeological Method Statement (AMS) will be prepared for the proposed works in accordance with the HHMP.	Detailed design Construction	• Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township • Unidentified site - Vere township • Vere school and Second Range Warden's Residence
HH 9	Confirmed destruction of known items of heritage significance, relics or human remains	Direct impacts to the Wishing Well are unavoidable due to access track upgrades to Martinsville Hill Road. The Wishing Well will be subject to archaeological excavation and recording to ensure that a record is made prior to its demolition. An AMS will be prepared for these works. A commemorative plaque will be installed in a location as close as possible/practicable to the water source of the Wishing Well, which is to be	Detailed design Construction	• Wishing Well

Reference	Impact	Mitigation measure	Timing	Relevant location(s)
		determined through further consultation with National Park and Wildlife Service, Forestry Corporation and Heritage NSW.		

7.2.1 Historic Heritage Management

A number of measures will be undertaken to reduce direct impacts to heritage items and sites. A HHMP will be prepared as part of the construction environmental management strategy for the project. The purpose of a HHMP is to outline how mitigation measures will be realised and implemented during construction of the project. The HHMP will include final mitigation measures and management actions in accordance with this report and the conditions of approval for the project.

The HHMP will be submitted to Heritage NSW for consultation. National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) will be notified of the removal of the Wishing Well heritage item.

The sections below provide additional detail to the mitigation measures presented in Table 7-1.

7.2.1.1 Management of artefacts recovered during the works

The HHMP will provide guidelines for the management of artefacts recovered during works. This will encapsulate objects collected from the ground and those encountered during ground disturbance works such as unexpected finds, and also during archaeological monitoring and archaeological excavation.

7.2.1.2 Avoiding ground disturbance at archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential

Access track works have the potential to impact archaeological value. Where possible, ground disturbance should be avoided within these site curtilages. Alternatives to ground disturbance for access track upgrades may include avoiding widening in areas which may contain archaeological resources, or laying of protective materials, such as thick plastic and geofabric, over the ground surface followed by a layer of gravel. Materials for the upgrade of the access track can be deposited on top of this protective layer.

This is relevant for the following heritage items or sites:

- Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township
- Unidentified site - Vere township
- Vere school and second range wardens residence
- Oakley Estate
- 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins).

Where avoidance is not possible, archaeological provisions may be required (*Section 7.2.1.4*).

7.2.1.3 Archival recording

Change to the current setting of heritage items and sites has been identified as an indirect impact in this HIS. In order to document the current setting of these items and sites, a photographic archival recording should be undertaken prior to impacts occurring. The Heritage NSW guidelines *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* and *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* should be followed when preparing the photographic archival recordings (NSW Heritage Office 2006, NSW Heritage Office 1998).The HHMP will Identify heritage items that would be subject to archival recording.

Where heritage items or sites are overgrown with vegetation, the vegetation must be slashed and clippings removed prior to recording.

7.2.1.4 Archaeological provisions

A number of heritage items and sites feature archaeological values. Where there is a risk that these values may be impacted by the proposed works, steps should be taken to ensure that 'relics' are managed in

accordance with their assessed significance and the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). 'Relics' are protected under the Heritage Act (see *Section 4.2.2.2*).

Unexpected finds protocol

Where unexpected finds are identified, they will be assessed for their heritage significance and, if determined to hold heritage significance, reported to the NSW Heritage Council.

An unexpected finds protocol should be implemented across the entire project impact area as part of the works to enable appropriate assessment and management of archaeological resources and potential 'relics'. Specific items and sites where the unexpected finds protocol is particularly relevant include:

- Oakley Estate (Location 1)
- Warringah Stud/Old Myrtle
- Belmont
- Beer homestead
- 'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins)
- Eraring Power Station.

Should avoidance mitigation measures be implemented at the following sites, an unexpected finds protocol will be an appropriate measure:

- Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township
- Unidentified site - Vere township
- Vere school and second range wardens residence.

Archaeological monitoring

Works proposed for access track upgrades in the vicinity of Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township, Unidentified site - Vere township and Vere school and second range wardens residence may extend into the curtilage of these sites. Should it not be possible to avoid ground disturbance as part of these works, archaeological monitoring of any ground disturbing works may be appropriate for these 3 heritage sites. An AMS will be prepared for these works.

Archaeological excavation and recording

The access track upgrades to Martinsville Hill Road are unable to avoid direct permanent impacts to The Wishing Well. As such, this heritage site will be subject to archaeological excavation and recording to ensure that a record is made prior to its demolition. An AMS will be prepared for these works.

7.2.1.5 Heritage inductions

The HHMP will set out a process for carrying out inductions for those working on the project so that they have an overview of the project's heritage management, the significance of specific heritage sites, the mitigating measures that will be implemented and maintained, and the steps to be taken when unforeseen heritage issues or incidents occur. This will incorporate the 'Unexpected finds protocol' recommended above.

8 Conclusion

This Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) has identified the following:

- twelve heritage items or heritage value sites within the project impact area
- five heritage items or heritage value sites immediately adjacent to the project impact area
- ten heritage items or heritage value sites within the visual study area.

There will be direct and indirect impacts to heritage items within the project impact area and visual study area, ranging from major to minor. These are summarised in Table 8-1. Mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate, minimise or reduce impacts to heritage values (see Table 7-1).

Table 8-1 Summary of heritage impacts

Heritage item or site	Heritage significance	Potential impacts to heritage item or site	Potential adverse impacts to overall heritage significance	
			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Items/sites on Commonwealth land				
Murinbin House complex Singleton Military Area (SMA) 170131, Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) 105642	Commonwealth High (Garrison Estate Management System (GEMS))	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Blacksmith's shop and forge - Vere township SMA 170113	Medium (GEMS)	Permanent moderate direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Moderate	Minor
Unidentified site - Vere township SMA 170118	Low (GEMS)	Permanent minor direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	Minor
Vere school and second range warden's residence SMA 170119	Medium (GEMS)	Permanent minor direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	Minor
Loder Family Sawmill SMA 170125	Low (GEMS)	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Oakley Estate SMA 170126/170127	High (GEMS) State	Permanent minor direct impacts Permanent moderate indirect impacts Temporary moderate indirect impacts	Moderate	Minor
Warringah Stud/Old	Low (GEMS)	Permanent minor indirect impacts	Minor	Minor

Heritage item or site	Heritage significance	Potential impacts to heritage item or site	Potential adverse impacts to overall heritage significance	
			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Myrtle SMA 170129		Temporary minor indirect impacts		
Items/sites listed under Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers or Local Environmental Plans				
Original Forest House Site Historical Heritage Information Management System (HHIMS) Osf 15	Not specified	Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
The Wishing Well HHIMS Osf 26	Local	Permanent major direct impacts	Major	Major
Saw mill site (Cnr Martinsville Hill and Watagan Forest Roads)	Not specified	Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Belmont *Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009* (Muswellbrook LEP 2009) I88	Local	Permanent minor direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Beer Homestead (Local) Muswellbrook LEP 2009 I87	Local	Permanent minor direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
'Stafford', homestead and 'Clifford', homestead (ruins) *Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013* (Singleton LEP 2013) I142	Local	Permanent minor direct impacts Permanent moderate indirect impacts Temporary moderate indirect impacts	Moderate	Moderate
Archerfield and outbuildings Singleton LEP 2013 I141	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	None
Brick farm house Singleton LEP 2013 I40	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	None
Hambledon Hill Homestead Singleton LEP 2013 I24	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	None
Cyril Moxham's House Singleton LEP 2013 I155	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	None

Heritage item or site	Heritage significance	Potential impacts to heritage item or site	Potential adverse impacts to overall heritage significance	
			Unmitigated	Mitigated
'Abbey Green' and outbuildings Singleton LEP 2013 I39	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	Minor	None
War Memorial Singleton LEP 2013 I5	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Clark's Slab House *Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011* (Cessnock LEP 2011) I47	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Belleuve Vineyard and Winery Cessnock LEP 2011 I174	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Millfield General Cemetery Cessnock LEP 2011 I141	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary moderate indirect impacts	None	None
Eraring Power Station *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014* (Lake Macquarie LEP 2014) 93	Local	Permanent minor direct impacts Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Former Union Church Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 242	Local	Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Catholic Church and Cemetery Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 77	Local	Permanent minor indirect impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
North Corrumbung Cemetery Lake Macquarie LEP 2014 79	Local	Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None
Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing *Central Coast Local Environmental Plan 2022* (Central Coast LEP 2022) I12	Local	Permanent minor direct impacts Temporary minor indirect impacts	None	None

As is noted in *Section 7.1*, the SMA heritage management plan (HMP) has yet to be finalised. Should the draft or final SMA HMP be finalised or made available, management measures for heritage sites or items on

Defence land may need to be reviewed. Any updated management measures requiring update would be presented in a separate document to this HIS.

8.1 Recommendations

This recommendation has been formulated to respond to proponent requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.

Recommendation 1: Prepare a historic heritage management plan

A historic heritage management plan (HHMP) should be prepared for the project. The HHMP should refer to all conditions of approval, and include final mitigation measures and management actions that will be implemented to meet the conditions of approval. Management action ns may include:

- protective fencing
- avoiding ground disturbance at archaeological sites or areas of archaeological potential
- archival recording
- archaeological provisions including but not exclusive to unexpected finds, archaeological monitoring and archaeological excavation
- heritage inductions.

References

DEATH OF MR. C. H. DIGHT. 1918., *Singleton Argus (NSW : 1880 - 1954)*: 2.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS 1950., *Singleton Argus (NSW : 1880 - 1954)*: 2.

Australia ICOMOS (2013), *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood, VIC.

Australian Heritage Database (2004), Murinbin House Group, Broke Rd, Broke, NSW, Australia, Australian Heritage Database, accessed 15 November 2023.

Burton C & Thorp W (1990), *Regional Study of Heritage Significance Central Lowlands Hunter Valley, Electricity Commission Holdings: Volume 2: Landscape Assessment and Assessment of Historic Sites*, Report for Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

Cessnock City Council (2022), Cessnock City Council Cemetery Policy, Cessnock City Council. Cessnock, NSW.

CoAssociates Pty Ltd (2010), *Singleton Rural Heritage Study*, Prepared for Singleton Council. CoAssociates Pty Ltd, Charlestown, NSW.

Cth DCCEEW (2021a), Commonwealth Heritage List criteria.

Cth DCCEEW (2021b), National Heritage List criteria, Commonwealth Department of Climage Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, accessed 3 February 2025.

DCCEEW (2021a), About National Heritage, National Heritage, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

DCCEEW (2021b), Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria, Commonwealth Heritage, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water.

DPE (2023a), *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact*, Department of Planning and Environment, Parramatta, NSW.

DPE (2023b), *Assessing heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria*, Department of Planning and Environment, Sydney, NSW.

DSEWPC (2013), *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies. Significant impact guidelines 1.2*, Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

EJE Group (1995), *Morisset Forestry District Environmental Impact Statement. Supporting Document No. 9. European Cultural Heritage Study*, Prepared for State Forests of NSW.

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (2019), *Murinbin House Heritage Management Plan*, Prepared for Aurecon Group Pty Ltd on behalf of the Department of Defence.

GML Heritage (2023), *Central Coast Thematic History - Draft Report*, Prepared for Central Coast Council.

Hunter History Consultants & Heritas Architecture (2010), *Lake Macquarie City Thematic History*.

Hyder Consultants (1998), *Singleton Military Area Resource Assessment, Volume 2*, Prepared for the Department of Defence by Hyder Consultants Pty Ltd.

Iris Visual Planning & Design (2025), *Hunter Transmission Project. Technical Report 3: Landscape character and visual impact assessment (Draft)*, Prepared for Energy Corporation NSW.

NPWS (National Parks and Wildlife Service) (2010), *Watagans National Park and Jilliby State Conservation Area Plan of Management*, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning (2009), Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'.

NSW Heritage Office (1998), *Heritage Information Series: How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items*, NSW Heritage Office, Paramatta, NSW.

NSW Heritage Office (2006), *Heritage Information Series: Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture*, NSW Heritage Office, Paramatta, NSW.

Pike P, Walker M, & Associates (1994), City of Cessnock Heritage Study. Volume One - Historical Context Report.

Pixley N (1977), 'John Dight and his descendants', *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, 10, 3: 10–20.

Reeve GG 1926, SINGLETON, WINDSOR AND WILBERFORCE, *Windsor and Richmond Gazette (NSW : 1888 - 1965)*: 5–6.

Sheedy D (1982), *Hunter Region Heritage Study: 19th century buildings, inventory sheets*, Prepared for the NSW Department of Environment and Planning.

'Short Biography of Mr Dight.', 1898., *Singleton Argus (NSW : 1880 - 1954)*: 2.

SLR Consulting Australia (2025), *Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment. Hunter Transmission Project (Draft)*, Prepared for Energy Corporation of NSW.

Solomon 1935. SINGLETON OF OTHER DAYS - ITS PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS - THE DIGHT FAMILY, *Singleton Argus (NSW : 1880 - 1954)*: 4.

State Heritage Inventory (1989), Clark's Slab House, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 15 November 2023.

State Heritage Inventory (1998), Hambledon Hill Homestead, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 10 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2002), Bellevue Vineyard and Winery, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 10 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2004), Millfield General Cemetery, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 10 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2005), Abbey Green and outbuildings, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 26 October 2023.

State Heritage Inventory (2008a), Eraring Power Station, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 8 November 2023.

State Heritage Inventory (2008b), Former Union Church, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 8 November 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2008c), Catholic Church and Cemetery, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 10 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2008d), North Coorumbung Cemetery, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 12 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2009), Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 12 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (2016), Beer Homestead, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 10 February 2025.

State Heritage Inventory (n.d.), Cyral Moxhams House, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 7 February 2025a.

State Heritage Inventory (n.d.), War Memorial, State Heritage Inventory - Heritage NSW, accessed 14 February 2025b.

Studio GL (2019), *Cessnock City Council Cemeteries Masterplan Report*, Prepared for Cessnock City Council. Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions, Sydney, NSW.

Suters Architects (2000), *Oakley Homestead, Singleton Army Training Area: Conservation Management Plan*, Prepared for the Department of Defence, Defence Estate Organisation.

The EJE Group (1996), *Muswellbrook Heritage Study. Inventory*, Prepared for Muswellbrook Shire Council.

Turner JW & Hunter History Consultants (1995), *Historical Themes of the Shire of Muswellbrook*.

Umwelt (Australia) (2021),' Appendix F – Historic Heritage Assessment' *in*, *Singleton Military Area Heritage Management Plan (draft)*, Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited.

UNESCO World Heritage Centre (n.d.), The Criteria for Selection, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, accessed 3 May 2023.

Varman RVJ (1993), *Bricks and Nails. Building Materials as Criteria for Dating in Sydney and Environs from 1788. A Documentary Survey and Assessment of Dating Potential*,PhD Doctorate, Department of Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW.

Appendix 1 Heritage inventory sheets

Place Details

Send Feedback

Murinbin House Group, Broke Rd, Broke, NSW, Australia

Photographs	None
List	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class	Historic
Legal Status	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID	105642
Place File No	1/09/077/0026

Summary Statement of Significance

The Murinbin House Group comprising the Murinbin House Precinct, the Dam and landmark plantings, is important as the focus of the former Murinbin pastoral property at Broke in the Wollombi Creek Valley. Completed by January 1878, the farmhouse was erected by Reginald T Blaxland on his 2,560 acre inherited share of Fordwich, granted to his father John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. The farmhouse, farm buildings and landscape setting are associated with the sub-division and development of large estates in the coastal districts of New South Wales during the second half of the nineteenth century for intensive pastoral use. The weatherboard farmhouse of 1877 was an expression of the increasing use of timber in the coastal districts of New South Wales from the 1870s. (Criterion A.4)

The Murinbin House Group is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of the siting, design, construction and landscaping of homesteads, farmhouses and farm buildings in the late nineteenth century. These characteristics include the prominent siting of the farmhouse overlooking the property and its approaches, the landmark plantings of Araucaria araucana (21) and Pine tree (20), the well constructed Dam (10) for a farm water supply and the zoning of functional buildings at the rear of the house. The importance of the prominent siting is reinforced and illustrated by historical views to the surrounding pastoral landscapes. The Farmhouse (1) demonstrates the accepted and conventional use of the Victorian Georgian style for large farmhouses, while the stud-framed weatherboard construction and lath and plaster lining are characteristic of the use of these materials. The Blacksmith's Shed (14) and Barn (6) are particularly important in demonstrating late nineteenth and early twentieth century construction using earth-bound posts and a combination of slab and weatherboard construction, a common form of vernacular construction throughout New South Wales. The gabled, weatherboard, Creamery (11) is important in illustrating the construction of small creameries in the early twentieth century. Other farm buildings, including the Cattle Yards (7), Calf Shed (8), Hay Shed (13) and Machinery Shed (12) are important in illustrating the continuity of rural construction techniques. (Criterion D.2)

Murinbin House (1), is an uncommon surviving example of a mid to late nineteenth century weatherboard farmhouse, erected at a time when timber was beginning to compete with masonry construction. The Murinbin House Precinct includes an uncommon example of a Blacksmith's shop (14) and a relatively intact example of an early twentieth century timber framed barn adapted for use as a cow bales, carpenters shop and tack room (Bldg 11 c.1906). (Criterion B.2)

The Murinbin House Group is important for its special association with the descendents of John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. (Criterion H.1)

Australian Historic Themes: 3.5 Developing Primary Production, 3.5.1 Grazing stock, 5.8 Working on the land, 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes, 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

The Murinbin House Group comprising the Murinbin House Precinct, the Dam and landmark plantings, is important as the focus of the former Murinbin pastoral property at Broke in the Wollombi Creek Valley. Completed by January 1878, the farmhouse was erected by Reginald T Blaxland on his 2,560 acre inherited share of Fordwich, granted to his father John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta. The farmhouse, farm buildings and landscape setting are associated with the sub-division and development of large estates in the coastal districts of New South Wales during the second half of the nineteenth century for intensive pastoral use. The weatherboard farmhouse of 1877 was an expression of the increasing use of timber in the coastal districts of New South Wales from the 1870s.

Attributes
Murinbin House Precinct, including farmhouse, farm buildings and landscape setting, the Dam and landmark plantings.

Criterion B Rarity

Murinbin House is an uncommon surviving example of a mid to late nineteenth century weatherboard farmhouse, erected at a time when timber was beginning to compete with masonry construction. The Murinbin House Precinct includes an uncommon example of a Blacksmith's shop and a relatively intact example of an early twentieth century timber framed barn adapted for use as a cow bales, carpenters shop and tack room.

Attributes
Murinbin House, the blacksmiths shop and the barn that has been adapted for use as a cow bales, carpenters shop and tack room.

Criterion D Characteristic values

The Murinbin House Group is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of the siting, design, construction and landscaping of homesteads, farmhouses and farm buildings in the late nineteenth century. These characteristics include the prominent siting of the farmhouse overlooking the property and its approaches, the landmark plantings of Araucaria araucana (21) and Pine tree (20), the well constructed Dam (10) for a farm water supply and the zoning of functional buildings at the rear of the house. The importance of the prominent siting is reinforced and illustrated by historical views to the surrounding pastoral landscapes. The Farmhouse (1) demonstrates the accepted and conventional use of the Victorian Georgian style for large farmhouses, while the stud-framed weatherboard construction and lath and plaster lining are characteristic of the use of these materials. The Blacksmith's Shed (14) and Barn (6) are particularly important in demonstrating late nineteenth and early twentieth century construction using earth-bound posts and a combination of slab and weatherboard construction, a common form of vernacular construction throughout New South Wales. The gabled, weatherboard, Creamery (11) is important in illustrating the construction of small creameries in the early twentieth century. Other farm buildings, including the Cattle Yards (7), Calf Shed (8), Hay Shed (13) and Machinery Shed (12) are important in illustrating the continuity of rural construction techniques.

Attributes
The prominent siting of the farmhouse overlooking the property and its approaches, the blacksmith's shed, the barn, the creamery, cattle yards, calf shed, hay shed, machinery shed, the landmark plantings of Araucaria araucana and pine tree, the dam and the zoning of the functional buildings at the rear of the house.

Criterion H Significant people

The Murinbin House Group is important for its special association with the descendents of John Blaxland of Newington, Parramatta.

Attributes
All of the fabric that predates 1939, at which time the property passed out of Blaxland family ownership.

Description

HISTORY
In 1820 the Hunter River area was opened to free settlment. Murinbin stands on land first granted to John Blaxland of 'Newington', Parramatta. By 1831 Blaxland had increased his holdings to 14,440 acres following an additional grant of 10,240 acres from Governor Darling. Blaxland named his property, at Broke in the Wollombi Valley, 'Fordwich' after the family home in Kent England. Fordwich passed to his son Arthur Blaxland on his death.

Reginald T Blaxland acquired 2,560 acres where he built Murinbin House, following the death of Arthur Blaxland, as his share of the property. Following the death of Reginald Snr in 1911, the estate passed to Reginald Jnr and Arthur Jnr. Arthur Blaxland Jnr acquired sole ownership of Murinbin. The property was reduced by sale over the next 80 years. In 1939 Percy McTaggart acquired the property, which was sold in 1968 to David Evans and Rosemary Landy. The house and 5.383 hectares of land was acquired by Defence in 1994 for the Singleton Range.

On 5 January 1878 the property was described in the Singleton Argus as:

'weatherboard on brick foundation; its appearance from the road would be very pleasing if it were not for the glare of the iron roofing'

At the back of the farmhouse the kitchen garden was fenced off into two areas, with a pit toilet further out. Several olive and peppercorn trees were planted to provide shade for the property around the sheds and outbuildings, in particular the creamery and its Alfa Laval separator. By the 1920s the outbuildings included: a small creamery c.1920 or even much earlier; an engine shed; woolshed; dray and cart shed; a blacksmith's shop; a timber barn; a saddle room; carpentry shop; pigsties; and a fowl yard.

In the Inter War years Arthur Blaxland Jnr laid sandstone slabs in the courtyard. Although a tennis court at the front fell into disuse at this time.

Under McTaggart ownership (1939-1968) the verandahs were enclosed, the back bedroom wing and servant's wing demolished and a new kitchen and living areas built. A new garage was also erected close to the house. The fanlight above the front door was also removed to allow for the installation of air conditioning. The outside bathroom was demolished and two new internal bathrooms installed. Several outbuildings were erected near the dam including a pumphouse and several galvanized iron sheds.

Changes under David Evans and Rosemary Landy between 1968 and 1994 have not been recorded.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
1. Weatherboard construction in the rural sector in the Nineteenth Century.
The break up of large estates in New South Wales began as early as the 1830s and 1840s and continued throughout the nineteenth century under the impact of the 1861 and 1884 Land Acts. A consequence of inherited estates, such as Murinbin, was that the portions were reduced in area, and hence profits, even though the holdings remained with the family. In some areas this placed constraints on the Australian born owners who were obliged to erect less pretentious farmhouses than their parents and grandparents, and increasingly in timber as the century progressed. In the mid-1870s in the Ulladulla district weatherboard farmhouses (Kendall family: Mimosa Farm 1873 and Corowa 1870s) similar to Murinbin were erected by the grandchildren of the orginal grantee. The speed with which Arthur Blaxland Jnr moved into the house at Murinbin would also suggest that the shorter time required for timber construction may also have been an issue in the choice of materials.

The 1870s and 1880s were a period in the coastal districts of New South Wales when the use of locally milled timbers was increasing in the face of rising costs for masonry construction. Weatherboard construction was used for urban houses in Singleton in the 1870s and for both urban and rural dwellings and farmhouses in the Illawarra, particularly in the Kiama district from the 1850s. Steam driven sawmills were well in evidence by the late 1850s throughout the coastal districts of New South Wales. The use of corrugated galvanized iron sheeting for roofs was general in better class rural dwellings by the 1870s, although shingles continued in use for much of the nineteenth century in rural areas.

2. Physical Description
In terms of its development to 1968, Suters Architects (2000) archaeological report refers to the Murinbin property as a farmstead. The Woolshed has not survived, although the zoning of the functional areas of the farm appear to be relatively intact, including the farm outbuildings, dam and farmhouse (homestead). Although the property has been destocked the farmstead retains its realtionship to the wider landscape setting, including historical views, in particular to the north

towards the hills.

The farmstead precinct includes the following elements in a mature pastoral landscape setting, characteristically sited on a prominent rise overlooking the property.

a) Murinbin House (1)
The surviving core areas of the Victorian Georgian style farmhouse/homestead comprise the stud-framed, weatherboard, four-roomed cottage, encircling, bullnose verandahs and the two brick chimneys, which originally served two pairs of back to back fireplaces. Internally the house is lathed and plastered. Characteristics of the Georgian style of the 1870s include the symmetry of the core areas reinforced by the two brick chimneys and the encircling verandah. The detailing is simple with little embellishment.

As erected the building was characteristic of the layout of larger farmhouses and homesteads with the service areas at the rear grouped to form a courtyard with in ground rainwater cisterns. The stone lined cisterns and one gabled service wing remain in place; the second wing has been replaced by a modern garage, with the loss of the original service courtyard. The remaining service wing, much modified, illustrates the typical use of gabled forms for service structures such as kitchens and servants quarters. The verandah to the east has been enclosed with weatherboards and aluminium windows. The western side is similarly altered. The rear of the house was rebuilt c.1957. Although the verandahs retain their timber floors, the outside edge has been infilled by a low concrete wall. The French doors on the east elevation may have been relocated at this time.

The front door fanlight has been removed, although that at the rear remains intact. The rear verandah appears to have been rebuilt. There is little evidence of original internal detailing other than the timber architraves and the four-panelled Victorian doors.

b) Barn and cow bales (6)
Functional farm buildings, such as wooldsheds, stables, barns and tack rooms, in the nineteenth century were often erected using earth bound corner posts, split slab walls and weatherboarded gables. The stables building (c.1906) is of weatherboard construction on a mix of bush pole and sawn stud-framed construction. The roof rafters are spiked to the top wall plate and braced by diagonal ties below the steeply pitched corrugated galvanised iron roof. The building has been extended by skillions on three sides, with split slab infill. Originally entered at the western end by large double doors, which have been removed. In its overall dimensions, construction and character the barn is typical of a type, which was used from the early nineteenth century throughout NSW, based on English models.

The report by Suters Architects (2000) refers to the building as a 'stables' and to the dairy, comprising the cow bales. The form and general character of the building, compared to others in New South Wales, suggest that it is a barn, which may also have used for stabling, later for cow bales/milking. The conversion to accommodate 8 milking bales was in keeping with the ongoing utilisation of buildings on rural properties. However, the correct interpretation of dairy is a place where milk is processed to produce cheese and butter. At Murinbin milk was processed in a 'creamery' room adjacent to the bales with an Alfa Laval separator, for its cream, which, after storage, was sent to the central cooperative factory in Singleton. There does not appear to be any evidence of the separator, although the engine room can be traced in the skillion extension on the north side of the barn. The cow bales are a good example of their type and illustrate the workmanship and use of bush timber construction. Parts of the building were used variously as a tack room and carpenters shop.

c) Stock yards and calf shed (7-8)
The calf shed is a small gabled structure clad with corrugated galvanized iron sheets. The ceiling is boarded suggesting that it may have been used for storage. The stockyards are of timber post and rail construction dating to the post war period.

d) Service buildings
The machinery shed (12) and hay shed (13) date to the post war period before 1968. The hay shed and machinery shed typically employ re-cycled timbers and are of simple rectangular form with shallow sloping roofs. The pumphouse (9) is associated with the dam.
The blacksmith's shop (14) may be the earliest outbuilding and is of adzed split timber infill to earth bound corner posts with grooved upper and lower wall plates. The roof is formed from curved corrugated galvanized iron sheets.
The cream storage shed, referred to as the Creamery (12), is a small gabled weatherboard building of hardwood studs and feather edged boards. The side-walls are clad with corrugated galvanized iron sheets. The single door is ledged and braced timber with a small window opening. The floor is concrete. The term Creamery is more appropriate to those areas of the barn used to separate cream from milk.

e) Landscape setting and gardens
The original garden layout has been lost, although the fence surrounding the farmhouse may follow the original homestead paddock fenceline in part. For the most part the circulation on the site follows the original layout and access. Significant plantings include numerous pepper and olive trees at the rear of the house. The single most important plantings at the front of the house are a mature conifer and a specimen of Araucaria araucana (Monkey Puzzle tree). Such plantings were typically sited close to the front entrance to the homestead garden, acting as landmarks.

The dam is an important aspect of the landscape setting but has been increased in area. The dam was extant in the 1920s as a source of water for both the farmhouse and the cowbales and creamery, which required considerable quantities of water.

f) Archaeological sites
The setting includes archaeological evidence of former land uses and buildings associated with the farmstead. This potential evidence has been used in part to define the boundaries of the precinct.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

Integrity: as described in the Description field.

Condition:The property was vacated in 1994 when it was taken over by Defence. The house appears to have termite activity which needs investigation and treatment. Overall the buildings have been neglected. (March 2003)

Location

About 1ha, 3km east of Broke, off the Broke Road, comprising the dam and dam wall located 50m to the north-east of the homestead, the mature conifer and mature pine located 25m from the southern side of the homestead, and the Murinbin House Precinct (as identified on Page 32 of the Murinbin House, Singleton Army Area Conservation Management Plan, prepared for Department of Defence, Defence Estate Organisation, by Suters Architects, Project 5944, prepared in November 2000), including the homestead, modern garage, path, vehicle track, survey datum, stable, cattle yard, calf shed, pump house, creamery, machinery shed, hay shed, smithy, fowl run and garden.

Bibliography

1. Suters Architects, Conservation Management Plan, Murinbin House, Singleton Training Area, for Defence 2000.
2. Thorp, W, Singleton and Jerry's Plains Proposed Conservation Study, Thematic History, 1994.
3. Hobbs, Roger, The Builders of Shoalhaven 1840s-1880s, Doctoral Thesis at the University of Canberra, 1999-2005.
4. Perumal Murphy Wu, Illawarra Heritage Study Review, for the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994.
5. Hobbs, Roger in Simpson Dawbin's draft review of the Kiama LEP, for Kiama Council, 2000-2002.

6. R Hobbs in Freeman, Peter, &Associates, The Archaeology of the Shoalhaven Dairy Industry, for Shoalhaven City Council, 1997

Report Produced Wed Nov 15 14:29:45 2023

Accessibility | Disclaimer | Privacy | © Commonwealth of Australia (cc) BY

MORISSET EIS

EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE (1995)

INVENTORY

ITEM/SITE:	ORIGINAL FOREST HOUSE SITE	**STATE FOREST:**	OLNEY (No. 124)
REF NO:	OSF 15	**LOCATION:**	EASTERN SIDE OF WATAGAN FOREST ROAD 100M (APPROX) SOUTH OF MARTINSVILLE HILL ROAD BETWEEN ROAD AND SMALL ESCARPMENT.
MAP REF:	MORISSET WEST 9131-1-NW		
GRID REF:	56 346 640E 6 338 180N		

DESCRIPTION:

THE SITE IS A LARGE CLEARING LOCATED BACK FROM A MINOR CLIFF LINE. PREVIOUS USES FOR THE SITE INCLUDE ACCOMMODATING THE ORIGINAL FOREST HOUSE AND SAWMILL. THE HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE DEPRESSION AND WAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PINE PLANTINGS CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA. THE HOUSE WAS SOLD FOR REMOVAL AND SO LITTLE REMAINS OF THIS ERA EXCEPT FOR A DYING LIQUID AMBER UNDER WHICH A COMMEMORATIVE STONE HAS BEEN PLACED. THE INSCRIPTION ON THE STONE READS "THIS TREE IS PRESERVED IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY OF THE LATE W.W. WATSON [FORESTRY COMMISSION] BY WHOM IT WAS PLATED, 17.5.15?" (THE LAST FIGURE IS DIFFICULT TO READ). REPORTS WOULD INDICATE THAT THE LIQUID AMBER IS NOT THE TREE PLANTED BY WATSON. SUBSEQUENT USES OF THE SITE INCLUDE A GRAVEL QUARRY AND A NUMBER OF SAWMILLS FROM WHICH EARTHWORKS (BENCHING) AND CONCRETE SLABS REMAIN.

SIGNIFICANCE:

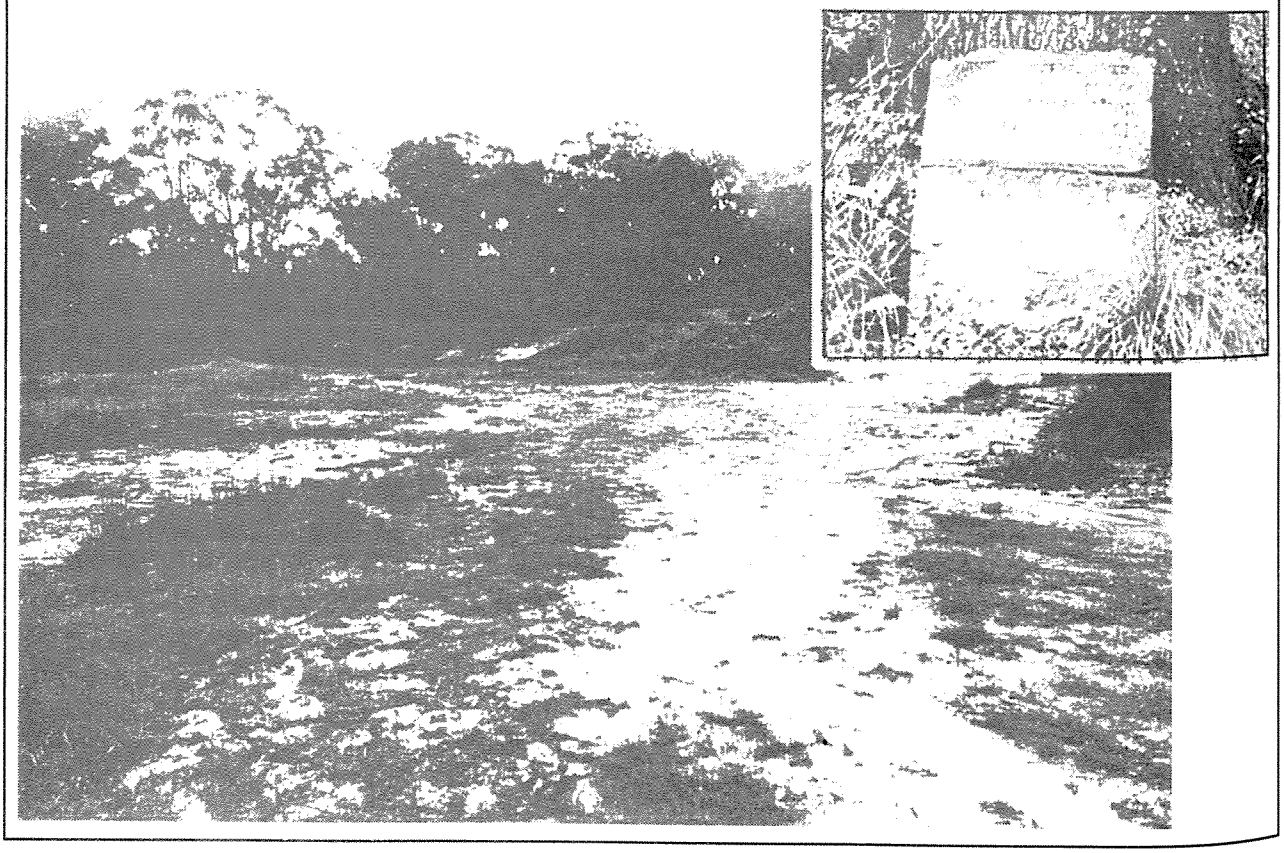
THE SITE CONTAINS REMNANTS OF PAST ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FORESTRY AND TIMBER PRODUCTION WITH ASSOCIATIONS BACK TO THE EARLY PINE PLANTINGS WITHIN THE AREA.

MANAGEMENT:

IMPACT MINIMISATION: THE RISK FROM FUTURE FORESTRY OPERATIONS TO THE SITE IS LOW AND WOULD MAINLY RESULT FROM ATTEMPTS AT REUSING THE SITE. GIVE PMP 1.1.8 CLASSIFICATION.

FUTURE OPTIONS: IT IS POSSIBLE THAT PARTS OF THE SITE MAY BE REUSED, HOWEVER, FURTHER RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THOSE AREAS WHICH ARE FREE OF IMPORTANT REMAINS.

PHOTOGRAPH: VIEW SOUTH ACROSS SAWMILL SITE. LIQUIDAMBAR TO REAR (INSET: COMMEMORATIVE STONE)



INVENTORY 7

ITEM/SITE: ORIGINAL FOREST HOUSE DAM	**STATE FOREST:** OLNEY (No. 124)
REF NO: OSF 16	**LOCATION:** WESTERN SIDE OF WATAGAN FOREST ROAD 200M (APPROX) SOUTH OF MARTINSVILLE MILL ROAD TURN OFF
MAP REF: MORISSET WEST 9131-1-NW	
GRID REF: 56 346 550E 6 338 100N	

DESCRIPTION:

THE DAM IS RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE RUNNING PARALLEL TO WATAGAN FOREST ROAD. IT IS SET BACK 2.5m FROM THE ROADSIDE AND HAS THE APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS OF 25m X 7m. THE NORTHERN END OF THE DAM IS RAMPED SUGGESTING IT WAS DUG USING MACHINERY. AT SOME STAGE THE DAM HAS BEEN FENCED OFF WHICH ONLY A SCATTERING OF SLIT LOG FENCE POSTS REMAIN, SUPPOSEDLY CARRIED OUT DURING THE TIME OF DEVERELL'S CONTROL.

SIGNIFICANCE:

THE DAM IS ONE OF THE LARGEST FIRE-FIGHTING DAMS BUILT ON A RIDGE OCCURRING WITHIN OLNEY STATE FOREST. IT IS SAID ALSO TO HAVE HAD ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE ORIGINAL FORESTRY HOUSE. THE REMNANT FENCING IS INDICATIVE OF THE ERA WHEN GRAZING ANIMALS AND BULLOCKS FREQUENTED THE AREA AND THEREFORE NEEDed TO BE KEPT AWAY.

MANAGEMENT:

<u>IMPACT MINIMISATION:</u> THE GREATEST RISK IS DIRECTED TOWARDS THE FENCE POSTS THAT CAN BE AFFECTED BY FIRE. GIVE PMP 1.1.8 CLASSIFICATION.

<u>FUTURE OPTIONS:</u> CLEAR AROUND DAM TO REDUCE FIRE LOAD TO PROTECT FROM BUSHFIRES ETC. MAINTAIN AS REQUIRED.

PHOTOGRAPH: VIEW OF DAM WORKING LOOKING NORTH WITH REMNANT FENCE POST



ITEM/SITE: THE WISHING WELL	**STATE FOREST:** OLNEY (No. 124)
REF NO: OSF 26	**LOCATION:** AT MAJOR BEND IN MARTINSVILLE HILL ROAD AT WESTERN END OF MAIN GULLY IN WISHING WELL FOREST PARK.
MAP REF: MORISSET WEST 9131-I-NW	
GRID REF: 56 347 510E 6 338 620N	

DESCRIPTION:

THE CURRENT WELL IS CONSTRUCTED FROM A 1100mm DIA CONCRETE PIPE SET INTO A CONCRETE AND STONE BASE. DEPTH OF WELL: 1400mm. ABOVE THE WELL WAS ONCE CONSTRUCTED A SIMPLE TIMBER CANOPY WHICH ATTACHED TO THE PIPE. WHEN INSPECTED, VANDALS HAD DESTROYED THE STRUCTURE WITH ITS VARIOUS ELEMENTS LEFT BY THE ROADSIDE. THE WELL HAS BEEN LOCATED ON THE SITE OF A PERMANENT SPRING USED TO WATER BULLOCKS AND OTHER ANIMALS WORKING ON THE NEARBY RIDGE AND SURROUNDING AREA. EVIDENCE OF A FORMER SIGN/PLAQUE CAN BE SEEN ON A NEARBY ROCK.

SIGNIFICANCE:

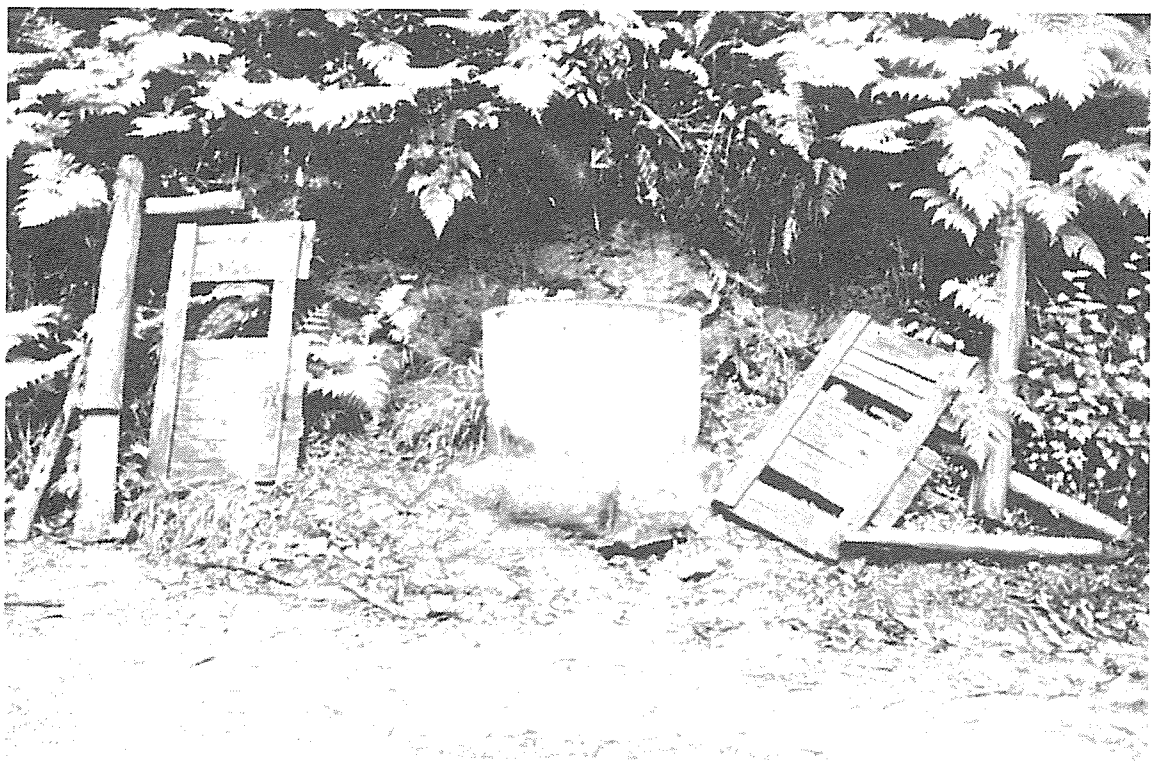
THE WELL IS THE SITE OF A ONCE IMPORTANT AND WELL-USED SPRING WHICH ULTIMATELY GAVE RISE TO THE NAME OF THE SURROUNDING SECTION OF FOREST.

MANAGEMENT:

IMPACT MINIMISATION: EXISTING WELL NOT SIGNIFICANT HOWEVER THE SPRING AND PLACE IS WELL ALREADY HAS PMP 1.1.8 CLASSIFICATION ALTHOUGH THERE NEEDS TO BE AN UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT.

FUTURE OPTIONS: SUGGEST TO ERECT INTERPRETIVE SIGN. CONSIDER REPLACING CURRENT WELL WITH A MORE APPROPRIATE STRUCTURE (THIS WOULD REQUIRE RESEARCHING THE SITE TO DETERMINE WHETHER EARLIER STRUCTURES EXISTED ON THE SITE).

PHOTOGRAPH: REMAINS OF VANDALISED WISHING WELL



Item Details

Name

Belmont

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I88

Address

721 Edderton Road MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

Local Govt Area

Muswellbrook

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Residential buildings (private)	Homestead building

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
721	Edderton Road	MUSWELLBROOK/NSW/2333	Muswellbrook	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 1		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009	I88	4/17/2009 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Muswellbrook Shire Council	2120173

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **Council@muswellbrook.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Beer Homestead

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I87

Address

721 Edderton Road MUSWELLBROOK NSW 2333

Local Govt Area

Muswellbrook

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Farming and Grazing	Homestead Complex

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
721	Edderton Road	MUSWELLBROOK/NSW/2333	Muswellbrook	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Historically the building has regional significance for representing the earliest conditional purchases of smaller lots of land in the Saddlers Creek area and the region. This significance survives the moving of the cottage because it remains in its vicinity. Aesthetically it is rare locally of its type and thus has local significance, especially as it is believed that the chimney was added when the building was moved. Scientifically the building has regional significance for its potential to reveal information which could contribute to an understanding of the lifestyles of conditional purchase farmers in the region in the later 19th century.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer | **Builder/Maker**

Unknown | Unknown

Physical Description **Updated**

Vertical slab timber walls, galvanised iron roof and brick chimney. Interior: timber floors and brick hearth
Painted roof. Chimney newer than remainder of house.

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Architectural Style: Victorian Georgian Construction Year: c.1867-68

Further Comments

The chimney appears hastily built, reflecting the fact that it was probably added when the building was moved.

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009	I87	4/17/2009 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

This is believed to be the original Beer home moved from Edderton to its present location when the conditional farmers were bought out by the Macdonalds. It was originally one of a number of small slab huts located in the vicinity of Edderton Homestead on 640 acre lots. The Beer family were the earliest settlers in the area around 1867-8. Around this area there are sites of early conditional purchases of land in the Muswellbrook region. By 1875, settlers in the Saddlers Creek area included Thomas Beer (Senior and Junior) and they ran a small farm.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Muswellbrook Heritage Study			1996		EJE
Muswellbrook Heritage Study			1996		EJE Group

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written			Bayswater Environmental Impact Statement	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Muswellbrook Shire Council	2120063

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **Council@muswellbrook.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Stafford and Clifford Homesteads (incl. ruins)

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #1996

Address

Long Point - West Road WARKWORTH NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Long Point - West Road	WARKWORTH/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I142	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996	1996	7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	081	3910

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530147

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Archerfield and outbuildings

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #1996

Address

Off Comleroi Road WARKWORTH NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Unknown	Unknown

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Coleroi Road	WARKWORTH/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Alternate Address
	Off Comleroi Road	WARKWORTH/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker

Physical Description **Updated**

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Archerfield Road

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996	1996	7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	081	3908
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I141	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530051

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Brick Farm House

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #1996

Address

The Golden Highway MOUNT THORLEY NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Complex / Group	Farming and Grazing	Homestead Complex

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	The Golden Highway	MOUNT THORLEY/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

and farm complex

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I40	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996	1996	7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	081	3909

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530042

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Hambledon Hill Homestead

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #

Address

535 Hambledon Hill Rd HAMBLEDON HILL NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Unknown	Unknown

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
535	Hambledon Hill Rd	HAMBLEDON HILL/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Boundary Description

Hambledon Hill Road, 6km south-west of Singleton.

Significance

Statement Of Significance

This building is of considerable local historical significance records show the property as a free grant made Edward, Henry, William Nowland (three brothers) in 1824. The house itself was built by John Dines who bought the property from Henry Nowland. John Dines arrived in Singleton from England in 1857 where he established himself as a successful businessman. The house was completed on 14 March 1865 and an article in the Maitland Mercury reported a party to celebrate the completion of the building. (from nominators)

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Two storey house built of sandstone brick on stone foundations, with a hipped slate roof, a deep stone faced verandah, small paned windows, louvred shutters and French doors opening on to the cast iron balustraded balcony which is typical of the transition period from late Georgian to the Victorian era. The balcony was laid out with Gunnedah pine as a preventive against white ants. A pastoralists report of 1896 describes the house as follows very large to all appearance on entering, yet most conveniently and well arrranged despite its twenty nine rooms. The hall especially is a prominent feature. There must some hundreds of feet of fine cedar in its construction. The gently curving roofing iron still seen on the verandah of the servants' wing, has been replaced over the balcony. In the entrance hall the staircase with its delicately turned balusters has been altered at some stage. It now cuts across a window, and the newel posts are of much later period. The original cornices and the elaborate plaster ceiling roses in the hall and the main rooms, on the ground floor are interesting features. In the kitchen the recess for the baker's oven may still be seen beside the fuel stove. The ceiling is of small corrugated iron and the floor was originally flagstones. The kitchen wing and the main building form an L-shaped area where the old circular brick wells may be seen. The detached laundry with its brick floor is behind the kitchen wing.

Physical Condition **Updated** 01/16/1998

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I24	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996		7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	81	3889

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome

No Results Found

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	CAMPBELL, J.F.		GENESIS OF RURAL SETTLEMENT ON THE HUNTER RIVER JOURNAL AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, VOL XII, PART II, 192X	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530208

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Cyril Moxhams House

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #1996

Address

34 Trefolly Road WYLIES FLAT NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Residential buildings (private)	House

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Wylie's Flat (3 km)	SINGLETON/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Alternate Address
34	Trefolly Road	WYLIES FLAT/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker
Spain and Cosh	Tom Ellis

Physical Description **Updated**

Two storey residence 10. Of interwar art deco/functionalist ocean liner style. 3km s.e. of singleton fine federation homestead in original condition including interiors and furniture.lovely setting in trees on hill. weatherboard construction, c.g.i. roof, verandahs, trellises, meathouse. interiors with timber boarding, wunderlich ceilings, grates, mantlepieces, coloured glass, built in cupboards, furniture of period (see photograph c1716, c1718)

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

1910

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I155	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996	1996	7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	081	3910

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
No Results Found				

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530150

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Abbey Green and outbuildings

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #

Address

478 Putty Rd MOUNT THORLEY NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Complex / Group	Unknown	Unknown

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
478	Putty Rd	MOUNT THORLEY/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Boundary Description

Comprising homestead, woolshed, stables, slab octagonal building, courtyards and remains of Victorian garden, Putty Road, 6km south-east of Singleton.

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Abbey Green is an historically significant building for its associations with George Thomas Loder III, the first owner of Abbey Green, who was a prominent Hunter Valley grazier and founder of an early meat preserving and canning enterprise aimed at expanding the markets for graziers. The Abbey Green Homestead, woolshed, slab stables, slab outbuilding and its siting high above a reach of the river illustrate very well the chief characteristics of a prosperous late Victorian Hunter River Homestead Group.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

The building has a slate roof and is built of sandstock brick. It is a distinctively Victorian building with the drawing room thrust forward. In the approach from the rear, the remains of a once expansive Victorian garden are evident. Pathways wind through circular stone lined gardens. The roof is supported on a cast iron trellis and frieze above the deep, stone flagged verandah. The back verandah is roofed with bullnosed iron, most of the windows are small paned and shuttered as are the French doors opening on to the verandah. Inside the joinery is of cedar and is in good condition. The mantlepieces in the main rooms are marble. A secondary courtyard paved in stone is formed between the servants wing and a detached building which has an attic and a stone cellar. The outbuildings include a woolshed, stables with slab walls and a rough hewn timber floor and an unusual octagonal building with low slab walls and a high iron roof and centrepost. Abbey Green was an original grant to George Loder, a pioneer of the Hawkesbury who arrived with the first fleet. In 1851 his grandson George Thomas Loder extended the original grant by 4,000 acres and it was he who had built the majority of the complex.

Physical Condition **Updated** 08/12/2005

Comprising homestead, woolshed, stables, slab octagonal building, courtyards and remains of Victorian garden, Putty Road, 6km south-east of Singleton.

Modifications And Dates

Noted as being restored 1970s

Further Comments

Noted as being located in "Range Road, Whittingham" ????

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

Records Retrieved: 2

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazzette Number	Gazzette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I39	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996		7/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	81	3889

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 3

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	HICKMAN,L.	1976	"THE TALE OF AN OLD HOME - AND A BUSY MEAT WORKS". LAND MAGAZINE AUG. 19, 1976, P 39.	
Written	BATES,G.		STATELY HUNTER HOMES" NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD	
Written			WHITELAW,E. "A HISTORY OF SINGLETON" THE SINGLETON HISTOR	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530209

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

War Memorial

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #

Address

19 Wollombi Street (Stewart McTaggart Park) BROKE NSW 2330

Local Govt Area

Singleton

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
19	Wollombi Street (Stewart McTaggart Park)	BROKE/NSW/2330	Singleton	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker

Physical Description **Updated**

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013	I5	9/6/2013 12:00:00 AM	524	
Local Environmental Plan	Singleton Local Environmental Plan 1996		5/5/1996 12:00:00 AM	81	3889

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 3

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
National Trust Country Register			2017		National Trust of Austalia (NSW)
National Trust Country Register			0		National Trust of Australia (NSW)
National Trust Country Register			0		National Trust of Australia(NSW)

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	National Trust of Australia (NSW)		National Trust of Australia (NSW)	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Singleton Council	1530247

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ssc@singleton.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Clark's Slab House

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I47

Address

1726 Wollombi Road CEDAR CREEK NSW 2325

Local Govt Area

Cessnock

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Residential buildings (private)	Homestead building

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
1726	Wollombi Road	CEDAR CREEK/NSW/2325	Cessnock	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

A rare survival and an early example of a typical settlers cottage, demonstrating the early and continuous occupation and farming of land in this district.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

This item is assessed as having a rare value at a local level and a representative value at a local level.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Vernacular style early two room form cottage built of vertical slabs with gabled iron roof. Two small skillion rooms to rear under skillion roof. Front verandah reconstructed using traditional materials and construction methods. Stands close to the Wollombi Road, land falls to the Congewai Creek beyond. A smaller (earlier) building with a hipped roof noted in the 1980s has now disappeared (see copies of early photographs).

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 3		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
State Environmental Planning Policy	Hunter Heritage REP, 1989	Schedule 4 - Items Requiring Further Investigation	9/25/1989 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011	I47	12/23/2011 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Built c1855 by early settler in the district named Clark. See also Thematic History to this Heritage Study - the sections on Early Settlement and Working the Land.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 3

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy	Agriculture	Agriculture
3. Economy	Commerce	Agriculture
3. Economy	Commerce	Agriculture

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Cessnock Heritage Study			1994		Pike, Penelope; Walker, Meredith and Associates
City of Cessnock Heritage Study			1994		Pike, Penelope; Walker, Meredith and Associates

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Parkes, W.S.	1968	Village on the Wollombi - Millfield 1825-1968	
Written	Parkes, W.S.	1968	Village on the Wollombi - Millfield 1825-1968	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Cessnock City Council	1340587

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@cessnock.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Bellevue Vineyard and Winery

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I174

Address

555 Oakey Creek Road POKOLBIN NSW 2320

Local Govt Area

Cessnock

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Farming and Grazing	Vineyard/Winery

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
555	Oakey Creek Road	POKOLBIN/NSW/2320	Cessnock	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

A small number of remains which illustrate the use and development of this land as part of the early winemaking industry in the Pokolbin Hills.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

This item is assessed as having an associative value at a regional level.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

Early cellars (galvanized iron and timber, single storey) have been conserved within new larger cellar. Doors and platform only elements from early cellars visible from outside of building. Two machines - one which replaced the other (used to move grapes into vats) stand on a platform at the central southern entrance to the cellars. Timber was shaped with a broad axe. Pre-1900 iron bark log wine press in front of the cellars was moved from the old cellars to its present position. Vineyard area has been replanted and is still in use.

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Comments - Little remains of the original buildings and structures except the (now internal) cellars and the wine press

Current Use

Draytons Winery

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 3		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
State Environmental Planning Policy	Hunter Heritage REP, 1989	Schedule 4 - Items Requiring Further Investigation	9/25/1989 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011	I174	12/23/2011 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

A well known Drayton family vineyard which includes the original 40 block planted by Charles Drayton in the 1870s. A three wing homestead (pre 1900) of horizontal slabs (shaped with broad axe) stood at the back of the cellars. The materials were used to build a storage shed in the same position in the 1940s. It burnt down in 1967.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 1

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy	Agriculture	Winemakers of the Pokolbin Hills

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Cessnock Heritage Study			1994		Pike, Penelope; Walker, Meredith and Associates
City of Cessnock Heritage Study			1994		Pike, Penelope; Walker, Meredith and Associates

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 4

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Lake, Max	1970	Hunter Winemakers	
Written	Lake, Max	1970	Hunter Winemakers	
Oral History	John Drayton, Bellevue Winery			
Oral History	John Drayton, Bellevue Winery			

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Cessnock City Council	1340612

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@cessnock.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Millfield General Cemetery

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I141

Address

Crump Street MILLFIELD NSW 2325

Local Govt Area

Cessnock

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown

Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Complex / Group	Cemeteries and Burial Sites	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Crump Street	MILLFIELD/NSW/2325	Cessnock	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

The cemetery dates from the late 19th Century and contains the graves of early settlers in the Millfield area. The cemetery also contains a significant remnant stand of dry schlerophyll woodland along its Hayes Road boundary and prominent mature individual trees forming its setting on Crump Street which visually buffer it from the timber mill.
(Source: Ken Phelan, Cessnock City Council, 2004)

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

The Millfield Cemetery is located on the western side of Hayes Road at the intersection of Hayes Road and Crump Streets, Millfield. The cemetery lies over two lots being Lots 7001 and 7005, Deposited Plan No. 93000. The property gently slopes to the north. There is a 20 metre strip of remnant trees separating the cemetery from Hayes Road (it appears that these trees are actually contained within the lot that forms part of the cemetery). To the south, the site is bounded by uncleared property. Grazing land is located to the west. On the northern side of Crump Street there are a number of existing large trees providing a visual buffer to the timber mill which exists on the corner of Wollombi and Hayes Roads. The property has a number of graves running in well defined rows on north south axis. There are a variety of headstone shapes, sizes and designs dating from the early 1900s to present. There are a number of older headstones which are in a state of disrepair. Crump Street is partially formed with a gravel access road extending from Hayes Road along the northern boundary of the property. There is a small clearing in the road reserve which appears to be utilised as a parking area for the cemetery. Current improvements include fencing and signage as well as the provision of water facilities. The northern boundary is defined by a timber picket fence with a galvanised steel gate that provides access to the cemetery. Barbed wire and timber post fencing mark the southern, eastern and western boundaries. Whilst there are currently no sealed pathways within the cemetery, there is a path approximately 4 to 6 metres wide which extends from the access gate running in a north south direction. There are a number of minor pathways extending in an east west direction which divides the burial areas into sections. These paths are defined by the lack of grass as a result of foot and vehicular traffic and by the layout of the graves. Signage identifies the cemetery as "Millfield General Cemetery" and a number of signs within the cemetery identify the various denominations. All signs are of similar structure, built from steel tubing posts and timber signs painted white. All are in a state of disrepair. There is a single tap near the entrance gate providing water to the site. The road reserve is scattered with large Eucalypts providing shade to the "parking" area. There are a number of trees standing within the boundaries of the site. There appears to be extensive room for expansion of the burial areas with approximately two thirds of the fenced area of the Cemetery remaining vacant.

Physical Condition **Updated** 11/22/2002

Number of recorded Burials at November, 1999 = 262
Number of Reservations at November, 1999 = 45

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011	I141	12/23/2011 12:00:00 AM		
Potential Heritage Item					

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

The cemetery was dedicated on September 21, 1901, with the earliest known burial on November 24, 1914.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Cessnock City Council	2000	Cemeteries Management Plan	
Written	Cessnock City Council	2000	Cemeteries Management Plan	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Cessnock City Council	1340052

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@cessnock.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Eraring Power Station

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #ER-01

Address

268 and 294 Rocky Point Road ERARING NSW 2264

Local Govt Area

Lake Macquarie

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Utilities - Electricity	Electricity Generator/Power Station - coal/gas/oil

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 3

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Entrance in Rocky Point Road	ERARING/NSW/2264	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Coorumbung	Northumberland	Unknown	Alternate Address
115, 215, 235 and 260	Construction Road	MYUNA BAY/NSW/2264	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Coorumbung	Northumberland	Unknown	Alternate Address
268 and 294	Rocky Point Road	ERARING/NSW/2264	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Coorumbung	Northumberland	Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: Apart from Pasminco (the Sulphide Corporation), Eraring Power Station is the biggest industrial undertaking around the Lake, and one of the biggest in the Hunter region. Eraring contrasts strongly with nearby Wangi P.S. in size of units (660 MW x 4 to Wangi's 50 MW x 3 & 60 MW x 3) and in design philosophy - Eraring was designed as a utilitarian structure, with minimal concessions to appearance, while Wangi was designed to express its function without sacrificing a pleasing appearance.
Eraring represents the "State of the Art" in its technology, and is one of the biggest power stations in the State. It is undoubtedly highly significant, although considering its youth, it is arguable whether Eraring yet qualifies as a heritage item.
Doring 2008: However, consider its social significance to Lake Macquarie, and its position as the natural successor to Wangi Power Station - almost within sight of Wangi, using the same coal sources, and employing the same people and families.
LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: State Significance - high
Regional Significance - high
Local Significance - high

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993:
Architectural style: Industrail utilitarian (form follows function exactly)
Material: Frames - Turbines - steel portals
Boilers - steel skeleton frame
Roof - Colorbond steel
Walls/Cladding - Colorbond steel sheet on turbine house, concrete chimneys
Windows - industrial glazing
Floors - concrete
Interior - ?
The power station has open steel frame around boilers, portal frame building covering turbo-generators.Eraring Power Station consists of (west to east) switchyard, cooling water canal (taking water from the Lake at Bonnell's Bay, south of the power station), turbine hall, auxiliary bay, boilers, ash filters, stacks and cooling water outlet tunnel and canal ending in Myuna Bay .
Housing for these structures is basic, only used to protect vulnerable machinery from weather.
Each of the 4 turbo-generators is 50 metres long and produces 660 Megawatts of electricity.
The 4 boilers are 80 metres high and burn 6.5 million tons of coal per year.
Bag filters are used to collect ash.
The 2 stacks are 200 metres high and visible from far across the lake.

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

none known

Further Comments

Current Use

1993: electric power generation

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004	ER-01	3/19/2014 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014	93	10/10/2014 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

HISTORICAL NOTES - 1993: Eraring was the 5th power station designed and built by Elcom, after Wallerawang, Vales Point, Munmorah & Liddell.
Construction began 1976, the 1st unit was commissioned in March 1982, the last in 1984.
It employs about 600 people.
The only power station equalling Eraring in size is Bayswater in the Upper Hunter.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

RECOMMENDATION - 1993 & 2008: Consider nominating Eraring Power Station for the State Heritage Register. This should be done while Eraring is still operating as a base load power station, to ensure wide recognition of its significance. Encourage the undertaking of a CMP. Organise an Oral History programme for older and former employees.

Management

Records Retrieved: 5

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Document and prepare an archival record	
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
		7/11/2023 1:32:01 PM
		9/28/2023 10:50:58 AM
Recommended Management	Document and prepare an archival record	

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1993		Suters Architects Snell, Dr J. Turner, C & MJ Doring Pty Ltd
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1992		Suters - Doring - Turner

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 4

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	C & MJ Doring	1992	Vales Point Power Station - Heritage Study	
Written	C & MJ Doring	1990	Wangi Power Station - Heritage Study	
Written	Nilsen, L. (ed)	1985	Lake Macquarie: Past and Present	
Written			Public information pamphlets on power stations, including Eraring	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Lake Macquarie City Council	1910095

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@lakemac.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Former Union Church

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #MV-08

Address

447 Martinsville Road MARTINSVILLE NSW 2265

Local Govt Area

Lake Macquarie

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Religion	Church

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
447	Martinsville Road	MARTINSVILLE/NSW/2265	Lake Macquarie	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: not assessed, not found
LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: not assessed, not found
SIGNIFICANCE - 2007: The Union Church has played a vital role in the community life of Martinsville.
Like the Gap End Church, it too was established on a 'principle of co-operation' and during its long history has brought many people and families together.
The services and festivals, the Sunday School (which was open to all children) the funerals, baptisms and marriages all provide cherished memories for many Martinsville families.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The Union Church has been an integral part of the Martinsville community for many years. The chuch is a significant reminder of past, marriages, baptisms, funerals, Sunday schools and community gatherings.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The Union Church has been associated with many of the well known pioneer families who's descendants still live in the area.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

The Union Church has strong social connections to the past and present Martinsville community and is an important building for the community's sense of place.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993: ?
Architectural Style:
Materials: Frame -
Roof -
Walls/Cladding -
Windows -
Floors -
Interior -

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

1993: ?

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014	242	10/10/2014 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004	MV-08	3/19/2004 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

HISTORICAL NOTES - 1993: not found
HISTORICAL NOTES - 2007: The Rev. T.F. Rudd conducted the first services in a small shingle-roofed 'Union Church' in August 1893. The congregation grew to be one of the largest in Lake Macquarie at that time.
The present building was built in 1924 and furnished with rosewood benches, tables and a font stand.
The church was not fully completed until the 1940s when the lining was finished and the floor, door and windows of the back section, earlier brought from the Gap End Church, were renewed.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 2

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture	Religion	Unknown
8. Culture	Sport	Unknown

Recommended Management

Management Summary

RECOMMENDATION - 1993: information needed

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1993		Suters Architects Snell, Dr J. Turner, C & MJ Doring Pty Ltd
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1992		Suters - Doring - Turner

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Graham Jones-Mashman	1992	The Brush Memories of Martinsville	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Lake Macquarie City Council	1910450

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@lakemac.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Catholic Church and Cemetery

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #CB-02

Address

6 Martinsville Road COORANBONG NSW 2265

Local Govt Area

Lake Macquarie

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Religion	Churchyard

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
6	Martinsville Road, corner Freeman's Drive	COORANBONG/NSW/2265	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Mandolong	Northumberland	Unknown	Alternate Address
6	Martinsville Road	COORANBONG/NSW/2265	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Mandolong	Northumberland	Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: The cemetery may be the oldest European work still intact & in use in Lake Macquarie.
It has graves of district pioneers & is a reminder of the long history of Cooranbong, almost the earliest settlement in Lake Macquarie.
The cemetery & church are on the same site, & constitute a churchyard in the traditional English style. Such churchyards are very rare in Australia.
Some early graves have footstones & headstones. This survival of an old custom is also rare in Australia.
Some of the early headstones are ornate & skilfully made items of monumental sculpture.
The church is a well built structure with a simple design which reflects its semi-rural location
LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: Regional Signif. - high
Local Significance - high

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The cemetery may be the oldest European work still intact and in use in Lake Macquarie. It has graves of district pioneers and is a reminder of the long history of Cooranbong, almost the earliest settlement in Lake Macquarie.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The church is associated with architects John Francis Hennessy senior (1853-1924) - an important figure in the development of church architecture in Australia, - and Joseph Ignatius Sheerin. Sheerin & Hennessy designed many other Catholic buildings in Sydney and New South Wales country areas, including St Joseph's College, Hunters Hill (1884-94), St Vincent's College, Potts Point (1886), and the Cathedral of St Mary and St Joseph, Armidale (1910-11). Hennessy was an important figure in the development of church architecture in Australia; he designed a wide variety of buildings, enabling him to experiment with a spectrum of architectural styles and building materials. Despite an eclectic but controlled approach to stylistic representation, examples of decorative details executed in two-tone brickwork bear witness to his virtuosity as a skilled and sensitive designer.
('Hennessy, John Francis (Jack) (1853 - 1924)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 9, Melbourne University Press, 1983, pp 263-264 .)

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Some of the early headstones in the cemetery are ornate and skilfully made items of monumental sculpture.

Criteria f)

Rarity

The cemetery and church are on the same site, and constitute a churchyard in the traditional English style. Such churchyards are very rare in Australia. Some early graves have footstones and headstones. This survival of an old custom is also rare in Australia.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993: 1906 CHURCH
Architectural Style: vernacular version of Victorian Gothic
Materials: Frame - brick with integral buttresses
Roof - Kliplock cladding on gables
Walls/Cladding - red face brick
Windows - diamond leadlights - some coloured
Floors - ?
Interior - ?
A modest Gothic-style church, with a main gable over the nave, minor gables over the sanctuary (north) & porch (south).
Brick walls incorporate buttress piers with sandstone coping.
Gothic-style leadlight windows between buttresses.
Pretty coloured glass in bull's-eye & sanctuary triptych windows.
1862 CHURCHYARD & CEMETERY:
The Cemetery has about 150 graves, including many 1860s to 1870s graves of local pioneer families, with ornate headstones in remarkably good condition.
A magnificent hedge on the west boundary is said to be on adjoining property.

Physical Condition **Updated**

The cemetery is maintained in neat and tidy condition and inscriptions extant date from 1866. The headstones are mostly upright and legible. An attractive columbarium has recently been added, apparently coming into use in 2006.

Modifications And Dates

CHURCH - original 1861 church was replaced by present brick building 1906.
Flat roofed vestry & toilet wings added c1971, & church re-dedicated.
Roof recently reclad with Colorbond Kliplock.
CEMETERY - some sandstone headstones appear too thoroughly cleaned.
Many grave surrounds lost.
Some stones painted.

Further Comments

Current Use

Catholic church and cemetery

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004	CB-02	3/19/2014 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014	77	10/10/2014 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

HISTORICAL NOTES: The original Cooranbong Catholic Church was built in 1861, in weatherboard, and also served as the local school. The present brick church was built in 1906 in the same grounds.
The church was re-dedicated in 1971, and is in use today.
A Catholic cemetery was established in the church grounds in 1862, and holds graves of local pioneering families. It is still in use.
2020: In 1826 Lieutenant Percy Simpson selected 2,000 acres at Cooranbong in Coorumbung Parish. Percy Simpson's family moved into their 'Kourumbung' homestead (situated near the present site of the Roman Catholic Church) in 1826. Here they remained until 1828, operating a cattle and diary farm.He lived on the grant from 1826 until 1828 and then left an assigned servant, Moses Carroll, as overseer. It is believed that in 1832 or 1833 Frederick Augustus Hely leased the property, with Alexander Oliver as his overseer. In 1830 John Tingcombe received a grant adjoining Simpson's but the deeds were finally issued to John Manning in 1837. The area began to open up with the sale of Seven lots (from 10-272 acres) on 1 August 1861. Most lots adjoined the western boundary of the Simpson grant. This area became the village centre. D.P. 3533, declared on 3/5/1897 and encompassing Forest, Park, College, Maitland, Stockton, Orchard, Fern, Central, Alton, and Northern Roads, was part of Portions 87 and 40. Portion 87 was a grant to Patrick Fredrick Campbell on 22/9/1851. Portion 40 was a grant to Patrick O'Leary on 5/8/1870. The township came into existence around the time of the 1861 land sales.

St Patrick's & St Brigid's Catholic Cemetery, Parish of St John Vianney, Morisset/Cooranbong, within the Diocese of Maitland-Newcastle is located on 3 acres of land in Cooranbong. It was originally part of Percy Simpson's 2,000 acre Land Grant of 1826. 1861 'end of July'- First recorded burial Mary Blackford. 1861 November- humble weatherboard construction erected by the community for use as School & Church. Following 45 years of Community use,
 1904 Title for 3 acres of land secured for Catholic Church & Trustees from the Estate of Sir Daniel Cooper for ten shillings. In May 1906 tenders were invited for the erection and completion of a Catholic church at Cooranbong by Sheerin & Hennessy Sydney-based Architects in the Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate [Tue 8 May 1906 page 6]. This was an architectural practise established by Jack Hennessy and Joseph I. Sheerin who together designed many Catholic buildings in the city of Sydney.
The first John Francis Hennessy (1853–1924) was born in Ireland about 1853, and grew up and trained in architecture in Leeds, and London. Deciding that there were more opportunities in Australia, he arrived in Sydney in 1880 and was soon appointed assistant to the City of Sydney architect, where he designed Centennial Hall of the Sydney Town Hall in 1883, (working on it after he left that position). Jack Hennessy then went into private partnership with Joseph Ignatius Sheerin as Sheerin & Hennessy from 1884, and they went on to design a number of projects for the Catholic Church in Sydney, and the Cathedral in Armidale. Commercial designs included Hordern Bros' drapery store (1886), the Tattersall's Club (1892) in Pitt Street, and ten stores for (Sir) John See, and they also designed many large suburban residences which were built to their plans. Sheerin left the partnership in 1912.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

RECOMMENDATION - 1993: follow National Trust guidelines for the future care & conservation of the cemetery.

Management

Records Retrieved: 2

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1993		Suters Architects Snell, Dr J. Turner, C & MJ Doring Pty Ltd
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1992		Suters - Doring - Turner

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Nilsen, L. (ed)	1985	Lake Macquarie: Past and Present	
Written	Clouten, K. H	1967	Reid's Mistake	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Lake Macquarie City Council	1910067

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@lakemac.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

North Coorumbung Cemetery

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #CB-08

Address

200 Martinsville Road COORANBONG NSW 2265

Local Govt Area

Lake Macquarie

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Monuments and Memorials	Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
200	Martinsville Road	COORANBONG/NSW/2265	Lake Macquarie	Unknown	Dora	Northumberland	Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: This is a very early cemetery in Lake Macquarie, having been set aside as a cemetery in 1875, although no stones earlier than 1886 have survived.
As an early cemetery in the district, it is a repository of the history of the pioneers of Cooranbong and more particularly of Martinsville.
LEVEL of SIGNIFICANCE - 1993: Regional Significance - not known
Local Significance - high (to be confirmed)

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer **Builder/Maker**

Physical Description **Updated**

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS - 1993:
Area of flat cleared land surrounded by natural bush, and containing small clusters of graves in widely separated denominational groups. Painted sign at entrance, in Gothic script, says "North Coorumbung Cemetery".

Physical Condition **Updated**

Modifications And Dates

Some damage due to vandalism, and due to deliberate burning of grass and weeds around graves.

Further Comments

LOCATION: midway between Martinsville and Cooranbong

Current Use

1993: Local cemetery

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 2		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004	CB-08	3/19/2014 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014	79	10/10/2014 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

HISTORICAL NOTES: Land for this cemetery was set aside in December 1875, and officially dedicated 31st December 1878.
Although called North Coorumbung, the cemetery mostly served Martinsville.
The oldest identified grave is that of Sarah Barnes (nee Morris) who died in 1886.
There are unidentified graves which could be older, but it was said that no records exist prior to 1886.
2020: This cemetery is now referred to as the Martinsville Pioneer Cemetery.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Recommended Management

Management Summary

RECOMMENDATION - 1993: More Information needed.
Record the burials & invite the National Trust Cemeteries Committee to assess the site for classification.
Adopt the principles of the National Trust Cemetery Policy in all future work.

Management

Records Retrieved: 2

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 2

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1993		Suters Architects Snell, Dr J. Turner, C & MJ Doring Pty Ltd
City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study			1992		Suters - Doring - Turner

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Jones-Mashman, G.	1992	"THE BRUSH - Memories of Martinsville"	
Written			Department of Lands map, Parish of Dora.	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Lake Macquarie City Council	1910071

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@lakemac.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Stone house, timber slab barn and fencing

SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #I12

Address

611 Brush Creek Road CEDAR BRUSH CREEK NSW 2259

Local Govt Area

Central Coast

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Farming and Grazing	Barn

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
611	Brush Creek Road	CEDAR BRUSH CREEK/NSW/2259	Central Coast	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

A rare, aesthetically and historically significant property with two structures reflecting early settlement patterns in the valley. Remarkable for having survived intact, the timber barn or cheese factory has association with Anders Christenson, an early settler in the locality, who was notable for the quality of his produce.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Historically, the residence and barn structure are significant for being rare survivors of the period of establishment of farms in the area.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

The residence and timber barn are significant for their association with the activities of Anders Christenson, an eminent early settler.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Aesthetically, it is an indicator of the use of local timber in a utilitarian structure of the late 19th century. The residence retains the key features, materials and finishes from the original design. The whole site and building complex is visually prominent within an appropriate agricultural setting

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

Socially, the buildings are significant for their association with the activities of an eminent early farming family.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

The building provides information about utilitarian storage buildings of the farms of the period in the region, and thus has regional; significance.

Criteria f)

Rarity

The timber barn is a rare example within regional NSW and the only known example within Wyong Shire

Integrity/Intactness

The barn suffers from typical timber decay and receives limited maintenance

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer

Builder/Maker

Anders Christenson

Physical Description **Updated**

The site is a substantial area including a riparian area to be crossed from the property entrance. The site boundary includes intact and well maintained traditional timber fencing. The Stone residence is well screened and some 100m from the Barn. A rare and unusual two storey barn, six bays long and three bays wide, where horizontal boards (logs) are fitted between vertical framing of modular bays. The building is well sited on sloping ground, makes use of the levels and is well ventilated. The walls are surmounted by a simple sheet iron roof with gable ends.

Physical Condition **Updated** 10/14/2009

Good

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 3		
Heritage Listing	**Listing Title**	**Listing Number**	**Gazette Date**	**Gazzette Number**	**Gazzette Page**
Local Environmental Plan - Former	Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013	I2	12/23/2013 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study					
Local Environmental Plan	Central Coast LEP 2022	I12	6/24/2022 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance **Updated**

Built by Anders Christenson c1890, the adjoining stone building was a cheese factory.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 4

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Unknown
3. Economy	Industry	Cheese factory
3. Economy	Agriculture	Unknown
3. Economy	Agriculture	Ancillary structures fencing

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 4

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Wyong Shire Heritage Study Review			2009		David Scobie Architects
Wyong Shire Heritage Study Review			1999		David Scobie Heritage Architect
Wyong Shire Heritage Study			1994		Rod Howard Heritage Conservation Pty Ltd
Inventory of Heritage Items			1991		Wyong Local Environmental Plan

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Strom, B		History and Heritage	
Written	Stinsen, E		A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WYONG SHIRE	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Central Coast Council	2720001

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **ask@centralcoast.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Appendix 2 Stafford and Clifford Homesteads historical information

Two portions of Warkworth parish (portions 2 and 25) were granted to John Dight in 1835, named Gulgoragulla East and Gulgoragulla. Dight renamed the properties to Stafford and Clifford, and passed them to 2 of his sons, George Dight and Samuel Billingsley Dight respectively. The Crown plan for these grants record 2 structures within Gulgoragulla East (later Stafford) (Photo 8-1, Photo 8-2). These may be the original dwelling and outbuildings occupied by George Dight and his family. These 2 structures are also recorded on an 1859 Crown plan of a new line of road from the Great North Road near Warkworth to the junction of Jerry's Plains Road and Singleton Road. This plan also shows the original track from Warkworth to Singleton, which passed adjacent to the Stafford homestead site (Photo 8-2). Samuel Billingsley married Sophia Howe, while George married Elizabeth Howe, both daughters of John Howe, a notable figure who undertook some of the earliest European exploration of the district and between Windsor and Singleton. Samuel Billingsley and Sophia's son, CH Dight, was elected to Parliament to represent Singleton (Solomon 1935, 'Short Biography of Mr Dight.', 1898, Solomon 1935, Pixley 1977), NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan H72.663, Certificate of Title Volume 11530 Folio 112, Certificate of Title Volume 10834 Folio 77, Crown plan R58.1603).

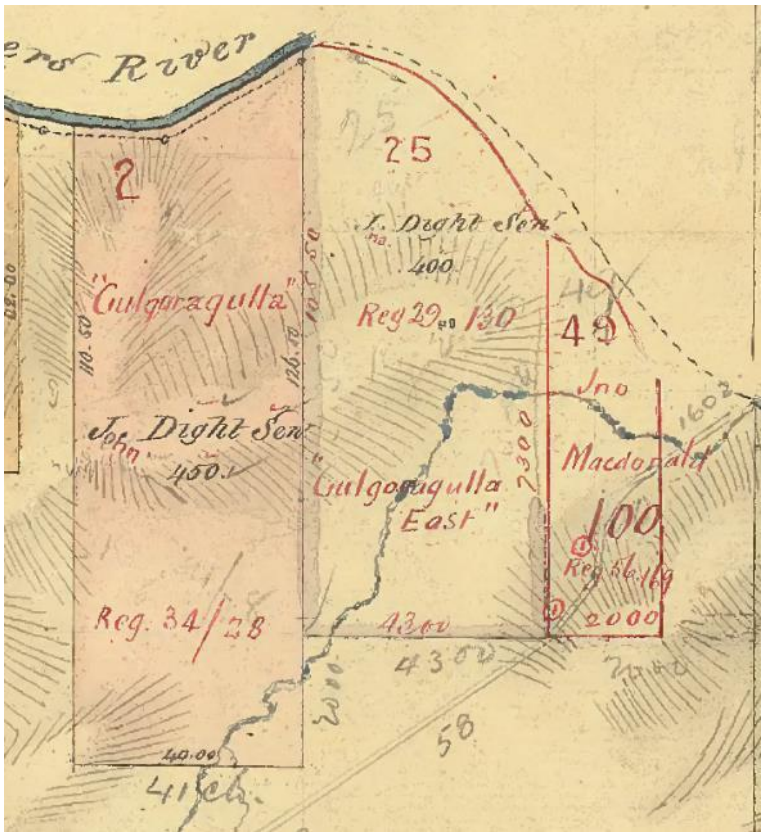


Photo 8-1 **1833 Crown plan of Gulgoragulla East and Gulgoragulla, renamed to Stafford and Clifford (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan H72.663)**

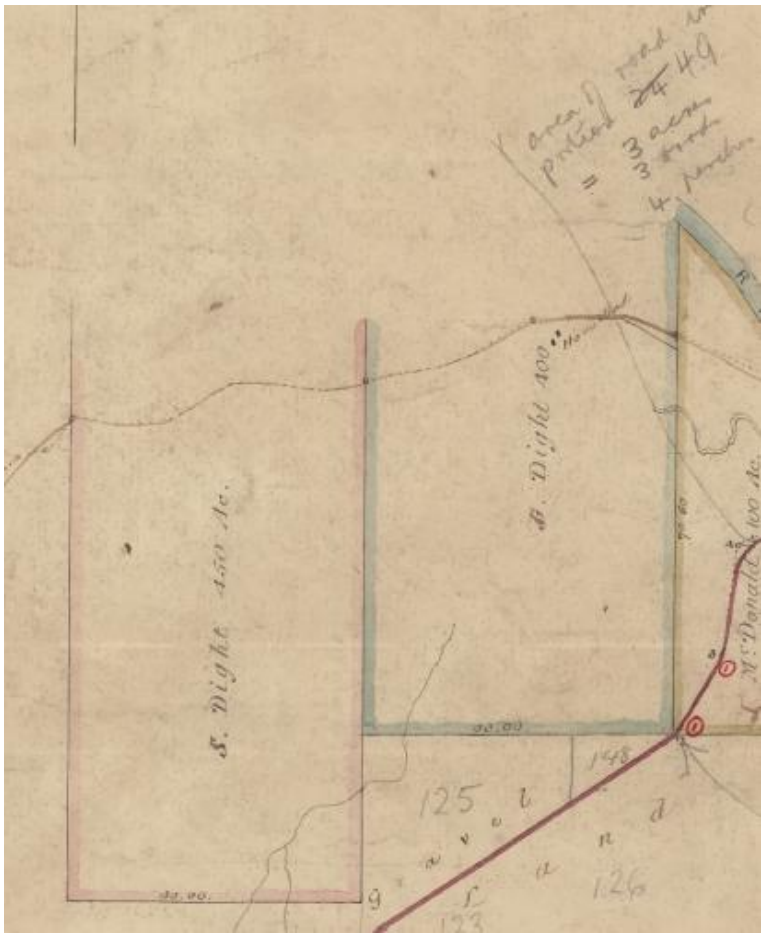


Photo 8-2 **1859 Crown plan of a new road from the Great North Road near Warkworth to the junction of Jerry's Plains Road and Singleton Road (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan R58.1603)**

The Dight families appeared to reside at Stafford and Clifford homesteads for over 100 years, having sold to another family in the 1930s. A 1925 newspaper article describes the Clifford homestead as being in a rapid state of decay at that time. The same article also describes a family vault being present within the Clifford property, and an old stone building which may have been the original homestead at Stafford (Reeve 1926, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS 1950). It is likely that burials were no longer being interred at the Dight family vault at Clifford by 1918. A 1950 newspaper article indicates that the last internment was made more than 50 years previously and the vault contained the remains of 9 people (DEATH OF MR. C. H. DIGHT. 1918, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS 1950).

A review of aerial photographs indicates the change over time to the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Photo 8-3 to Photo 8-16) shows slow change to the homestead areas from the mid-20th century. The most drastic change is to the Clifford homestead site, where the extant ruinous buildings visible in the 1961 aerial photograph have largely been removed by 1974.



Photo 8-3 1961 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-4 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1961 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-5 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1961 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-6 1974 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-7 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1974 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-8 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1974 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)

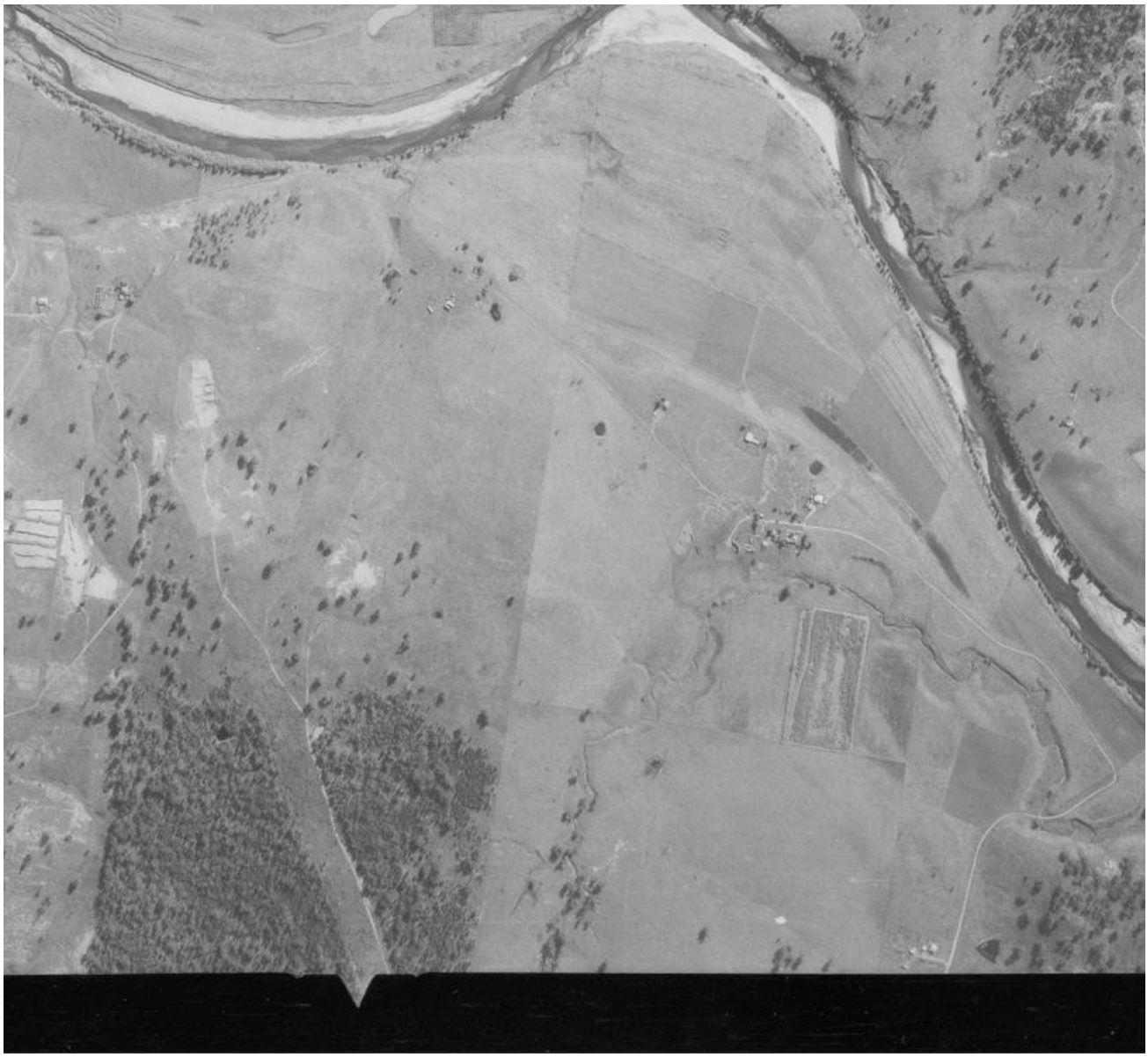


Photo 8-9 **1984 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)**



Photo 8-10 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1984 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)

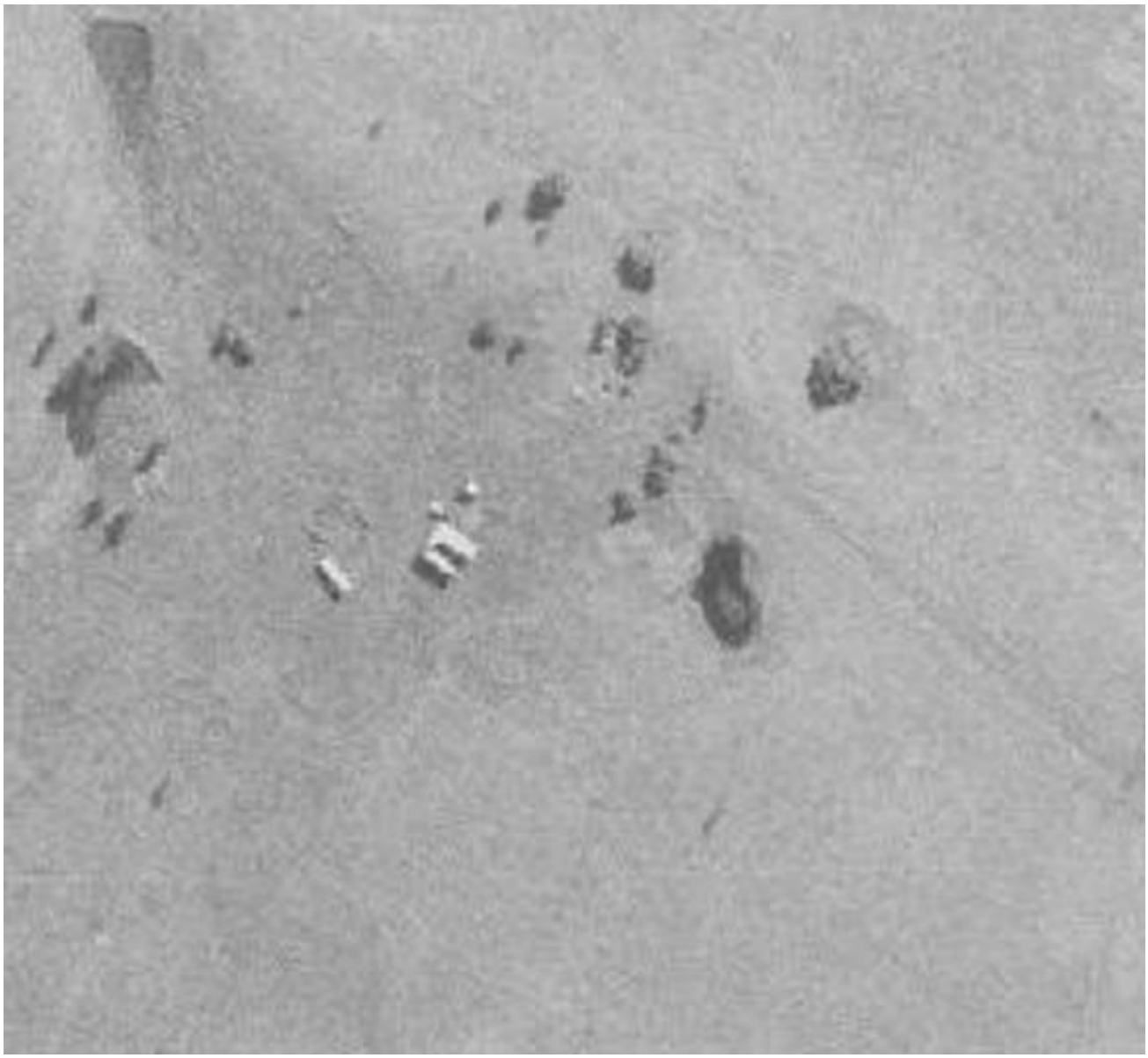


Photo 8-11 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1984 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-12 1994 aerial photograph of the land containing the Stafford and Clifford homesteads (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-13 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 1994 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-14 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 1994 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Spatial Services, 2024)



Photo 8-15 Detail view of Stafford homestead from the 2024 aerial photograph (Source: Nearmap, 2024)



Photo 8-16 Detail view of Clifford homestead from the 2024 aerial photograph (Source: Nearmap, 2024)