

Kyoto energypark

Appendix I

European Heritage Assessment
Myall Coast Archaeological Services
(15 September 2008)



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European Heritage Assessment

Kyoto Energy Park
Scone. NSW

Report to
Pamada Pty Ltd
Sydney. NSW
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Myall Coast Archaeological Services

European Heritage Investigation: Kyoto Energy Park

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1. Introduction

Myall Coast Archaeological Services has prepared this Heritage Assessment for the proposed Kyoto Energy Park facility and ancillary works for assessment under the provisions of Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended). Under NSW Planning legislation, this Heritage Assessment is required to support a Development Application by Pamada Pty Ltd (the proponent) for the project. Specific requirements for the scope and content of the Development Assessment have been prescribed by the Director-General of the Department of Planning (DOP).

The Director Generals Requirements (DGR) for the assessment of the project included the identification of non indigenous heritage issues/items and any mitigation measures. Non-indigenous heritage in New South Wales is protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The Act aims to conserve the "environmental heritage" of the state, which is defined as the buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the state". The Heritage Council of NSW protects heritage items (Pearson and Sullivan, 1995).

Indigenous and non-indigenous heritage is also protected under the National legislation of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. The Australian Heritage Commission maintains the Register of the National Estate, an inventory of places in Australia with "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value" for present and future generations (Pearson and Sullivan, 1995).

The proposed Kyoto Energy Park consists of two separate sites located west of Scone, in the Upper Hunter Shire Council area. The two sites comprise landholdings referred to as Middlebrook Station and Mountain Station. Middlebrook Station comprises an area of approximately 2032 ha and Mountain Station an area of approximately 2013 ha. Both landholdings are owned by a single landholder. Figure 1 (Appendix A) details the location of the properties within a geographic context from the township of Scone on which the facilities are intended to be built.

Middlebrook Station Site

The Middlebrook Station site is located approximately 9 kilometres north-west of Scone in New South Wales, and is shown in Figure 2. The Middlebrook Station site is part of the Glen Range, and is a single ridgeline which runs approximately north-south. Middlebrook Station has an elevation between 580m and 620m. Terrain slopes around the Main Ridge can be described as complex in all other directions, as there are steep slopes present, particularly to the east and west. The ground cover is medium tree cover to 6-8m. The valleys surrounding the ridgeline are mainly open grassland, with occasional scattered trees to 8m.

Mountain Station Site

The Mountain Station Site is located approximately 10 kilometres west of Scone in New South Wales as shown in Figure 3. The Mountain Station site is an area of escarpments and ridges on the western side of the Hunter Valley. The proposed wind farm lies on a prominent escarpment called Mount Moobi and nearby ridgelines.

Mount Moobi is of elevation between 600m and 640m which runs approximately North-South. Terrain slopes around the Main Ridge can be described as moderate to the west and complex in all other directions, as there are steep slopes present, particularly to the east. The ground cover is mainly open grassland, with occasional scrub to 2m and scattered trees to 8m. The tree cover is denser on the sloped areas of some ridgelines and the main escarpment, which is predominantly, cleared pastoral land that is mainly used for sheep grazing and agricultural purposes.

2. THE PROPOSAL

The proposal is to build a renewable energy park consisting of wind, solar and water electricity generation. There will also be upgrade work to allow for connection of the Energy Park into the local electricity grid and transmission feed from the property. The upgrade works are generally along existing infrastructure corridors, roads and easements. Options transmission line routes have been considered in this report. There are four options for transmission line routes identified by Pamada for connection to the local grid. These options are shown in Figure 4a (Option 1 and 2) and Figure 4b (Options 3 and 4)

The subject properties are accessed from Middlebrook Road and Bunnan Road at separate points. There are no buildings directly adjacent to the proposed construction as the construction is to occur on high ridgelines. Figure 4 indicates the alignment of the line route options for electrical connection to existing or proposed substations within the locality.

3. BRIEF

The proponent required that the a study should be completed with regard to the following;

- Historic significance
- Social Impact/significance
- Uniqueness
- Landscape

The report was to be written in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Heritage Manual (revised 2000)

4. METHODOLOGY

The study methodology was based on data research, field survey of the site and report compilation.

Data research included:

- maps and plans
- historic and scientific literature
- consultation with local government officers
- consultation with the Local Historical Society
- Analysis of Heritage lists

Field survey involved:

- Field inspection of study site
- Assessment of findings and potential impact

- Survey of like buildings in the area

There are 4 aspects to this study;

Is the item a known heritage item?

Does the item exhibit characteristics that would make the item, heritage?

Is the item adjacent to an heritage item?

If yes to any of the above, does the proposal impact upon the heritage and what needs to be done to mitigate impact?

5. STUDY PERSONNEL

The research and report was compiled by Len Roberts BA (Arch.), Grad. Dip. Comp. Dip Sp. Ed. Len also has a certificate in archaeological fieldwork from Tel Aviv University, Israel. Len has worked on archaeological projects in Australia and overseas. He, in addition to other qualifications, holds a Local Government Certificate in Heritage Planning in Practice (2004).

6. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Diverse criteria have been used by archaeologists to assess the potential for and value of sites, for scientific, cultural or conservation purposes. Those outlined by the Heritage Manual (2000) have been followed.

(a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance): OR an item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history (local significance).

(b) An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance): OR An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area (local significance).

(c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (State significance): OR an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area (local significance).

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

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

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

(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments (State significance); OR

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the areas;

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments (local significance).

The above criteria are accompanied by inclusion and exclusion guidelines to be used as an aid in reviewing and qualifying the conclusions reached for each criterion.

According to the Heritage Manual, (P. 9, Assessing Heritage Significance), "An item is **significant** in terms of the particular criterion if the kind of attributes listed in the inclusion guidelines help to describe it. Similarly the item is not significant in terms of the particular criterion if the kind of attributes listed in the exclusion guidelines help to describe it."

7. SCHEDULED ITEMS

Appendix B contains the listing of heritage items within the shire. Figures 5 & 6 show the heritage items/zones.

8. HISTORICAL STUDY

The Upper hunter was occupied by the Wannaruah Aboriginal People prior to European settlement. The Scone district was occupied by two family groups or clans of Aborigines, the Tullawong and Murrawin. The Tullawong inhabited the Dart Brook area with the main camping area near Yarrandi. Records indicate that there were about 40 men women and children in 1828. The Pages River was the occupation of the Murrawin centred on the Junction of the Pages and Isis Rivers near Gundy. Over time many gained employment on the recently established farms. The first European "to open up the area" was Henry Danger a surveyor seeking new grazing land. He gave a favourable report of the area which brought wealthy settlers into the area that had been authorised to take up land for pastoral pursuits. Rural property was variously subdivided, consolidated and subdivided over the time with the ever changing dynamics of pastoral pursuits. Many valuable documents on the history and development of Scone and its rural areas can be found in the Scone Historical Society collection including "Remembering Country: History and memories of Towarri National Park".

9. THE ITEM

It is customary for historians when assessing a particular property or object for heritage characteristics to refer to it as "*the item*". In addition, when a development is to occur near an existing or potential heritage property or object that *known* property or object is called "the item" and the item is assessed not for heritage characteristics, but to determine if the proposed development will have any impact on the known item. In this case both types of "items" will be assessed and to use the same term for both types may be confusing. Therefore for the purpose of

simplicity the subject properties upon which the development is proposed will be defined as "*The Item*". That is "*The Item*" refers to the subject properties Middlebrook and Mountain Stations comprising the land and improvements situated within the land. These properties consist of two separate rural properties of several hundred hectares containing high ridgelines. Heritage objects or properties already identified that the proposed development may impact upon will be defined as "*Known Item*".

The heritage assessment will take a two fold approach. First, "*The Item*" will be assessed for heritage characteristics and second, "*Known Items*" will be assessed for impact by the proposal. This will be particularly relevant for the electrical infrastructure upgrade as it may pass known heritage items.

"*The Item*" consists of two separate rural properties of several hundred hectares containing high ridgelines. The item has changed ownership over time and has been subdivided and added to from time to time. It is currently two distinct adjacent properties of several hundred hectares. There are several buildings /sheds on the property of varying age which do not appear to indicate a particular style or era. Most have undergone modification, alteration or addition since first built. None appear to be of pioneer heritage.

A brief history of the development of the property is as follows and has been compiled from the Scone and Upper Hunter Historical Society Historical Monograph, *The Promised Land* by Nancy Gray (1975) and other works belonging to that society. Acknowledgement is given here of the work and cooperation of the Society in the research for this study. A particular thank you is extended to Betty Pinkerton for her knowledge and effort in helping find appropriate documents.

The current property was part of the original land grant in 1825 of Invermien and Satur. As far as is known Francis Little was the first resident landholder in the Scone District. The properties underwent various changes and subdivisions and amalgamations until in 1924 under the ownership of WC Barnes a consolidated property was formed and named Breffney. In 1939 the property was sold to Mrs Grace Munro, the founding president of the CWA, which commenced as the Bushwomens' Conference in 1922. The house in which Mrs Munro lived was known a Middlebrook House, similar to the name for the current property (*The Item*), subject to the proposed energy park. The similarity of names can be traced to the geographical location and the nearby creek.

The Bushwomens' Conference took place during the week of the Royal Agricultural Show in April, 1922. The doors were open to the public and the Conference featured speakers on baby health centres, improvements in rail travel, agriculture and architecture; and a general discussion covered such concerns as health, companionship, education, transport and community services. By the third day, it was obvious that it was going to be an enormous success. It was at this Conference that The Country Women's Association was formed.

The first President of the Association was Mrs Grace Munro. She was the founding President and was confirmed in office after 3 months, continuing to serve for the next two years. She believed passionately that a better life for country women could be provided for women, through women and by women – part of the CWA motto.

(www.cwaofnsw.org.au/aboutUs/history.do)

In May 1946 Middlebrook House sold to Lawrence Quinn and in time to the current owners. It must be stressed that Middlebrook House is not within the study area or property known as Middlebrook Station. The only connection Middlebrook Station has with Middlebrook House (Breffney) is that they both were once part of the original landholding. No other historical connection can be made.

10.ASSESSMENT

Using the 4 criterion enumerated in the methodology section of this report the heritage significance of *The Item* can be examined. The field survey was conducted over 3 days; 16/10/07, 17/10/07 and 17/12/07

1. Is “The Item” a known heritage item?

No. The item is not on any statutory list or is identified as an heritage item.

2. Does “The Item” exhibit characteristics that would make the item, heritage?

In order to determine this question the heritage criteria contained in the Heritage manual must be followed;

- (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (State significance): OR An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area’s cultural or natural history (local significance).

Conclusion: Excluded. *Whilst “The Item” has been and still is a premier agricultural property, it is not distinctively different to any other property in the area. There appears to be no connection with historically important activities or processes that would set it apart. The site was a typical rural holding that has not been associated with any cultural practices or any historical events.*

- (b) An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history. (State significance): OR an item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area. (Local significance).

Conclusion: Excluded. *“The Item” has a tenuous association with the founding president of the Country Women’s Association. With historically important people or events the importance and extent of significance is not determined by connection alone but by the importance and significance that the item made to the importance and significance of that person or event. (i.e. a famous person spent an hour here one day may not have any apparent relevant significance, but if that hour was a turning point in history such as the place where an important address was delivered or catastrophe occurred, would make it relatively significant). There is no evidence to suggest other historical significance than the home of the inaugural president was once part of the original land grant. The possibility of such significance extending to Middlebrook Station as a shared connection is not only unconvincing but detracts from the real significance of Middlebrook House (Breffney) as to*

being the home of the Founding President of the CWA. The extent of that significance needs to be assessed as the home did not become into the possession of Mrs Munro until some 10 years after her role as inaugural president of the CWA. It is not the task of this report to undertake such assessment.

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

Conclusion: *Excluded, as not a major work by an important designer, architect or artist. There is no indication of creative or technical excellence, innovation or achievement. The buildings do not show any particular innovative technology in either their construction or use.*

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

Conclusion: *Excluded. At the time of writing this report, "The Item" is not esteemed by a particular community. Neither is it an item which contributes to a community's sense of identity, nor, if destroyed would cause the community a sense of loss. "The Item" has and is still being used for residential and agricultural purposes.*

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

Conclusion: *Excluded, as "The Item" has little archaeological research potential and would only contain information that is already available from other resources or archaeological sites. There does not appear to be knowledge, events and practices associated with the item that would suggest research potential.*

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

Conclusion: *Excluded, as "The Item" does not provide any evidence of defunct custom, way of life or process. Nor is it the only example of its type. There are many examples of continual rural development throughout the area. Previous shire wide heritage studies have not identified "The Item" as a candidate. "The Item" does not demonstrate designs or techniques of exceptional interest, nor, shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to the community.*

(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments(State significance); OR

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the areas

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments (local significance).

Conclusion: *Excluded, as "The Item" although an example of rural pursuit it has been an evolving type over time. It does not have any distinguishing features that make it representative of any particular era. Its type does not represent well the characteristics that make up Victorian or 19th century architecture that would lend itself to heritage significance that rural holdings in the area have been noted. Nor does it represent in any particular way the period to which Mrs Munro belonged or any other local identity.*

As "The Item" does not meet any of the above criteria, "The Item" is deemed **not to be** of heritage significance

3. Is the item adjacent to an heritage item?

No. "The Item" is neither adjacent to nor likely to affect any known Heritage items. The word adjacent or vicinity is dependent upon individual context. For instance a contiguous property in a small residential area is completely different to a contiguous rural property of some several hundred hectares. In this case adjacent or vicinity was considered to be within 1km of any aspect of the development.

Attached at Appendix 1 is the statutory lists and LEP indicating known heritage items. None are over the subject land. The closest items are Castle Rock and Kingdon Ponds Scenic Landscape.

"The Item" overlooks Castle Rock which is at least 1200m away from the nearest proposed turbine. There will not be any physical affect to Castle Rock from the development. Castle Rock is a natural formation and is known to have Aboriginal Cultural significance. There will not be any overshadowing, loss of sunlight or pollution issues. Depending on ones point of view there may be a debatable visual impact to the background of Castle Rock as one approaches Castle Rock. However, the importance of Castle Rock is not determined by background from Castle Rock but by its intrinsic qualities and historical association. From a heritage perspective it is extremely unlikely that the proposal will have an impact and further more it will not be permanent or irreversible. It is for others to determine the possible scenic impact of the development on the overall landscape and is not a criterion of assessment for heritage impact.

Scenic Landscape Kingdon Ponds deals with clearing of vegetation and colour/fabric of development and does not apply to the subject land. Even allowing for assessment under the same principles the proposal would be permitted even if conditionally.

Figures 5, 6 and 7 show the known heritage items and their proximity to the proposal. Pease note the placement of the known items on the maps is indicative only and whilst valid for purposes of this report is not survey accurate.

3.1 Transmission Line Infrastructure

Electricity infrastructure will be upgraded along existing infrastructure corridors and new corridors and as those corridors may be near heritage items, the proposed upgrade works need to be assessed to determine any affect on such "*Known Items*". Figure 4 indicates the electricity line route options.

There are 4 options investigated in this report. Energy Australia are also currently upgrading the transmission network in area. The four (4) line route options are listed as follows:

Option 1: Direct Connection to proposed Scone 66kV Terminal (via Bunnan Road)

Option 2: Direct Connection to proposed Scone 66kV Terminal (via Moobi and other roads)

Option 3: Tee Connection to Dartbrook – Mitchell Line 66kV feeder.

Option 4: Direct Connection to Muswellbrook 132kV terminal STS

Some variations to line route options have been investigated in this report. These include:

Option 1a/2a

Option 1b/2b

Option 1c/2c

(These variations are shown in Figure 9a)

Option 4b

(These variations are shown in Figure 9b)

The closest "*Known Items*" that could be affected by all Options are shown at Figure 10.

The possible route option from Muswellbrook to Scone via Aberdeen is well removed from any known Heritage items. The closest items are shown at Figure 8.

Before assessing potential impact it is pertinent to discuss the nature of the upgrade works. The likely replacement poles are concrete or steel not timber and may be up to 18.5 metres tall, depending on the application. Plate 1 shows the typical type of power pole and line configuration, whilst plate 2 shows the existing pole and line on Moobi Road, near the petrified stump.

The proposed upgrade works in the vicinity of the "*Known Items*" are likely to consist of changing the pole material and configuration from timber. The proposed changes are in line with best practice for electrical transmission purposes and generally replaced as required.

The proposed upgrade works whilst passing by *known Items* will not have any greater effect upon the heritage of those items than what exists currently. That is there is no impact as the proposed works are replacement of the existing infrastructure. Electricity is supplied to the items in town and the heritage is derived from the fabric and sense of place as well as history. The impact of such works will

be lesser than the impact of the original placement of the infrastructure. Poles and wires now exist and form part of the background to the items.

Option 1 and 2: Connection to new Scone STS: However, although there is no apparent impact, from a precautionary heritage approach Option 1b is not supported, as that option passes most heritage items. Option 1c or a combination of 1c and 1a would be the preferred option from a precautionary heritage approach. (Refer to Figure 9a)

Options 1b and 1c could affect the following items marked as on Figure 5 as:

- 22 – Former Court House
- 29 – Invermein
- 30 - Petrified Stump
- 31 – Satur

A closer assessment of those items is warranted and discussed below.

Item 22 is in town and as commented previously electrical infrastructure already forms a background to the item and no additional impact is expected. However if possible, as a precautionary approach it would be diligent to avoid passing the item.

Items 29 and 31 whilst having a street address to the route are former larger properties and the item and its curtilage are well back from the road and are not readily visible from the route and therefore no impact is expected. The precautionary approach is also not warranted as the items are a sufficient distance from the route.

Item 30, the petrified stump is on the road, is in proximity to existing power lines and is probably in the power line easement or sufficiently close to be considered as being in the direct impact zone not only from the existing power lines but transport corridor. The item for protection is caged. It is where it has been for hundreds of years and is really a geological feature. It does not matter what is built around it or in proximity to it, its significance cannot be altered. It does not derive its uniqueness from place, background or aesthetics, but from what it is. Its significance is in its continued existence.

Whilst the argument applies that development around it will not detract from its significance, it is also a given that development around it should be avoided where possible. It should be allowed to exist without background clutter. If the proposed route is to pass by the petrified stump, then it should be as far from the stump as possible.

If yes to any of the above, does the proposal impact upon the heritage and what needs to be done to mitigate impact?

"The Item" does not have potential to be considered an Heritage item and it does not impact upon *"Known Items"* and therefore mitigation measures are not required.

With the associated electricity upgrade route options whilst, the route may pass within close proximity of some *"known items"*, those items and curtilage (except for the petrified stump) are of sufficient distance not to have any impact at all. With respect to the petrified stump, even if a pole was to be placed next to the stump, that too would not have any impact. However, it is recommended that the closest

pole near the stump be placed the maximum distance possible. It would be prudent if possible to avoid the area of the petrified stump altogether.

11. Discussion

It must be demonstrated that there is evidence that the item is separately valued in accordance with one of the criterion as listed above to have any validity as a significant heritage item; and that significance of "*known items*" will be affected by the proposal. This has not been demonstrated. Therefore the project is assessed as not having either heritage significance or affecting known items of significance.

12. Recommendations

1. As the item is not listed on any statutory list, or the proposal shown to have any impact on known or potential heritage significance, there are no heritage constraints identified to the development.
2. As there are several options for the electricity upgrade infrastructure works it is recommended that once the preferred route and layout is known that further assessment is undertaken to ensure there is no impact on "*known items*".
3. Option 1b is not supported
4. Avoidance of the petrified stump is strongly recommended, but if necessary, any placement of poles must be the maximum distance possible from the stump.

Len Roberts
Archaeologist
September 15th, 2008

13. REFERENCES

Pearson M. & Sullivan S. 1995

Looking after Heritage Places: The basics of heritage planning for managers, landowners and administrators, Melbourne University Press

NSW Heritage Manual 1996 (Rev. 2000)

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

Thank you is extended to Betty Pinkerton, Archives officer of the Scone and upper Hunter Historical society for her knowledge and effort in helping find appropriate documents.

"Remembering Country: History and Memories of Towarri National Park".

Scone and Upper Hunter Historical Society Historical Monograph, The Promised Land by Nancy Gray (1975)

(www.cwaofnsw.org.au/aboutUs/history.do)

APPENDIX (a) Plates and Figures

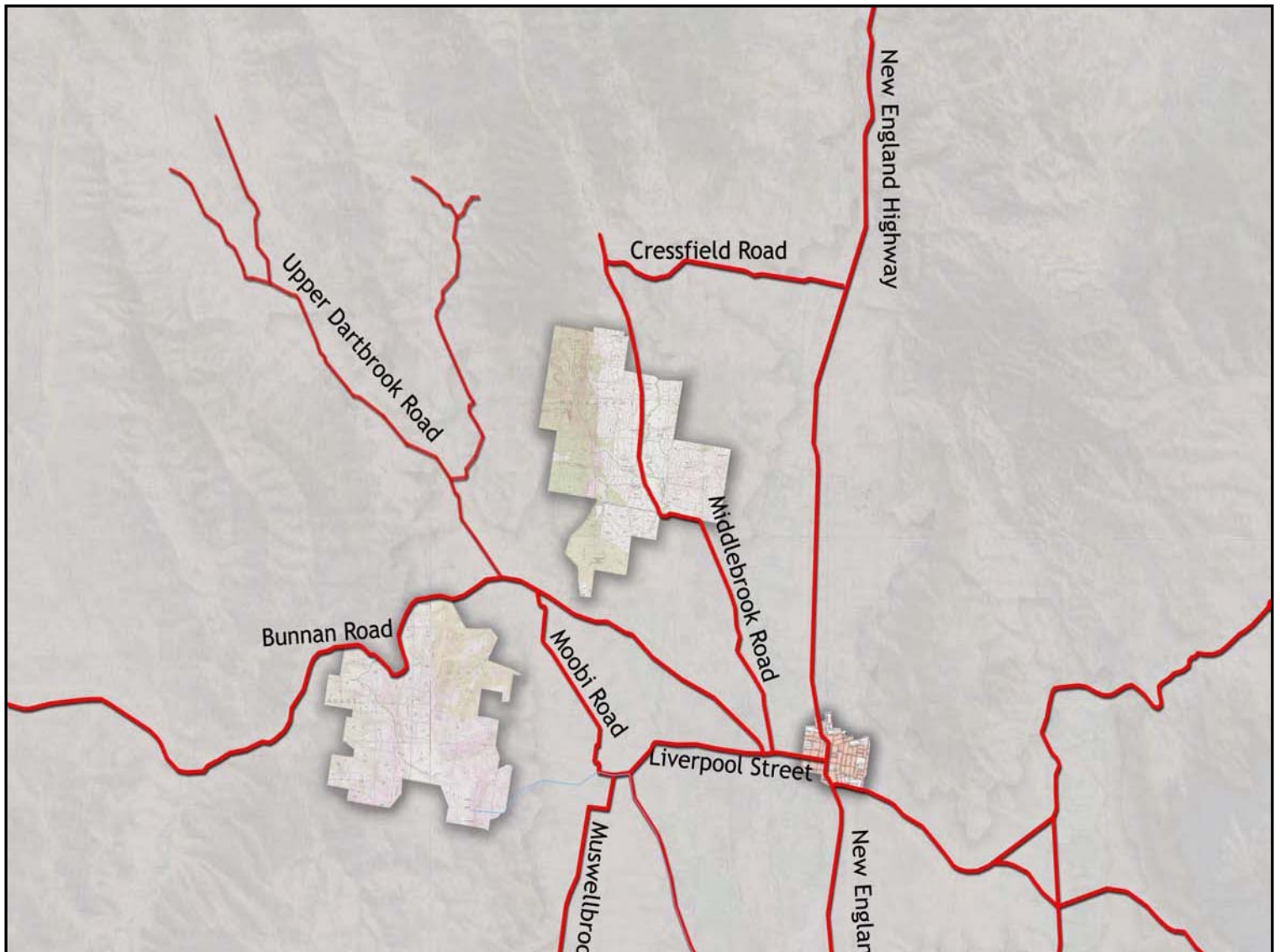


Figure 1 Location of Properties

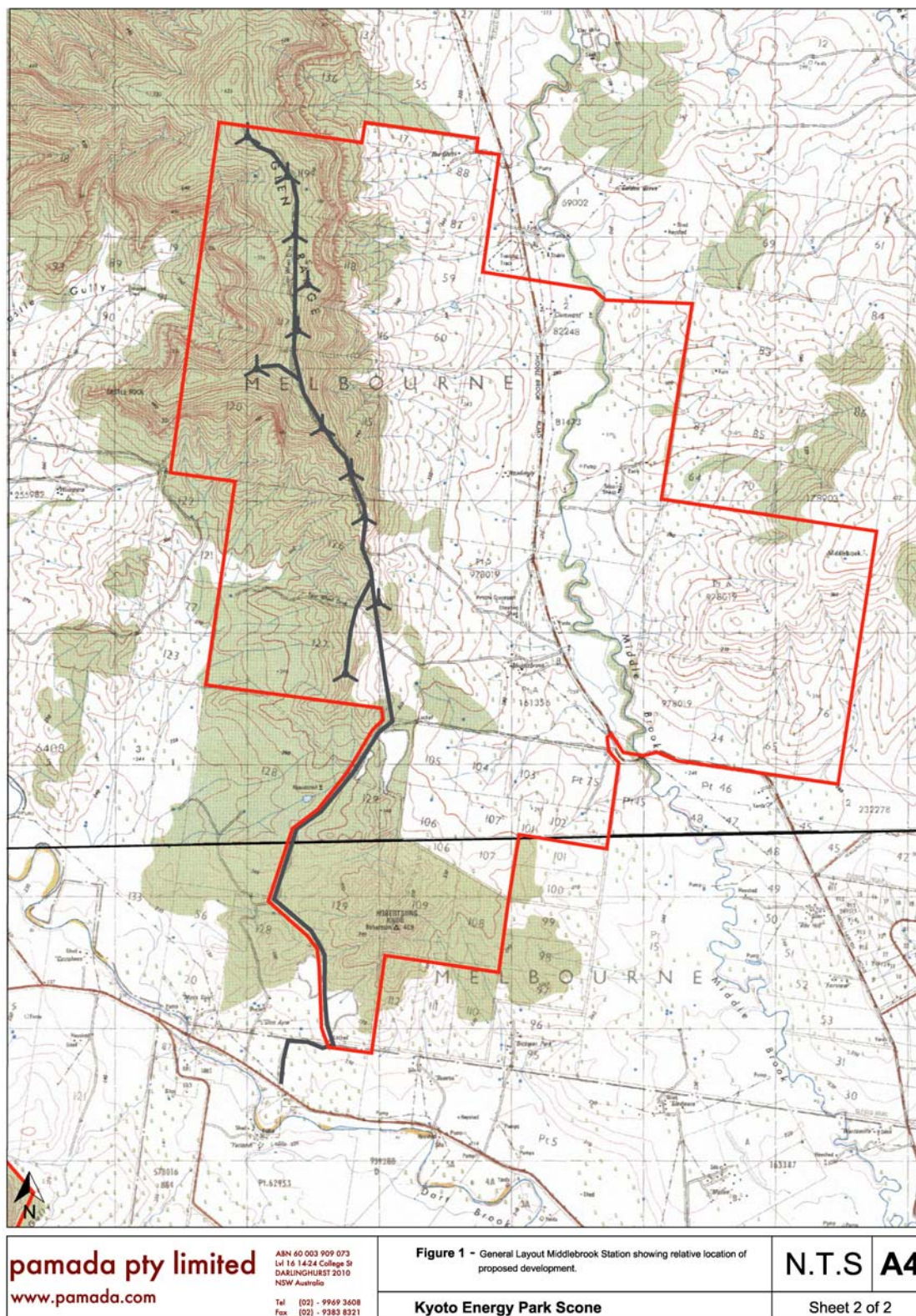


Figure 2 Middlebrook Station Components (Supplied by Pamada)

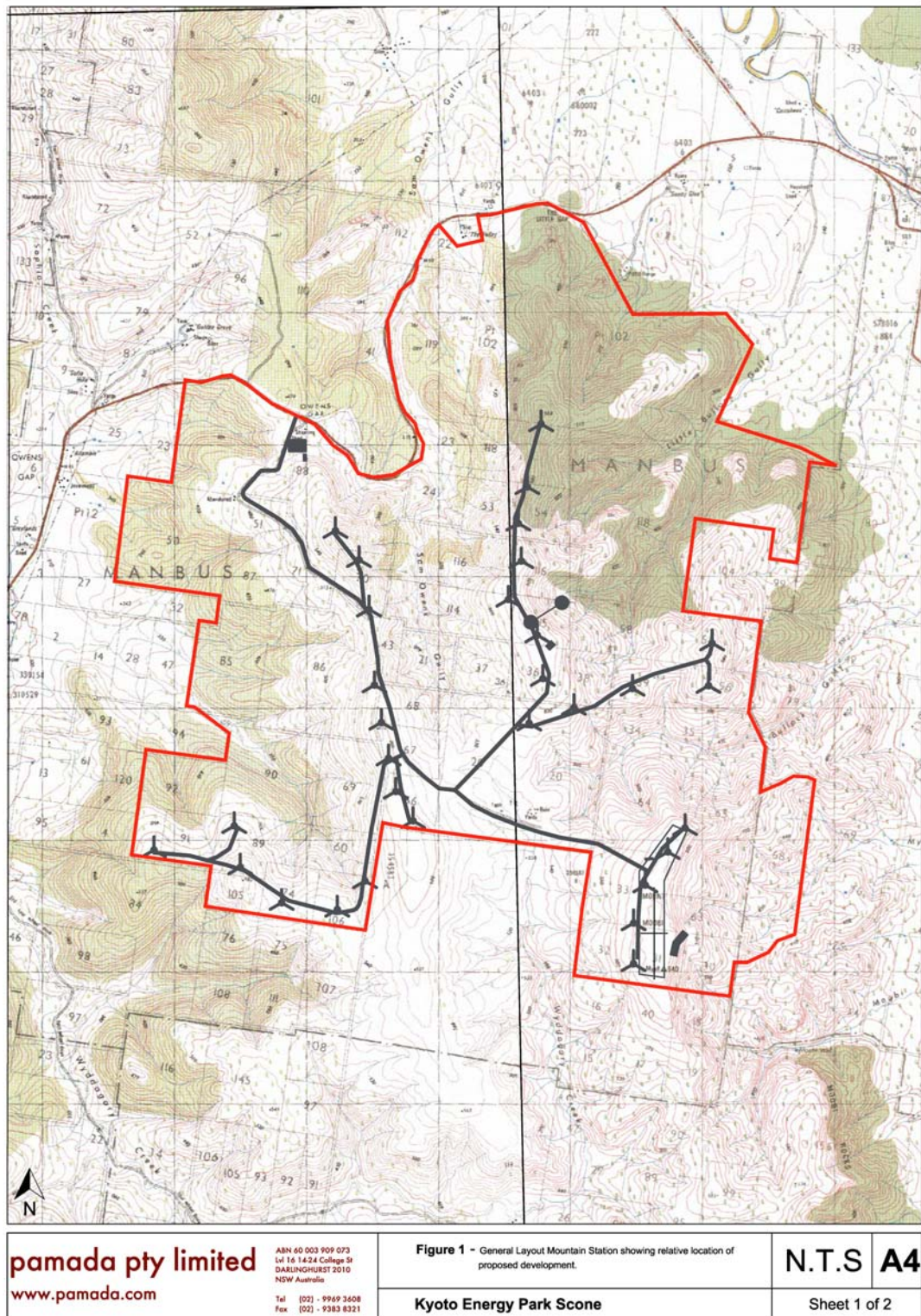


Figure 3 Proposed facilities on Mountain Station (Supplied by Pamada)

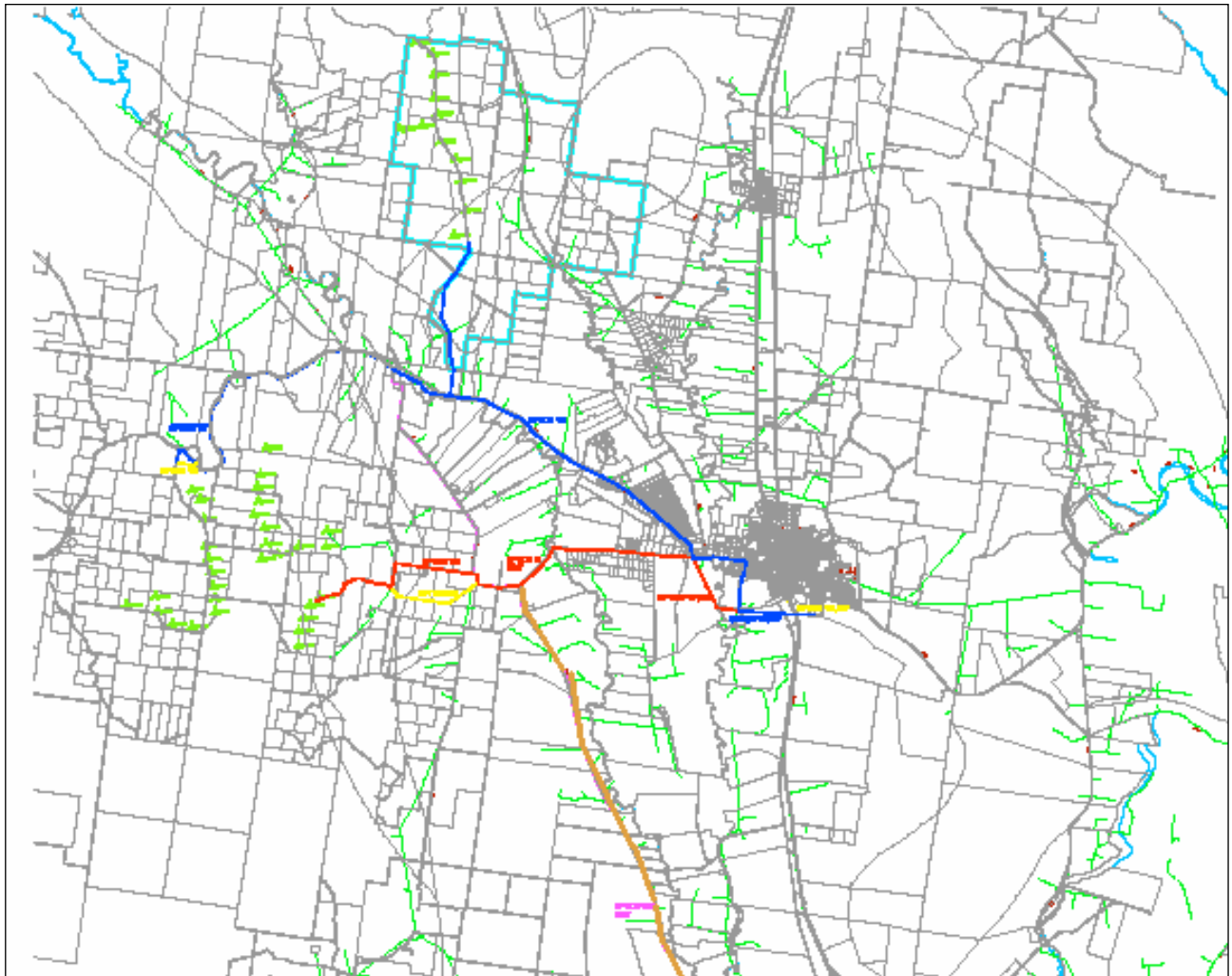


Figure 4. Proposed Transmission Infrastructure Options
(Diagram supplied by Pamada)



Figure 5 Heritage items Scone

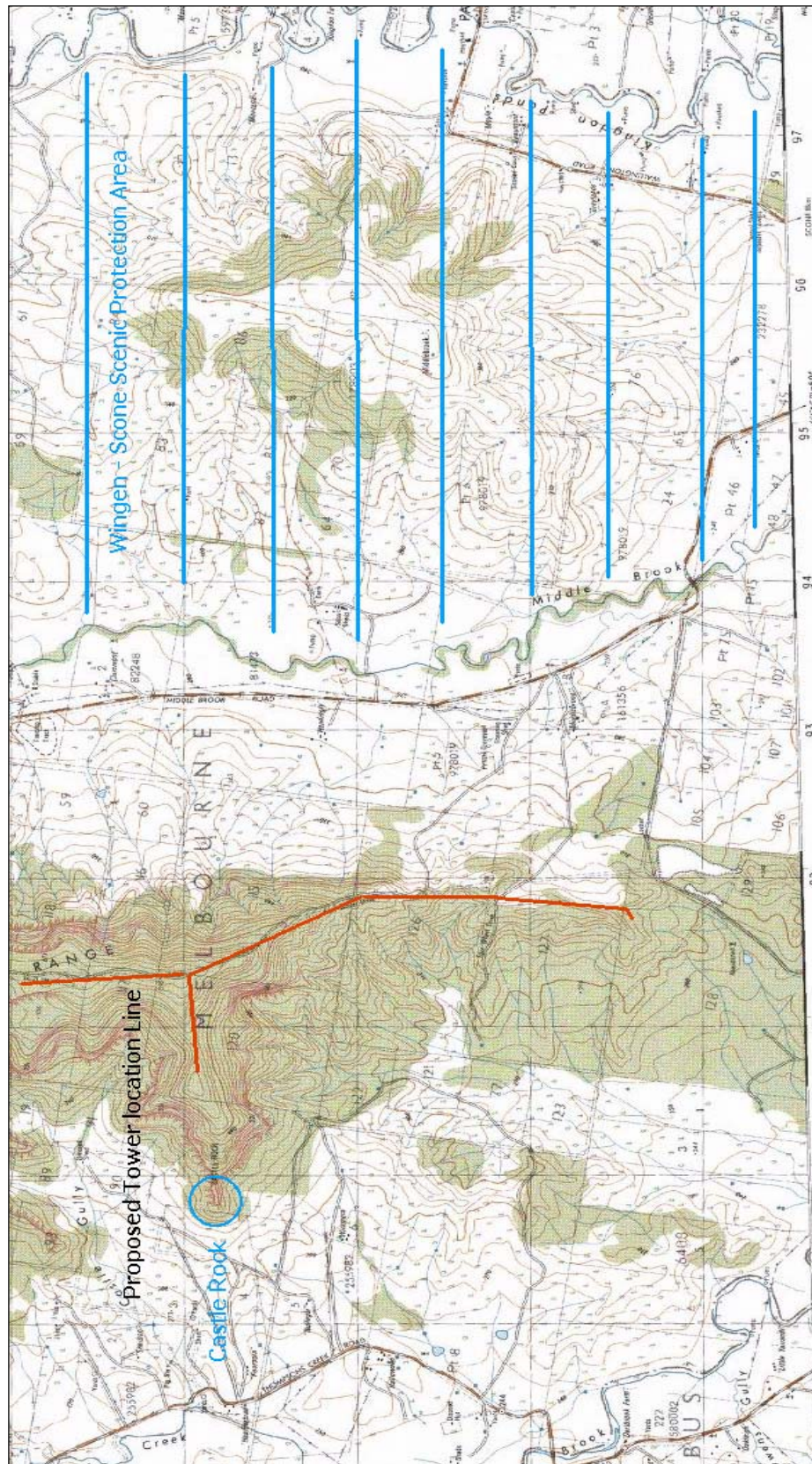


Figure 6 Heritage Items near Middlebrook

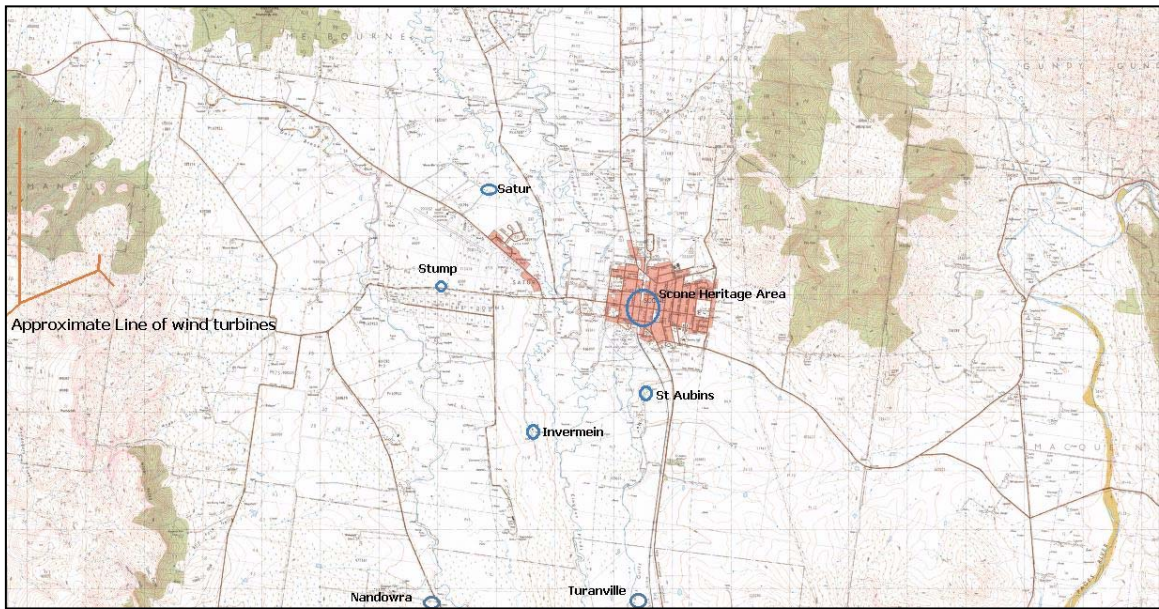


Figure 7 Heritage Items near Mountain Station

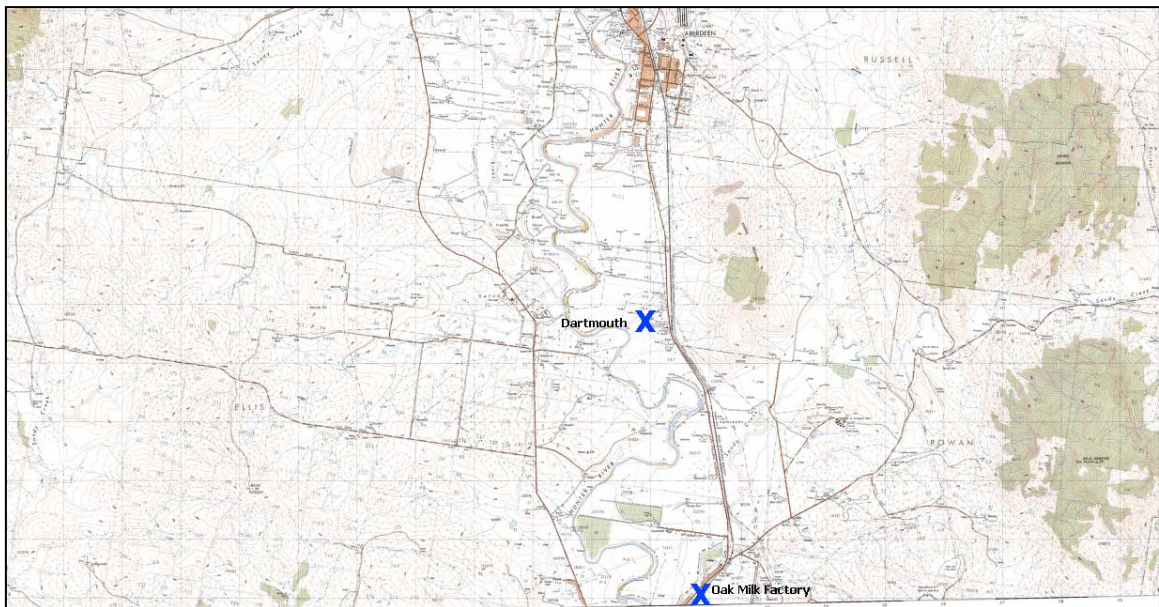


Figure 8 heritage Items near Aberdeen and Muswellbrook

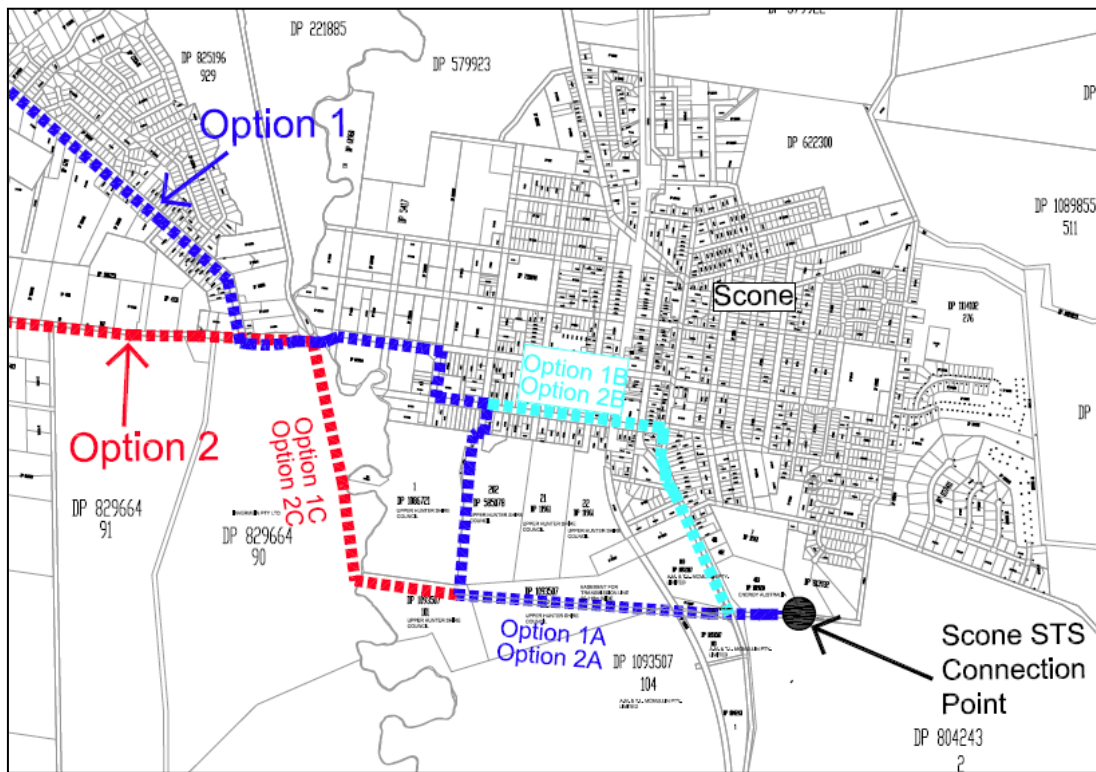


Figure 9a Line variations in vicinity of Scone

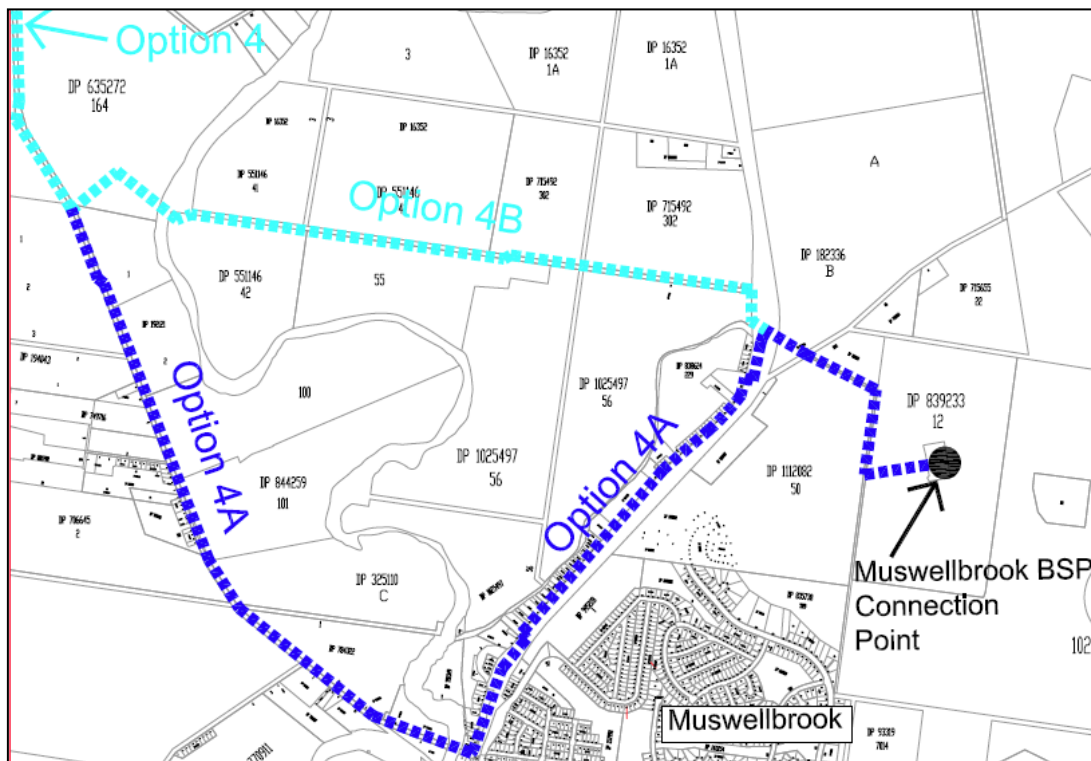


Figure 9b Line variations in vicinity of Muswellbrook

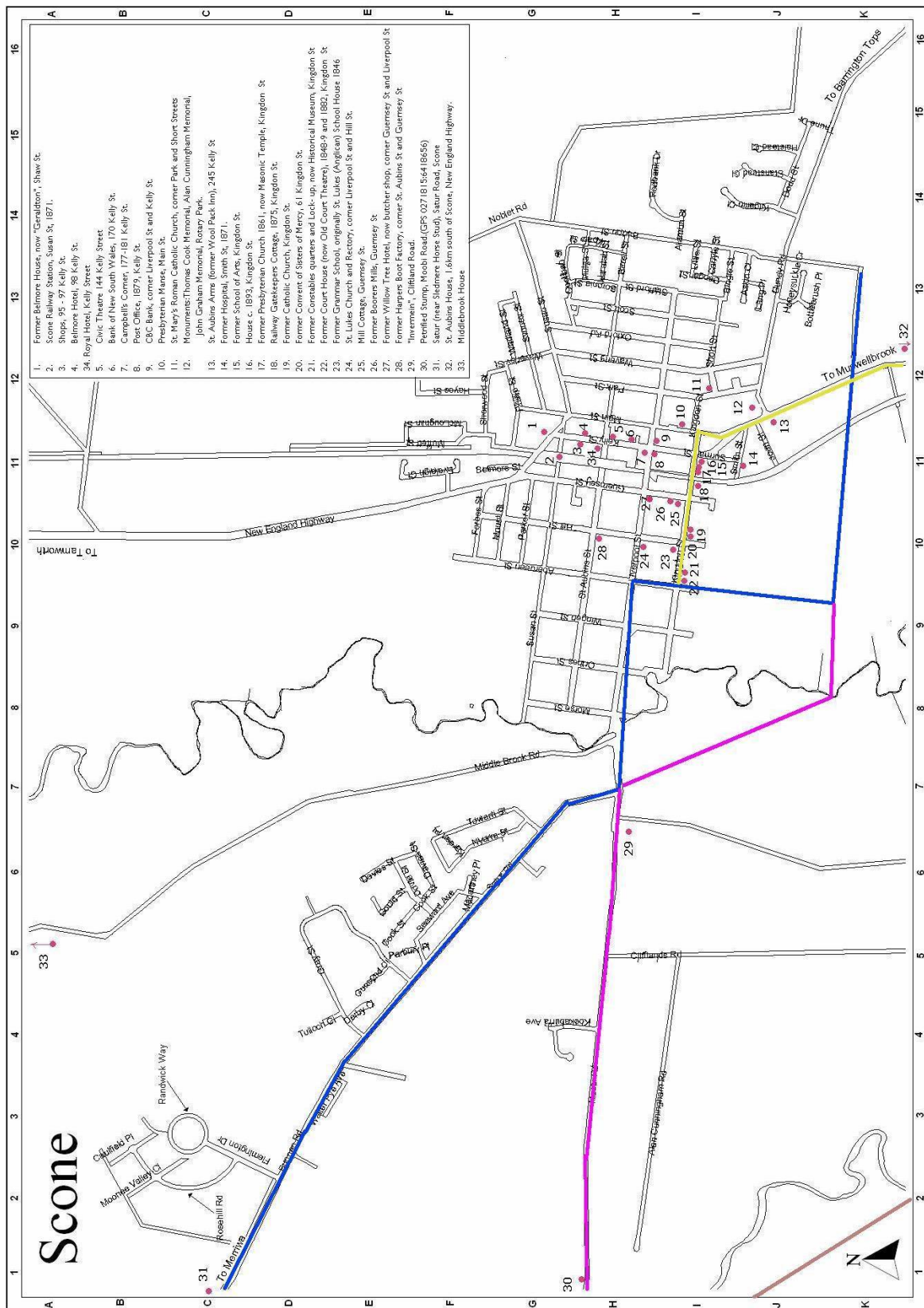


Figure 10 Electricity Options and heritage proximity



Plate 1 Typical 66kv
concrete pole



Plate 2 Existing 11kv transmission line
adjacent to stump, Moobi Road



Plate 3 Petrified Stump Moobi Road

Appendix B Heritage Schedule

SCHEDULE 4 Items of the Environmental Heritage

SCONE

Former Harpers Boot Factory, corner St. Aubins St and Guernsey St. Former Boorers Mills, Guernsey St. Mill Cottage, Guernsey St.

Former Catholic Church, Kingdon St.

St. Lukes Church and Rectory, corner Liverpool St and Hill St. Shops, 95 - 97 Kelly St. Belmore Hotel, 98 Kelly St.

CBC Bank, corner Liverpool St and Kelly St.

St. Aubins Arms (former Wool Pack Inn), 245 Kelly St.

Monuments: Thomas Cook Memorial, Alan Cunningham Memorial, John Graham Memorial, Rotary Park.

Former Belmore House, now "Geraldton", Shaw St.

Former Convent of Sisters of Mercy, 61 Kingdon St.

Former Grammar School, originally St. Lukes (Anglican) School House 1846.

Former Constables quarters and Lock- up, now Historical Museum, Kingdon St.

Former School of Arts, Kingdon St.

Presbyterian Manse, Main St.

Former Hospital, Smith St, 1871. Scone Railway Station, Susan St, 1871. Former Court House (now Old Court Theatre), 1848-9 and 1882, Kingdon St.

Post Office, 1879, Kelly St.

Former Presbyterian Church 1861, now Masonic Temple, Kingdon St.

House c. 1893, Kingdon St.

St. Aubins House, 1.6km south of Scone, New England Highway.

"Invermein", Cliftland Road.

Bank of New South Wales, 170 Kelly St.

Campbell's Corner, 177-181 Kelly St.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner Park and Short Streets.

Former Willow Tree Hotel, now butcher shop, corner Guernsey St and Liverpool St.

Railway Gatekeepers Cottage, 1875, Kingdon St.

Petrified Stump, Moobi Road.

ABERDEEN

Commercial Hotel, New England Highway.

Former M Campbell & Co. store, New England Highway.

The Grange, New England Highway.

Segenhoe Mill Ruins, Rouchel Road.

Aberdeen Bridge (Hunter River), New England Highway.

Former Butter Factory and Meatworks Water Supply, Rouchel Road.

Segenhoe Inn, New England Highway.

F. J. Walkers Meatworks, McQueen St.

CONSERVATION AREAS

Western Scone Urban Conservation Area.

RURAL AREAS

"Belltrees", Homestead and outbuildings, Scone.

"Segenhoe" Homestead and outbuildings, 8km east of Scone on Pages River, Segenhoe Road, Scone.

"Kelvinside" and outbuildings, Rouchel Road, Aberdeen.

Kelvinside Private Cemetery Monument on riverbank between homestead and river.

Bellevue, 1862, Gundy Road, Scone.

"Elmswood", 1890, Gundy Road, Scone.

"Cliffdale" Wyoming Stud, New England Highway, Scone

Allen Road Bridge, Allen Bridge Road.

Turanville, New England Highway, Scone.

"The Hawthornes", Sparkes Creek.

"Abbotsford", Wingen.

"Murulla", Wingen.

"Yarrandi", off Merriwa Road, Scone.

°Thornthwaite", Upper Dartbrook Road.

"Nandowra".

Barry Station.

Glenrock Station.

Grampion Hills, Ridgeland Road, Bunnan.

Milgarra Station, Kars Springs Road, Bunnan.

Bundarraga, Bunnan.

The "Cuan" Station, Merriwa Road, Kars Springs.

Cressfield Station, Parkville.

Timber house, Rouchel Road, Rouchel.

"Rosevale", Rouchel.

Russley and Garden, Gundy Road, Aberdeen.

Satur (near Sledmere Horse Stud), Satur Road, Scone.

LANDSCAPES

Wingen/Scone Scenic Protection Area - this area is traversed along its eastern side by Kingdon

Ponds and along its western side by Middle Brook, with Dry Creek in between.

Lower Dartbrook Scenic Protection Area - this area encompasses the river flats of Dart Brook and its tributary streams.

Momberoio Scenic Protection Area - this area comprises the valleys and streams which rise in the Liverpool Range between Mount Tinagroo and Towarri Mountain and fall away to the south to

Segenhoe/Rouchel Scenic Protection Area - this area comprises the fertile flats at the lower end of the Pages River and the section of the Hunter River below Glenbawn Dam, together with Rouchel Brook, which joins the main stream from the east.

Moonan Flat Scenic Protection Area - this area comprises a succession of river meanders and undulating hills, with rolling pastures and scattered woodlands, and stretches from the Mount Royal Range in the north to Glenbawn Dam in the south.

Rossgole Lookout, Gallaghers Mountain.

Castle Rock.