

Appendix I

Heritage Assessment

FINAL

Teralba Sustainable Resource Centre
EA
CivILake on Behalf of Lake Macquarie
18 June 2010
Document No

AECOM

Sustainable Resource Centre, Teralba

Preliminary Heritage Assessment



Sustainable Resource Centre, Teralba

Preliminary Heritage Assessment

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Prepared for

CiviLake on Behalf of Lake Macquarie

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Glossary of Terms

Activity Area	A pattern of artefacts in a site indicating that a specific activity took place.
Adaptation	Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.
Alluvial	Pertaining to sediment mass deposited from transport by channelled stream flow or over-bank stream flow.
Archaeological Potential	The likelihood of the presence of archaeological evidence ascertained through physical evaluation (survey, test excavations) and historical research.
Artefact Scatter	A collection of artefacts usually distributed across the surface of the ground.
Aboriginal Object	<i>'...any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains' (s.5 NPW Act)</i>
Aboriginal Place	Any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under s.84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act) because the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
Aboriginal Scarred Tree	A tree that bears a scar or scars which are wounds formed from the deliberate removal of bark or wood by Aboriginal people. Aboriginal scarred trees are often an indicator of an activity area.
Aboriginal Site	In this study, the term is used to define the present physical extent of visible Aboriginal archaeological material.
Artefact	Any object which is physically modified by humans.
Assemblage	A collection of artefacts associated by a particular place or time and assumed generated by a single group of people. An assemblage can comprise different artefact types.
Backed Artefact	A stone tool where one margin of a flake is retouched at a steep angle and that margin is opposite a sharp edge.
Background Scatter	A term sometimes used to describe a low density scatter of isolated finds that are distributed through the landscape without any obvious focal point.
Blade	A flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide.
Bondi Point	A small asymmetrical backed artefact with a point at one end and backing retouch.
Conservation	As defined in The Burra Charter, conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
Conservation Area	A defined area of the landscape conserved in perpetuity for the management of the heritage values of that landscape.
Core	A piece of flaked stone which has one or more negative flake scars but no positive flake scars.
Cortex	Weathered outer surface of a rock, usually chemically altered.
Country	A term used by Aboriginal people to refer to the land to which they belong.
Cultural significance	Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations (Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Article 1.2).
Desktop Survey	A study that does not involve any field-based activity and only involves background research and reporting.

Excavation	An archaeological field method that involves the disturbance of the earth to reveal previously buried archaeological materials.
Feature	An artefact that cannot be normally removed from a site, e.g. foundations.
Flake	Any piece of stone struck off a core. It has a series of characteristics showing that it has been struck off. The most indicative of these features are ring cracks, showing where the hammer hit the core. Also the ventral surface may be deformed in characteristic fashion.
Flaked Piece/Waste Flake	An unmodified and unused flake, usually the by product of tool manufacture or core preparation.
Grinding Groove	A depression formed in rock from the sharpening of a stone hatchet head or use of a muller (topstone).
Heritage	The word 'heritage' is commonly used to refer to our inheritance from the past. Heritage can be used to cover natural environment as well, for example the Natural Heritage Charter. In this document, cultural heritage refers to all Indigenous places and objects, and associated values, traditions, knowledge and cultures.
Indurated Mudstone	Indurated mudstone (sometimes referred to as "tuff") is a general term that encompasses sedimentary rocks from very fine mud-sized particles that are invisible to the naked eye. The term may also encompass siltstones and claystones.
In Situ	In the natural or original position. Applied to a rock, soil, or fossil when occurring in the situation in which it was originally formed or deposited.
Interpretation	A way of communicating meaning and relationships using original artefacts, by first-hand experience and by illustrations.
Isolated Find	A single artefact not located with any other.
Lithics	Of, or pertaining to, stone.
Microlith	Small backed stone artefacts.
Midden	A deposit of occupation debris, rubbish, or other by-products of human activity.
Object	See Aboriginal object.
Place	See Aboriginal place.
Quartz	A hard transparent mineral commonly used in the manufacture of stone artefacts.
Quartzite	A metamorphic siliceous rock commonly used in the manufacture of stone artefacts.
Retouched Flake	A flake that has been flaked again in a manner that modifies an edge, commonly for the purpose of resharpening that edge.
Scarred Tree	A tree that bears a scar or scars, which are wounds formed from a range of natural, accidental or deliberate impacts that cause damage to living plant tissue on a trunk or limb. See also <i>Aboriginal Scarred Tree</i> .
Significance	A term typically used to define the level of importance of a heritage site or place.
Silcrete	A siliceous rock commonly used in the manufacture of stone artefacts.
Site	An area where archaeological evidence is observed.
Stone Arrangement	An arrangement of stones into a shape or pattern. Often used for ceremonial purposes or place markers.
Surface Site	A site where artefacts are found on the ground surface.
Tuff	Solidified volcanic ash. Used by some archaeologists to refer to indurated mudstone.
Usewear	The wear displayed on an artefact as a result of its use.

Executive Summary

AECOM was commissioned by CiviLake on behalf of Lake Macquarie City Council (Council) to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for a proposed recycling facility (Facility). The Facility, to be known as the Sustainability Resource Centre, would have the capacity to process up to 100,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of construction and demolition waste and may in the future, subject to market demand be expanded to receive waste volumes up to 200,000 TPA.

This report provides the results of a preliminary heritage assessment for the study area. A two-stage process was adopted in accordance with Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water's *Part 3A EP&A Act Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DECC 2007). This report provides the results for the Stage 1 initial investigation, which involves a desktop study to identify whether heritage constraints are likely to occur. A more detailed assessment under Stage 2, which would involve field survey, was not considered warranted.

The desktop survey, which involved reviews of previous archaeological and heritage surveys, together with searches of relevant heritage databases for records of heritage-listed sites, did not identify any known heritage sites within the study area. The site has been subjected to extensive land disturbance in previous years as a result of deposition of biosolid waste (nightsoil) to a depth of up to 1 m over the whole site. Other disturbance activities include land clearance and construction of a transmission line tower. Furthermore, the study area has been surveyed previously by Koombahtoo Local Aboriginal Land Council to identify Aboriginal heritage constraints for a proposed residential development. That survey concluded that no impacts to Aboriginal heritage values were likely to occur and that there was no heritage constraint for the development.

It is considered that environmental factors associated with the site (flooding, shallow duplex soils) together with knowledge of the archaeological signature of the local region suggests that the archaeological potential for the study area is limited to the possible occurrence of subsurface deposits in the natural ground soils below the imported fill. The distance from Cockle Creek (250 m) together with a floodplain landscape suggests that there is a low probability that such deposits exist. If present they are likely to be limited to low density 'background scatter'. The entire site will be raised to a level of between 1.5 and 2.5 m above existing ground surface levels and impacts to any subsurface deposits are likely to be limited to a small portion of the study area associated with excavation of some bioretention ponds. No heritage impacts have been identified, nor are heritage impacts considered likely.

Consequently, it is considered that there is no requirement for further heritage assessment of the study area. However should archaeological materials be identified during construction, in particular human skeletal material, then works should cease and the appropriate authorities notified immediately.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

AECOM was commissioned by CiviLake on behalf of Lake Macquarie City Council (Council) to prepare an environmental assessment (EA) for a proposed recycling facility (Facility). The Facility, to be known as the Sustainability Resource Centre, would have the capacity to process up to 100,000 tonnes per annum (TPA) of construction and demolition waste and may in the future, subject to market demand be expanded to receive waste volumes up to 200,000 TPA.

As part of the EA process, a heritage assessment of the study area was required. This report details the results of a preliminary heritage assessment conducted under Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water's (DECCW) *Part 3A EP&A Act Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DECC 2007).

The project has been declared a Major Project under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* and Director General's Requirements (DGRs) for the EA have been issued by the Department of Planning (DoP), the consent authority. The DGRs identify that heritage issues must be considered, although no specific requirements were given.

It is understood that the Facility will provide for the storage, separation, processing (including crushing) of hard waste/ construction and demolition materials, including concrete, bricks, gravel, crushed rock, road base, asphalt, soils, green waste and tiles, and would provide a centralised facility for the receipt of materials from Council's CiviLake Business Unit. Council is also considering a range of additional sustainability practices including water reuse measures, a wind turbine, and use of photovoltaic cells.

The Facility will be constructed over five years with site preparation activities occurring in the first three years. In this period, the site will be filled up to 1.5 to 2.5 m above existing levels which will require in the order of 200,000 tonnes of fill to achieve the desired levels, to ensure operations are located above the 1:100 year flood level. Fill will comprise excavated natural material (ENM) or material deemed suitable under the *Lake Macquarie Aggregate Exemption 2009*.

1.2 Study Area

The Facility will be located on Lots 42, 43, 53 and 54 in DP 16062 which has an area of seven hectares and is known as 80 Weir Road, Teralba. The study area is approximately 2 km north of Teralba, which is approximately 20 km from the Newcastle CBD.

The site is on a floodplain to the south and south west of Cockle Creek and is filled to a height up to a metre above adjoining land owing to operational requirements when the land was used for sanitary disposal of biosolids. A SEPP 14 wetland is 200 m to the north.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The overall aim of this assessment was to identify the Aboriginal and historic heritage values of the project land, identify potential development impacts on those values and provide suitable management recommendations. To achieve these aims the following objectives were established:

- to consult with the relevant local Aboriginal community groups regarding the specific social value of land in the study area;
- to understand the regional research context of any Aboriginal sites or objects, and any historic sites or items, in the study area.
- to identify documented Aboriginal heritage sites/objects and/or historic heritage sites within the study area;
- to identify and record any Aboriginal sites and objects, and any historic sites or items within the study area, if required;
- to assess the cultural significance of Aboriginal sites and objects in the study area in consultation with the Aboriginal stakeholders, if applicable;
- to assess the cultural significance of historic heritage sites and items in the study area (if applicable); and

- to prepare recommendations on the management of Aboriginal and historic heritage values within the study area (if applicable), when compared with the proposed development footprint

1.4 Project Team

The Project Team consists of an archaeologist and other specialists from AECOM. Rick Bullers (AECOM Professional Archaeologist) managed the assessment and wrote this report. Neville Baker (AECOM Associate Director) provided technical and QA review of this report. Lee-Anne Bishop and Tim Osborne provided administrative and drafting support. Natasha Mavlian (AECOM Environmental Planner) was the overall project manager for the EA. Mike Hale (CiviLake Strategic Operations Coordinator) was the client's representative.

1.5 Aboriginal Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken in accordance with the DECCW *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants* (DEC 2004). These guidelines outline a process of inviting Aboriginal groups to register their interest in being party to consultation (including local newspaper advertising), seeking responses on proposed assessment methodology, and seeking comment on proposed assessments and recommendations. The guidelines require proponents to allow ten working days for Aboriginal groups to respond to invitations to register, and then 21 days for registered Aboriginal parties to respond to a proposed assessment methodology.

Specifically, the consultation process consisted of the following:

- advertised the project in the *The Post* at Lake Macquarie on Wednesday 2 September 2009 inviting Aboriginal groups to register interest;
- sent letters to the following organisations requesting advice on Aboriginal stakeholders to consult and any known heritage issues to be taken into consideration (mailed or faxed 24 or 25 August 2009):
 - DECCW;
 - Koopahtoo Local Aboriginal Land Council (KLALC);
 - Native Title Services;
 - Office of Registrar for Aboriginal Land Claims;
 - Lake Macquarie City Council; and
- contacted known Aboriginal organisations in the Lake Macquarie area, as a result of advice received from the above organisations.

Native Title Services did not respond to the requests for information on Aboriginal stakeholders. Lake Macquarie City Council responded on 2 September 2009 suggesting that KLALC should be consulted. DECCW responded on 14 October 2009 and provided a list of seven potential Aboriginal stakeholder groups. However three were different LALCs and only one LALC (KLALC) was relevant. Similarly, the Office of Registrar for Aboriginal Land Owners responded on 14 October 2009 recommending contact with three LALCs of which only KLALC was relevant.

No other Aboriginal community groups responded to the invitations to register interest in the project. Consequently only one Aboriginal stakeholder group – KLALC – was involved in the consultation process for this project. A detailed consultation log is provided in **Appendix A**.

Following the 10 day response period, a methodology statement was emailed to KLALC on 16 September 2009. The methodology statement advised the two-stage assessment process as required in DECCW's *Part 3A EP&A Act Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DECC 2007) (see **Section 2.0**). The methodology statement also advised that the results of this Stage 1 assessment indicated there were unlikely to be any constraints to development on heritage grounds. The methodology statement advised that AECOM were proposing that no further heritage assessment or fieldwork was required. The methodology statement also referred to a report by KLALC on lands including the study area (**Section 5.1.3**) advising that there were no constraints to development and that no further KLALC involvement was required.

KLALC did not make a written response to the methodology, however during a preliminary phone call with Lois Towney on 16 September 2009, the proposed methodology was discussed and agreed that a full Aboriginal heritage assessment was not warranted. Lois stated that she knew the area and that we were unlikely to find

anything. The KLALC survey report by Ken McBride was also discussed. A request was also made for any further information KLALC might have on the cultural heritage values of the study area. Lois said that their main area of interest was Munibung Hill, approximately 2.5-3 km south east of the study area. This area would not be impacted by the proposed development.

A copy of the draft of this report was mailed to KLALC on 13 October 2009 requesting written comments back within 14 days. No written response was received, therefore it is assumed that KLALC agrees with the report's findings.

1.6 Limitations

This report makes predictions about the probability of subsurface Aboriginal heritage materials occurring within the study area. It is possible that Aboriginal objects may occur in any landscape context, and the assessment of subsurface materials refers to the likelihood of occurrence based on surface indications and environmental context.

AECOM has undertaken a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) held by DECCW. The search results are provided in **Appendix B**. Register searches are constrained by the amount of data in the register and the quality of that data (for example grid references can be inaccurate). Large areas of NSW may not have been systematically searched and may contain Aboriginal objects and other heritage values not recorded on AHIMS. Additionally, the AHIMS reports database can only be searched by the title of the report, which may not indicate the geographical location of the area covered. This means that it is possible that some known sites and some reports may have been omitted from this study. Sites and reports are regularly added to AHIMS and therefore the accuracy of information provided from AHIMS is only valid on the day the register is searched.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding Aboriginal and historic heritage is provided in **Section 7.0**. This is provided based on experience with the heritage system in NSW and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations and guidelines change over time, and users of the report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

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2.0 Assessment Methodology

AECOM undertook the assessment of the study area in accordance with the draft *Part 3A EP&A Act Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DECC 2007), which entails a two-stage process. Stage 1 entails an initial investigation or desktop assessment and, if heritage constraints are identified, a full heritage assessment would be conducted under Stage 2.

The assessment was also conducted in accordance with appropriate State legislation, namely the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and *Heritage Act 1977*, and relevant guidelines, specifically the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* and (NPWS 1997), the *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants* (DEC 2004) and the *Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office 1996).

Stage 1: Initial Investigation

The first stage consisted of a preliminary (desktop) assessment to identify whether any Aboriginal and/or historic heritage values are associated with the study area. As per the DECC (2007) guidelines, AECOM also undertook consultation with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders during this phase. AECOM undertook the following tasks during Stage 1:

- consultation with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders in accordance with the *Interim Community Consultation Requirement for Applicants* (DEC 2004) (ICCRs)¹;
- consultation with the Council's Heritage Advisor and pertinent Historical Society to identify other heritage issues;
- an Aboriginal site and report keyword search of DECCW's AHIMS database for the study curtilage and surrounding environment;
- a search of the Register of National Estate (RNE) and the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Register (SHR) and Inventory (SHI);
- a search of relevant local planning instruments for listed items of heritage significance;
- a review of existing Aboriginal and historic heritage assessments and documents for the study area and nearby region to provide a regional and local picture on the heritage issues likely to occur in this area;
- preparation of a heritage constraints map; and
- as no heritage constraints were identified, provision of this technical report detailing the results of the initial investigation.

Note: Since Stage 1 was a preliminary investigation, there was no field inspection conducted.

The initial investigation did not identify any heritage issues or constraints, therefore the second stage report was not required.

It should also be noted that one of the aims of this assessment was to identify *archaeological* issues for the study area (i.e. archaeological 'sites' or material evidence such as stone tools, scarred trees, or other tangible evidence of Aboriginal or historic occupation). However, the concept of Aboriginal heritage is not confined to material evidence. Instead, it is much broader in scope, encompassing such factors as language, stories and ritual. To investigate Aboriginal heritage values *not* related to archaeological sites relies on contact with the local Aboriginal community for advice. The usual avenue for this is to follow DECCW's guideline on Aboriginal community consultation for Part 6 approvals – *Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants* (ICCRs) (DEC 2004). Details of the consultation process undertaken as part of this preliminary assessment are provided in **Section 1.5**.

¹ DECCW recently issued revised Aboriginal community consultation guidelines title *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. These guidelines pertain to all projects where an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* is submitted after 12 April 2010. Since this project does not require an AHIP application and consultation commenced well before the 12 April 2010, transitional arrangements apply and consultation under the previous ICCRs is valid.

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3.0 Environmental Context

Investigations of the distribution of archaeological objects and places include an analysis of information on the natural resources available in a region to gain an understanding of the range of cultural remains that can be expected. Resources are linked to the hydrology, geology and soil types in a region.

Water availability is a major influence on the intensity of Aboriginal occupation and evidence, usually in the form of flaked stone artefacts, is often associated with permanent or semi-permanent water sources.

Soil types are influential as accumulating sediments can cover cultural remains while areas of sediment removal through erosion can either uncover buried archaeological material or transport small items away from the original depositional context. Soil analysis has important ramifications for archaeological research through the potential impact of different soils on human activity (such as agricultural exploitation) and the impact of the soils on archaeological evidence (such as post-depositional movement). The soils known to occur throughout the study area are identified here in order to delineate their nature and impact on the survival and location of archaeological material.

A detailed description of archaeological evidence is also presented below to further analyse and interpret the spatial distribution and likelihood of archaeological material occurring within the study area.

Information on the geology, soil landscapes and topography in the region is presented below. This data was used in the analysis of archaeological potential for the study area and subsequent heritage constraints map.

3.1 Climate

The climate of the Lake Macquarie area is warm temperate with a maritime influence. Summers are warm to hot and humid, winters are cool to mild (Matthei 1995a: 5).

The maximum mean temperatures occur during the summer months with January being the hottest month (27.6°C). Winter is the coolest time of the year with a minimum mean temperature of 7.7°C occurring in July. The temperatures for this area range between 17.4 to 27.6°C in the summer and 7.7 to 19.6°C in the winter, although daily temperatures can reach considerably higher or lower than this. The average annual rainfall for this area is 1112 mm (Bureau of Meteorology 2009).

Rainfall is generally higher in summer although soil moisture availability tends to remain high throughout the year (Murphy 1993: 3a).

3.2 Topography and Hydrology

Matthei (1995a: 167) describes the general vicinity of the study area as an alluvial landscape associated with Cockle Creek. This landscape is described as having moderately broad (<500 m) alluvial flats and broad delta deposits on lower Cockle Creek. On a broader scale, the study area lies within the Lower Hunter region of New South Wales; specifically within the broad physiographic area known as the Awaba Hills, which consists of rolling low hills (Matthei 1995a: 2).

The Lake Macquarie LGA is comprised of a complex drainage system consisting of coastal, lake and hilly country with some flood-prone land (CH2MHill 2008: 61). Cockle Creek forms part of the catchment and is the major water course associated with the study area. Cockle Creek has a catchment area of some 106 km² rising in the Sugarloaf Range to the west of Teralba and generally flowing in an easterly direction until its confluence with Cocked Hat Creek and Brush Creek, whence it flows south and enters Lake Macquarie, which subsequently discharges into the ocean at Swansea.

Cockle Creek has a number of tributaries including Diega Creek, Flaggy Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, Brush Creek, Winding Creek, Argenton Creek, and Burkes Creek. These tributaries combine to steadily increase the stream order of Cockle Creek. At its nearest point to the study area (approximately 250 m north) the Creek is a fourth-order stream, becoming a fifth order stream downstream of the Cocked Hat Creek confluence.

The floodplain of Cockle Creek and its tributaries extend through the townships of Barnsley, Edgeworth, Argenton, Glendale and Boolaroo, and includes the study area. Previous flood studies (Public Works 1986 and ERM 2000, both cited in CH2MHill 2008: 66) indicate that, although water flow is normally confined to the creek channel, some adjacent floodplains are often inundated during periods of high discharge. Patterson Britton and Partners

2004, cited in CH2MHill 2008: 66) indicate that the majority of their study area (which incorporates the present study area) has a high risk of being inundated during major flood events.

3.3 Geology and Soils

The Awaba Hills region occurs on a complex of Permian hard rock geologies with small areas of overlying unconsolidated Quaternary alluvium (Matthei 1995a: 2). The most extensive geological unit in the region consists of the Permian Newcastle Coal Measures, which consists of beds of conglomerate, sandstone, tuff, shale and coal. Underlying this are the older Tomago Coal Measures, which consist of beds of shale, mudstone, sandstone, tuff and coal. The study area itself lies on a thin mantle of Quaternary alluvium with marine and freshwater deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay (Geological Survey of NSW 1966).

Soil types in the Awaba Hills physiographic region are dominated by Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths, with some Red Podzolic Soils and Brown Podzolic Soils on upper slopes and some Lithosols and Bleached Loams on resistant parent material (Matthei 1995a: 2).

The study area lays on the Cockle Creek soil landscape (Matthei 1995b), which consists of Quaternary alluvial sediments derived from sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, shale and tuff. This landscape produces deep (>2 m) imperfectly to poorly drained yellow Soloths and Yellow Podzolic Soils on floodplains such as the study area. These are duplex soils with brownish-black sandy loam or hardsetting, bleached sandy clay loam topsoils and A horizons with quartz fragments and pebbles, overlying yellowish sandy clay B horizons with some ironstone coarse fragments. Soils in this area are prone to flood hazard, water erosion hazard, permanently high watertables (locally), localised periodic to permanent waterlogging and high run-on (Matthei 1995a: 167-170).

3.4 Vegetation

The landscape around lower Cockle Creek has been extensively cleared for grazing with riparian woodlands the main remnant vegetation. The remnant vegetation in the lower Cockle Creek area, and thus the vegetation that probably existed prior to European settlement, consists of a woodland association of smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*), rough-barked apple (*A. floribunda*) and red bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*). Isolated occurrences of Sydney peppermint (*E. piperita*) may also be present. Swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) is common along drainage lines and paperbark (*Melaleuca* spp.) occurs as understorey on poorly drained floodplain deposits (Matthei 1995a: 167).

3.5 Disturbance

The general area in which the study area lays has been subject to extensive disturbance resulting from industrial use of the landscape. The northern side of Cockle Creek has been developed for residential use, particularly at Edgeworth and Northville. The eastern banks of lower Cockle Creek have urban development at Boolaroo and Argenton and includes industrial development of the Sulphide Works.

While the floodplains along the southern banks of Cockle Creek, in the vicinity of the study area, retain areas of remnant vegetation, the study area itself has been subjected to intensive disturbance as part of the Boolaroo Sanitary Depot. The study area has been the site of a biosolid and waste disposal facility, which has elevated the existing land surface approximately 0.5 to 1 m above natural ground surface level.

A transmission line easement traverses the centre of the study area and disturbance has occurred along the eastern boundary as a result of the construction of a transmission line tower.

Several borehole collieries are located in the region including the Stockton Borehole Colliery approximately 1.5 km south of the study area and the Wallsend Borehole Colliery approximately 4 km north. The entire Cockle Creek catchment area lies within a mine subsidence area.

4.0 Ethnographic and Historical Context

4.1 Aboriginal Occupation

Prior to European settlement, the Lake Macquarie district was inhabited by people of the Awabakal language group. This group covered a relatively small geographic area; the Awabakal lands abutted the southern boundary of the Worimi lands using the Hunter River as a common boundary and extended southwards to around Norah Head near Wyong (Tindale 1974). However, there is a certain level of uncertainty about the Aboriginal groupings in the Lower Hunter Region, and accounts of the Awabakal are confused. Gunson (1974: 30) suggests that the name Awabakal became the general term for the whole tribe based on Threlkeld's studies of the area, whereas early government documents indicate that the larger tribe was comprised of a number of smaller clans, of which the Awabakal clan was the largest (Umwelt 2003: 6). Those clans included the Awabakal clan (Lake Macquarie and Newcastle region), the Five Islands clan, the Ash Island clan, the Kurunbong clan (corranbong) and the Pambalong clan (swamps district and near Newcastle).

The Five Islands area of Cockle Creek was originally occupied by the Five Islands Clan. In 1828, the population of the Five Islands Clan at Cockle Creek was sixty people (ERM 2000: 14.1). According to LMCC (2009) Lake Macquarie's original inhabitants derived their name from the lake, with the word Awabakal meaning "people of the calm surface".

Both Tindale (1974) and Elkin (1932: 359) agree that the Hunter River formed the natural boundary for the Awabakal and Worimi groups. However Enright (1932: 75) believed that the Worimi lands extended south to Norah Head (covering the Awabakal lands) and highlights the inherent difficulties in defining pre-European distribution of Aboriginal people using ethnographic data alone.

Of particular note within the ethnographic record are the observations of Rev. L. Threlkeld. Threlkeld's observations (cited in Gunson 1974) suggest that Aboriginal people at the time of contact spent the summer on the coast, exploiting marine and estuarine resources, but occupation tended to move slightly inland during winter months. However there were still some littoral activities during winter. He describes women fishing with lines from canoes during the cold winter months and most descriptions of inland hunting activities involve men only.

Ethnographic accounts of burial practices suggest that the Awabakal, around Lake Macquarie, buried their dead wrapped in tea tree (*Melaleuca* spp.) bark and covered the graves so as not to leave any noticeable trace on the surface (Brayshaw 1987: 86-87).

Spiritual authority for the Aboriginal peoples of south-eastern Australia was vested in a large number of supernatural beings, but there was a common belief in an All-Father sky deity who held various names. To people of much of inland NSW he was *Baayama* ('The Great Shaper,' 'Thunder-God' or 'Great One'), who formed the world by shaping the cosmos from a pre-existing primeval void (O'Rourke 1997: 173). To the peoples of the Central Coast, he was *Daramalan* or *Goin*. These deities were said to be able to return to earth to punish transgressors of marriage rules, and could also return during certain initiation rituals (Berndt 1947: 334-336).

Brayshaw (1987: 74-82) provides an ethnographic account of the diet of the people of the Lower Hunter. They consumed a variety of foods. Plant foods included yams, giant lilies, various fruits, and seeds which were soaked for weeks, pounded and then roasted. As would be expected of coastal peoples, fish and shellfish were a significant element of the diet, particularly mullet, freshwater eels, cockles, oysters and crayfish. Mammalian animals hunted included macropods, echidnas, possums and goannas. The people of the Lower Hunter used bark extensively to erect huts and construct canoes.

By 1818 white settlement extended as far north as the Hunter Valley and brought a period of decline in Aboriginal population numbers, largely due to the smallpox pandemic that caused an unknown number of deaths between 1830 and 1832.

4.2 European Occupation

Lake Macquarie was first seen by Europeans in 1800 when Captain William Reid sailed his 30 tonne schooner *Martha* into the narrow entrance, at what is now Swansea. This first sighting was accidental as Reid had mistaken the entrance to the lake for the Hunter River, his intended destination. The lake subsequently became known as Reids Mistake, a title that persevered until 1826 when it was officially renamed in honour of Governor LacAECOMn Macquarie. The southern headland of the entrance still bears the name Reids Mistake.

Reid's discovery created little interest in Sydney. No further exploration took place for 20 years, partly because of the difficulty of getting overland to the area across rugged rocky unexplored terrain, but largely because King's Town - as Newcastle was known in those times - was a penal settlement, which authorities wished to keep isolated (LMCC 2009a). Eventually pressure from settlers wishing to move into the Hunter Valley caused the penal settlement to be removed to Port Macquarie.

Lieutenant Percy Simpson was probably the first European settler in the whole Lake Macquarie area. In 1826 Simpson received a 2000-acre grant and was assigned six convicts who cleared the land, grazed cattle, and built a homestead and stockyards near a ford over Dora Creek. He left after two years but one of his convicts, Moses Carroll, stayed on as a stockman and was made constable of the area in 1834. Although settlers were thin on the ground, convict escapees, cattle thieves, timber-getters and the indigenous inhabitants caused him some difficulties (SMH 2009).

Amongst the early settlers in the Lake Macquarie area was a missionary, the Reverend Lancelot Threlkeld, an ex-actor and businessman. In 1826, Threlkeld established a 1000-acre reserve for an Aboriginal mission which occupied the whole northern peninsula, from Pelican north-west to Redhead and north-east to Croudace Bay. Threlkeld chose the land after noting it was a gathering point for Aborigines, drawn by the living conditions and food around the lake. He held his Aboriginal friends in high regard and learned their language so as to communicate and to translate scripture (this work being an early landmark in Aboriginal studies). The mission house, called 'Bahtahbah', was located on a rise overlooking Belmont Bay and was connected to Newcastle by a rough dray track. Threlkeld also started the first coal mine around the lake at Coal Point in about 1840 and subsequently bought ten acres at Swansea Heads for coal-loading and storage around 1842 (SMH 2009).

The remainder of this section is adapted from LMCC (2009b).

In 1831 the name 'Tirelbah' was recorded as the first European reference to the Teralba area (the current spelling was introduced in 1833). In 1884 the settlement was known as 'Fresh Water Creek' because of a small stream, used for drinking purposes. The 'Gravel Pits' and 'Glen Mitchell' were other early names. It was not until about 1887 that the railway station and its surrounding area became generally known as 'Teralba'.

In 1830 Captain James St. John Ranclaud selected 914 acres (Teralba Parish). This grant (which ran south from the Five Islands to Marmong Creek) adjoined his first grant (which ran west to Killingworth and the Sugarloaf Range). In 1842, after Ranclaud's death, grant was transferred to James Mitchell of Sydney, who had previously bought another land parcel (560 acres extending from Marmong Creek, southward towards Bolton Point) in 1836. In 1869 both land parcels, known jointly as "Awaba Park Estate", were bequeathed to his daughter, Margaret Scott Quigley.

The Great Northern Railway was under construction during the 1880s and some of the first settlers in the Teralba area moved there to seek employment in railway construction.

It is probable that, prior to 1881, there were only two houses, in the general area: Black's (at Cockle Creek) and Quigley's (near Marmong Point). The Teralba area developed in response to the railway works and mining ventures.

In 1884 Mr. Rodgers (a baker) moved his family from Wakefield to Teralba, to seek employment on the railway construction. Teralba station opened with the Gosford to Waratah section of the Great Northern Railroad 15 August 1887. During its construction period this station was known as 'Five Islands' or 'Lake Macquarie'.

Natural resources formed the basis for early industries in the area, with coal mining and quarrying being the most prominent. In 1884 Amos & Co., tenderers for the Northern Railway construction, opened a gravel quarry in 'Big Hill' (also known as 'Billy Goat Hill') south-west of the town. A camp for railway construction workers formed around the Amos and Co. quarry and, by 1885, about one hundred men worked this quarry; forty-five children lived in the camp.

The Great Northern Coal Co. was established in 1886 and began production in 1887. The company was financed by its employees (shares were £22 each). The Colliery was renamed Northern Colliery in 1890; Pacific Co-operative Colliery in 1893; and the Pacific Colliery in 1914. After purchasing this colliery B.H.P. closed it to erect the Macquarie Colliery on the same site.

In 1890 Gartlee mine was opened. The mine's name was changed to Northern Extended in 1902. In the early days a sawmill was opened by the Turner Brothers at the railway entrance to the Northern Extended colliery. Coke ovens were built nearby but the venture was a failure.

Teralba Colliery and Northern Extended Colliery both had rail links, the latter having the Sydney line running to it. A second track was opened from Cockle Creek in May 1891, to cater for increased mining output. In 1903 the original line became redundant when a new track was laid around 'Big Hill' over the Booragul Loop with a lower gradient.

By 1903 Hodge's quarry was operational and Gardener & McNulty's quarry was established in 1909. In 1922 these quarries were taken over by Teralba Gravel Quarries Ltd., but both had closed by 1939. They are now operating as Teralba Quarry.

Most early settlers occupied - and later leased (usually for a fifty year period) - land owned by the Quigley's. In about 1886 a section of the Quigley estate was surveyed, and subdivided into residential building blocks. This subdivision was called "Glen Mitchell". The area selected lay between the lake and the railway, only a short distance from the 'Fresh Water Creek' settlement near the quarry. Prior to 1887 the majority of settlers lived around 'Billy Goat Hill', where the first police station was opened in 1886.

The township of Teralba grew gradually and was part of the complex of townships that formed the Lake Macquarie Shire. The first meeting of Lake Macquarie Shire Council was held in Teralba Court House. In 1906 Council meetings were held at Teralba until 1913.

The Teralba main road was originally part of the main road from Toronto to Newcastle. The original Watkins Bridge was made of timber and crossed Cockle Creek from Race Course Road to Boolaroo at around 7th Street, Boolaroo. Some original piers are still visible. The name Watkins (local mayor) is now only remembered through a very small bridge near Blair Street and Watkins Lane off Railway Street (Wikipedia 2009). The new Watkins Bridge, built in 1973, diverted traffic from York Street to bypass the town.

Racecourse Road is named after the race course that was originally located on the road near the weir on the way to Barnsley. The Aviator Kingsford Smith made an emergency landing on the race course.

The weir between Teralba and Barnsley over Cockle Creek was built to support the Cockle Creek Power Station in the 1920s. The power station provided electricity to Teralba, Barnsley, Estelville (now Cameron Park), Wakefield, West Wallsend and Killingworth. The Power station was closed in 1976. The weir and the mine manager's home, the first house on the left on the way into Teralba after crossing the weir, are all that remain. The power station was located on the Teralba side of the creek on the right hand side on the way in to Teralba.

The power station received its coal from the Rhondda coal mine by rail. The remains of this railway line can still be followed. The track has been removed and the original locomotives were taken away in the 1980s. However the bridge still exists and the track can be followed from the waste treatment plant (now all that exists in Rhondda-town demolished in the 1950s after mine closure) to the site of the old power station (Wikipedia 2009).

Notable buildings in Teralba include the old mine managers home at the top of Rodgers Street Teralba, a large house on Railway Street with the initials AS (Andrew Sneddon- killed in action in WW1). This home was owned by the Frith family- prominent local business family until the late 1990s. The Teralba Public School main building, built in 1898 for Teralba Colliery.

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5.0 Heritage Search Results

5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

5.1.1 Previous Archaeological Studies

The Lake Macquarie and Lower Hunter region has been subject to archaeological investigation for many years. Although the basis for research has been varied (private research, pre-development survey and assessment, full-scale research and/or management-oriented research), the research scope itself has been somewhat limited and site-selective. The majority of surveys have been development-driven, rather than any systematic assessment on a landscape basis.

Aboriginal sites in the region include coastal and estuarine shell middens, rock shelters, open campsites (stone artefact scatters), axe grinding grooves, art sites, quarries and scarred trees.

Bell (1982, cited in Dean-Jones 1989a) surveyed the site of the Edgeworth sewerage treatment plant near the present study area on Cockle Creek. No sites were found.

Bowdler and Gollan (1982, cited in Dean Jones 1989a) identified axe grinding grooves, some possible human-made water holes in the upper reaches of Cockle Creek and a scatter of five very small silcrete flakes on a ridgeline.

Brayshaw (1982) surveyed part of the Awaba State Mine area within steep conglomerate terrain. No sites were identified. Dean-Jones (1988) surveyed an adjacent area and identified one site consisting of an isolated chert flake on a disturbed low terrace of Stoney Creek at Awaba.

Dallas (1984) conducted a survey of the Wakefield Open cut project (Dean-Jones 1989), which lies within the catchments of Diega and Cockle Creeks. The area consists of steep conglomerate terrain with ephemeral drainage lines with little development of alluvial drainage flats. No sites were identified.

Brayshaw (1986) conducted a survey of the route of the (then) proposed National Highway between Wakefield and Minmi Road. This route South and east of Barnsley/Northville and then between Northville and Edgeworth approximately 1.5 km to the west of the current study area. The survey identified two Aboriginal sites: an axe grinding groove site (38-4-0115) on a tributary of Cocked Hat Creek and an open site on a ridge west of Minmi Road. The axe grinding groove site consisted of a total of 14 grooves in the creek bed. Donlon and Brayshaw (1986: 7) considers that this site is of low significance because there are many axe grinding groove sites in the local area. The open camp site (38-4-0116) consisted of a low density stone artefact scatter with few artefacts visible ($n=21$), sparsely distributed (330 m^2) and with no apparent subsurface deposit. Artefacts were made from predominantly indurated mudstone (chert), some silcrete and one from a glass bottle, indicating contact period manufacture. Approximately one-third of the assemblage displayed retouch.

Donlon and Brayshaw (1986) conducted a survey of the route of a proposed link road for the F3 Freeway between Estelville and Wallsend. They identified three sites within the route of the proposed link road, two of which had been identified in the previous survey (Brayshaw 1986). The third site (38-4-0117) consisted of an open site on a ridge south of Maryland Creek. The site consisted of 32 indurated mudstone artefacts within an area of 0.25 m^2 exposed on a vehicle track. The artefacts were greyish in colour and two artefacts had been retouched. Sites 38-4-0116 and 38-4-0117 were subsequently destroyed under Consent to Destroy #380002.

Dean-Jones (1989a) conducted a survey of a 90 ha block of land on both sides of Winding Creek between Glendale and Cardiff, approximately 2.5 km east of the study area. The land had been heavily disturbed and contained the site of the Cardiff Railway Workshops. The survey identified nine Aboriginal sites, eight of which were open camp sites and one was a scarred tree. Seven of the open camp sites were scatters of less than ten pieces of flaked stone and one site had a concentration of 53 flakes, flaked pieces and cores in an area of 15 m^2 . Artefacts were almost exclusively yellow indurated mudstone.

In a survey of Munibung Hill, approximately 3 km south east of the current study area, Dean-Jones (1989b) located three Aboriginal rock shelters with potential archaeological deposit. The potential deposit was identified on the basis of the shelters having soil substrate; no surface artefacts were visible either within the shelters or outside the drip line. Furthermore, no open sites were identified in the steep and much disturbed conglomerate terrain. These three shelters are not registered within the AHIMS database (see **Section 5.1.2**), however a stone arrangement is.

In 1991, Resource Planning (1991) conducted a survey for the upgrade of George Booth Drive at Edgeworth. The survey identified two sites – a small scatter (two artefacts) between Northville Drive and Wilters Street and one isolated find. There was no evidence of grinding grooves in drainage lines nor scarred trees in remnant vegetation.

Effenberger (1995, 1996) conducted a survey of a sewerage pipeline between West Wallsend and Edgeworth. The route traversed a section of Cockle Creek to the west of the current study area. These are the only recorded sites on the lower reaches of Cockle Creek. The survey identified two sites, both Isolated finds. One site (ISF1) was a broken indurated mudstone Bondi Point, an example of microblade technology common throughout the Hunter region. The other site was a bifacial, bipolar “producer flake” worked unidirectionally to a wafer-thin cross section, and the cutting edge displayed extensive retouch/usewear.

CH2MHill (2008) conducted a survey in the area occupied by the current study area but no Aboriginal sites were located (see **Section 5.1.3** for further details).

5.1.2 Registered Aboriginal Sites

A search of DECCW's AHIMS database revealed that there are 34 registered Aboriginal sites within a 5 x 5 km area centred over the study area (**Appendix B**). The search also revealed that there were no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area (**Figure F3**). The majority of sites are associated with developments occurring in the various urban centres of Edgeworth, Cardiff and Glendale, or associated with linear infrastructure developments such as roads, transmission lines and pipe lines, or associated with mine developments. Only three Aboriginal sites have been registered along Cockle Creek itself (#38-4-0377, 0378 and 0397) located about 1 km west of the study area on the northern side of the creek (see Effenberger 1995).

Table 1: Registered Sites within the AHIMS Search Area

Site Type	Site Feature(s)	Number of Sites
Open Camp Site	AFT	4
Isolated Find	AFT	8
Axe Grinding Groove	GRG	6
Stone Arrangement	STA	1
None (Site type not defined)	AFT	15
Total		34

A review of the sites identified in the AHIMS search (**Table 1**) show that a range of Aboriginal site types have been identified in the local area. Of the 34 site a total of 12 sites were categorised as “open camp sites” consisting of stone tool artefacts, either as isolated finds or low density artefact scatters. Nearly half the sites (n=15) were not formally categorised into site type. This is because “Site Type” is a category that was defined in older site records, but is no longer recorded in AHIMS for newer records. However a review of the site features for those 15 sites (**Table 2**) allow inferences on the types of sites registered. For example sites with artefact features (AFT) and may be defined as open camp sites, while sites with one artefact identified (AFT: 1) can be defined as isolated finds.

Table 2: Inferred Site Types for Registered but Uncategorised Sites within the AHIMS Search Area

Site Feature(s)	Inferred Site Type*	Number of Sites
AFT, GDG	Grinding Groove	1
AFT, SHL	Midden	1
AFT	Open Camp Site	11
AFT: 1	Isolated Find	2
Total		15

* The site type identified here is based on AECOM's evaluation of the site features listed for the sites. The AHIMS database has not assigned a formal site type to the sites.

From the available contextual information, it is clear that stone artefact sites are the most common resources in the local area. However the hydrological complexity of the regional landscape and the geological substrate consisting largely of sandstone or conglomerate, lends itself to the existence of axe grinding grooves across the landscape. The archaeological record supports this with the occurrence of at least seven grinding groove sites within a 5 km radius of the study area.

However, there is also scope for natural grooves in sandstone beds to be mistaken for axe grinding grooves. For example, Brayshaw (1986: 7, 21) identified some long grooves in a sandstone bed within Minmi Creek, but determined that they were unlikely to be of Aboriginal origin. These grooves (n=3 ranging from 46 to 75 cm long) were considered to be too long and too irregular in profile to be of Aboriginal origin. Similarly Dyal had identified four axe grinding groove sites in watercourses on land owned by Stockton Borehole Colliery. A subsequent report with stereoscopic photography of the sites (BHP Central Engineering 1981) states that National Parks and Wildlife Service had determined that one of the four sites was not of Aboriginal origin.

5.1.3 Previous Assessment of the Study Area

Of most relevance to the study area was a survey conducted of a 65 ha area between Cockle Creek to the north and Weir Road to the south. The present study area occupies the south west corner of the area surveyed. The survey informed a local environmental study (LES) for a (then) proposed recreational sporting development and a crushing and recycling plant (CH2MHill 2008). An Aboriginal heritage assessment was conducted in conjunction with KLALC. KLALC submitted a report to CH2MHill (reproduced in Error! Reference source not found.).

The field survey identified a number of bush tracks that had scatters of milky quartz and river gravel lithics. However no Aboriginal artefactual evidence was identified (CH2MHill 2008: 127-128). The report identified high levels of disturbance throughout the area including illegal dumping of waste.

The results of the survey were limited by high levels of vegetative cover and poor ground surface visibility. The report, which is supported by KLALC, suggests that the area has low potential for Aboriginal sites. KLALC's research did not identify any significant traditional or ceremonial cultural sites. However, CH2MHill (2008: 128) concludes that predictive modelling identified a high likelihood for Aboriginal cultural material to be "concealed below the vegetated ground surface as a result of general use of the area".

KLALC's report concludes that there is nothing in the area to halt or delay development. Furthermore, KLALC did not see any need to be involved in any further site inspection.

5.2 Historic Heritage

5.2.1 Previous Historic Heritage Studies

In 1992 Council commissioned a heritage study of the Lake Macquarie LGA (Suters Architects Snell et al 1993) under the auspices of the Heritage Assistance Program administered by the Department of Planning.

The report provides a general history of the City of Lake Macquarie and discusses a range of historical themes which provides a basis for categorising the heritage assets of the LGA. These themes are:

- **Early Settlement**, including exploration, coal mining, timber cutting and farming;
- **Transportation**, including river and sea transport, rail transport, road transport and pedestrian bridges;
- **The Coal Mining Industry**;
- **Industry other than Coal Mining**, including dairy farms and orchards, timber Milling, brickworks, fishing, food processing, chemicals, quarrying, heavy engineering, power generation and distribution;
- **Urban Areas and Villages**, including urban conservation areas and the major suburbs of the City;
- **Particular Building Types**, including commercial buildings, hotels, boarding houses, public buildings, public halls, sport, recreation and entertainment, health services, educational buildings, military buildings, industrial buildings and residential dwellings; and
- **Other items**, including artefacts, cemeteries, gravesites and memorials and natural areas, reserves and trees.

These themes are currently under review by Council.

There are no items in the study area, either built heritage or archaeological material, identified in the heritage study.

5.2.2 Registered Historic Sites

AECOM undertook a search of the following historic heritage registers on 15 September 2009:

- NSW Department of Planning Heritage Branch (DoP) Heritage Database (incorporating the SHR, Section 170 Registers and local heritage registers);
- Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage);
- Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004 (LEP); and
- National Heritage List (NHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and Register of the National Estate (RNE), via the Commonwealth's Australian Heritage Database.

The search of the NSW Heritage Database for the Lake Macquarie LGA (**Appendix D**) identified a total of five items on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and a further 277 items registered in the LEP, REP and various Section 170 registers. None are located within the study area.

The search of the Australian Heritage Database for the Lake Macquarie LGA (**Appendix D**) identified a total of 38 items, including 37 items on the RNE and one item on the NHL. Only two items are located within townships in close proximity to the study area.

The search results listed above were then interrogated to determine heritage items listed within the townships surrounding the study area (i.e. Teralba, Edgeworth, Barnsley, Argenton, Boolaroo and Glendale). These are summarised in **Table 3** and **Figure F4**. A total of 29 listed heritage items were identified, 28 of which have a local level of heritage significance. One – the Five Islands and Surrounds – was nominated for the RNE but was subsequently rejected due to not having sufficient significance to warrant listing.

The closest listed item to the study area is the disused railway line from Cockle Creek Station to Seaham No 1 Colliery, which passes approximately 0.5 km south of the study area. It is unlikely that any listed items of heritage value will be impacted or affected by the proposed development.

In addition to the heritage-listed items in (**Table 3**), heritage items listed in the *City of Lake Macquarie Heritage Study* (Suters Architects Snell et al 1993) (CLMHS) were also reviewed. All items listed in **Table 3** are also listed in CLMHS. However CLMHS also lists several items in the Teralba area that were not subsequently listed. These are:

- TA-14 – Powder Magazine (ex Pacific Colliery), end Pitt Street, Teralba;
- TA-15 – Cottage, 52 James Street, Teralba;
- TA-18 – Former Cockle Creek Power Station, Link Street, Teralba;
- TA-19 – Stockton Borehole Colliery, Powerhouse Road, Teralba;
- TA-20 – Newstan Colliery, Wakefield Road, Teralba;
- TA-21 – Boral Quarry, Rhondda Road, Teralba;
- TA-22 – Teralba General Cemetery, Teralba

None of these items are in the study area and none are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

Table 3: Heritage-Listed Items Within or in Close Proximity to the Study Area

	Item	Location	Register*	Significance	Within Study Area?	Affected by Proposal?	Comment
Argenton							
1	Church Hall and Anglican Church	475-477 Lake Road, Argenton	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
2	Cockle Creek Railway Bridge	3 (over) Cockle Creek (see also RT-03), Argenton	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
3	Cockle Creek Railway Bridge, former	2 (over) Cockle Creek (see also RT-09), Argenton	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
4	Newcastle Mines Rescue Station	533 Lake Road, Argenton	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
5	Speers Point Tram Route	Frederick Street (see also RT-02)	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
Barnsley							
6	Johnston Family Cemetery	14A Taylor Avenue, Barnsley	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
7	Former Barnsley Public School	91 Appletree Road, Barnsley	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
Boolaroo							
8	Cockle Creek Railway Station	Boolaroo	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
9	Boolaroo Post Office, former	91 Main Road, Boolaroo	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
10	Commercial Hotel	2 Main Road, Boolaroo	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	

	Item	Location	Register*	Significance	Within Study Area?	Affected by Proposal?	Comment
11	Group of 4 Cottages	8, 10, 12, 14 Creek Reserve Road, Boolaroo	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
12	House "Alida"	Lakeview Road, Boolaroo	LEP	Local	No	No	
13	Motor Garage, former	19 Main Road, Boolaroo	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
Edgeworth							
14	Edgeworth Public School Building	7 Minmi Road, Edgeworth	RNE; LEP	Local	No	No	'Indicative Place' on RNE. Only teachers Residence listed on LEP.
Glendale							
15	Cardiff Railway Workshops	460 Main Road, Glendale	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
Teralba							
16	Gartlee Mine	159 Railway Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
17	Great Northern Hotel	2 Anzac Parade, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
18	Great Northern Railway	Line passes through Lake Macquarie from Garden Suburb to Wyee	LEP	Local	No	No	This item passes approximately 0.8 km south east of the study area.
19	House – AS	101 Railway Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
20	House – Moria	59 York Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
21	Rhondda Colliery	23a Unnamed Road, Teralba	LEP	Local	No	No	

	Item	Location	Register*	Significance	Within Study Area?	Affected by Proposal?	Comment
22	Shop	10 Anzac Parade, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
23	Station Master's Cottage	150 Railway Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
24	Teralba Cemetery, Billygoat Hill	20 Pitt Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
25	Teralba Conservation Area	Teralba urban township	Government Gazette; REP	Local	No	No	
26	Teralba Public School	57 York Street, Teralba	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	
27	Teralba Station	Teralba	RailCorp S.170	Local	No	No	
28	Five Islands & Adjacent Land	Five Islands Road, Teralba	RNE	None Identified	No	No	This item was rejected for listing
Railways							
29	Seaham, West Wallsend, Fairley and Killingworth Railway	Cockle Creek to Seaham No 1 Colliery at Seahampton with branches to Fairley and Killingworth	LGov (SHI); LEP	Local	No	No	This item passes about 0.5 km south of the study area along Race Course Road.

* **LGov (SHI)** refers to items listed in the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) within the NSW Heritage Database; **LEP** refers to items listed in Schedule 1 of the *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004*; **REP** refers to items listed in the *Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage)*; **Government Gazette** refers to items declared under a government Gazette; and **RailCorp S.170** refers to items listed within the heritage register administered by Rail Corp under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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6.0 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area and Heritage Constraints

This section provides a review of the environmental and archaeological contexts of the study area, together with the results of heritage searches, to provide an analysis of the archaeological potential of the study area and consequent heritage constraints (if any).

Although the current flora and fauna inhabiting the study area are not necessarily representative of the range and quantity present prior to European settlement, the composition of flora and fauna species present are indicative that there were probably sufficient resources within the region to support a moderate-sized population of hunter-gatherers prior to European settlement.

The soils on the Cockle Creek floodplain are generally alluvial in nature which suggests a continued soil deposition indicating that, where subsurface archaeological deposits occur, they are likely to have remained in situ and therefore retain a measure of scientific significance. The soils are duplex in character (Matthei 1995a); that is, they have a well-defined coarser-grained topsoil overlaying the finer clay-based subsoils. Although alluvial landscapes rarely have duplex soils, the duplex soils have formed from alluvial parent material. Archaeological materials, if present, will be confined to the topsoil layers above the clay, which are generally quite shallow (200-500 mm in depth).

Land-use prior to the Sanitary Depot was probably confined to grazing following clearance of native vegetation. Subsurface archaeological deposits are generally resistant to these types of minor impacts, particularly deeper deposits. In the case of lands that have been ploughed, current archaeological thought is not conclusive as to whether artefact distribution is significantly affected; it is not currently known whether the lands in the study area have a history of ploughing.

However, the soils are generally prone to water-logging with permanently high watertables, and high water erosion hazard. The Cockle Creek floodplains are also prone to moderate sheet erosion where vegetation has been cleared (Matthei 1995a: 167). Despite the availability of reliable freshwater in Cockle Creek, the flood-prone nature of the landscape suggests that Aboriginal occupation in and around the study area is likely to have been on an intermittent basis. Elevated areas that were not prone to periodic flooding, such as along the northern side of Cockle Creek, are considered to be more suitable locations for Aboriginal occupation.

This is supported by archaeological evidence where many of the registered Aboriginal sites in the local area were found on ridgelines associated with creeklines. There is, at present very little archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation along the lower reaches of Cockle Creek. Those that are known are all within 100 m of the creek bank and most are within 30 m of the creek bank.

The northern boundary of the study area is approximately 250 m back from the creek bank. Within the study area, the ground surface has been subject to extensive disturbance resulting from the deposition of biosolid and waste material as part of the sanitary depot. The current level of fill is approximately 0.5 to 1.0 m above the natural ground surface. There is unlikely to be any Aboriginal objects within the fill, and any that are there will not be in situ and thus have lost their contextual value. It is also likely that activities associated with importing the fill will have disturbed any Aboriginal objects on or within the top 20 cm of the natural ground surface. However, the flood risk and the distance from Cockle Creek suggests that, where archaeological material remains, it is likely to be in the form of very low density artefact scatters or isolated finds.

The extensive clearance of overstorey vegetation on the floodplains precludes the retention of any culturally-modified trees within the study area itself, and the absence of exposed sandstone bedrock material associated with reliable water precludes the existence of axe grinding groove sites.

6.1 Project Description and Assessment of Impacts

The Teralba Sustainable Resource Centre will provide for the storage, separation, processing (including crushing) of hard waste/ construction and demolition materials, including concrete, bricks, gravel, crushed rock, road base, asphalt, soils, green waste and tiles, and would provide a centralised facility for the receipt of materials from Council's CiviLake Business Unit.

In order to construct the facility above the 100 year flood level the site will typically be raised in the order of 1.5m to 2.5m above existing levels in various parts of the site. The project will entail the construction of:

- Stormwater detention and treatment ponds;
- 6 m wide access road and manoeuvring areas;
- 4 m wide track along the western south western and south eastern boundaries to join existing tracks along the eastern and northern boundaries for bushfire fighting purposes;
- Buildings and infrastructure, including:
 - gatehouse and weighbridge;
 - administration office;
 - product bins;
 - two storage sheds measuring 24 x 18 m on a concrete slab;
 - stockpiles – feed and end products;
 - asphalt recycler;
 - pug mill;
 - concrete batching plant;
 - mobile plant (3 x large loaders and a crushing and screening plant); and
 - a truck wash bay.
- Services such as underground cabling (electrical) and water/sewerage piping.

All infrastructure will be built on the imported fill mantle over the whole study area. Potential impacts to archaeological material as a result of construction involve areas where construction excavation extends below the fill layer and into the natural (former) ground surface. The majority of construction impacts will be confined to the fill layers and are not likely to impact on archaeological material.

The main potential ground impact to existing soil is the excavation required for the water storage ponds (**Figure F5**):

- the main water storage pond located in the north western corner of the site;
- the eastern water storage pond located along the eastern boundary; and
- the western water storage pond located in the south western quadrant of the site.

At this stage the dirty water pond and bioretention pond are likely to require only minimal, if any excavation from existing levels. The base of the main water storage pond will be around RL1.4 and could potentially be into natural soils. The depth of the other two other smaller water storage ponds has not been determined and could potentially require excavation into natural soil.

With respect to underground services the majority would likely be in the fill. However there may be some localised areas, particularly at the points where the services enter the site where they could potentially be in natural soil. This would not be assessed until detailed design.

The other potential feature that could extend into natural soils is building or plant foundations, however many buildings, such as the gatehouse and administration office will be demountable style buildings and are unlikely to require extensive footings.

Overall, it is considered that impacts to natural ground soils will be limited to the possible excavation of the clean water ponds in the north west corner and in the eastern section of the study area.

The majority of the original ground surface and subsoils in the study area are unlikely to be impacted. Should subsurface archaeological material be present, the impacts associated with the development are not considered likely to adversely affect the heritage significance of those deposits.

6.2 Summary

While it is acknowledged that evidence of Aboriginal activity may be found in any part of the landscape, the environmental conditions of the site, particularly in relation to previous disturbance and flooding, together with the presence of shallow duplex soils, indicates that significant deposits of archaeological material are unlikely to be present in the natural ground soils of the study area below the current fill layer. Should archaeological materials be present they are likely to be in the form of low density stone artefact deposits of a type commonly encountered in the Lake Macquarie and Lower Hunter areas. These deposits, if present, are likely to be general 'background scatter'.

It is unlikely that any historic archaeological material will be encountered within the study area.

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7.0 Legislative Framework

7.1 Commonwealth Legislation

7.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The purpose of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Heritage Protection Act) is the preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Under the Heritage Protection Act the responsible Minister can make temporary or long-term declarations to protect areas and objects of significance under threat of injury or desecration. The Act can, in certain circumstances, override state and territory provisions, or it can be implemented in circumstances where state or territory provisions are lacking or are not enforced. The Act must be invoked by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

The Act is administered by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

7.2 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

- The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999* (EPBC Act) provides for the establishment of two heritage lists:
- The National Heritage List is a list of places with outstanding heritage value to Australia, and includes places overseas.
- The Commonwealth Heritage List is a list of places managed or owned by the Australian Government, and includes places, or groups of places in Commonwealth lands or waters, or under Commonwealth control, and are identified by the Minister as having Commonwealth heritage values.

There are no items in the study area listed on either of these lists.

7.3 New South Wales Legislation

The following New South Wales legislation protects aspects of cultural heritage and is relevant to development activities in the study area.

7.3.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act requires that consideration be given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Three parts of the EP&A Act are most relevant to Heritage. Part 3 relates to planning instruments, including those at local and regional levels; Part 4 controls development assessment processes; and Part 5 refers to approvals by determining authorities.

Part 3A provides an approvals regime applying to all major projects. Major projects are defined under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Projects) 2005* (SEPP 2005). It also applies to those projects which the Minister believes are required to deliver particular government plans or programs, known as critical infrastructure projects. Part 3A applies to all projects where the Minister has the approval role. Under Part 3A, the Minister can issue a project approval or a concept approval. Both maintain the requirement for consultation with the community and relevant State Government agencies, however the requirement for certain other permits and licences is removed under Part 3A.

Section 75B(2) of the EP&A Act makes provision for 'major projects' to be identified through various means, including by way of declaration as a listed project in SEPP 2005, or by notice in the Gazette.

This project is classified as a 'major project' under Part 3A.

7.3.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by DECCW, is the primary legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. One of the objectives of the NPW Act is:

The conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: (i) places, objects and significance to Aboriginal people... (Section 2A(1)(b))

Part 6 of the NPW Act provides specific protection for Aboriginal objects and places by making it an offence if impacts are not authorised. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) should be obtained if impacts on Aboriginal objects and places are anticipated. AHIPs can be issued under Sections 87 and 90 of the NPW Act.

Sections 86 and 87

Under Section 86 of the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) it is an offence to:

- 1) disturb or excavate any land, or causes any land to be disturbed or excavated, for the purpose of discovering an Aboriginal object; or
- 2) disturb or move on any land an Aboriginal object that is the property of the Crown, other than an Aboriginal object that is in the custody or under the control of the Australian Museum Trust.

...except in accordance with the terms and conditions of an AHIP issued under Section 87 of the NPW Act.

Section 90

Under Section 90 of the NPW Act it is an offence to:

knowingly destroy, deface or damage, or knowingly cause or permit the destruction or defacement of or damage to, an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place...

...unless under an AHIP issued by the Director-General under Section 90, subject to such conditions and restrictions as are specified in the AHIP. Therefore an AHIP issued under Section 90 should be obtained if impacts on Aboriginal objects and places are anticipated.

For the purposes of the Act:

- An Aboriginal object is any deposit, object or material evidence (that is not a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or during the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction (and includes Aboriginal remains).
- An Aboriginal place is a place declared so by the Minister administering the NPW Act because the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.

Under Section 75U of the EP&A Act, projects approved under Part 3A do not require a permit under s.87 or a consent under Section 90 of the NPW Act. However, for the preparation of an EA, the Director-General will issue environmental assessment requirements under Section 75F, in consultation with other relevant public authorities and have regard to the need for the requirement to assess any key issues raised by those public authorities. In practice this usually means that Part 3A still requires assessment of potential impacts to European and Indigenous heritage and such assessment is generally equivalent to the normal assessment process under the NPW Act and Heritage Act.

Consultation with the Aboriginal communities is required under DECCW policy when an application for an approval under Part 6 of the NPW Act, or Part 3A of the EP&A Act, is considered. The consultation process used in this study is outlined in more detail in **Section 1.5**.

7.3.3 Heritage Act

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

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

Proposals to alter, damage, move, damage or destroy places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under Section 60. Demolition of whole buildings will not normally be approved except under certain conditions (Section 63). Some of the sites listed on the SHR or on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) may either be 'relics' or have relics associated with them. In such cases, a Section 60 approval is also required for any disturbance to relics *associated* with a listed item. It should be noted that obtaining a permit can take from 3 to 8 weeks or more.

If the proposed works are only minor in nature, and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place, they may be exempted from the requirement for a Section 140 approval. An exception may be applicable:

- a) where an archaeological assessment has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of New South Wales which indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land or that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; [and]
- b) where the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on the archaeological resource; [and]
- c) where the excavation or disturbance of land involves only the removal of fill which has been deposited on the land.

Under Section 39 of the Act the Minister, on the advice of the Heritage Council, may enter into a heritage agreement with the owner of an item that is listed on the SHR with respect to the conservation of the item. Under such an agreement the owner of the item may be granted financial, technical or other assistance to ensure the conservation of the item or land. Any financial assistance provided under this provision can only be for the payment of land tax, duty or council rates. The financial assistance is to be provided out of the Heritage Incentive Fund established under Section 105A.

7.4 Local Government

Under the provisions of the EP&A Act, LEPs and Regional Environmental Plans (REP) are prepared by a Local Council. An LEP defines some of the rules relating to the development of an area or a particular site. It contains information on the zoning of land and any special provisions relating to the development of the land. An LEP is enforceable after it is published in the Government Gazette (i.e. "gazetted") by the NSW Minister for Planning.

Typically, LEPs and REPs have provisions that protect items of environmental heritage.

7.4.1 Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004

The *Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2004* (LMLEP) is the comprehensive statutory (legal) planning document that applies to the whole of the Lake Macquarie Local Government Area (LGA), including the study area.

Provisions for heritage management and protection are contained within Part 6 of the LMLEP. Any development that impacts a heritage item or heritage conservation area (e.g. demolition, subdivision, alteration) requires development consent (Clause 44). Clause 44f specifically prohibits disturbance or excavation of a place of Aboriginal heritage significance or archaeological site. Heritage items may be impacted without development consent where the impacts are minor or the item's heritage significance is not impacted (Clause 45).

Clause 50 and 51 require Council to consider heritage impact statements for Aboriginal and historic heritage sites prior to granting development consent. Clause 51 requires the same consideration for items *in the vicinity* of any heritage items. However, "vicinity" is not defined.

"Heritage items other than of indigenous origins and including potential archaeological sites" are listed in Schedule 4 of the LMLEP. "Places or potential places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance" are identified in Schedule 6.

7.4.2 Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage)

The *Hunter REP 1989 (Heritage)* (REP(H)) is the statutory (legal) planning document that applies to all the LGAs within the Hunter Valley region, including Lake Macquarie.

The REP(H) aims to conserve the environmental heritage (including the historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural and aesthetic heritage) of the Hunter Region. Schedules 1 to 5 in the REP(H) list items of State, regional and local heritage value, as well as conservation areas.

There are no Aboriginal sites or objects or historic items or relics within the Lake Macquarie LGA listed in the REP(H), with the exception of the Teralba Conservation Area listed in Schedule 5.

7.4.3 Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989

The *Hunter REP 1989* is the statutory (legal) planning document that applies to all the LGAs within the Hunter Valley region, including Lake Macquarie. It does not have provision for protection of heritage items, which is addressed by the REP(H).

8.0 Recommendations

The findings of this preliminary archaeological assessment can be summarised as:

- no previously recorded Aboriginal sites or historic heritage items occur within the study area;
- landforms in the study area, together with analysis of previous archaeological investigations in the region, suggest that there is a low potential for archaeological deposits to occur in the study area;
- previous land disturbance is likely to impact on the significance of archaeological deposits if present; and
- on the basis of this assessment, the proposed development is unlikely to encounter Aboriginal objects or historic relics.

The following recommendations are made in light of the findings of the Stage 1 assessment:

- no further heritage assessment is required – a full Stage 2 Aboriginal heritage assessment is not required;
- should Aboriginal objects be identified during the course of construction, work should cease in that part of the study area and DECCW and KLALC should be notified immediately; and
- should Aboriginal skeletal material be identified during construction, work should cease immediately and Police, DECCW and KLALC should be notified immediately.

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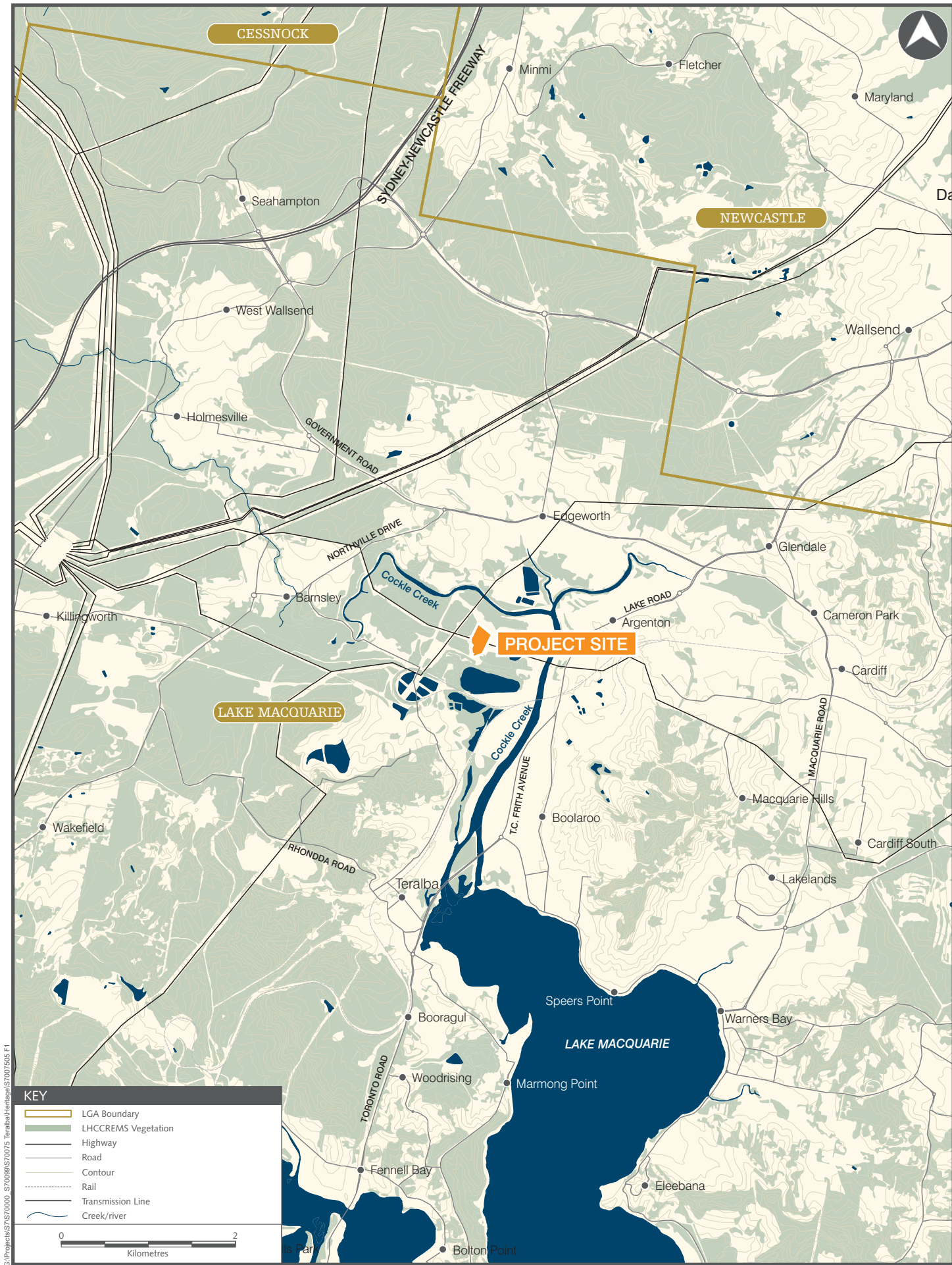
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Figures



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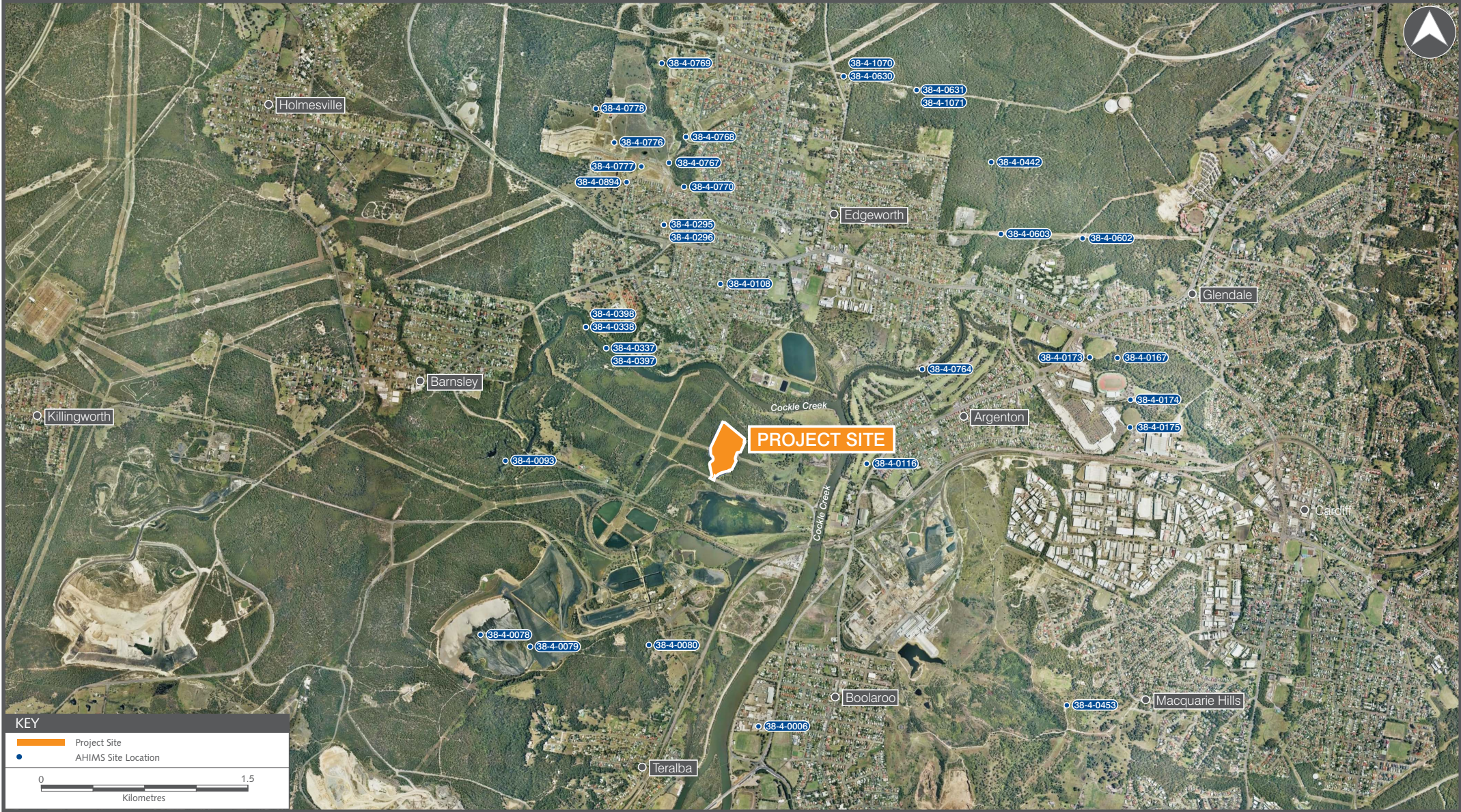
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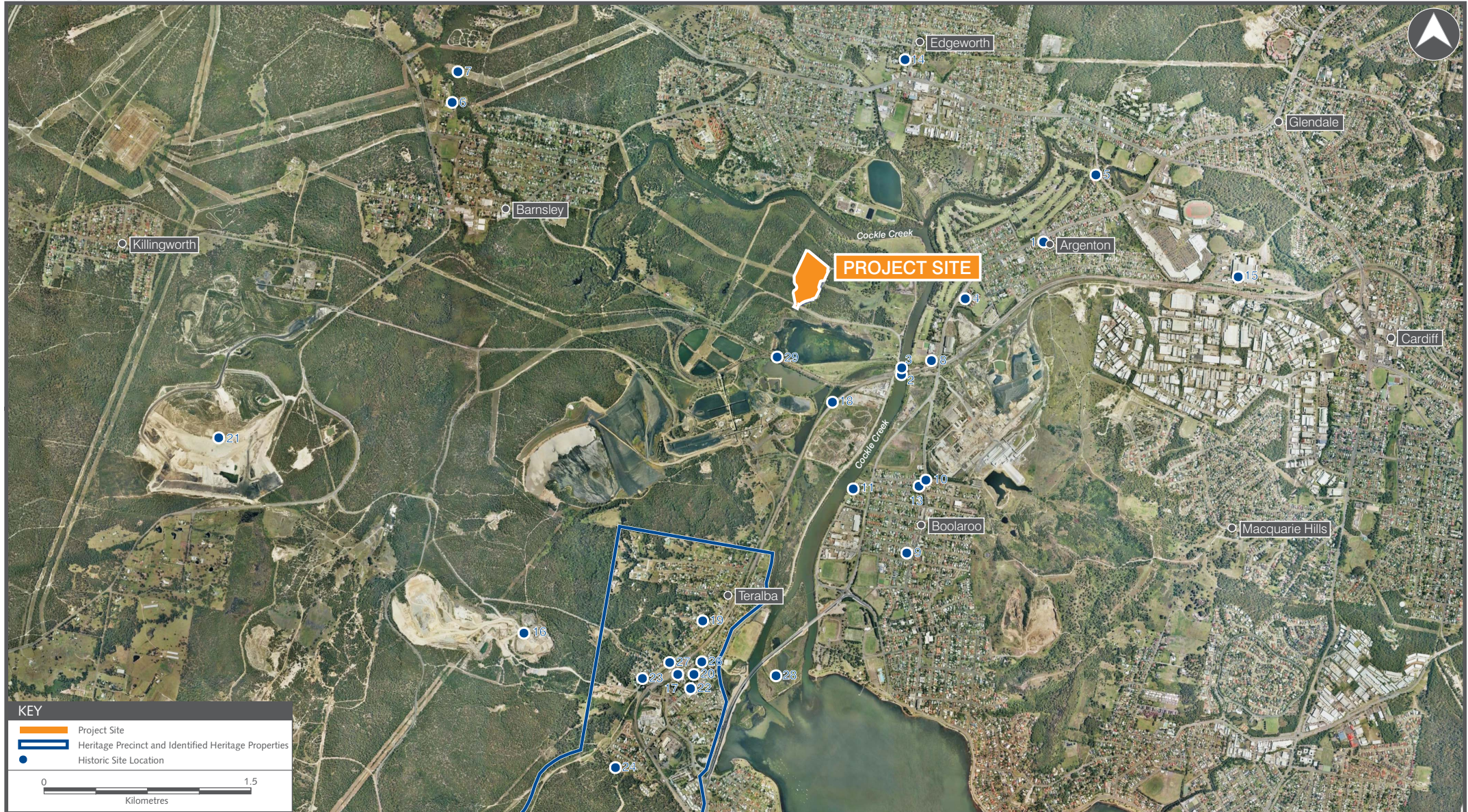
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AHIMS Search Results

Lake Macquarie City Council
Preliminary Heritage Assessment
Teralba Sustainable Resource Centre
Teralba

Figure
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Historic Heritage Site Search Results

Lake Macquarie City Council
Preliminary Heritage Assessment
Teralba Sustainable Resource Centre
Teralba

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Appendix A

Aboriginal Community Consultation Log and Correspondence

Aboriginal Consultation Process Project: Sustainable Resource Centre, Teralba			
Stage 1 - Advisory Requests Sent			
	<i>Contact</i>	<i>Date Sent</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Local Newspaper Ad		25-Aug-09	Advertised in the Lake Macquarie <i>Post</i> , Public Notices section, on 2/9/09. No registrations received as at 16/9/09.
DECC	Executive Director	25-Aug-09	No response received to date.
LALC - Koombahtoo	The Secretary	25-Aug-09	No formal response received, but KLALC automatically registered.
Registrar Aboriginal Owners		25-Aug-09	Received letter (14/10/09) with a list of seven Aboriginal stakeholder groups, three of which are LALCs. Since the study area was wholly within Koombahtoo LALC area, only that LALC was consulted.
Native Title Services		24-Aug-09	No response received to date.
Local Council - Lake Macquarie	Jake Jatfield	25-Aug-09	Received voicemail message 3/9/09 advising the KLALC should be consulted.
Aboriginal Group Notifications Sent (DATE) - see "addresses" sheet			
Aboriginal Group Registrations & Communications			
<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Contact person</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Koombahtoo LALC	Lois towney	25-Aug-09	No response received from KLALC as a result of the letter sent 25/8/09. KLALC automatically registered. Rang 16/9/09. Lois Towney advised that they had tried to email back an ROI but the email bounced back. No other registrations received.
Stage 2 - Briefing & Methodology Advice Sent			
<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Contact person</i>	<i>Date Sent</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Koombahtoo LALC	Lois Towney	16-Sep-09	Emailled a copy of the methodology statement and sent the original copy via normal mail. The methodology statement advised the two stage process and that the Stage 1 assessment suggests that no further assessment or fieldwork is required.
Aboriginal Group Comments Received			
<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Contact person</i>	<i>Date Rec'd</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Koombahtoo LALC	Lois Towney	16-Sep-09	No written response was received. However, a preliminary phone call was made to advise that the methodology statement had been emailed. Lois agreed that a full Aboriginal heritage assessment was not warranted. Lois stated that she knew the area and that we were unlikely to find anything. The KLALC survey report by Ken McBride was also discussed. A request was also made for any further information KLALC might have on the cultural heritage values of the study area. Lois said that their main area of interest was Munibung Hill, approximately 2.5-3 km south east of the study area. This area would not be impacted by the proposed development
Stage 3 - Draft Reports for Review - Sent			
<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Contact person</i>	<i>Date Sent</i>	<i>Feedback Received & Date</i>
Koombahtoo LALC	Lois towney	13-Oct-09	No response was received. Attempts to contact KLALC by phone were not successful.

Appendix B

AHIMS Search Results



List of Sites (List - Short)

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 368310, Easting to = 373310, Northing From = 6352600, Northing to = 6357600, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
✓ 38-4-0006	<u>Boolaroo:Cockle Creek;</u>	AGD	56	370652	6352686	Open Site	AFT :-	Open Camp Site	ASRSYS	98458	NRS/17798/1/252
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
✓ 38-4-0078	<u>Teralba:1;</u>	AGD	56	368630	6353310	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Dyall	312, 1456, 98458	NRS/17798/1/253
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
✓ 38-4-0079	<u>Teralba 2</u>	AGD	56	368990	6353230	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Dyall	312, 1456, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/253
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
✓ 38-4-0080	<u>Teralba:4;</u>	AGD	56	369850	6353260	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Dyall	312, 1456, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/253
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
✓ 38-4-0093	<u>Floggy Creek M-W-10</u>	AGD	56	368787	6354571	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Lough	98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/253
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
38-4-0108	<u>Booragui;</u>	AGD	56	370317	6355880	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Sullivan	98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
✓ 38-4-0116	<u>Site 2 (Newcastle, Wallsend)</u>	AGD	56	371400	6354600	Open Site	AFT :-	Open Camp Site	Unknown Author	1022, 1221, 2067, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		
38-4-0167	<u>Winding Creek (Glendale);</u>	AGD	56	373200	6355400	Open Site	AFT :-	Open Camp Site	Dean-Jones	1672, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
	Primary Contact								Permit(s)		



List of Sites (List - Short)

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 368310, Easting to = 373310, Northing From = 6352600, Northing to = 6357600, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
38-4-0173	<u>Winding Ck Glendale Site 8:</u>	AGD	56	373000	6355400	Open Site	AFT :-	Open Camp Site	Dean-Jones	1672, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 924		
38-4-0174	<u>Winding Ck Glendale Site 7:</u>	AGD	56	373300	6355100	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Dean-Jones	1672, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 924		
38-4-0175	<u>Winding Ck Glendale Site 9:</u>	AGD	56	373300	6354900	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Dean-Jones	1672, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/254
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 924		
38-4-0295	<u>George Booth 1:</u>	AGD	56	369900	6356300	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Lloyd	607, 2067, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/256
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 390		
38-4-0296	<u>George Booth 2:</u>	AGD	56	369900	6356300	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Lloyd	607, 2067, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/256
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 390		
38-4-0377	<u>ISF 1: Cockle Creek:</u>	AGD	56	369500	6355400	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Effenberger	98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/257
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 1063		
38-4-0378	<u>ISF 2 Cockle Creek</u>	AGD	56	369350	6355550	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Effenberger	3390, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/257
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 1063		
38-4-0397	<u>ISF1 (WallSEND)</u>	AGD	56	369500	6355400	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Effenberger	3390, 3464, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/257
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		



List of Sites (List - Short)

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 368310, Easting to = 373310, Northing From = 6352800, Northing to = 6357600, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
<u>38-4-0398</u>	<u>ISF2:</u>	AGD	56	369350	6355550	Open Site	AFT :-	Isolated Find	Effenberger	3464, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/257
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0442</u>	<u>Brush Creek</u>	AGD	56	372260	6356800	Open Site	GDG :-	Axe Grinding Groove	Bluff, Miller	1333, 97766, 97822, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/258
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0453</u>	<u>Maniibangi:</u>	AGD	56	372880	6352880	Open Site	STA :-	Stone Arrangement	Bluff	1333, 98458, 98459	NRS/17798/1/258
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0602</u>	<u>BRUSH CREEK 1</u>	AGD	56	372930	6356260	Open Site	AFT :- , GDG :-	None	Brayshaw	97766, 97822	NRS/17798/1/261
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0603</u>	<u>BRUSH CREEK 2</u>	AGD	56	372340	6356280	Open Site	AFT :-	None	Brayshaw	97766, 97822	NRS/17798/1/261
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0630</u>	<u>IF1/Glendale</u>	AGD	56	371180	6357400	Open Site	AFT :-	None	Brayshaw	97766	NRS/17798/1/262
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0631</u>	<u>IF2/Glendale</u>	AGD	56	371710	6357310	Open Site	AFT :-	None	Brayshaw	97766	NRS/17798/1/262
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0764</u>	<u>Brush creek 1a</u>	AGD	56	371789	6355291	Open Site	AFT : 1, SHL :-	None	Unwelt (Australia) Pty Limited		
		Status Valid									
	<u>Primary Contact</u>								Permit(s)		



List of Sites (List - Short)

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 368310, Northing From = 6352600, Northing to = 6357600, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
<u>38-4-0767</u>	<u>Cocked Hat Creek 1</u>	AGD	56	369928	6356749	Open Site	AFT : 2	None	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited		NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0768</u>	<u>Cocked Hat Creek 2</u>	AGD	56	370047	6356940	Open Site	AFT : 3	None	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited		NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0769</u>	<u>Cocked Hat Creek 3</u>	AGD	56	369863	6357469	Open Site	AFT : 9	None	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited		NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0770</u>	<u>Cocked Hat Creek 4</u>	AGD	56	370041	6356578	Open Site	AFT : 1	None	Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited		NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		
<u>38-4-0776</u>	<u>Dunbar 1</u>	AGD	56	369530	6356890	Open Site	AFT : -	None	Besant	99020	NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 2001		
<u>38-4-0777</u>	<u>Dunbar 3</u>	AGD	56	369730	6356720	Open Site	AFT : -	None	Besant	99020	NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 2001		
<u>38-4-0778</u>	<u>Dunbar 2</u>	AGD	56	369392	6357132	Open Site	AFT : -	None	Besant	99020	NRS/17798/1/263
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s) 3060		
<u>38-4-0894</u>	<u>Dunbar 3</u>	AGD	56	369624	6356603	Open Site	AFT : 1	None	Besant		NRS/17798/1/264
		Status Valid									
		Primary Contact							Permit(s)		



List of Sites (List - Short)

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 368310, Easting to = 373310, Northing From = 6352600, Northing to = 6357600, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Arch. Box No (for office use only)
<u>38-4-1070</u>	<u>IF 1 (Newcastle, Hunter)</u>	GDA	56	371180	6357400	Open Site	AFT : -	None	Brayshaw	97766, 97822	
		Status	Valid								
		Primary Contact									
<u>38-4-1071</u>	<u>IF 2 (Newcastle, Hunter)</u>	GDA	56	371710	6357310	Open Site	AFT : -	None	Brayshaw	97766, 97822	
		Status	Valid								
		Primary Contact									
									Permit(s)		
									Permit(s)		

Appendix C

Previous Indigenous and Non Indigenous Heritage Assessment of the Study Area

Appendix F
Indigenous and Non-Indigenous
Heritage Assessment

Development

Race Course Road – Teralba

NAME: Mathew Williams – Project Manager
CH2MHILL Australia Pty Ltd
Level 7, 9 Help Street
CHATSWOOD NSW 2067
Telephone 02 9950 0200
Fax 02 9950 0600

& Tim Browne – Project Manager
CH2MHILL

Koompahtoo Local Aboriginal Land Council
P O Box 1112, Toronto NSW 2283
Phone 024950 5577
Fax 024950 5635

Email: koompahtoo@bigpond.com.au

Aboriginal Sites Officer

Ken McBride (Snr – Elder)
0431 529 677



Uncle Ken in front of the Worm Factory at beginning of Survey

Survey Examination
28th March 2007

The survey was conducted on foot in the company of Mathew Williams and Tim Browne from CH2MHILL and Ken McBride from Koompahtoo LALC.

This development is for a sporting and recreational facility, also a recycling crushing plant on part of the western portion of the site.

OUTCOME:

We commenced the survey at the Worm Farm at Teralba where a number of bush tracks were located and inspected whereby material was observed which consisted of river gravel and milky quartz. No artefactual evidence was identified.

Two (2) scarred trees were identified and was observed on close inspection was found to be fire infested and of no Aboriginal significance.



Scared Tree impacted by Fire

In some parts of the site area accessibility to inspect was not possible due to density of the grass vegetation growth; visibility over the whole of the development was at 1%.



Vegetated Ground Surface

A large area within the development has been impacted on by the dumping of rubbish, such as stove ovens, power lines, coils, logs, broken cement, a bath tub etc. Also within this area were a park bench and a table barbeque area. Within the area also are a number of trees e.g. Casuarinas Oaks, Grey Gum, Stringy Bark, Iron Bark, Bottle Brush, Tee Tress and Bracken Fern.



This photo shows old tyres lying around the site



Cluster of Paper Bark Trees



This photo shows parts of the cluster of Bracken fern

Within the site area there are a number of grave sites which was not identified, due to the density of the grass vegetation growth – overhead power lines impact parts of the site area also, old houses, and a cattle shed which is used for spraying cows and horses.



Site Area is impacted by Overhead Power Lines

The results of the survey can only be regarded as very general indication of the cultural value of the area given the poor visibility over much of the site. There was no opportunity to conduct an extensive investigation of the surface area.

The predictive modeling indicated that there is high potential for Aboriginal Cultural material to be concealed below the vegetated ground surface as a result of the general use of the area.



Part of Development Area which will eventually be demolished



Thick cluster of Paper Bark Trees



Part of this development will join cockle creek

Attached also to this report is explanation of food resources and medicines which are located on this particular site

Recommendation

In terms of the sub-division no artefactual evidence was identified that had Aboriginal significance. Koopahtoo Local Aboriginal Land Council will not be required for future site inspection. There is nothing at this site to halt or delay earthworks construction or the development of sub-division.

However in saying this, should skeletal material or anything of Aboriginal Significance be exposed during ground disturbance work within the project area all work must cease immediately and contact made with the following - NSW Police, National Parkes and Wildlife, Koopahtoo LALC Sites Officer Ken McBride, Mathew Williams and Tim Browne as per the National Parkes & Wildlife Act It is an offence to destroy or remove anything of Aboriginal Significance.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries regarding the context of this report and I will endeavor to answer them for you. As Aboriginal Sites Officer, on behalf of Koopahtoo LALC I wish you well with your forthcoming project.

Yours in Unity
For & on behalf of
Koopahtoo Local Aboriginal Land Council

Ken McBride
Ken McBride (Snr)
ABORIGINAL SITES OFFICER

Working with the community to know, value and care for our heritage

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Statutory Listed Items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means that there may be several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections.

- Section 1. contains items listed by the **Heritage Council** under the NSW Heritage Act. This includes listing on the State Heritage Register, an Interim Heritage Order or protected under section 130 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the NSW Heritage Office.
- Section 2. contains items listed by **Local Councils & Shires and State Government Agencies**. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Click on an item name to view the full details.

The search results can be re-sorted by clicking on the **(sort)** option at the top of each column.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Listed Under Heritage Act
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There were no records in this section matching your search criteria.

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State agencies.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Information Source (sort)
Gartlee Mine	159 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Great Northern Hotel	2 Anzac Parade	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
House - AS	101 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
House - Moria	59 York Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Rhondda Colliery	23a Unnamed Road	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Shop	10 Anzac Parade	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Station Master's Cottage	150 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Teralba Cemetery Billygoat Hill	20 Pitt Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Teralba Public School	57 York Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Teralba Station		Teralba	Lake Macquarie	SGOV

There were **10** records in this section matching your search criteria.

There was a total of **10** records matching your search criteria.

Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ= NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government, SGOV = State Government Agency.

<p>Note: The Heritage Office seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, however the latest listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included. Always check with the relevant Local Council or Shire for the most recent listings.</p>

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1 result found.

<u>The Five Islands & Adjacent Land</u>	Five Islands Rd	Teralba, NSW	(Rejected Place) Register of the National Estate
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Report Produced: Mon Mar 5 16:10:26 2007



Department of
**Environment
and Conservation (NSW)**



Your reference : 357078
Our reference : AHIMS #18778

CH2M Hill Australia
PO Box 5392
Chatswood NSW 1515

MAY 2007

Wednesday, 02 May 2007

Attention: Matthew Williams

Dear Sir or Madam:

Re: AHIMS Search for the following area at Griffin Road, North of Teralba;

I am writing in response to your recent inquiry in respect to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places registered with the NSW Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) at the above location.

A search of the DEC Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) has shown that 0 Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places are recorded in or near the above location. Please refer to the attached report for details.

The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not to be made available to the public.

The following qualifications apply to an AHIMS search:

- AHIMS only includes information on Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places that have been provided to DEC;
- Large areas of New South Wales have not been the subject of systematic survey or recording of Aboriginal history. These areas may contain Aboriginal objects and other heritage values which are not recorded on AHIMS;
- Recordings are provided from a variety of sources and may be variable in their accuracy. When an AHIMS search identifies Aboriginal objects in or near the area it is recommended that the exact location of the Aboriginal object be determined by re-location on the ground; and
- The criteria used to search AHIMS are derived from the information provided by the client and DEC assumes that this information is accurate.

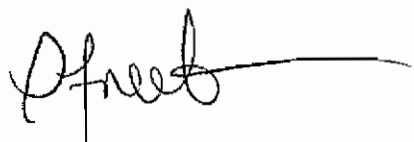
All Aboriginal places and Aboriginal objects are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and it is an offence to destroy, damage or deface them without the prior consent of the DEC Director-General. An Aboriginal object is considered to be known if:

- It is registered on AHIMS;

- It is known to the Aboriginal community; or
- It is located during an investigation of the area conducted for a development application.

If you considering undertaking a development activity in the area subject to the AHIMS search, DEC would recommend that an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment be undertaken. You should consult with the relevant consent authority to determine the necessary assessment to accompany your development application.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Freeburn', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Freeburn, Sharlene
Administrator
Information Systems Section
Cultural Heritage Division
Phone: (02) 9585 6471
Fax: (02) 9585 6094



List of Sites (List - Short)

Griffin Road, North of Teralba

Grid Reference Type = AGD (Australian Geodetic Datum), Zone = 56, Easting From = 370750, Easting to = 371250, Northing From = 6354250, Northing to = 6354900, Requestor like 4238%, Service ID = 18776, Feature Search Type = AHIMS Features

Site ID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Site Features	Site Types (recorded prior to June 2001)	Recording (Primary)	Reports (Catalogue Number)	State Archive Box Number
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No Site Recorded

Appendix D

Historic Heritage Search Results



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Statutory Listed Items

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- **Section 2.** contains items listed by **Local Councils & Shires and State Government Agencies**. This section may also contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

Click on an item name to view the full details.

The search results can be re-sorted by clicking on the **(sort)** option at the top of each column.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Listed Under Heritage Act
Glenrock early coalmining sites		Glenrock State Recreation Area	Lake Macquarie	Yes
Morisset Hospital Precinct	Morisset Park Road	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	Yes
Rathmines Park, former RAAF Seaplane Base	Dorrington Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	Yes
Wangi Power Station Complex		Wangi Wangi	Lake Macquarie	Yes
WWII RAAF Radar Station 208 (former)		Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	Yes

There were 5 records in this section matching your search criteria.

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State agencies.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Information Source (sort)
Anglican Church	71 Flowers Drive	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Auditorium	50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Baptist Church	49 Wallace Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Barnsley Public School, Former	91 Appletree Road	Barnsley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV

Belmont Railway	Adamstown to Belmont, the New Redhead Estate and Coal Company Railway	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Bethel Hall	50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Boat Slip	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Boathouse and Winches Lakefront	4 Arnott Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Boatman's Cottage Lakefront	4 Arnott Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Boolaroo Post Office, Former	91 Main Road	Boolaroo	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Branch Lines from the Belmont Railway	Burwood No 3 Colliery, Whitebridge, Dudley Colliery, Dudley, Lambton Colliery, Redhead, John Darling Colliery, Belmont North, Belmont Colliery Sidings, Belmont	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Brick Cottage	36 Smith Street	Charlestown	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Brick House	47 Appletree Road	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Brick House	54 Appletree Road	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Brick Shops	281 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Brick Store	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Building Restaurant	24 Victory Parade	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Building Restaurant	6 Arnott Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cabbage Trees	5 Soldiers Rd, 25 Soldiers Rd, 35 Soldiers Road	Pelican	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Captain Bain's House	15 George Street	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Captain Bulls Garden	76 Bulls Garden Road	Whitebridge	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cardiff Masonic Hall	4 Margaret Street	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cardiff South Colliery Tramway	Macquarie Road	Cardiff South	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cardiff Railway Workshops	460 Main Road	Glendale	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Cast Iron Reservoir	147 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catalina Memorial Nursing Home	171 Dorrington Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	

Catalina War Memorial	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catamaran Club	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catherine Hill Bay		Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	
Catherine Hill Bay Colliery Railway	From Mine Camp, north of the township, to the coal loader	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catherine Hill Bay Colliery Railway	Mine Camp to the coal loader jetty (also see RT-18)	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catholic Church and Cemetery	6 Martinsville Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Catholic Church and Convent	5 Hyndes Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cemetery	8 Northwood Road	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Chapel		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Christadelphian School	2 Stilling Street	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Church Hall and Anglican Church	477 Lake Road and 475 Lake Road	Argenton	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Clyde Inn Hotel	57 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Coal Loader Jetty	Southern end of the beach	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Coast Guard Station	3a Lambton Parade	Swansea Heads	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Cockle Creek Railway Bridge	3 (over) Cockle Creek (also see RT-03)	Argenton	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Cockle Creek Railway Bridge, Former	2 (over) Cockle Creek (also see RT-09)	Argenton	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Cockle Creek Railway Station		Cockle Creek	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	✓
College Hall	50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Colliery Relics	155 Old Main Road	Booragul	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Colliery Tramway, Former	14a Almora Cl and 180 Macquarie Rd 235 Macquarie Rd (also see RT-15)	Cardiff South	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Commercial Hotel	2 Main Road	Boolaroo	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Community Hall	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Convent of Mercy	26 Renwick Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
		Catherine Hill	Lake		

Cottage	17 Clarke Street	Bay	Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	3 Lindsley Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	11 Lindsley Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	32 Smith Street	Charlestown	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	661 Freemans Drive	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	64 Speers Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	6 Renwick Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	12 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	15 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	53 Wilson Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage	8 Laidley Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottage Row		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Cottages	10 Clarke Street and 12 Clarke Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottages	21 Clarke St 19 Clarke Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Cottages	9 Clarke St, 7 Clarke St, 5 Clarke St, 3 Clarke Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
DD Admin and Sewing Room		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Doctor's Surgery, Former	8 Michael Street	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Dora Creek Bridge	Owens Road	Martinsville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Dubley Unit	Harriet, christo Streets, Tinonee, Turton Roads	Waratah	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Dudley Public School	124 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Education Centre and Ward 15		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Elcom Newcastle Substation	101 Killingworth Road	Killingworth	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Eraring Power Station	4 Cross St, 22B MR 217, Myuna Bay, 22C MR 217, Myuna Bay, 20A MR 217, Myuna Bay, 20 MR 17, Myuna Bay, 22A MR 217, Myuna Bay	Eraring	Lake Macquarie	LGOV

Farm House "Wonga Hill"	10a Owens Road	Martinsville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Fassifern Railway Cottage	Wallsend Road	Fassifern	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Fassifern Railway Station	29 Fassifern Road	Fassifern	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Fassifern Station Group		Fassifern	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Fassifern to Toronto Branch Railway Line	Fassifern Railway Station to Toronto Railway Station and then Toronto Wharf	Fassifern	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Ferry Wharf, Former	55 Brooks Parade	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
First Orange Orchard	The slope with north eastern aspect falling from crest of hill at corner Beryl and Mills Sts down to creek and tramway.	Warners Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Fisherman's Cottage	167 Ungala Road	Blacksmiths	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Flying Boat Ramps	1 Overhill Road	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Frith's Store	66 The Boulevard	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Gables, The	87 Redhead Road	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Gartlee Mine	159 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Gatekeeper's Cottage	1 Wilton Road	Awaba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Glenrock Railway and Mine Entrance and early coal mining sites	Glenrock State Recreation Area	Kahibah	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Grave "Frost's Rest"	1 Frost Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Great Northern Hotel	2 Anzac Parade	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Great Northern Railway	Line passes through Lake Macquarie from Garden Suburb to Wyee	Wyee	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Group of 4 Cottages	8 Creek Reserve Rd, 10 Creek Reserve Rd, 12 Creek Reserve Rd, 14 Creek Reserve Road	Boolaroo	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Group of cottages	27 Flowers Dr, 29 Flowers Dr, 31 Flowers Dr, 33 Flowers Dr, 35 Flowers Dr, 37 Flowers Dr, 42 Flowers Dr, 44 Flowers Dr, 46 Flowers Dr, 48 Flowers Dr, 50 Flowers Dr, 54 Flowers Dr, 56 Flowers Dr, 58 Flowers Drive	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Guesthouse Kurrawilla, Former	127 Marine Parade	Nords Wharf	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	

Hall	1 Northwood Road	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Headframe Former Mining Museum	890A Freemans Drive	Freemans Waterhole	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	?
Holmes Store	3 Watt Street	Dora Creek	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Holmesville Hotel	21 George Street	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	6 Michael Street	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	309 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	26 Flowers Drive	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	38 Flowers Dr (off Colliery Rd)	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	9 Kings Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	8 Kings Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	16 Dora Street	Dora Creek	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	20 William Street	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	32 Seaham Street	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	10 Council Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	8 Council Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	18 Alley Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	37 Alley Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	66 Speers Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	41 Albert Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	74 Speers Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	214 The Esplanade	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	332 The Esplanade	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	302 The Esplanade	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	282 The Esplanade	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	

House	141 Main Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	159 Main Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	4 Arnott Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	23 Renwick Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	16 Hunter Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	47 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	59 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House	105 Burwood Road	Whitebridge	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Alida"	Lakeview Road	Boolaroo	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
House "Awaba Park"	82 Marmong St and 2b First Street	Booragul	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Sunnyside"	27 Avondale Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "The Bennals"	45 Walter Street	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "The Laurels"	50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Three Bells"	597 Freemans Drive	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Wallarah House"	1a Keene Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Woodside"	32 Wilkinson Road	Martinsville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House "Yarragee"	23 Bellevue Road	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - Ali's Palace	6 Fairfax Road	Warners Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - AS	101 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
House - Burnbrae	32 Renwick Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - Dobell House	47 Dobell Drive	Wangi Wangi	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - Earsdon Cottage	20 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - Manuka	182 Excelsior Parade	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - McGeachie's	109 Brighton Avenue	Toronto	Lake	LGOV	

			Macquarie		
House - Moria	59 York Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
House - Shangrila	157 Main Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - The Knoll	374 The Esplanade	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House - The Moorings	2 Jarrett Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
House and 4 Norfolk Pines	38 Flowers Drive	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
John Darling Colliery	Fisher Road	Belmont	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	
John Darling Colliery, Former	65 John Fisher Rd 85 John Fisher Rd 75 John Fisher Rd 55 John Fisher Rd John Darling Avenue	Belmont North	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Johnston Family Cemetery	14A Taylor Avenue	Barnsley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Killingworth Hotel, Former	39 Killingworth Road	Killingworth	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Lake Macquarie Council Chambers, Former	143 Main Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Lakeview Street Theatre	81 Lakeview Street	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Lambton Colliery	1 Geraldton Drive	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Landscape		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Lord of the Manor Cams Cottage	13 Cams Wharf Road	Cams Wharf	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Medical Records/Ambulance Training/Psych. Rehab		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Mine Manager's House	21 Elsdon Street	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Mine Pithead and Coal Tramway to Lake	Follows creek from below Barbara St, to Lake between Howard and James Sts	Warners Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Minenwerfer (or German Mortar)	15 Park Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Miner's Cottage, Former	251 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Miner's Cottage, Former	31A Thomas Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Miner's Cottage, Former	29 Thomas Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Miners' Cottages	300 Charlestown Rd, 304 Charlestown Rd, 306 Charlestown Rd, 308 Charlestown Road	Charlestown	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	

Miners' Memorial	49a Wallace Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset High School	33 Bridge Street	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Cottage Row Residence Nos 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Maximum Security Division	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Recreation Hall	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Residence No 3	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital The Chapel	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital The Main Store	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Ward 10	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Ward 12	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Ward 17, General Psychiatry	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Ward 9, Clinical Dept	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Wards 5 and 6	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Water Supply Dam - Pourmalong Creek	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Hospital Residence No 1	69a Fishing Point Rd, Bonnells Bay	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Morisset Station Group		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Motor Garage, Former	19 Main Road	Boolaroo	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Mt Sugarloaf and the Sugarloaf Range	Mt Sugarloaf Road	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Mt Sugarloaf No 1 Colliery	Mt Sugarloaf Road	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Museum Hotel	70 Wilson Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Newcastle Mines Rescue Station	533 Lake Road	Argenton	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
No 2 shaft and enclosure	Lambton Colliery	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	

Nords Wharf	43c Nords Wharf Road	Nords Wharf	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
North Corrumbung Cemetery	100 Martinsville Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Northumberland Hotel, Former	1 Hyndes Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Nurses Home No. 1		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ocean View Hotel	85 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Pensioners Hall	98 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Police Station and Lock Up	23-27 Clarke Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Police Station, Former	20 Charlotte Street	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Post Office and Residence	54 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Post Office Store	18 George Street	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Post Office, Former	41 Martinsville Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Presbyterian Church	48a Wallace Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Public School	2 Martinsville Road	Martinsville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Quigley Grave	24 Park Parade	Booragul	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Railway Bridges	2 (over) Mudd Creek and 2 (over) Stony Creek (also see RT-11)	Blackalls Park	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Railway Cutting and Bridge	Old Dudley Rd (also see RT-04)	Whitebridge	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Railway Station	26 South Pde (also see RT-11)	Blackalls Park	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Railway Station	Killingworth Rd (also see RT-09)	Holmesville	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Railway Station, Former	16 Victory Row	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Raspberry Gully Line Railway	Opposite Dalpura Lane to the Main Northern Railway Line, near Adamstown along Styx Creek	Raspberry Gully	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Rathmines Bowling Club	1 Stilling Street	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Rathmines Holiday Camp	3 Stilling Street	Rathmines	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Reid's Mistake, Head and Channel	7a Lambton Parade	Swansea Heads	Lake Macquarie	LGOV

Lake

Residence 1 & 3		Morisset	Macquarie	SGOV	
Residence 2A and 2B		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Residence 4 & 5		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Rhondda Colliery	23a Unnamed Road	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Rhondda Colliery Railway	From West Wallsend railway on the north side of Stockton Borehole Colliery to the Rhonda Colliery south of Rhonda Rd, Teralba	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Row of 4 Shops with Cottages	275 Main Road and 279 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Royal Crown Hotel	94 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Royal Motor Yacht Club Annexe	8 Arnott Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Sanitarium Dairy Farm	15 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Sanitarium Health Foods Factory	70 Central Rd, 70 Central Rd, 50 Central Rd, 50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
School of Arts, Former	65 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
School Teacher's Residence	7 Minmi Road	Edgeworth	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Science Hall	50 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Seaham, West Wallsend, Fairley and Killingworth Railway	Cockle Creek to Seaham No 1 Colliery at Seahampton with branches to Fairley and Killingworth	Cockle Creek	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Shelter Shed	15 Park Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Shop	10 Anzac Parade	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Shop, Former and Doctors surgery	47 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Shop, Former and House	52 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Soldier's Memorial	26 The Broadway	Killingworth	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Soldiers' Memorial and Park	49 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
South Waratah Colliery	31 Kirkdale Dr (also see RT-06)	Kotara South	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Speers Point Garage	155 Main Road	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Speers Point Steam Tram Line	Newcastle to Speers Point via West Wallsend	Speers Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	

Speers Point Tram Route	Frederick St (also see RT-02)	Argenton	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
St Kevin's Church	226 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
St Kevin's Cottage	230 Main Road	Cardiff	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Staff Dining and Recreation Hall		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Staff Houses, Colliery Row, Former	3 Maranatha Cl, 7 Maranatha Cl, 9 Maranatha Cl, 21 Maranatha Close	Belmont North	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Station Master's Cottage	150 Railway Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Station Master's Cottage	98 Brighton Avenue	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Stationmaster's House	58 Dora Street	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Survey Office former Upcast Winder House	Lambton Colliery	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	
Suspension Footbridge	Off Victory St - Crosses Dora Creek	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Swansea Hotel, The	196 Pacific Highway	Swansea	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Switch room formerly Fan Engine House	Lambton Colliery	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	
Teralba Cemetery Billygoat Hill	20 Pitt Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Teralba Conservation Area		(not given)	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	✓
Teralba Public School	57 York Street	Teralba	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	✓
Teralba Station		Teralba	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	✓
The store former Boiler House	Lambton Colliery	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	GAZ	
Threlkeld's Mine	359 Coal Point Road	Coal Point	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Toronto Cemetery	354 Awaba Road	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Toronto Hotel	74 Victory Parade	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Toronto Railway Overbridge	(over) Fassifern Rd (also see RT-11)	Fassifern	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Tradesmen's building		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV	
Tree - Morisset's Campsite	147 Macquarie Street	Morisset	Lake Macquarie	LGOV	
Two Miner's Cottages	125 and 127 Ocean Street	Dudley	Lake	LGOV	

			Macquarie	
Under-Manager's House	17 Geraldton Drive	Redhead	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Wallarah Hotel	24 Clarke Street	Catherine Hill Bay	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Wangi Power Station	80 Donnelly Road	Wangi Wangi	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Ward 11		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ward 12		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ward 13		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ward 14		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ward 17		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Ward 9		Morisset	Lake Macquarie	SGOV
Water Tower	15 Central Road	Cooranbong	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend (No 1)	off Wilson Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Cemetery	Cemetery Road	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Co-Op	76a Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Conservation Area		(not given)	Lake Macquarie	GAZ
West Wallsend Public School	49a Wallace Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Steam Tram Line	West Wallsend to Newcastle via Wallsend, Holmesville, Estelville, Edgeworth and Glendale	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Valve House and Underground Reservoir	30a George Booth Dr, Estelville	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
West Wallsend Football Club Ground	3 Laidley St, Johnson Park	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Whitebridge Cemetery	132a Dudley Road	Whitebridge	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Winn's House	19 Hunter Street	Toronto	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Workers' Club	51 Carrington Street	West Wallsend	Lake Macquarie	LGOV
Wyee Channel	Extending north, from the Wyee Dam, passing under Summerhayes Road	Wyee	Lake Macquarie	LGOV

**Wyee Coal Conveyor
Railway Loop**North of Wyee to Vales Point
Power Station

Wyee

Lake
Macquarie LGOV

There were **277** records in this section matching your search criteria.

There was a total of **282** records matching your search criteria.

Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ= NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government, SGOV = State Government Agency.

Note: The Heritage Branch seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, however the latest listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included. Always check with the relevant Local Council or Shire for the most recent listings.

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Search Results

34 results found.

Awabakal Nature Reserve Redhead Rd	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Burwood Colliery Managers residence and staff housing (former) 105-117 Burwood Rd	Whitebridge, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Catherine Hill Bay Heritage Conservation Area Pacific Hwy	Catherine Hill Bay, NSW, Australia	(Nominated place) National Heritage List
Cooranbong Post Office (former) 41 Martinsville Rd	Cooranbong, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Cottage 29 Thomas St	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Cottage 31 Thomas St	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Dobell House 47 Dobell Dr	Wangi Wangi, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Edgeworth Public School Buildings 7 Minmi Rd	Edgeworth, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Fennell Bay Reserve (Public Reserve R 38237) Narara St	Blackalls Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Glenrock Ornithological Area Burwood Rd	Whitebridge, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Hillsborough Canine Showground 80 Hillsborough Rd	Hillsborough, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Indigenous Place	Swansea Heads, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Lambton Colliery Structures and Buildings 999A Collier St	Redhead, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Little Pelican Cottages Pacific Hwy	Little Pelican, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Moon Island Nature Reserve	Swansea Heads, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Morisset Showground Ourimbah St	Morisset, NSW,	(Indicative Place)

<u>Mulbring Valley Landscape Conservation Area</u> Morisset Rd	Australia	Register of the National Estate
<u>Nissen Type Residence</u> 16 Arlington St	Mulbring, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Ocean View Hotel</u> Ocean St	Belmont North, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Pensioners Hall</u> Ocean St	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Public School</u> 122 Ocean St	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Pulbah Island Nature Reserve</u>	Dudley, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<u>Rathmines Park</u> Dorrington Rd	Swansea, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<u>Rathmines Seaplane Base (former)</u> Overhill Road	Rathmines, NSW, Australia	(Nomination now ineligible for PPAL) National Heritage List
<u>Reserve R 81914 Tingira Heights Fossil Insect Beds</u> Burton Rd	Rathmines, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Residence</u> 167 Ungala Rd	Tingira Heights, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<u>The Bennals</u> 45 Walter St	Blacksmiths, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>The Five Islands & Adjacent Land</u> Five Islands Rd	Belmont, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>The Gables</u> 87 Redhead Rd	Teralba, NSW, Australia	(Rejected Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Toronto Hotel</u> 74 Victory Pde	Redhead, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
<u>Toronto Railway Station and Masters Room</u> Victory Pde	Toronto, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
<u>Toronto to Fassifern Rail Corridor</u> Victory Pde	Toronto, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
	Toronto, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate

War Memorial Ocean St

Dudley, NSW,
Australia

(Indicative Place)
Register of the
National Estate

Yarragee 23 Bellevue Rd

Belmont, NSW,
Australia

(Indicative Place)
Register of the
National Estate

Report Produced: Wed Sep 16 08:41:46 2009

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Worldwide Locations

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Australian Locations

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