

# APPENDIX Q

Historic heritage assessment





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## Historic heritage assessment

Cobbora Coal Project

Prepared for Cobbora Holding Company Pty Limited | 17 September 2012

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Ground Floor, Suite 01, 20 Chandos Street  
St Leonards, NSW, 2065

T+61 2 9493 9500

F+61 2 9493 9599

Einfo@emgamm.com

[emgamm.com](http://emgamm.com)

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## Historic heritage assessment

Final

Report J11030RP13 | Prepared for Cobbora Holding Company Pty Limited | 17 September 2012

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Prepared by **Rebecca Moore**

Approved by **Philip Towler**

Position Archaeologist

Position Associate Director

Signature



Signature



Date 17 September 2012

Date 17 September 2012

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V1	24/11/11	Rebecca Moore	Neville Baker
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T +61 (0)2 9493 9500 | F +61 (0)2 9493 9599

Ground Floor | Suite 01 | 20 Chandos Street | St Leonards | New South Wales | 2065 | Australia

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## Executive Summary

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The Cobbora Coal Project (the Project) is a new open cut coal mine proposed by Cobbora Holding Company Pty Limited (CHC). The primary purpose of the Project is to provide coal for five major NSW power stations. The project application area (PAA) is located approximately 5 km south of Cobbora, 22 km south-west of Dunedoo, 64 km north-west of Mudgee and 60 km east of Dubbo in the central west of NSW.

Desktop searches identified potential historic items within the study area. Field surveys of the study area investigated the potential heritage significance of these items. No items of Commonwealth or State heritage significance were identified. There were 13 items of local heritage significance identified within the study area. The items of local significance include:

- Laheys Creek cemetery;
- Dapper Union Church;
- a potential Cobb and Co stopping place;
- a stone hut;
- a brick clamp;
- Mansfield grave;
- Nivens hotel;

And the following houses:

- Yukon Paradise;
- Spring Ridge;
- Glengarry;
- Lumeah;
- Hill View; and
- Woolandra.

A statement of significance and impact assessment has been prepared for each item and management recommendations provided.

The proposed development will have limited impact on local historic heritage in the study area. The Project will have no impact on five items and the remaining eight will be protected by the implementation of management measures. Key management measures will include the preparation of a conservation management plan (CMP), archival recording and monitoring of items close to mining areas. These measures will ensure that items of historical significance will be conserved or managed appropriately so that their contribution to the historical record is preserved.





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## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Term
the Project	Cobbora Coal Project
CHC	Cobbora Holding Company Pty Limited
EP&A Act	Environmental and Planning Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)
DGRs	Director General environmental assessment requirements
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
CWA	Country Women's Association
AMBS	Australian Museum Business Service
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
GPR	ground penetrating radar
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
EA	Environmental assessment
CMP	conservation management plan



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project description

The Cobbora Coal Project (the Project) is a new open cut coal mine proposed by Cobbora Holding Company Pty Limited (CHC). The mine will supply thermal coal, primarily to power stations in NSW. In addition, some coal will be produced for a combination of the export and spot domestic markets.

The Project is located approximately 5 km south of Cobbora, 22 km south-west of Dunedoo, 64 km north-west of Mudgee and 60 km east of Dubbo in the central west of NSW. The Project will include an open cut mine; a coal handling and preparation plant (CHPP); a train loading facility and rail spur; and a mine infrastructure area. Supporting infrastructure will include access roads; water supply and storage; and electricity supply. Construction is planned to commence in mid-2013. Mine operations will start in the first half of 2015. A mine life of 21 years is proposed.

A Major Project application under Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act) was submitted to the NSW Department of Planning on 5 January 2010 (application number MP 10\_0001). The Director General's environmental assessment requirements (DGRs) for the Project were issued on 4 March 2010. In response to changes in the proposed Project and government assessment requirements, revised DGRs were issued for the Project on 23 December 2011.

## 1.2 Study area

The study area for this assessment is shown in Figure 1.1. It encompasses the project application area and some additional land owned by CHC.

## 1.3 Objectives of this assessment

This report has been prepared to fulfil the DGRs for historic heritage under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. The objectives of this historic heritage assessment are:

- to assess the significance of historic items in the study area;
- to assess the potential impacts of the Project on items of historic heritage in the study area; and
- to recommend management measures for historic heritage items potentially impacted by the Project.

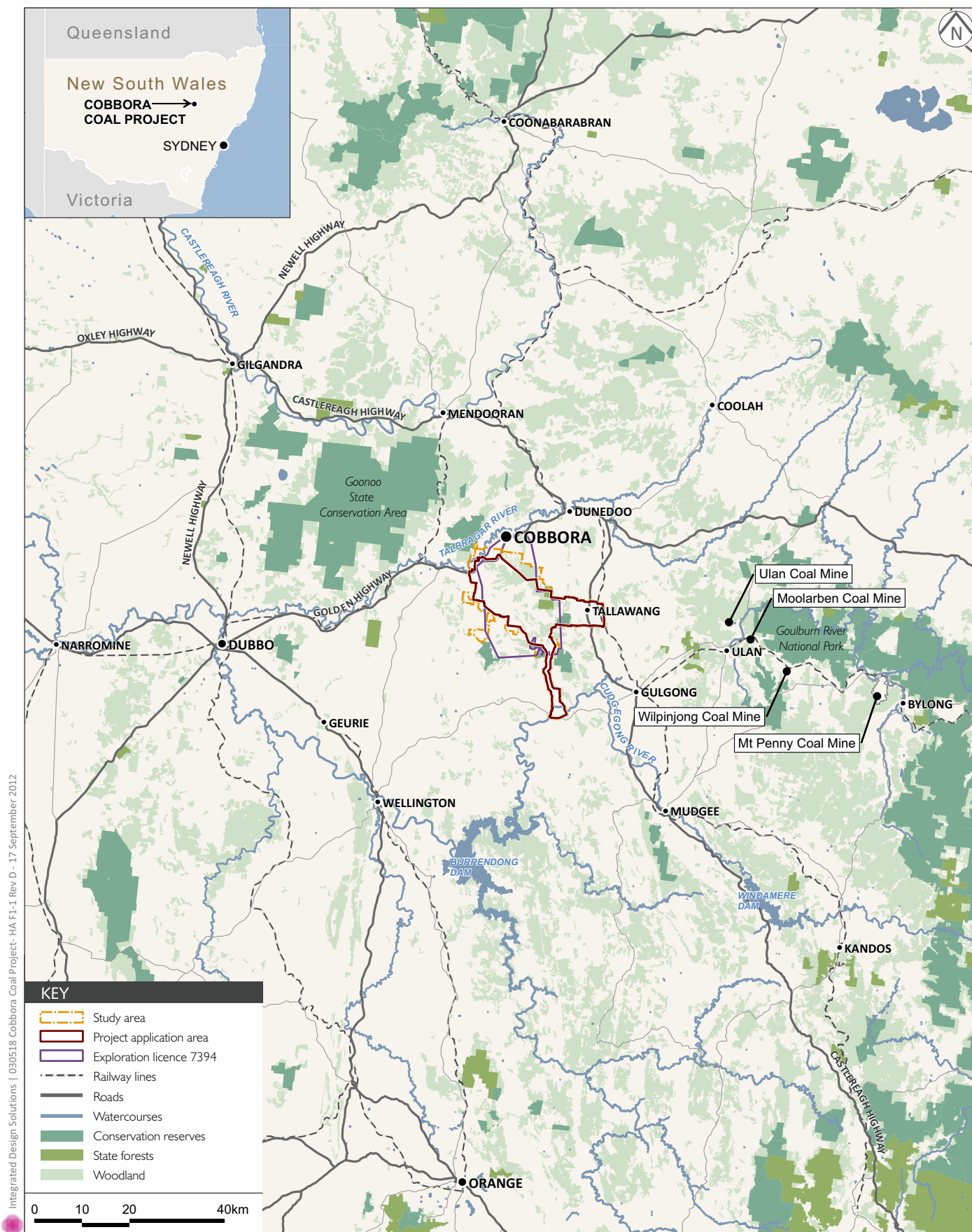
## 1.4 Legislative context

This assessment is conducted using the principles of *The Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites, Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (also known as the *Burra Charter*, Australian ICOMOS 1999) and the New South Wales (NSW) *Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office 2006) to satisfy the DGRs for an historic heritage assessment.

The *Burra Charter* (Australian ICOMOS 1999) defines the concept of cultural significance as ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations’ (*Burra Charter* 1999: Article 1.2). It identifies that conservation of an item of cultural significance should be guided by the items level of significance.

The Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH, formerly known as the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning) provides guidelines for the assessment of heritage significance and the listing of heritage items in Council local environmental plans (LEPs) or on the State Heritage Register, known as the *Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office 1996 and updates). The components of the *Heritage Manual* are informed by the values and definitions in the *Burra Charter*. OEH provides other best practice guides which have informed this report including:

- *Statements of Heritage Impact Guidelines* (Heritage Office 2006);
- *Investigating Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2004); and
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’* (Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009).



Project Application Area  
Cobbora Coal Project - Heritage Assessment  
Figure I.1



## 1.5 Report structure

This report is structured as follows:

- section one provides an introduction to the assessment;
- section two includes a brief historical background;
- section three describes the historic survey methodology and results;
- section four provides a significance assessment of heritage items;
- section five details the impact assessments for the items;
- section six describes the proposed management measures; and
- section seven provides a summary.

## 1.6 Authorship

This report was prepared by Rebecca Moore BA Hons Archaeology – Archaeologist, EMGA Mitchell McLennan Pty Ltd (EMM). The report was reviewed by Neville Baker BA Hons Prehistory – Associate Director– Archaeologist, EMM and Philip Towler – Associate Director, EMM.

## 1.7 Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the residents of the study area for contributing their time and knowledge to the assessment particularly:

- Gary and Penny Glencross;
- Anthony Dorman;
- Pamela Jackson; and
- Elizabeth<sup>1</sup>.

This report has also benefited from the input of Barry Balwin from the Gulgong Historical Society's Research Centre.

## 1.8 Limitations

There is limited first hand historical information regarding the study area. Where possible, primary sources were used; however there has been considerable reliance on secondary sources to compile a history of the area.

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<sup>1</sup>Surname not provided.

## 2 Historical background

### 2.1 Historic themes

The Australian and NSW heritage systems employ a series of historic themes to guide the understanding of history and historical investigation in Australia. As part of the historic heritage assessment process, it is important to review the historic themes when undertaking research on an area or place to provide a framework for historic research. The state and national themes are complimentary to enable the historian to present a unified understanding of how an area fits into NSW and Australian history. The historic themes are also an important guide when assessing an item's heritage significance. They provide information on how an item may be historically significant at the local, state or national level. Finally historic themes help develop interpretation and management strategies for items of heritage significance. A full list of these themes can be found on the Heritage Branch website ([www.heritage.nsw.gov.au](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au)). Historic themes in the study area were identified based on the historical background (as described below) and the results of the historical survey (see Section 3). The Australian and NSW historic themes relevant to the study area that have been used in this report are listed below.

#### 2.1.1 Australian historic themes

- 2 – Peopling Australia: 2.4 Migrating; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity; 2.6 Fighting for land; 2.6.2 Displacing Indigenous people;
- 3 – Developing local, regional and national economies: 3.3 Surveying the continent; 3.3.2 Looking for overland stock routes; 3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals; 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential; 3.5 Developing primary production; 3.5.1 Grazing stock; 3.5.2 Breeding animals; 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 3.11 Altering the environment; 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation;
- 4 – Building settlement, towns and cities: 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia;
- 5 – Working: 5.8 Working on the land;
- 8 – Developing Australia's cultural life: 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements; and
- 9 – Marking the phases of life: 9.7 Dying; 9.7.3 Remembering the dead.

#### 2.1.2 NSW historic themes

- Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures;
- exploration;
- pastoralism;
- land tenure;
- towns suburbs and villages;
- transport; and
- birth and death.

## 2.2 Pre-European history

The study area is located in the original area of the Wiradjuri-speaking people (Tindale 1974). Their territory extended from the eastern boundary of the Great Dividing Range to the areas contained by the present day towns of Dunedoo, Wellington, Condobolin, Booligal, Hay, Albury and Tumbarumba. The Wiradjuri were the largest Aboriginal linguistic group in NSW (Kass 2003).

## 2.3 History of the study area

The study area is located within the central west region of NSW. During the early 1800s, it was explored periodically by George Evans (1813 to 1815), John Oxley (1817) and then officially by Thomas Mitchell in 1835 (Kass 2003). Private exploration and pastoral pursuits occurred alongside these official journeys (Kass 2003).

Cattle and sheep farming were the primary reason the area was settled by Europeans as squatters searched for more land to graze their animals. At this time, the Gulgong and Cobbora areas were outside the 'limits of location' of the colony. The arbitrary term 'limits of location' was set by Governor Darling to define the boundaries of where land could be bought and sold and where people were allowed to live in the colony. On 14 October 1829, a Government Order defined the limits of location as north to the Manning River, up to the Mount Royal range, along the Liverpool range to Pandora Pass, down the Coolaburragundy River and in a south-westerly direction to the settlement of Wellington (Hickson and Cameron 2005:4). The settlement of the study area ignored the rules surrounding the 'limits of location'. It was populated years before official surveyors marked the land to enable it to be legally bought and sold.

### 2.3.1 Towns

Towns in the study area during the nineteenth century were Cobbora, Gulgong, Dunedoo, Laheys Creek and Tucklan.

#### *Cobbora*

The first graziers near Cobbora were brothers John Richard and Edwin Rouse in the 1820s (Cameron and Job 1993:224). Freehold title of 1,280 acres was first granted to Robert Martin Snr, who chose land at Cobrow near the present day Cobbora township (Cameron and Job 1993:224). Other landholders joined him and in 1863 Cobbora was subdivided into 150 half acre lots. Nineteen lots were added to the growing township in 1883. Officially proclaimed a town in 1886, Cobbora was considered the regional centre throughout the nineteenth century. This changed when the railway was built to Dunedoo in 1910 (Coolah Shire Council 1980:3).

#### *Gulgong*

Brothers George and Henry Cox are the first recorded European visitors to the Gulgong area. They attempted to establish a cattle station in Guntawang (located 8 km west of the present day town of Gulgong) in 1822. It was abandoned shortly after due to the hostility of the local Aboriginal people. George and Henry Cox were followed by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1835 who called the area Gulgong based on the name used by the Wiradjuri meaning 'deep waterhole' (Maxwell 1998:12). The pastoral lands of the Guntawang area were also part of the runs of the Rouse brothers which extended to Mendooran.

The Rouse's shepherd, Tom Saunders, discovered gold near the surface at Red Hill in April 1870 (Maxwell 1998:11–12). The subsequent gold rush created the town of Gulgong with the influx of 500 prospectors by June 1870 (Maxwell 1998:11–12). Crown surveyors came four months later and surveyed the Gulgong town. By 1872, there were up to 20,000 miners in the area. Gulgong became a municipality in 1876. The Black and Happy Valley leads near Gulgong yielded sixteen tonnes of gold over seven years, but by 1881 the gold rush was over. The population of Gulgong dropped to 1,212.

The poet Henry Lawson's family owned a property near Gulgong. Lawson spent some time on the goldfields with his family during the 1870s (Mitchell nd pp.1 - 9).

### *Dunedoo*

Brothers Robert Lowe Jnr and William Willard Lowe settled the Dunedoo area. They occupied the 'Bolaro' run in the 1840s near present Dunedoo (Cameron and Job 1993:247). Dunedoo remained a small village throughout the nineteenth century. The railway was built to Dunedoo in 1910. It ensured the survival of this town at the expense of towns such as Cobbora. Figure 2.1 shows a proposed rail line through Tucklan and Cobbora which was ultimately discarded for the line to Dunedoo.

### *Laheys Creek*

Laheys Creek was established by a series of pastoral selections in the late nineteenth century (Cameron and Job 1993:329). It is located along the original Guntawang to Mendooran road which was an important coach, wagon and bullock route.

Laheys Creek, named after former convict Michael Lahey, has an interesting connection to the selection of land for the township of Mudgee. Michael Lahey, was instrumental in suggesting the present day location of Mudgee rather than the flood prone land near the Cudgegong first selected by Surveyor Lewis (Cameron and Job 1993:329). Lahey also advised the Rouse brothers to take up land near Guntawang.

[illegible]

### *Tucklan*

For a brief period in the 1890s Tucklan was a thriving town of 3,000 people (Watts et al. 1993:78). This was due to small finds of gold in the 1890s which sparked a rush of people to the area. Tucklan was serviced by two inns, a blacksmith, a butcher and a bakery. The goldfields were abandoned around 1902 and the town declined. The Lands Department offered former miners 40 acre blocks and encouraged them to stay in the district and build houses on the land (Watts et al. 1993:20). It is unknown how many former miners took up this offer.

### *Spring Ridge*

Spring Ridge is located on the road from Mudgee to Mendooran (CWA 1977:40). It was probably nothing more than a refreshment stop with a hotel, which still stands today. Travellers would stop at Spring Ridge because it contained dams and springs with enough water for animals.

## 2.3.2 Industry

While there was gold mining in some areas, the region has been dominated by the pastoral and agricultural industries. Cattle and merino sheep were the main herds reared for commercial use. In 1846, the population of the region was 572 persons, 22,080 cattle and 130,502 sheep (Cameron and Job 1993:109). The Merino breed was so successful in the area that in 1867 the value of Mudgee fleece was higher than in Victoria (Mudgee Centenary Celebrations Committee 1921:38).

The Mudgee district was well known for its rich and fertile soil. The flats along the Cudgegong River produced high yields of crops (Mudgee Centenary Celebrations Committee 1921:36). Agriculture was dominated by wheat cropping. Production was slow at first, only catering to the local market. It increased from the 1850s as the railway began to link the area to the produce markets in Sydney, making larger scale production more viable (Kass 2003:1718).

## 2.3.3 School

The following information comes from the NSW Department of Education website. Schooling was not formalised until the *Public Schools Act* 1866. Prior to this, schools were run by churches or privately funded. Once the Public Schools Act came into force, a number of different schooling options were made available throughout NSW:

- The public school was formalised in 1866. It is considered the basic elementary school in the NSW system. To be classified as a public school, a school required 30 children in 1866, 25 children in 1867 and 20 children in 1880.
- The provisional school was devised in 1867. A provisional school was established in areas where at least 15 children, but less than the 25 children required for a public school, were of school age. The teacher, books and equipment were supplied by the Department of Education. Local parents had to provide the building and classroom furniture. The numbers of children required for a provisional school were adjusted over the years based on the numbers required for a public school.

- The half time school was devised in 1867 for areas of scattered population. Attendance of two groups of ten children was required to form a half time school and an itinerant teacher moved between the two. Between 1867 and 1868, these teachers were responsible for up to seven half time schools in country areas of NSW. This proved to be too much of a strain for the teachers, due to the large distances travelled each week. Thus, in 1869, the number of schools a teacher was responsible for dropped to two. Like the provisional school, books and equipment were supplied by the Department of Education, with parents responsible for the rest.
- The subsidised school was devised in 1903. This type of school was smaller than a half time school and was heavily backed by local families wanting a school in their area. The last subsidised school finished in 1989.

Prior to the 1880s, government secondary school was not available. The *Public Institution Act of 1880* created secondary schools, while also withdrawing funding from denominational schools and making school attendance compulsory for children aged between six and fourteen.

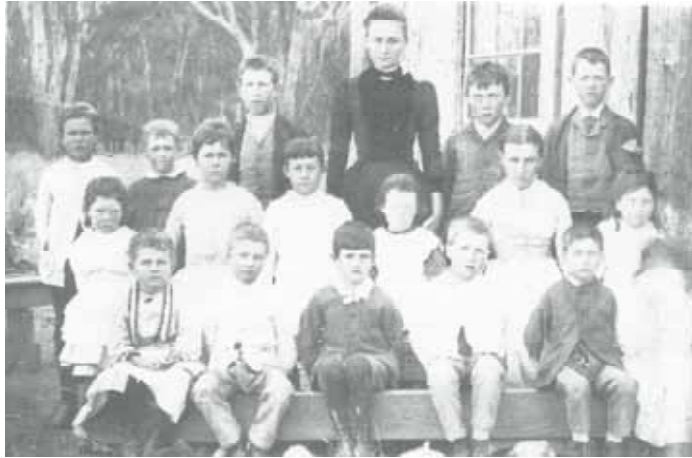
Schools in the study area were difficult to staff. Spring Ridge lost its first teacher, Ellen Kerin, because she was unable to find suitable lodgings nearby (Cain 1978). Other teachers resigned because of lack of money for teaching or the difficulties of living in rural areas (Cain 1978).

Schools are listed for the following localities in the study area:

- Tucklan had a one teacher provisional school which opened in 1897, closed at the turn of the century and reopened after the First World War in 1919. It became a public school in 1922, before closing in 1940;
- Cudgebegong (known as Mebul from 1917) had a public school located beside the road from Mebul to Upper Mebul;
- Dapper had a provisional school from 1883 to 1884. It became a public school from 1885 to 1901, then a half time school with Medway. In 1911, it was forced to close but reopened in 1922 (Robinson et al. 1984:128, 129). It closed again 1925. It reopened as a subsidised school between 1932 and 1935. The names of some of the teachers that taught at Dapper survive including: Eustace De Haviland (1884), William Mahon (1890) and Alice Williams (1898) who is pictured with her class in Figure 2.2; and
- Spring Ridge half time school was located near the Spring Ridge house. Children that attended included members of the Niven, Gurney, Lett and Parkins families (Robinson et al. 1984:139).



**Figure 2.2** Alice Williams and her Class Circa 1898 (Robinson et al. 1984)



#### 2.3.4 Religion

Religion was a major part of the social life of the area in the nineteenth century. Prior to the building of a church, a monthly service was conducted at the home of William and Margaret Dorman (Robinson et al. 1984:92). The main Church within the study area is the Dapper Union Church. A Union Church resolved the issue of small congregations in rural areas. Three denominations came together in the Union Church - Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian. They shared the building, upkeep and rotated services at the Church building. This was the case at Dapper where the building of the Church was a community effort. It was made from bricks pressed and fired at the Dorman's nearby Dapper property possibly by a Mr Church. Charles Compton of Cobbora was the builder, as shown on a receipt in possession of the Gulgong Historical Society. The Church was a focus of the community, with long serving organists Mrs Patrick, Mrs Amy Rhodes and Mrs Mary Burrows all coming from the surrounding area. The Church was always full as each denomination attended each other's services (Robinson et al. 1984:93). Figure 2.3 shows the first couple to be married at Dapper Union Church, George Williams and Matilda Rothe.

**Figure 2.3** George Williams and Matilda Rothe on their Wedding Day (Robinson et al. 1984)



## 2.4 Local families

### *Falconer family*

One of the notable families in the district was the Falconer family. The following information on the Falconer family comes from papers held by the Gulgong Historical Society. Two of the earliest permanent residents in the area, James Falconer and his wife Catherine, moved to Laheys Creek in 1849. James took up a lease of five square miles for sheep and cattle grazing. James and Catherine had six children who survived infancy: Robert D; James Bogel; Elizabeth Mary; William Charles; Job Levers and Macvie Napier. Their family cemetery, Laheys Creek cemetery, still survives in the area. Catherine Falconer is a notable woman who retained the ownership of 160 acres of the Falconer land in her maiden name of Milligan. She is seated on the right with other members of the Falconer family in Figure 2.4. She died in 1862. The Falconer family are related to Henry Lawson by marriage. Lawson's mother's sister, Gertrude Albury, married one of Catherine Falconer's sons, Job, in the 1860s.

James Falconer was killed by a train at Newtown in 1868. Robert, his eldest son (pictured in Figure 2.5) took over the property at Laheys Creek which was in turn passed to his sons on his death in 1877. One of Robert's sons, Mark Falconer, stayed in the area, at a place still known as 'the Junction'. Descendants of the Falconers still live within the study area.

The Falconers helped establish a mail route in the 1860s which predated the Cobb and Co service and contributed to the settlement of the area. The Gulgong Historical Society retains a copy of a contract for the mail service between Robert Falconer and Thomas Cheshire dated 20 August 1867.

**Figure 2.4**      **The Falconer Family Circa 1850 (Gulgong Historical Society)**



**Figure 2.5**      **Robert Falconer (Gulgong Historical Society)**



John Robert Falconer was listed as holding a publicans license for the 'Bushman's Home' at Laheys Creek. Its location is shown on a Lands Department survey in 1879, which details an inn and stables erected on Portion 37 in the parish of Dapper.

#### *Dorman family*

William and Margaret Dorman are pictured in Figure 2.6. Their home served as the place for church services before the building of Dapper Union Church (Robinson et al. 1984:93). The Dorman family were instrumental in the construction of Dapper Union Church. Mr Albert Dorman was one of the three original trustees for the Church. They also gave money to pay for timber for the Church. Grandma Dorman (Margaret) was selected to perform the 'Opening of the Door' ceremony at the new Church. Fred Dorman also caused quite a sensation when driving the first car, a Model T Ford to Dapper Church one Sunday morning (Robinson et al. 1984:93).

**Figure 2.6** William and Margaret Dorman(Robinson et al. 1984)



*Niven family*

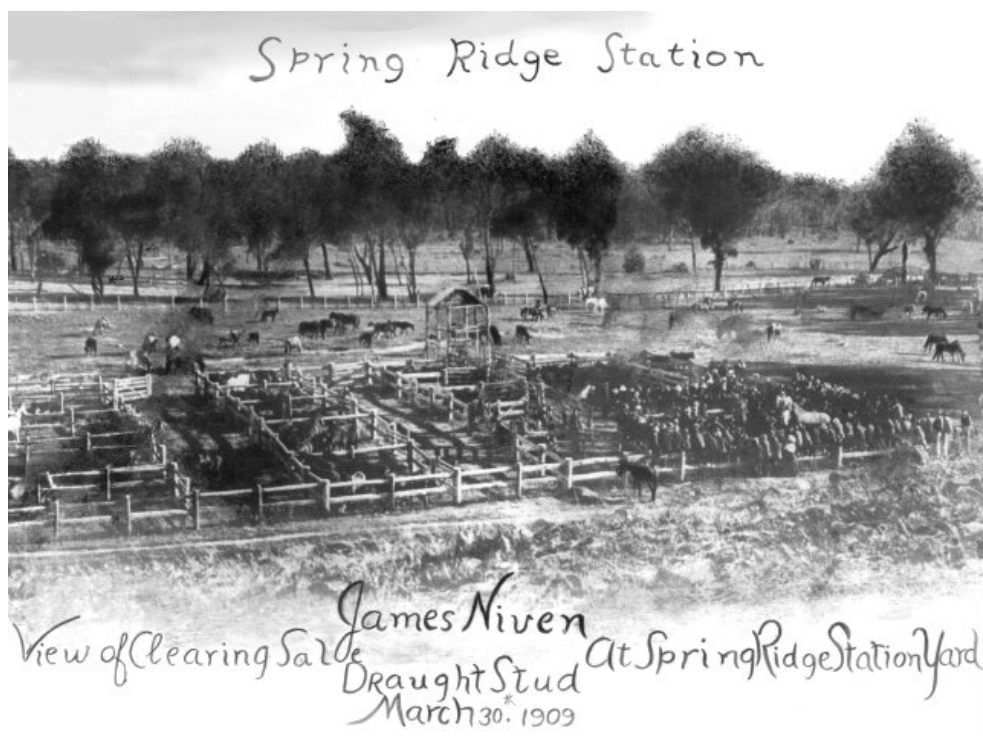
The Niven family give their name to the Nivens Hotel, a local heritage listed property in the study area. Figure 2.7 shows the hotel in the 1980s before extensive renovations. The following information comes from the file of Niven family papers held by the Gulgong Historical Society.

**Figure 2.7** Nivens Hotel in the 1980s (Gulgong Historical Society)



The Niven family settled in the area in the late nineteenth century. James Niven bought the Spring Ridge hotel property from James Bond in 1888 (Robinson et al. 1984:71). James made extensive alterations to the building and was granted a publicans licence in 1895. The hotel contained a two storey pub, stables, accommodation, a butchers shop, a sawmill and a blacksmith (Robinson et al. 1984:71). Apart from being a local publican, James was an auctioneer and sold many of the local families' possessions after deaths, moving house or land sales. Figure 2.8 is his picture of a clearing sale at Spring Ridge. James was also a keen horse trainer and racer and was Vice President of Goolma Race Club in 1900. James is pictured in Figure 2.9 with his car, one of the first in the district. He died in 1920. The publican's licence for the Spring Ridge Hotel was surrendered in 1933.

**Figure 2.8** A clearing Sale at Spring Ridge (Gulgong Historical Society)



**Figure 2.9** James Niven in his New Car (Gulgong Historical Society)







## 3 Historical survey

### 3.1 Previous study

A preliminary historic survey was conducted by the Australian Museum Business Service (AMBS 2009). The survey assessed an area 30 km by 40 km and identified ten local heritage listed items and 23 potential heritage items. The area was considered to have archaeological potential to provide historic evidence and information on gold mining, settlement and agricultural practices. The AMBS report was used as a background reference to target the study area used in this report.

### 3.2 Methodology and results

The current historical heritage investigations are based on the project layout and study area detailed in Section 1.1 and 1.2 and illustrated in Figure 1.1. Firstly, desktop analysis of the study area for potential heritage items was undertaken. This included a review of historic aerial photographs of the area, a review of historical information related to the study area and a review of the LEPs. Information from the Lands Department and the State Library supplemented the desktop analysis. These investigations provided the basis for the onsite historical survey, by identifying areas of historical potential requiring field survey. The desktop analysis and survey located 13 items of local heritage significance. The items of local significance are:

- Laheys Creek cemetery;
- Dapper Union Church;
- a potential Cobb and Co stopping place;
- a stone hut;
- a brick clamp;
- Mansfield grave;
- Nivens hotel;

And the following houses:

- Yukon Paradise;
- Spring Ridge;
- Glengarry;
- Lumeah;
- Hill View; and
- Woolandra.



There are no Commonwealth or NSW State listed heritage items within the study area. Two items, Spring Ridge and Nivens hotel are listed on the Mid-Western Regional Council LEP and in the NSW State Heritage Inventory. No other items are listed on the Wellington Council or Warrumbungle Shire Council LEPs. Statements of significance for these items are presented in the next section. A map showing the location of these items is presented in Figure 3.1.

An historical survey was undertaken over five days between 11 and 14 October 2011 to assess items identified during the desktop analysis. Archaeological potential was also considered during the survey. Throughout the survey, informal local history interviews were conducted with residents. These interviews provided information on items of possible heritage significance which may have been missed by the history books and parish maps. Talking to local residents also helped establish items of social significance in the area.

### 3.3 Item descriptions

The following sections provide details of the items of local heritage significance identified during the onsite heritage survey. This includes the location, site description, a brief history, the ownership, and the heritage curtilage.

The heritage curtilage is the extent of land around a place which 'should be defined as encompassing its heritage significance' (Heritage Office 1996). Thus it is a useful term for defining the area around an item which requires protection from potential harm. There are four types of heritage curtilage (Heritage Office 1996) as follows:

- lot boundary curtilage: where the legal boundary of the allotment is the heritage curtilage. The legal boundary will in general contain all related features, for example outbuildings and gardens within its boundaries;
- reduced heritage curtilage: where an area less than the total allotment is the heritage curtilage. It is applicable where not all of the legal boundary of the item is associated with the items significance;
- expanded heritage curtilage: where the heritage curtilage is larger than the allotment. It is often relevant where views to and/or from the item are significant to the item; and
- composite heritage curtilage: relates to a larger area that includes a number of separate items, such as heritage conservation areas based on a block, precinct or whole village.

The following was considered in defining the appropriate heritage curtilage for each item:

- historic land subdivision patterns;
- archaeological features (where applicable);
- visual, physical, historical and functional links with important features in the area; and
- setting, views and landmark qualities.



Heritage curtilage is also used in Section 6 as the basis for defining the areas which may require management during the Project. Table 3.1 summarises the items described in this report and the associated residence identification numbers and coordinates.

**Table 3.1** Residence identification numbers and coordinates for historic heritage items

Item name	Residence identification numbers (where applicable)	Item coordinates	Item ownership
Laheys Creek cemetery	Nearest residence ID 3126	713907E, 6436331N	CHC
Dapper Union Church	Nearest residence ID 4196	709108E, 6435394N	Trustees
Potential Cobb and Co stopping place	Nearest residence ID 3126	714027E, 6436186N	CHC
Stone hut	Nearest residence ID 5008	706834E, 6442945N	CHC
Brick clamp	N/A	714784E, 6439734N	CHC
Mansfield grave	Nearest residence ID 5018	720780E, 6417546N	Private
Nivens hotel	1078	721984E, 6426630N	Private
Yukon Paradise	4109	716640E, 6435038N	CHC
Spring Ridge	1077	722121E, 6426384N	CHC
Glengarry	5019	721468E, 6417316N	Private
Lumeah	5018	721461E, 6417316N	Private
Hill View	5020	721760E, 6415847N	Private
Woolandra	2087	718971E, 6441108N	CHC

Notes: 1. Dapper Union Church is under the care of trustees originally from the local area.  
2. All coordinates are presented as Map Grid Australia (GDA 1996), Zone 55.

### 3.3.1 Laheys Creek cemetery

#### i Location

Laheys Creek cemetery (Figure 3.2) is located on Spring Ridge Road, approximately 100 m from the junction of Dapper Road.

#### ii Site description

Laheys Creek cemetery contains four marked graves surrounded by a 1.5 m high post and wire fence. The site dimensions are 14 m by 14 m. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the cemetery extends for 30 m beyond the cemetery fence.

The earliest grave identifiable in the cemetery is that of Catherine Falconer (nee Milligan) in 1862. This grave is marked by a sandstone obelisk with a four-sided sandstone base. The base is approximately 1 m tall. It contains three plaques. Two are dedicated to the memory of Catherine Falconer, while the third is titled 'Falconer family memorial'. A sandstone column and shrouded urn rest on top of the base. Together the column and urn are approximately 3 m tall.

The second grave is that of Robert Falconer, interred in 1887, and his wife Margaret, interred in 1924. It has a marble headstone with clasped hands and carved decorations, which is approximately 85 cm high. The grave is surrounded by a decorative metal fence.

The third grave is for Elizabeth Piper who died in July 1913 and her husband James who died in February 1914. It has a sandstone headstone with a marble plaque which is approximately 80 cm high.

The fourth marked grave is for Susan Eliza Falconer, interred in 1913, and her husband Mark interred in 1965. It is a marble on sandstone headstone decorated with a carved wreath of oak leaves, which is approximately 80 cm high.

**Figure 3.2**      **Laheys Creek Cemetery**



### iii      History

The following people are buried in Laheys Creek Cemetery as shown on the headstones:

- Catherine Milligan Falconer 1862;
- Robert Falconer 1887;
- Elizabeth Piper 1913;
- Susan Eliza Falconer 1913;
- James Piper 1914;
- Margaret Falconer 1924;and
- Mark Falconer 1965.



Miscellaneous local history records held by the Gulgong Historical Society suggest the cemetery may contain up to 40 unmarked graves.

### 3.3.2 Dapper Union Church

#### i Location

Dapper Union Church (Figure 3.3) is located at 1134 Sandy Creek Road, Dapper.

**Figure 3.3** Dapper Union Church



#### ii Site description

The Church building was constructed of locally made bricks in 1910. It is on a concrete and stone base. The bricks are of an English Bond pattern and each has been pinned with metal rods. The Church has twelve stained glass windows dedicated to members of the church, including William Dorman and William and Margaret Johnston. The architecture is Federation period with a gabled roof, decorative pressed metal features and brick buttresses. It has been recently reroofed with green corrugated iron. The guttering has also been recently replaced.

There is an 80 cm high and 10 m long green fence made of bricks and metal along one side of the Church. It was erected to commemorate the contribution of Jack and Ida Conn to the Church in the 1950s. The site dimensions are 50 m by 50 m which encompasses the Church and its gates. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

### iii History

For the history of Dapper Union Church see Section 2.2.4.

### 3.3.3 Cobb and Co stopping place

#### i Location

A potential Cobb and Co stopping place (Figure 3.4) is located adjacent to Laheys Creek cemetery on Spring Ridge Road in Laheys Creek, approximately 100 m from the junction of Dapper Road.

**Figure 3.4 Potential Cobb and Co Stopping Place**



#### ii Site description

The potential Cobb and Co stopping place site contains a number of broken bricks and dressed sandstone blocks. There is a small mound covered in grass which is a variation in the landscape from the mostly flat paddock. The site is 10 m by 10 m which encompasses the mound and visible remains. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

### iii History

There is no historical information on this potential Cobb and Co stopping place. For general information on transport during early settlement, refer to Section 2.2.1. A landholder in the area suggests this site could be the site of the first house built by the original owners of the property; the Falconer family.

### 3.3.4 Stone hut

#### i Location

A stone hut (Figure 3.5) is located near Sweeneys Lane, off the Golden Highway, Cobbora.

**Figure 3.5** Stone Hut



#### ii Site description

The stone hut is a sandstone two roomed structure with a verandah. It has one chimney and is on a sandstone base. One of the sandstone blocks has the number 1891 carved on its side. The verandah is held up by wooden posts.

The site dimensions are approximately 3 m by 3 m which encompasses the building. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

#### iii History

Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of the stone hut.



### 3.3.5 Brick clamp

#### i Location

The possible remains of a brick clamp (Figure 3.6) are located approximately 2 km north of the locality of Laheys Creek.

**Figure 3.6**      **Brick Clamp**



#### ii Site description

The possible brick clamp site contains a roughly square structure with many broken and badly fired bricks. The bricks are in different shapes and sizes suggesting they were handmade. A pit (now filled with water) located nearby is likely to be the brick maker's clay pit. The site dimensions are approximately 10 m by 10 m which encompasses the pit and the brick clamp visible on the surface. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

#### iii History

There is no historical information available on this site. It is known that brick making was occurring in the local area as Dapper Union Church was made with bricks fired at local properties.

### 3.3.6 Mansfield grave

#### i Location

The Mansfield grave is located in Mebul.

#### ii Site description

The grave is a small ring of stones possibly containing one grave. The grave is located under a tree. It is not known who is buried there. The site dimensions are approximately 5 m by 5 m. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

#### iii History

There is little information on this grave, except that it is linked to the Mansfield family, one of the early families in Mebul.

### 3.3.7 Nivens hotel

#### i Location

Nivens hotel (Figure 3.7) also known as the former Nivens hotel Spring Ridge, is located on Spring Ridge Road, Spring Ridge. It is listed in the NSW State Heritage Inventory and the Mid-Western Regional Council LEP as an item of local significance.

**Figure 3.7** Nivens Hotel



#### ii Site description

Nivens hotel consists of one weatherboard clad timber building constructed pre 1888 and one shed. It is a two storey building with dormer windows in a double gable roof. Its description in the NSW State heritage inventory states it was reduced in length by half in 1981. The timber is currently painted cream and the house has a partially enclosed verandah.

The grounds of the house contain a woolshed made of corrugated iron and timber. There are some mature plantings in the garden. A garage has been added in the last 20 years. The site dimensions are 100 m by 50 m which encompasses the old hotel, its grounds and an associated shed. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.

### iii History

For a detailed history of Nivens hotel, see Section 2.2.4.

### 3.3.8 Yukon Paradise

#### i Location

Yukon Paradise (Figure 3.8) is a house located on Upper Mebul Road.

**Figure 3.8** Yukon Paradise



#### ii Site description

Yukon Paradise is a white 1920s style single storey farm house. The house is made of timber with weatherboard cladding and brick foundations. It has two brick chimneys painted white and timber framed windows and doors. One outbuilding with two rooms is associated with the house and painted in the same colour scheme. Extensive modifications have occurred to the interior of the house, circ. 1960s. The Yukon Paradise property contains a garden of mature plantings and an olive orchard to the west of the house. About 5 m to the east of the house, is a large water tank on a timber frame. The site dimensions are approximately 65 m by 70 m, which encompasses the house, its outbuildings and the associated water tank. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is approximately 50 m by 50 m and only encompasses the house.

### iii History

Yukon Paradise is an example of a 1920s farm house. Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Yukon Paradise.

### 3.3.9 Spring Ridge

#### i Location

Spring Ridge (Figure 3.9) is located along Spring Ridge Road, Spring Ridge. It is listed on the NSW State Heritage Inventory and the Mid-Western Regional Council LEP as an item of local significance. It is owned by CHC and is intended to be tenanted in early 2012 pending the installation of a septic system.

**Figure 3.9** Spring Ridge



#### ii Site description

Spring Ridge is a large Californian-style bungalow house built in 1936. It is constructed of cream timber weatherboards, with burgundy red detailing on some of the timber trusses and roofing. Its listing in the NSW State Heritage Inventory states that the timber used to construct the building was sourced from the property. It has a corrugated iron roof. The verandah has square brick columns painted cream topped by timber posts holding up the verandah roof. Internally, the house has three fireplaces and four bedrooms. The entrance and entertaining rooms are lined in cedar and have timber floors. There are a number of art deco features in the house including distinctive light fittings in each room, Bakelite light switches, patterned timber floorboards and art deco cupboards.



The grounds of the house contain many mature plantings and an extensively landscaped garden. The garden contains a number of sandstone-lined garden beds, a vegetable garden, a grapevine, and fruit trees. There is also a tennis court and an in-ground swimming pool. Associated buildings include two interconnecting sheds, a series of homemade water tanks and a garage, all erected at various times throughout the life of the house. A pre 1900 cottage (referred to as the 'gardener's residence') is also associated with the house. There are possible shearer's quarters in two outbuildings and a large corrugated iron and timber woolshed across Spring Ridge Road.

The site is divided into two sections. Section 1 is 200 m by 200 m and contains the house, its grounds, immediate buildings and the 'gardener's residence'. Section 2 is across the road and contains the woolshed and two other outbuildings. Section 2 is approximately 100 m by 50 m. The site dimensions are larger than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the two site dimensions detailed above.

### iii History

Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Spring Ridge.

### 3.3.10 Glengarry

#### i Location

Glengarry (Figure 3.10) is located on Wrights Lane, Mebul.

**Figure 3.10** Glengarry



## ii Site description

The house was constructed in the 1920s. It is a single story house. The house is brick, painted white with a timber verandah, painted green. There is one brick chimney and the house is set on red bricks. The house is bound by a white, timber fence. The site dimensions are 50 m by 150 m which includes the house and the white fence. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the house itself which is 20 m by 20 m.

## iii History

Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Glengarry.

### 3.3.11 Lumeah

#### i Location

Lumeah (Figure 3.11) is located on Wrights Lane, Mebul.

**Figure 3.11** Lumeah



## ii Site description

Lumeah is a brick and wooden house constructed in 1910. It has a corrugated iron, double pitch, gabled roof which has been replaced in the last 20 years. There are star shaped decorative features on the metal gables. The house has two brick chimneys. The verandah continues around three sides of the building and has slim decorated posts. The verandah is in poor condition with evidence of rusting corrugated iron and rotting timber posts.

The house is surrounded by mature plantings including an orchard. There is a tennis court on the property. Outbuildings associated with the house include a timber stock run and stone shed of the same era as the house. The site dimensions are 60 m by 40 m which encompasses the house, its garden and the tennis court. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the house itself, which is 20 m by 20 m.

### iii History

Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Lumeah.

## 3.3.12 Hill View

### i Location

Hill View (Figure 3.12) is located on Wrights Lane, Mebul.

**Figure 3.12 Hill View**



### ii Site description

Hill View is a bungalow style brick house. This style dates from the 1930s. The house has a timber verandah with brick detailing. The roof is of a hipped design in corrugated iron with two small gables. The house is painted cream. There are mature plantings in the surrounding garden. There is a white, post and metal fence surrounding the house. The site dimensions are 30 m by 30 m which includes the fence. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of the item is the same as the site dimensions.



### iii History

Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Hill View.

## 3.3.13 Woolandra

### i Location

Woolandra (Figure 3.13) is on Madigan Road near Avonside Road.

**Figure 3.13 Woolandra**



### ii Site description

Woolandra is a late nineteenth century brick house. It has a corrugated iron double pitch gabled roof in good condition. The verandah has wooden posts painted white. There are decorative features on the gables. The house has at least one brick chimney. The garden contains mature plantings and is surrounded by a wooden post and rail fence. The site dimensions are 30 m by 30 m. This encompasses the house and fence. The site dimensions are smaller than the legal boundary of the site. The heritage curtilage of Woolandra is the same as the site dimensions.

### iii History

The house is likely to have been built in 1890. Searches of land titles databases and local history did not reveal information on the historic significance of Woolandra.

## 4 Significance assessment

### 4.1 Defining heritage significance

The Heritage Office of OEH assesses heritage significance based on the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999). It lists seven criteria to identify and assess heritage values that apply when considering if an item is of state or local heritage significance as follows:

- a) An item is important in the course or pattern of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural history (Historical Significance).
- b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural history (Associative Significance).
- c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area) (Aesthetic Significance).
- d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social Significance).
- e) An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural history (Research Significance).
- f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural history (Rarity).
- g) An item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's), cultural or natural places or environments (Representativeness).

### 4.2 Community heritage values

During the historic heritage survey, local residents were questioned in informal interviews about their memories of the area. Local residents also took archaeologists to places they considered to be important to the community or their family. These discussions helped to build an understanding of the places and items within the area which local residents valued. Understanding these values informed the assessment of significance for a number of items.

### 4.3 Statements of heritage significance

#### 4.3.1 Laheys Creek cemetery

Laheys Creek cemetery is associated with the Falconer family, one of the earliest families in the district (see Section 2.3). Four generations of the Falconer family are buried in the cemetery. The cemetery has local social significance and the tall sandstone pillar grave marker of Catherine Falconer (nee Milligan) is a landmark for residents. Descendants of the Falconer family still live near the cemetery and are still connected to the site; the most recent burial was conducted in 1965. The site is also significant as part of the original grant of land to Catherine Falconer. Laheys Creek cemetery has the potential to contribute to an understanding of life and death in nineteenth century society. The graves themselves are in good condition and are able to offer insight into the mourning practices of the community throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Laheys Creek cemetery meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - Laheys Creek cemetery is a link to the settlement of this district as it was created by the Falconer family one of the earliest European families to settle in the area.
- b) Associative Significance - The cemetery is associated with the Falconer family and is on land selected by Catherine Falconer herself. The Falconer family contributed to the development of the area, running a mail service for the settlers which predated the Cobb and Co service (see Section 2.3).
- d) Social Significance - Laheys Creek cemetery is a local landmark along Spring Ridge Road. It is an easily recognisable link to the settlement of the district. The community, including descendants of the Falconer family, who still live in the area, value the connection to these pioneer settlers.
- e) Research Significance - Reports in secondary sources held by the Gulgong Historical Society suggest that there are up to 40 unmarked graves at the Laheys Creek cemetery site. For researchers and archaeologists, graves have the potential to offer insights into themes of birth, health and death in rural Australia throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- g) Representativeness - Laheys Creek cemetery is a good example of a private cemetery. It demonstrates the way in which people dealt with death in isolated environments.

#### 4.3.2 Dapper Union Church

Dapper Union Church, established circa 1910, is a locally significant Church (see Section 2.3.4). It was built using bricks made at a local property, that of the Dorman family. The Church contains decorative glass windows and a set of gates commemorating local community members. It was used for Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican services, with trustees from the local community overseeing the maintenance and running of the church. The office of trustee was passed down through local families and the three current trustees still live in the area today. It offers insight into religious and cultural practices in country areas, particularly the methods different denominations used to share resources where money and populations were not high. It is still used for weddings and, until recently still, held services. The combination of past and present use gives the Church local significance.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - Dapper Union Church offers insights into the worship practices of rural communities. It has been a focal point of community life in Dapper and surrounds since it was built and its history offers information on the history of Dapper post Federation.
- d) Social Significance - As a place of worship and a gathering place, Dapper Union Church has a high social significance to the local community.
- f) Rarity - Dapper Union Church is the only Church in the study area and is a locally rare example of a Federation period Union Church.
- g) Representativeness - Dapper Union Church is an example of a Federation period community church.

#### 4.3.3 Cobb and Co stopping place

The potential Cobb and Co stopping place has the potential to yield archaeological information on transportation in rural areas during the late nineteenth century.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- e) Research Significance - This site has the potential to yield archaeological information on the routes of the Cobb and Co coaches, the places they stopped and those who travelled on them.

#### 4.3.4 Stone hut

The stone hut is an uncommon example of a late nineteenth century stone hut. It is made of sandstone, a construction material rare in the local area. It is a good example of construction using stone and displays quality craftsmanship.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- c) Aesthetic Significance - This building is a good example of stone hut construction.
- f) Rarity - This type of stone hut construction is rare in the local area.

#### 4.3.5 Brick Clamp

The brick clamp is an example of local building techniques and the way in which rural areas dealt with a lack of basic building supplies. It may be able to offer insights into how and where bricks were made. Handmade bricks have been used on other items in the area such as the Dapper Union Church and so a site like this has the potential to provide information on the techniques used to make bricks to construct these items.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - This brick clamp may be able to provide insight into the historical construction methods in the local area and offer information on the way people in rural areas coped with shortages in materials. The techniques used here may be able to offer insights into the building processes for Dapper Union Church a locally significant building constructed of locally made bricks.
- e) Research Significance - This site has the potential to contribute to an understanding of brick making techniques during the nineteenth century.
- f) Rarity. This type of structure is rare in the local area and represents a short-lived style of construction.

#### 4.3.6 Mansfield grave

This grave is an example of burial practices in rural areas in the nineteenth century. It is locally significant as it provides a link with the early settlers in the area.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - The grave can provide information on the way of life of local people in the late nineteenth century.

#### 4.3.7 Nivens hotel

Nivens hotel is a representative example of a hotel from the nineteenth century. It provides an insight into the development of the local area as well as providing information on recreation during the nineteenth century. It is an early structure in the area, dating from pre-1888. It is linked to a notable figure in the district James Niven, who was the publican, a local auctioneer and race club president.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - This hotel provides information on the recreation and travel habits in the local area. It also provides insight into hotel and bar services in the local area.
- b) Associative Significance - The publican of Nivens hotel, James Niven, was a significant local figure and this hotel is directly associated with his life.
- f) Rarity - Nivens hotel is considered a locally rare example of a country hotel.
- g) Representativeness - Though it has been modified, it is a good example of the style of late nineteenth century hotels in rural NSW.

#### 4.3.8 Yukon Paradise

The house of Yukon Paradise is a locally rare and externally intact example of a 1920s farmhouse. Yukon Paradise contains a number of original decorative features including timber frames and cladding, typical of its period of construction. The interior has been extensively modified since construction. Yukon Paradise is in good condition and is located on a rise, commanding sweeping views of the surrounding area which add to its aesthetic qualities.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- f) Rarity - Yukon Paradise is a local surviving example of an intact early twentieth century house with minimal exterior modifications.
- g) Representativeness - Yukon Paradise is representative of a 1920s house.

#### 4.3.9 Spring Ridge

Spring Ridge is a good example of a 1930s Californian-style bungalow residence. Its interior fittings including lights, fireplaces, timber panelling and Bakelite switches are unusual examples of original finishes. It is in near original condition. It contains a number of outbuildings including a timber woolshed, shearers quarters and a gardener's residence which all contribute to the intact pastoral landscape in which the item is located. It contains an extensive, mature and well maintained garden, with sandstone-lined garden beds which contributes to Spring Ridge's aesthetic qualities. The gardens contain evidence of recreation in the local area with remnants of a swimming pool and tennis court.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- a) Historical Significance - Spring Ridge is within an intact rural pastoral landscape and offers insights into the workings of rural properties from the 1930s to 2010s.
- c) Aesthetic Significance - This house and its gardens have local aesthetic values due to Spring Ridge's California bungalow style of architecture and the extensive landscaped grounds.
- f) Rarity - The style and decorative detailing of Spring Ridge is unusual in the local area. It is also rare because it retains its rural setting and intact outbuildings.

#### 4.3.10 Glengarry

Glengarry is a 1920s house from a time period underrepresented in the local area. It is an intact example of a single storey residence with mature plantings in the surrounding landscape.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- f) Rarity - Glengarry is a rare example of an intact 1920s house.
- g) Representativeness - Glengarry is a good example of a 1920s timber building.

#### 4.3.11 Lumeah

Lumeah is a good example of a 1910s style house. It has good decorative detailing, such as star insignia on metal gables. The outbuildings offer insight into the agricultural economy of the local area with a timber stock run, orchard and shed.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- f) Rarity - This decorative detailing on this house is rare in the local area. Particularly the star insignia on the metal gables.
- g) Representativeness - Lumeah is a good example of a 1910 house.

#### 4.3.12 Hill View

Hill View is an intact locally significant example of 1930s architecture. It is a bungalow style house with timber framed doors and windows.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- g) Representativeness - This house is a good example of a 1930s bungalow style residence. It is in good condition and generally unmodified.

#### 4.3.13 Woolandra

Woolandra is a good surviving example of a 1910s farmhouse. It is unusual in the local area. The house is in good condition, with decorative detailing.

It meets the following local significance assessment criteria:

- f) Rarity - The house and its decorative detailing are rare in the local area.
- g) Representativeness - Woolandra is a good example of a 1910 house.





## 5 Impact assessment

### 5.1 Impacts on heritage sites

Impact assessments have been prepared for each item to determine if management is required. Management measures are described in Section 6. The items have been divided into the following impact categories:

- CHC-owned items outside of the area directly impacted – items outside of the area directly impacted by the Project but which may require general management measures; and
- items inside of the area directly impacted – items that may be impacted by the Mine Infrastructure Areas.

### 5.2 CHC-owned items outside of the area directly impacted

The following items are outside of direct impact from project activities:

- the stone hut;
- Nivens hotel;
- the brick clamp;
- Spring Ridge; and
- Woolandra.

These items do not require heritage-specific management, with the exception of Spring Ridge where management measures are warranted due to its local heritage significance. The house is currently tenanted and therefore maintained.

### 5.3 Items inside of the area directly impacted

#### 5.3.1 Laheys Creek cemetery

Laheys Creek cemetery will be retained at its current location. The Project plan has been changed to avoid directly impacting this site. This preserves the significance of the location of the site and those buried in this area. Guided access to this site will be retained, allowing those community members who would like to visit the cemetery to do so. Such an arrangement will preserve the community value of the cemetery. However, an emplacement area of Mining Area B may be located 40 m from the cemetery. Water management measures will be required to prevent drainage from the emplacement impacting the cemetery.

#### 5.3.2 Dapper Union Church

The Project layout avoids the requirement to relocate or demolish the Church. The Church may be negatively impacted by dust, vibrations, noise and light from project activities. Management measures will be considered to specifically address these issues.

### 5.3.3 Cobb and Co stopping place

The potential Cobb and Co stopping place may be located adjacent to the emplacement areas for Mining Area B. It is possible that the archaeological site will be affected by water runoff and debris from the emplacement area. Drainage management measures may be required.

### 5.3.4 Mansfield grave

The water supply pipeline may impact on the heritage curtilage of the Mansfield grave. The pipeline is currently planned approximately 100 m away from the grave. As such management measures may be required to protect this item from impact during the construction and operation of the pipeline.

### 5.3.5 Yukon Paradise

The proximity of the house to the rail spur may make it difficult to find tenants that will maintain Yukon Paradise. At the time of writing it was not known if Yukon Paradise was in a condition suitable for renting. Efforts will need to be made to find a use for the building during the life of the mine to ensure its effective upkeep if it is not tenanted. If neither is feasible and dilapidation becomes unmanageable the building may need to be removed. Management measures are required.

### 5.3.6 Glengarry

The pipeline may impact on the heritage curtilage of Glengarry. It is currently outside of the area of direct impact, though it is within the general pipeline corridor. Glengarry will not be visually impacted by the pipeline. Glengarry will continue to remain on private property. Management measures may be required for Glengarry if the pipeline route is moved within the heritage curtilage of the item.

### 5.3.7 Lumeah

The pipeline may impact on the heritage curtilage of Lumeah. It is currently outside of the area of direct impact, though it is within the general pipeline corridor. Lumeah will not be visually impacted by the pipeline. Lumeah will continue to remain on private property. Management measures may be required for Lumeah if the pipeline route is moved within the heritage curtilage of the item.

### 5.3.8 Hill View

The pipeline may impact on the heritage curtilage of Hill View. It is currently outside of the area of direct impact, though it is within the general pipeline corridor. Hill View will not be visually impacted by the pipeline. Hill View will continue to remain on private property. Management measures may be required for Hill View if the pipeline route is moved within the heritage curtilage of the item.

## 5.4 Summary

A summary of the specific impacts for each item is presented in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1**      **Summary of impacts**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Potential Impact?</b>	<b>Impact description</b>	<b>Management required?</b>
Laheys Creek cemetery	CHC	Yes	Potential runoff due to proximity to emplacement areas for Mining Area B	Yes
Dapper Union Church	Trustees	Yes	Possible impacts from mine activities	Yes
Potential Cobb and Co stopping place	CHC	Yes	Potential runoff due to proximity to emplacement areas for Mining Area B	Yes
Stone hut	CHC	No	No impacts	No
Brick clamp	CHC	No	No impacts	No
Mansfield grave	Private	Yes	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Yes
Nivens hotel	Private	No	No impacts	No
Yukon Paradise	CHC	Yes	Dilapidation if tenants or a non-residential use cannot be found	Yes
Spring Ridge	CHC	No	No impacts however management required due to the heritage significance of the item	Yes
Glengarry	Private	Yes	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Yes
Lumeah	Private	Yes	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Yes
Hill View	Private	Yes	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Yes
Woolandra	CHC	No	No impacts	No



## 6 Management and mitigation measures

### 6.1 Management measures

A series of measures are recommended to mitigate potential impacts on the heritage values of the historic items in the study area. Management recommendations and the sites to which they apply are described below. A summary of the management measures recommended for each site is provided in Table 6.1.

### 6.2 Management principles

#### 6.2.1 Avoidance

Avoidance is often the best way of protecting an item and its heritage values. It protects the item by ensuring activities do not occur within the heritage curtilage of the item.

#### 6.2.2 Archival recording

Archival recording may be completed for a number of items in accordance with the best practice heritage guidelines (Heritage Office 1998). Archival recording preserves the technical, environmental, historical and aesthetic information from heritage items for future generations. Archival recording is usually undertaken prior to works occurring that may impact the item. It varies in detail depending on the heritage significance and the potential impact to the item. For items away from main impact areas, a basic photograph-only archival record can be prepared. For items which may be directly impacted by project activities, a more detailed archival record should be prepared. This should include technical specifications, measured drawings, detailed descriptions and photographs.

Archival recording is also part of other management strategies such as the preparation of a conservation management plan (CMP). Where monitoring is necessary, archival recording establish a baseline against which monitoring results can be compared.

#### 6.2.3 Conservation management plans

A CMP assists in the protection of items of significance by providing more detail on the item and helping to retain the heritage value of the item during development. It contains information on the heritage significance of the item, a detailed physical description of the item and the ways in which the item is to be conserved.

#### 6.2.4 Fencing

Fencing establishes no go areas to protect items from damage during construction or operational activities. Some fences may be temporary while others may be erected for the duration of the Project.

#### 6.2.5 Monitoring

Items potentially impacted by project activities may require monitoring for short or long periods of time. Basic monitoring would include vibration and blast overpressure monitoring (as described in the *Cobbora Coal Project Noise and Vibration Assessment*) and regular condition inspections.

### 6.2.6 Archaeological analysis

Salvage excavation is a last resort when an item of archaeological value will be destroyed by the Project. Excavation will be used to obtain as much information as possible from a site before it is destroyed. As for a test excavation, the objective of the archaeological investigation will be satisfied when the location of foundations, post holes or other structure remains have been determined to be present or absent and the essential characteristics of the site, if present, have been identified and recorded. A representative sample of artefacts will be recorded and recovered if significance warrants curation.

## 6.3 Item specific management recommendations

### 6.3.1 Laheys Creek cemetery

Management measures for Laheys Creek cemetery should be described in the CMP. It is recommended that Laheys Creek cemetery be subject to archival recording. As part of the CMP, GPR survey should be undertaken and appropriate management measures implemented based on the results. It is possible that water runoff from the emplacement areas of Mining Area B may have a negative impact on the site. To protect the item from damage of this kind, it is recommended that emplacements and drainage are designed to direct run off away from Laheys Creek cemetery and that the cemetery is re-fenced. Potential impacts on the cemetery should be monitored.

### 6.3.2 Dapper Union Church

Management measures for Dapper Union Church should be described in the CMP. It is recommended that Dapper Union Church be subject to archival recording and that the archival record be included in the CMP. Archival recording should include the current structural and aesthetic condition of the Church. The results should be shared with the trustees of the church.

Subject to the agreement of the trustees of the church, the condition of the church should be determined as part of regular inspections. Additional inspections should be undertaken if vibration or blast overpressure exceedences are recorded.

### 6.3.3 Cobb and Co stopping place

It is possible that water runoff from the emplacement areas of Mining Area B may have a negative impact on the site. To protect the item from damage of this kind, it is recommended that emplacements and drainage are designed to direct run off away from the potential Cobb and Co stopping place.

### 6.3.4 Stone hut

It is recommended that the stone hut be subject to a basic, photograph-only archival recording.

### 6.3.5 Brick clamp

The brick clamp will not be directly disturbed by the Project but given its proximity to project activities, a protective fence should be erected around the heritage curtilage of the site. It is recommended that a salvage excavation of the brick clamp is undertaken if changes to the mine plan require that it is directly impacted. The condition of the fencing and the brick clamp should be regularly inspected.

### 6.3.6 Mansfield grave

The route of the pipeline is currently located close to the Mansfield grave. It is recommended that the heritage curtilage of the item is avoided by the pipeline route. If the pipeline or construction activities for the pipeline encroach within 5 m of the Mansfield grave it is recommended a temporary fence be erected to protect it during construction.

### 6.3.7 Nivens hotel

No management measures are required for Nivens hotel as its heritage values are not impacted by the Project.

### 6.3.8 Yukon Paradise

Yukon Paradise may require demolition if it is not used as a residence or another non-residential use is found that ensures that it is maintained. If demolition is required, archival recording should be completed before demolition commences.

### 6.3.9 Spring Ridge

It is recommended that a detailed archival recording be undertaken of Spring Ridge and that this is included in the CMP.

### 6.3.10 Glengarry

It is recommended that the heritage curtilage of Glengarry is avoided by the pipeline.

### 6.3.11 Lumeah

It is recommended that the heritage curtilage of Lumeah is avoided by the pipeline.

### 6.3.12 Hill View

It is recommended that the heritage curtilage of Hill View is avoided by the pipeline.

### 6.3.13 Woolandra

The heritage values of Woolandra will not be impacted by the project and no management measures are required.





## 7 Summary of potential impacts and management measures

The proposed development will have some impacts on local historic heritage within the study area. These will be avoided or mitigated by the measures recommended in Section 6. The potential impacts (see Section 5.7) on each heritage item are listed alongside management measures in Table 7.1.



**Table 7.1**      **Summary of potential impacts and management measures**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Nature of impact</b>	<b>Management measures</b>	<b>Benefit of management measures</b>
Laheys Creek cemetery	CHC	Potential runoff due to proximity to emplacement areas for Mining Area B	Include in CMP Archival recording Fencing Upslope drainage controls	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities Historical information is recorded
Dapper Union Church	Trustees	Possible impacts from mine activities	Include in CMP Archival recording Monitoring	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities Historical information is recorded
Potential Cobb and Co stopping place	CHC	Potential runoff due to proximity to emplacement areas for Mining Area B	Upslope drainage controls	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities Historical information is recorded
Stone Hut	CHC	No impacts	Basic photography only archival recording	Item is protected
Brick clamp	CHC	No impacts	Fencing Archaeological salvage only if a direct impact will occur	Item is protected
Mansfield grave	Private	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Avoid Temporary fencing if necessary	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities
Nivens hotel	Private	No impacts	No measures required	Item is protected
Yukon Paradise	CHC	Dilapidation if tenants or a non-residential use cannot be found	Archival recording if tenancy not possible	Retention of historical information
Spring Ridge	CHC	No impacts however management required due to the heritage significance of the item	Include in CMP Archival recording Monitoring	Item is protected Historical information is recorded
Glengarry	Private	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Avoid	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities

**Table 7.1**      **Summary of potential impacts and management measures**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Nature of impact</b>	<b>Management measures</b>	<b>Benefit of management measures</b>
Lumeah	Private	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Avoid	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities
Hill View	Private	Pipeline construction may impact on the heritage curtilage of the item	Avoid	Item is protected from potential damage from mine activities
Woolandra	CHC	No impacts	No measures required	Item is protected

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