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Historic Heritage Management Plan

Bylong Historical Heritage Management Plan



IMAGE - View southeast along Upper Bylong Road, 2017

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Bylong Historical Heritage Management Plan

Client: Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd

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Document Bylong Historical Heritage Management Plan


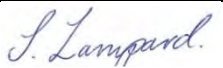
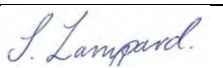
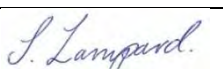
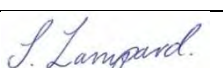
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Prepared by Dr Darran Jordan

Reviewed by Dr Susan Lampard

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			Name/Position	Signature
1	31-Oct-2017	Draft for Hansen Bailey	Dr Susan Lampard Senior Heritage Specialist	
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3	08-Dec-2017	Revised Draft for WorleyParsons & KEPCO	Dr Susan Lampard Senior Heritage Specialist	
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1.0 Background

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd (Hansen Bailey) on behalf of WorleyParsons Limited to produce a Draft Historical Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) for the Bylong Coal Project (the Project) to be developed by KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO). This followed on from an Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA) previously produced for the Project to inform the Bylong Coal Project Environmental Impact Statement (Hansen Bailey, 2015) (EIS). The draft HHMP has been produced concurrently with a draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank properties (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017b) and a landscape and visual assessment relating to Bylong Valley heritage views and vistas (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a).

These studies have been prepared in relation to an application for State Significant Development (SSD) Consent (SSD 14-6367) to facilitate the development of an open cut and underground coal mining operation, associated infrastructure and a sequential reinstatement/rehabilitation of land within the Project Boundary to enable the reactivation of agricultural uses. This HHMP has been produced to specifically address concerns raised by the Planning Assessment Commission (PAC) following their review of the SSD application, outlined in a review report dated 25 July 2017. This HHMP constitutes a draft of the management plan proposed for implementation by KEPCO following the approval of SSD 14-6367. The HHMP would be updated following the receipt of any approval for the Project to address any additional approval conditions and any stakeholder comments which may be forthcoming within the consultation process.

1.1 The Project

In December 2010 KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO) acquired Authorisations (A) 287 and A342. Since that time, extensive exploration and mine planning work has been undertaken to determine the most socially responsible and economically viable mine plan to recover the known coal resources within the two Authorisations.

In August 2014 KEPCO commissioned WorleyParsons to manage the Project exploration activities, mine feasibility study planning, environmental approvals and ongoing environmental monitoring for the Project.

The Project is located wholly within A287 and A342 which are located within the Mid-Western Regional Council (Council) Local Government Area (LGA). The closest regional centre is Mudgee, located approximately 55 km south-west of the Project Boundary. The Project is approximately 230 km by rail from the Port of Newcastle. Figure 1 illustrates the locality of the Project within New South Wales (NSW). Figure 2 shows the regional locality of the Project in relation to the neighbouring town centres, mining authorities, major transport routes and reserves.

KEPCO is seeking State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) for the development and operation of the Project. The State Significant Development Application is supported by an EIS prepared in 2015 by Hansen Bailey.

On 9 January, 2017, the then Minister for Planning requested that the PAC undertake a review of the Project. Following public hearings and a review of submissions, the PAC produced a review report dated 25 July 2017. That report concluded that “doubt persists about the potential benefits and impacts of the Bylong Coal Project” (NSW Government Planning Assessment Commission, 2017). As a result, further work was commissioned to address the PAC concerns.

The Project life is anticipated to be approximately 25 years, comprising of a two year construction period and a 23 year operational period, with underground mining operations commencing in Year 7. Various rehabilitation and decommissioning activities will be undertaken both during the course of, and following the 25 years of the Project. It is to be noted that rehabilitation of disturbed land would commence as early as Year 3. The rehabilitation would focus on reinstatement of the land to its pre-mining agricultural land use.

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The Project development will include:

- The initial development of two open cut mining areas with associated haul roads and Overburden Emplacement Areas (OEAs), utilising a mining fleet of excavators and trucks and supporting ancillary equipment;
- The two open cut mining areas will be developed and operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week over an approximate 10 year period and will ultimately provide for the storage of coal processing reject materials from the longer term underground mining activities;
- Construction and operation of administration, workshop, bathhouse, explosives magazine and other open cut mining related facilities;
- Construction and operation of an underground coal mine operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for a 20 year period, commencing mining in around year 7 of the Project;
- A combined maximum extraction rate of up to 6.5 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) Run of Mine (ROM) coal;
- A workforce of up to approximately 665 during the initial construction phase and a peak of 470 full-time equivalent operations employees at full production;
- Underground mining operations utilising longwall mining techniques with primary access provided via drifts constructed adjacent to the rail loop and Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP);
- The construction and operation of facilities to support underground mining operations including personnel and materials access to the underground mining area, ventilation shafts, workshop, offices and employee amenities, fuel and gas management facilities;
- Construction and operation of a CHPP with a designed throughput of approximately 6 Mtpa of ROM coal, with capacity for peak fluctuations beyond this;
- The dewatering of fine reject materials through belt press filters within the CHPP and the co-disposal of dewatered fine and coarse reject materials within OEAs and final open cut voids (avoiding the need for a tailings dam);
- Construction and operation of a rail loop and associated rail load out facility and connection to the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway Line to facilitate the transport of product coal;
- The construction and operation of surface and groundwater management and water reticulation infrastructure including diversion drains, dams (clean, dirty and raw water), pipelines and pumping stations;
- The installation of communications and electricity reticulation infrastructure;
- Construction of off-site car parking area, first aid and administrative facilities and associated access road from the Bylong Valley Way;
- The upgrade of Upper Bylong Road and the construction and operation of a Mine Access Road to provide access to the site facilities;
- Relocation of sections of some existing public roads to enable alternate access routes for private landholders surrounding the Project; and
- Infilling of mining voids, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas, decommissioning of Project infrastructure and rehabilitation of the land progressively following mining operations.

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1.2 Regulatory Requirements and Consultation

The purpose of this draft HHMP is to document the proposed management and protection measures to be implemented by KEPCO for mitigating impacts and preserving heritage values and specific heritage items located in proximity to the Project, as required under condition 46 of schedule 4 of the Recommended Development Consent conditions (provided within the Department of Planning and Environment Assessment Report (DP&E, 2017)). This draft HHMP will be complemented by the draft CMPs, which are separate documents containing specific management plans for the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex (including Iron Tank), c1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Farm Complex, Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage and the Swiss Cottage.

This draft HHMP only addresses historical heritage located within and immediately adjacent to the Project boundary. Consultation will be undertaken with the Heritage Council, Council and local historical organisations as per the Development Consent Conditions Schedule 4 (46) regarding the finalisation of this draft HHMP to a working document. A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval which details the protection and mitigation measures associated with Aboriginal cultural heritage values and sites within and immediately adjacent to the Project Boundary.

Recommended Conditions of Development Consent were issued by the Department of Planning and Environment under Application number SSD-6367 to prevent, minimise, and/or offset adverse environmental impacts; to set standards and performance measures for acceptable environmental performance; to require regular monitoring and reporting; and to provide for the ongoing environmental management of the development. The conditions relevant to heritage are summarised in Table 1, which also shows the relevant section in this HHMP where the conditions are addressed.

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Development Consent Condition		Relevant Section													
Schedule 2. 1. In addition to meeting the specific performance criteria established under this consent, the Applicant must implement all reasonable and feasible measures to prevent and/or minimise any material harm to the environment that may result from the construction, operation, or rehabilitation of the development.		This HHMP is designed to provide measures to prevent, minimise, and/or offset material harm to heritage items.													
Schedule 3. 1. The Applicant must ensure that the development does not cause any exceedances of the performance measures in Table 1, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Table 1 – Heritage Sites. Aboriginal and Historic heritage sites within the Subsidence Area - No greater subsidence impact or environmental consequences than predicted in the EIS. Aboriginal and Historic heritage sites outside the Subsidence Area - Negligible subsidence impacts or environmental consequences.		A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval. For historic heritage see Section 2.8.													
Schedule 3. 6 Prior to carrying out second workings, the Applicant must prepare an Extraction Plan for the relevant workings to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Each Extraction Plan must: (e) include a: (vii). Heritage Management Plan(s) which has been prepared in consultation with OEH and RAPs, to manage the potential environmental consequences of the proposed workings on Aboriginal and historic heritage and includes all requirements under conditions 44 and 46 of Schedule 4.		A draft CMP has been prepared for the Tarwyn Park Complex (including Iron Tank). See section 2.1. CMPs will be prepared post approval for c1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Farm Complex, Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage and the Swiss Cottage, (see Table 3 and Section 2.1. A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.													
Schedule 4. Blasting. Blasting Criteria. 9. The Applicant must ensure that the blasting on the site does not cause exceedances of the criteria in Table 7. Table 7 – Blasting Criteria – Heritage items (unless measures to minimise and rectify any blast-related damage to these features have been approved as part of a specific blast management plan for the feature (see condition 16 of this Schedule). Applies to all heritage items outside the disturbance area, as listed in Appendix 6). Rock shelters and cultural features (unless measures to minimise any blast-related damage to these features have been approved as part of a specific blast management plan for the feature (see condition 16 of this Schedule). Applies to all rock shelters and significant sandstone features outside the disturbance area, as listed in Appendix 6).		A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval. For heritage items see Section 2.9.													
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th><th>Airblast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))</th><th>Ground vibration (mm/s)</th><th>Allowable exceedance</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Heritage items</td><td>133</td><td>15</td><td>0%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rock shelters and cultural features</td><td>133</td><td>50</td><td>0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Location	Airblast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground vibration (mm/s)	Allowable exceedance	Heritage items	133	15	0%	Rock shelters and cultural features	133	50	0%
Location	Airblast overpressure (dB(Lin Peak))	Ground vibration (mm/s)	Allowable exceedance												
Heritage items	133	15	0%												
Rock shelters and cultural features	133	50	0%												
Schedule 4. Blast Management Plan. 16. Prior to carrying out any development under this consent, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise, the Applicant must		See Section 2.9.													

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prepare a Blast Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must: (g) include site specific blast management plan/s for any: heritage item that is proposed to be affected by blasting above the criteria in Table 7, with the plan to include measures to minimise and rectify any blast-related damage to the item; rock shelter or cultural feature that is proposed to be affected by blasting above the criteria in Table 7, with the plan to include measures to minimise any blast-related damage to the item.	
Schedule 4. Heritage. Protection of Aboriginal Heritage Items. 41. The Applicant must protect the Aboriginal heritage items located outside of the Disturbance Area, Subsidence Area and blast impact areas as identified in Appendix 6.	A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.
Salvage, Excavation and Archival Recording. 42. Prior to carrying out any development on site that could directly or indirectly impact the heritage items identified in Appendix 6, the Applicant must undertake archival recording and/or salvage and/or test excavation of those items in accordance with the approved program under the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan (see condition 44 of this Schedule) or Historic Heritage Management Plan (see condition 46 of this Schedule).	A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.
Cultural Heritage Survey – Offset Areas. 43. Within 24 months of the commencement of development under this consent, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise, the Applicant shall carry out an investigation into the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in Offset Areas 1 to 4, the Yarran View Offset Area and the Fuzzy Box Offset Area to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This investigation must: (a) be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced persons whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary; (b) be undertaken in consultation with OEH and RAPs; (c) include a detailed report on the findings; and (d) describe how the outcomes would be incorporated into the Biodiversity Management Plan, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Plan and Biobanking Agreements required under this consent.	A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.
Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan. 44. Prior to carrying out any development under this consent, unless otherwise agreed by the Secretary, the Applicant must prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must: (a) be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced persons whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary; (b) be prepared in consultation with OEH and RAPs; (c) include a description of the measures that would be implemented for managing Aboriginal sites in a manner that is generally consistent with that identified in Appendix 6 and the EIS, including: for sites subject to direct impacts within the disturbance area; collection and salvage of sites, including artefact scatters, isolated fines and modified trees; test excavation and salvage excavation of significant sites, including the PAD sites (including PAD 1 and AS077); and archival recording of cultural features within the disturbance area (including CUL010 and CUL011); for sites subject to indirect impacts within the subsidence area and blast affectation area: archival recordings of all sites and cultural features, as well as the high significance grinding grooves that are not predicted to be affected (GG001 to GG003); test excavation of rock shelter site RS013; protection of rock shelter sites and cultural features of high significance from the effects of subsidence and blasting, where reasonable and feasible; monitoring and inspection during and after mining; (d) include a description of the measures that would be implemented for: protection, monitoring and management of sites outside the disturbance area, Subsidence Area and blast affectation area; investigation and research into the ochre site (OQ001) and rock art in the Bylong area, including: chemical analysis of the ochre source and its availability in the region; examination of rock art sites; and research on cultural rock art in the Bylong area (including examining reasons for the predominant use of red ochre over other colours, and the prevalence of hand stencil motifs over other motifs); assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the biodiversity offset areas; maintaining and managing reasonable access to cultural heritage sites for	A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.

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Aboriginal stakeholders; managing the discovery of human remains or previously unidentified Aboriginal artefacts; adequate training and induction of personnel; ongoing consultation with the RAPs in the conservation and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage both on site and in the biodiversity offset areas; and storage and management of salvaged items.	
Schedule 4. 45. The Applicant must implement the approved Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan for the development.	A separate Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan will be prepared post approval.
Schedule 4. Historic Heritage Management Plan. 46. Prior to carrying out any development under this consent, unless otherwise agreed by the Secretary, the Applicant must prepare an Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must: (a) be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced persons whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary; (b) be prepared in consultation with the Heritage Branch, Council, and local historical organisations; (c) include:	This draft HHMP has been produced to meet this condition. It has been prepared by Dr Darran Jordan and Dr Susan Lampard, senior heritage specialists from AECOM. Consultation will be undertaken with the Heritage Division, Council, and local historical organisations to finalise this draft HHMP into a working document.
(i) a description of the measures that would be implemented for: photographic and archival recording, test excavation and archaeological salvage of all historic heritage sites within the disturbance area;	See Sections 2.2 and 2.3.
relocation of moveable historic heritage sites within the disturbance area, where reasonable and feasible;	See Section 2.4.
photographic and archival recording, dilapidation surveys, mitigation, monitoring and management/rectification for historic heritage sites within the blast affectation area, in accordance with the Blast Management Plan in condition 16 of this Schedule;	See Sections 2.2, 4.1 and 4.2.
further archaeological investigation of the Renfrew Park 1 and 2 heritage sites, prior to any disturbance of these sites;	See Section 2.3.
landscape treatments to mitigate visual impacts on historic heritage sites; protection, monitoring and management of historic heritage sites outside the disturbance area;	See Sections 2.10 and 5.2.
managing the discovery of previously unidentified historic heritage sites; and storage and management of salvaged items;	See Section 3.0.
(ii) Conservation Management Plans for historic heritage sites owned by the Applicant outside the disturbance area, including provisions for assisting Council or other regulators with any proposal to list the sites on applicable heritage registers;	See Section 2.1.
(iii) a Burials Management Plan, prepared in consultation with NSW Health, for the exhumation and reinterment of human burial sites in accordance with applicable statutory instruments such as the Public Health Regulation 2012, including provision for installation of a memorial in the local area in the event that reburials occur outside the locality;	See Sections 2.7 and 3.2.
(iv) a Horse Burial Management Plan for the exhumation and reinterment of horse burials; and	See Sections 2.7 and 3.3.
(v) an Interpretation Plan for the broader Bylong Valley locality, including provision for a detailed oral history prepared in consultation with the Bylong Valley community.	See Section 2.11.
Schedule 4. 47. The Applicant must implement the approved Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development.	This draft HHMP has been produced to meet this condition. It has been prepared by Dr Darran

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	Jordan and Dr Susan Lampard, senior heritage specialists from AECOM. Consultation will be undertaken with the Heritage Branch, Council, and local historical organisations to finalise this draft into a working document.
Schedule 6. Management Plan Requirements. 4. The Applicant must ensure that the management plans required under this consent are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include: (a) detailed baseline data;	See Section 2.1.
(b) a description of: the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions); any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; the specific performance indicators or triggers that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures;	See Section 2.1.
(c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;	See Section 2.1.
(d) a program to monitor and report on the: impacts and environmental performance of the development; effectiveness of any management measures (see c above);	See Section 2.1.
€ a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;	See Section 2.1.
(f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the development over time;	See Section 2.1.
(g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: incidents; complaints; non-compliances with statutory requirements; and exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and (h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	See Section 2.1.
Schedule 6. Revision of Strategies, Plans and Programs. 5. Within 3 months, unless otherwise agreed with the Secretary, of: (a) the submission of an incident report under condition 9 below;	See Section 5.0.
(b) the submission of an annual review under condition 11 below;	See Section 5.0.
(c) the submission of an audit under condition 13 below; and	See Section 5.0.
(d) the approval of any modification to the conditions of this consent; or	See Section 5.0.
€ a direction of the Secretary under condition 4 of schedule 2; the Applicant must review, and if necessary revise, the strategies, plans, and programs required under this consent to the satisfaction of the Secretary. Where this review leads to revisions in any such document, then within 4 weeks of the review the revised document must be submitted to the Secretary for approval, unless otherwise agreed with the Secretary.	See Section 5.0.
Updating & Staging of Strategies, Plans or Programs. 6. To ensure the strategies, plans and programs are updated on a regular basis, and incorporate any recommended measures to improve the environmental performance of the development; the Applicant may submit revised strategies, plans or programs required under this consent at any time. With the agreement of the Secretary, the Applicant may also submit any strategy, plan or program required by this consent on a staged basis. The Secretary may approve a revised strategy, plan or program required under this consent, or the staged submission of any of these documents, at any time. With the agreement of the Secretary, the Applicant may prepare the revised or staged strategy, plan or program without undertaking consultation with all parties nominated under the applicable condition in this consent.	See Section 5.0.
Schedule 6. Relationships between Management Plans. 7. The Water,	A draft CMP has been

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<p>Biodiversity and Heritage Management Plans required under Schedule 4 are to be prepared in respect of all parts of the development that are not covered by an Extraction Plan approved under condition 6 of Schedule 3. In particular, those management plans should address all areas subject to existing or proposed surface disturbance associated with the development.</p>	<p>prepared for the Tarwyn Park Complex (including Iron Tank). See section 2.1.</p> <p>CMPs will be prepared post approval for c1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Farm Complex, Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage and the Swiss Cottage, (see Table 3 and Section 2.1).</p>
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1.3 Purpose and Structure of Report

Appendix A of this HHMP contains the Significance Assessments for the heritage items previously identified in proximity to the Project Boundary, which are covered by the management measures outlined in this draft HHMP.

Appendix B contains a Significance Assessment of the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area and recommendations specific to managing its values in relation to the Project. A separate Landscape and Management Plan has also been produced by AECOM which contains an outline Landscape Management and Monitoring Strategy to ensure the visual impacts of the Project on key landscape heritage views can be managed by a landscape plan (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a).

It should be noted that this Draft HHMP is a dynamic document designed to be updated accordingly through the life of the Project in accordance with Schedule 6 condition 4 of the Recommended Development Consent conditions.

The following documents were used to inform this HHMP:

- *The Burra Charter: The Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS, 1999);
- *Conservation Management Documents: Guidelines on Conservation Management Plans and Other Management Documents* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002a); and
- *Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance* (Kerr, 2013, 7th edition).

This draft HHMP has been provided to assist the SSD assessment process for the Project. This draft HHMP will be subject to revision and update following the receipt of Development Consent for the Project and following the consultation with the regulatory authorities.

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1.4 Related Plans

The following plans and reports complement this HHMP and should be referenced in conjunction with it:

- Bylong Coal Project: Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2015);
- Bylong Coal Project: Horse Burial Management Plan (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015a).
- Archaeological Assessment for Historical Burials (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015b); and
- Tarwyn Park Farm Complex Conservation Management Plan (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017b) (See Appendix I);
- Bylong Coal Project Landscape and Visual Analysis (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a) (See Appendix I PAC Review Response Report); and
- Draft Bylong Coal Project: Blast Management Strategy (Terrock Pty Ltd, 2017 See Appendix I PAC Review Response Report).

1.5 Baseline data

Those identified heritage items with proposed impacts are summarised in Table 2 below. Heritage items are outlined in further detail in Appendix A of this report.

Table 2 Heritage items with proposed impacts

Site Name	Heritage Listing	Significance	Proposed Impact
Bylong Upper Public School (c.1927 building)	Not listed	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
Cheese Factory Remains	Not listed	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery (including 4 marked graves)	National Trust Register	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2 (homestead)	Not listed	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
Former Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Not listed	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
Bylong Upper Hall	Not listed	Local	Direct impact – in disturbance area
c1848 Lee Homestation (homestead)	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual
Bylong Station Farm Complex	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual, some direct impact to Farmland
Sunnyside (homestead)	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual
Bylong St Stephens Anglican Church and Cemetery (including 44 graves)	National Trust Register	Local	Partial impact – visual

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Site Name	Heritage Listing	Significance	Proposed Impact
Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual, vibration
Bylong Trig Station	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual
Swiss Cottage (homestead)	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual, vibration
Bylong Hall	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual
Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	Not listed (currently under consideration for listing on the State Heritage Register)	Local	Partial impact – visual, vibration, some direct impact to farmland and horse burial location
Cottage Chimney Ruins	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual
Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape (reflecting the aesthetic and cultural values of the Bylong Valley)	Not listed	Local	Partial impact – visual, direct impact to farmland, landscape features and heritage items
Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (including the Bylong and neighbouring valleys covering approximately 486km ²)	National Trust Register	State	Partial impact – visual, direct impact to farmland, landscape features and heritage items

Previously identified heritage sites and the relevant impact and mitigation measures are summarised in Table 3. These sites were identified as part of the Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA); as noted in Table 2, these items are not currently listed on any statutory listing, although three are listed on the National Trust register.

Table 3 Summary of mitigation measures

Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Items to be demolished/destroyed		
Bylong Upper Public School	Direct/whole Demolition	Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of original school building, prior to and during demolition, is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch guidelines How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (2006) (Heritage Branch Guidelines). KEPCO acquired the school from the Department of Education in 2016. KEPCO is currently investigating the relocation of the c.1927 School building to an alternate location.
Cheese Factory Remains	Direct/whole Destroyed	Documentation followed by test excavation, and salvage excavation (as determined by testing) is to be undertaken prior to impact.
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery	Direct/whole Demolition	Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of church building, marked burials and historical plantings prior to and during demolition/removal/relocation is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch Guidelines Details for the management measures for the burials are provided in the Archaeological Assessment for Historical Burials (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015b). This includes the

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Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Items to be demolished/destroyed		
		procedure for the removal and relocation of exhumed remains. Rylstone District Historical Society has expressed an interest in the potential donation and subsequent relocation of the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church building. KEPSCO is investigating this option further in close consultation with the Rylstone Historical Society.
Renfrew Park Remains 1 and 2	Direct/whole Destroyed	A program of archaeological salvage will be undertaken, which will include surface collection, test excavation, documentation, including a photographic record to be prepared prior to impact, and the salvage of material associated with the historical themes of settlement, habitation and working the land. The results of this salvage and analysis of all collected relics and material are to be presented in a report following the completion of works.
Upper Bylong Post Office and Store	Direct/whole Demolition	Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of the building prior to and during demolition is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch Guidelines
Bylong Upper Hall	Direct/whole Demolition	Archival recording (including scale drawing and photography) of building prior to and during demolition is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Branch Guidelines Consideration of the wall panels with graffiti being investigated for relocation to an alternate location by KEPSCO.
Items partially impacted		
c1848 Lee Homestation	Vibration	A CMP is to be prepared to guide the management of c1848 Lee Homestation due to its poor condition that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessments.
Bylong Station Farm Complex	Direct/visual	Impacts to Bylong Station House and Stables are to be avoided. A CMP is to be prepared to guide the management of the Bylong Station Farm Complex that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessment, adaptive reuse plans and remediation strategies.
Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery	Visual	It was identified within the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) that the Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery has high visual sensitivity, as it is an important community and cultural facility. It was identified that visitors to the church would have potential views towards the North-Western Overburden Emplacement Area (OEA). Mitigation measures relating to this visual impact were to limit the maximum height of the North-Western OEA to a maximum height of 348 m to ensure it remains below the height of the adjacent ridgeline, and to ensure that timely construction and implementation are undertaken of progressive OEA rehabilitation during mining operations to reduce visual effect levels.
Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage	Visual/vibration	Mitigation strategies outlined within the VIA (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage during the operational life of the mine. A CMP is to be prepared to guide the management of Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessments. The slab hut and barn should be retained and conserved as intact examples of a late 19th century slab constructed buildings in the Bylong district. Shed 1 is in extremely poor condition. While it has local significance

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Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Items to be demolished/destroyed		
		as part of the original Harley Hill farm complex, its significance is diminished as a result of its poor condition. As such, should KEPCO require it to be removed or demolished, it is recommended that it undergo archival recording in accordance with Heritage Branch Guidelines, prior to demolition. As there is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the shed, care should be taken to not disturb the ground surface during demolition. There is potential for subsurface deposit to be associated with the modern farmhouse, slab hut, shed 1, and barn. Archaeological relics (any relics that are buried) are protected by the provisions of Section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977. Under this section 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 if they are of local significance or higher.
Bylong Trig Station	Visual	No specific mitigation strategies were outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) for the Bylong Trig Station as, during the operational life of the mine, it will not be in a publicly visible or accessible area. The implementation of rehabilitation will mitigate impacts by returning the area to a comparable visible state once works in proximity are completed.
Swiss Cottage	Visual/ vibration	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the Swiss Cottage during the operational life of the mine. A CMP is to be prepared to guide the management of and the Swiss Cottage that includes dilapidation, structural and vibration assessments.
Bylong Hall	Visual	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to Bylong Hall during the operational life of the mine.
Tarwyn Park Farm Complex	Direct/visual/ vibration	Impacts to Tarwyn Park House and Stables are to be avoided. A draft CMP has been prepared concurrently with this HHMP to guide the management of the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex that includes reference to structural and vibration assessments, and outlines ongoing management procedures and remediation strategies. Features to be impacted include horse burials, farm house 1, the cottage on Upper Bylong Road, the race course and the driveway. See Section 2.1 for further details.
Cottage Chimney Remains	Visual/ Vibration	Mitigation strategies outlined within the <i>Visual Impact Assessment</i> (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) should be adopted to reduce visual impacts to the Cottage Chimney Remains during the operational life of the mine. Vibration impacts are also to be mitigated through monitoring. See Section 2.9 for measures relating to vibration.
Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape	Direct/visual	Documentation, including photographic record of the portion of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape within the Project Disturbance Boundary is to be undertaken prior to commencement of works. It is recommended the Project Rehabilitation Strategy includes reinstatement of natural elements of the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape impacted as part of the Project (i.e., farmland,

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Item Name	Impact	Mitigation Measure
Items to be demolished/destroyed		
		watercourses) to their existing character. This does not necessarily mean the existing land form must be recreated. Visual avoidance and mitigation works for the Project were designed to remove direct views to mining activity from those locations or to minimise the potential for indirect visual impacts to land surrounding the Project Boundary. An Interpretation Plan should be completed for the broader Bylong Precinct, building on the oral history recordings undertaken for the HHIA, to mitigate impacts to the wider Bylong area.
Bylong Landscape Conservation Area	Direct/visual	<p>Documentation, including photographic record of the portion of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area within the Project Disturbance Boundary is to be undertaken prior to the commencement of works. It is recommended the Project Rehabilitation Strategy includes reinstatement of natural elements of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area impacted as part of the Project (i.e., farmland, watercourses) to their existing character.</p> <p>The landscape management and monitoring strategy produced by AECOM is to be followed to ensure the visual impacts of the Bylong Coal Project on key landscape heritage views are managed by a landscape plan (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a).</p> <p>Landscape and heritage views are to be also be managed with reference to the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area Assessment of Significance, included in Appendix B.</p> <p>Mitigation strategies outlined within the Visual Impact Assessment (JVP Visual Planning and Design 2015) are to be adopted to reduce visual impacts, including progressive rehabilitation. See Section 2.10 for further details on visual mitigation measures.</p>

For the location of historic heritage items identified within and adjacent to the Project Boundary which are addressed as part of this Draft HHMP, please refer to Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Key

- Project Boundary
- Historic Heritage Items
- Bylong Landscape Conservation Area
- Watercourses
- NSW Towns
- Roads
- Rail

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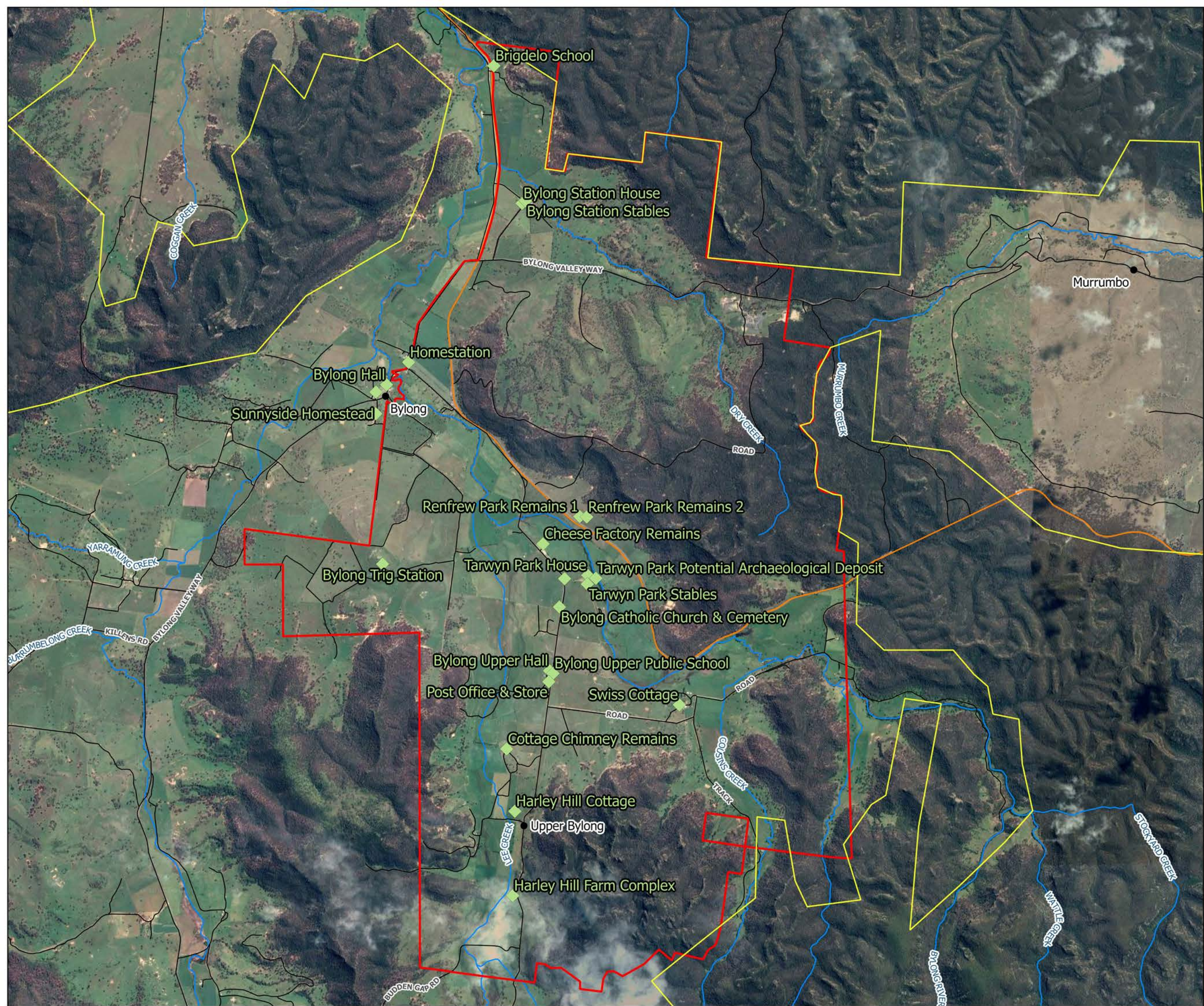


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CREATED	15-11-2017
VERSION	1

Heritage Items

Bylong Coal Project
Historic Heritage Management Plan

Figure 2



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2.0 Procedures and Management Measures

2.1 Conservation Management Plans

A draft CMP has been prepared for the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex (including Iron Tank). CMPs will be prepared post approval for c1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Farm Complex, Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage and the Swiss Cottage.

CMPs will be prepared adhering to the guidelines set out in *Conservation Plan* (Kerr, 2013, 7th ed), the *Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Division & NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) and *The Burra Charter: Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) (ICOMOS (Australia), 2013). The *Burra Charter* is widely accepted in Australia as the underlying framework by which all works are undertaken to places identified as having National, State or local heritage significance.

These CMPs are to provide the information and procedures specific to each property; the following headings are suggested as an appropriate report structure.

Executive Summary

1.0 Introduction (including Background and Objectives, Heritage Listings, Methodology and Terminology, Statutory Requirements, Approval, Licence or Lease Conditions, Application of the Burra Charter, Limitations).

2.0 Historical Development (including Contextual History and Recent History).

3.0 Physical Evidence (including Site Description, Location and Setting, Views and Vistas, Landscape Features, Vegetation, Archaeology and Components).

4.0 Comparative Analysis and Discussion.

5.0 Significance Assessment (including Significance Assessment Criterion, State Historical Themes, Significance Assessment and Schedule of Significance).

6.0 Priority conservation works.

7.0 Opportunities and Constraints (including Constraints and Opportunities Arising from the Statement of Significance, Owner Requirements and Proposed Uses and Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Statutory Requirements).

8.0 Conservation Policies (including Conservation in Accordance with the Significance, Adoption and Review of the Conservation Management Plan, Performance Indicators/Criteria, Management Measures, Minimising Impacts of Change on Significant Fabric, Managing Change, Joinery, Inappropriate Works, Archaeological Management, Setting, landscaping, views and vistas, Alterations, Additions and New Structures, Ancillary Services, Accessibility, Code Compliance, Adaptation for Structural, Service and Hazardous Materials Reasons, Conservation, Maintenance and Repair of Fabric, Contingencies, Interpretation and Archival Recording, Incidents, Complaints, Non-compliances, Monitoring and Reporting, CMP Audits and Reviews).

9.0 References.

The Tarwyn Park CMP lists the following Conservation Policies to assist in the ongoing use, maintenance and conservation of the Tarwyn Park Complex (including Iron Tank) through the life of the Project, aimed at ensuring that any proposed works are respectful of heritage significance.

Conservation in Accordance with Significance

Policy 1. All future works to the property must be guided by the Statement of Significance, as provided in Section 5.4, together with any additional research undertaken.

Policy 2. Significant fabric must be retained and conserved in accordance with recognised conservation principles and procedures, like those identified in the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter* 2013.

Policy 3.

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Adoption and Review of Conservation Management Plan

Policy 4. The policies in this CMP must be adopted by KEPCO as a guide to the future conservation and development of the site as proposed as part of the Bylong Coal Project.

Policy 5. This CMP must be reviewed and updated following the determination of any State Significant Development Consent for the Bylong Coal Project, following any listing of the property on the State Heritage Register or the Mid Western Regional Local Environment Plan and then every five years to ensure it remains relevant to the evolving use of the site and the progression of the Project and to ensure statutory compliance is maintained. The CMP should also be updated after significant changes to the site.

Minimising Impacts of Change on Significant Fabric

Change may be necessary to retain cultural significance (Burra Charter Article 15.1) and to ensure the requirements of KEPCO are fulfilled as they execute the Project as proposed under any condition of consent issued with the SSD consent. When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the solution that minimises the impact to heritage significance. Non-reversible change should only be undertaken when no other option is feasible and should not prevent future conservation. Existing fabric, use, associations and meanings should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the place (Archival Recording – refer to the policies in Section 8.2.19).

Article 3 of the Burra Charter states that conservation is to be based on an understanding of the existing fabric of a place and must therefore involve only as much as is necessary, but as little as possible physical intervention in order not to distort the evidence embedded in the fabric of the buildings. A key objective therefore is to retain as much of the significant fabric as possible.

Policy 6. The approach to changes to the fabric identified as of exceptional, high and moderate significance or otherwise identified for retention and conservation, requires a cautious approach of changing only as much as is necessary, but as little as possible.

Policy 7. Intervention for purposes other than conservation of the fabric must be restricted to areas of lesser rather than higher significance.

Policy 8. The graded heritage significance of the components of a place provides a basis for making conservation decisions. Refer to the schedule of significance of individual building elements in Appendix B. The following outlines permissible work, based on the significance of the component or space:

- Elements of Exceptional and High significance must be retained. The preferred conservation process to be used for fabric of Exceptional and High significance are: maintenance, preservation and restoration, in accordance with the Burra Charter;
- Elements of Moderate significance should preferably be retained. They could be adapted, as necessary. Removal may be acceptable in some special circumstances where the restoration or enhancement of an element of high or exceptional significance is restored (following archival recording);
- Elements of Little significance may be retained, adapted, or removed as necessary; and
- Intrusive elements should be removed or adapted to reduce their adverse impact on the significance of the place, as the opportunity arises.

Policy 9. Considerations of archaeological potential (refer to Section 3.3) should be incorporated into the planning stage of proposed changes, including new services, landscaping and new structures, with a view to avoiding or minimising impacts. Existing disturbed service trenches and previously disturbed areas should be used where possible to minimise disturbance. Any disturbance must be managed under the policies in Section 8.2.10.

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Managing Change

Undertaking change must be done in a considered manner to retain the heritage significance of the place. This includes ensuring appropriate professional advice and expertise is sought.

- Policy 10. Proposed changes or development beyond that contained within the State Significant Development Consent for the Bylong Coal Project must be considered within the context of the property as a whole. Piecemeal or incremental change must be avoided.
- Policy 11. Relevant conservation advice from experienced practitioners must be used to assist the development of works proposals for the place, for assessment and works programs for the place, grounds and archaeological remains, for carrying out conservation and related works on significant elements and fabric and for updating the CMP.
- Policy 12. Any repair, conservation or reconstruction works to significant elements or facades must be undertaken with appropriate direction by a suitably qualified heritage consultant, architect and/ or relevant materials specialist/s or conservator and with reference to historical documentation.
- Policy 13. All work shall be carried out by suitably qualified tradespersons with practical experience in conservation and restoration of similar heritage items.
- Policy 14. New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.
- Policy 15. Reconstruction is appropriate only where a place is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the fabric. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the cultural significance of the place. Reconstruction should be identifiable on close inspection.
- Policy 16. Future maintenance of the site's landscape and plantings must be based on an understanding of the significance of the elements of the curtilage. See Section 8.2.11.
- Policy 17. Change management must include the development and implementation of mitigation measures that are commensurate with the scale and scope of the works. Changes should be managed to mitigate adverse physical impact on the fabric of elements of exceptional, high and moderate significance and visual impacts on the setting of the place, by means such as:
- Adoption of the principle of reversibility;
 - Avoid permanent physical damage to fabric and finishes;
 - Avoid use on incompatible materials and finishes adjacent to significant fabric and finishes; e.g.: that cause staining; that cause erosion of masonry; that introduce dissimilar metals;
 - Interruption of significant views and vistas, beyond those contained within the State Significant Development Consent for the *Bylong Coal Project: Visual and Landscape Analysis*.
 - Interruption of significant views and vistas beyond those contained within the State Significant Development Consent for the Bylong Coal Project; and
 - Compartmentation of significant spaces.

Joinery

- Policy 18. Any joinery identified as being early or original must remain intact and extant.
- Policy 19. Where joinery needs to be added to or relocated within significant spaces, it should match adjacent earlier joinery while being on close inspection distinguishable from the original. Wherever possible, existing joinery which can be demonstrated to have been moved from its first place of installation should be returned to that place.

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Inappropriate Works

Policy 20. Previous changes, maintenance or repair works using inappropriate materials or methods should be replaced, when practicable or necessary, using materials and methods which replicate the original, or otherwise retain the significance of the fabric as a whole. This policy applies to intrusive elements such as fluorescent light fittings and electrical switches cut into architraves, if relevant.

Policy 21. The concrete used to repair the sandstone structure associated with Farm House 2 should be removed and the stonework repaired with a mortar that is comparable with the original mortar.

Masonry and Brickwork

Policy 22. Original and early stone masonry and brickwork should be retained intact and maintained. If new stone is required, a durable stone of suitable colour and texture should be used. Where brick repairs are required, the original bricks should be reused wherever possible, or recycled bricks of the same size and shape as the originals.

Policy 23. Masonry units should be laid with mortar of matching appearance, strength and composition to the original. Where previous repairs in synthetic stone or cement are causing the original materials to deteriorate, they should over time be replaced using the original material. Consolidants or sealants should not be used. Sandstone masonry repairs and repointing shall only be undertaken using lime mortar.

Policy 24. Original pointing and mortar material should be retained wherever possible. Repointing if required should be carried out to match existing work without widening of existing masonry joints, in a mortar of similar appearance and strength to the original. Areas of previous pointing using inappropriate materials or methods should be removed and reconstructed. Remove any previous repointing in cement rich and/or mismatching mortar.

Policy 25. Exterior sandstone facework should only be cleaned if it is necessary to remove deposits that are causing damage to the masonry surface. Cleaning methods should be gentle and non-abrasive and undertaken at mains pressure only. Great care should be taken during cleaning to preserve tooling marks and pointing.

Floors

Policy 26. Where evidence of stone flooring is present or discovered, any timber or concrete over floors should be recorded and removed, and the stone flooring should be retained and conserved or reconstructed. This is most likely relevant to the Tarwyn Park Stables only.

Policy 27. Original timber floor boards should be retained in situ, and should be scrubbed rather than sanded so as to prolong their life. If clear floor finishes are to be applied, these should be traditionally formulated from natural oils and waxes. Modern hard synthetic finishes such as polyurethanes and epoxies should not be used.

Painting

Policy 28. All exterior and interior unpainted surfaces (including polished finishes) originally intended to be unpainted should remain unpainted. Exposed surfaces originally intended to be unpainted that have subsequently been painted, should when practicable be returned to their original state.

Policy 29. Exposed surfaces that were previously painted and originally intended for painting as a preservative measure should be repainted when needed bearing in mind technical and heritage requirements. Sound painted surfaces should be repainted without disturbing the original decorative surfaces underneath.

Policy 30. Research should be undertaken into the original and early decorative treatments of the interior of Tarwyn Park Homestead, Farm House 2 and Iron Tank. This research should be undertaken prior to any major removal of unsound old paint for redecoration or alteration. Significant early finishes should be preserved and interpreted at the place. Where appropriate, significant spaces should be repainted in a way which reflects the character of the original paint colour scheme.

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Archaeological Management

- Policy 31. The historical archaeological potential of the site must be conserved *in situ* where possible, including in the wall cavities, sub-floor areas and inter-floor, roof cavities and those areas identified as being of high and moderate archaeological potential as shown on Figure 24 and Figure 25.
- Policy 32. An archaeological assessment by a suitably qualified historical archaeologist, must be carried out as part of the assessment process prior to Heritage Council of NSW approval of any works within the areas identified on Figure 24 and Figure 25. No assessment is required outside of these areas, unless further information has come to light indicating the probability of archaeological relics being extant within the proposed works area.
- Policy 33. The aim of this archaeological assessment is to gather information about the previous layouts and character of the specified area to inform future conservation, interpretation and upgrading work, and determine if works will have an archaeological impact or whether further archaeological investigation is likely to be required.
- Policy 34. An acceptable on-site investigation strategy (an archaeological methodology and research design) must be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW as supporting documentation for any applications for excavation on this property.
- Policy 35. All ground disturbance associated with future development of the site in areas not previously investigated through archaeological excavation must be undertaken consistent with the proposed archaeological methodology and any conditions of the archaeological approval. Recovered archaeological resources should be considered for use in interpretive programmes (see Section 8.2.18)
- Policy 36. The progress of such excavation work must be appropriately documented (in written and photographic form).
- Policy 37. Suitable clauses must be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations and requirements in relation to the archaeological provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Contractor and subcontractor contracts must also specify obligations which need to be in compliance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* relating to Aboriginal objects or places.
- Policy 38. In the event that historical archaeological relics are exposed on the site, they must be appropriately documented according to the procedures outlined in the archaeological methodology accompanying the application for an excavation under the *Heritage Act 1977*. If not already the subject of a section 140 application that specifically addresses exposing, recording and removal of relics, approval under section 140 will be required.
- Policy 39. Should any unexpected archaeology be uncovered during excavation works, the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified in accordance with section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Works must stop and a suitably qualified archaeologist must be brought in to assess the finds. Depending on the results of the assessment, additional approvals may be required before works can recommence on site. It may be preferable that the relics are preserved *in situ* and the development modified to avoid or reduce impacts.
- Policy 40. Where works are proposed to be carried out in close proximity to known or probable archaeological relics, strategies must be put in place to ensure that construction work and/or heavy machinery do not disturb or damage those relics.

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Setting, landscaping, views and vistas

The landscape setting of Tarwyn Park contributes strongly to the heritage significance of the place as a whole. All new work (excluding that identified within the Bylong Coal Project EIS and associated approvals documentation) needs to avoid adverse impacts to significant views and the localised setting of the Tarwyn Park Homestead.

Potential impacts, beyond those associated with the Bylong Coal Project, on the setting of Tarwyn Park Homestead and Stables and key views to and from the site will need to be carefully considered in a heritage impact assessment process, as outlined in Policy 17 and 18. The significant views provided in Section 3.2.2 are to be conserved and the consideration of potential impacts of the proposed development will need to be included in development applications.

- Policy 41. Impacts associated with the Bylong Coal Project to the setting, views and vistas are to be managed in accordance with the *Bylong Coal Project: Visual and Landscape Analysis* found in Appendix I.
- Policy 42. Should vegetation screening be required between Tarwyn Park Homestead and views to the north, a formal to semi-formal garden within the current fenced area to the north of the Homestead would be appropriate subject to research of documentary and physical evidence for possible reconstruction or recreation. Planting trees in the paddocks is not appropriate as it will diminish the rural landscape setting.
- Policy 43. Should screening be required to the west of Tarwyn Park Homestead and the Stables, a grassed earthen embankment that mimics the rolling hills would be appropriate. Fences similar to those extant on the property should be retained or instated to reinforce the rural nature of the views.
- Policy 44. The extant fencing should be retained wherever possible as evidence of the former land use and as they break up the views.
- Policy 45. Future designs for and work to garden areas must take into account available documentary, physical and/or archaeological evidence of earlier layouts, character and detailing, and interpret these as part of the conservation, adaptation and upgrading of these areas.
- Policy 46. Re-landscaping, or introducing new landscaping, is acceptable provided it does not damage building fabric (for example the activity of tree roots, trunks and limbs, the raising of soil levels, and increased moisture and salts due to watering) or significant views.
- Policy 47. Landscape works must be preceded by an archaeological investigation of the substrate. This is particularly pertinent as there is no documentary or physical evidence in relation to the former gardens. Any paving surfaces, early footings, drains, cisterns or other water storage features and cesspits identified must be retained *in situ*. Any significant surviving features, including early paving or surfaces, are to be retained and incorporated into the landscaping.
- Policy 48. Any landscaping work that disturbs or removes soil and that may result in the disturbance of archaeology, such as excavation to lay paving or plant trees, may require an archaeological assessment prior to the works being undertaken.
- Policy 49. Significant views to and from the site identified in Section 3.2.2 must be conserved. Change to items must not impede or obstruct a significant view and must not negatively impact upon a contributing element to a view. This policy does not apply to works subject of the Project's State Significant Development application number 14_6367.
- Policy 50. Significant views must be taken into account during the design phase and reviewed within the Statement of Heritage Impact for the proposed works. The Statement of Heritage Impact should outline what measures have been implemented to limit the impacts to the views. This policy does not apply to works approved within the State Significant Development Consent for the Bylong Coal Project. Refer to Policy 55 for the requirements of a Statement of Heritage Impact.

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Policy 51. KEPCO are required to maintain or enhance the soil hydrology farming techniques (NSF) on Tarwyn Park under Draft Condition of Consent 68. This will support the identified heritage significance associated with the NSF method. Maintenance of structures and noxious weeds associated with NSF will be subject discussions with Department of Primary Industries.

Policy 52. Condition reports on the land should be undertaken at intervals recommended by an agri-scientist to record the long-term effects of Natural Sequence Farming on the landscape.

Policy 53. Should conventional farming methods be implemented, the condition reports should continue until the results plateau so as to allow a comparison of the two methods.

Alterations, Additions and New Structures

Alterations and additions, beyond those approved within the State Significant Development Consent for the Bylong Coal Project, need to be considered in terms of location, form, height and materials and the effect they have on the existing fabric in terms of significance, fabric changes and use changes. A formal mechanism for assessing the impact a proposal may have on the heritage significance of an item is a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI). The form of a SoHI is given in guidelines issued by the Heritage Division: *Statements of Heritage Impact* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002b).

Policy 54. When undertaking works, ensure a Statement of Heritage Impact is prepared in line with the guide *Statements of Heritage Impacts* (NSW Heritage Office, 2002b). The purpose of the document is to ensure that the proposed impacts are fully assessed and have sought to limit impacts to heritage significance and heritage fabric.

Policy 55. The Statement of Heritage Impact must be prepared with input from a relevant heritage specialist and using the relevant heritage guidelines. As there is no formal heritage listing, the Statement Heritage Impact may be approved internally by KEPCO, if there is no trigger for a Development Application to the Mid-Western Regional Council.

Policy 56. Any proposed permanent alterations and additions or new detached structures must be designed and constructed in a way that conserves, maintains and interprets the overall significance of the property during the life of the Project. This will require detailed consideration of the location, form, height and scale, as well as the colours and materials proposed and the impact they will have on the existing place, its context and building fabric in terms of its significance, fabric changes and use. See the Heritage Council of NSW's publication *Design in Context* for more information.
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/DesignInContext.pdf>

Policy 57. Alterations or additions are not suitable to areas identified as of exceptional or high significance. These structures must retain their current form, unless additional research uncovers further information regarding an earlier configuration and reverting to said configuration will enhance an understanding of the significance of the structures.

Policy 58. Activities at the site should seek to use or adapt the existing structures on site. However, if the activities cannot be incorporated into the existing structures without significant impacts to heritage significance and fabric, new structures on the site may be suitable if:

- Changes do not impact areas and fabric of exceptional/high/moderate significance; and
- Changes do not impact significant views to and from the property;
- Changes do not obscure significant public views;
- Changes do not obscure significant elements of Tarwyn Park Homestead and Tarwyn Park Stables;
- They are designed in a compatible manner and subordinate scale to the nearest adjacent structure;
- The design of new structures must complement, not compete with the architectural qualities of the nearest adjacent structure; and

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- New structures must not replicate period detailing or architectural styles; this distorts the understanding of the historic evolution of the place.

Policy 59. Existing building envelopes of the exceptional, high and moderate significant components of Tarwyn Park Homestead, Tarwyn Park Stables are not to be increased upwards or outwards.

Policy 60. It may be appropriate to alter Tarwyn Park Stables for office or other purposes.

Ancillary Services

It is important that the original external appearance and form of the structures be retained. Ancillary structures for communication, energy efficiency, car parking etc. can be installed so long as their installation is planned to minimise damage to fabric, impact to archaeology and they are concealed from view within areas of lesser significance or located in inconspicuous positions and designed to be self-effacing (refer to Section 0).

Policy 61. Installation of external aerials and satellite dishes in areas of lesser significance and are not visually intrusive, may be acceptable, depending on the proposal.

Policy 62. Installation of solar panels at the rear of the property (in addition to those presently on the eastern roof plane of the south-western portion of Tarwyn Park Homestead), where there is no impact to significant fabric and are not visually intrusive, may be acceptable. Solar panels are not acceptable on the front facades of buildings, that is on the northern and eastern elevations of Tarwyn Park, on the southern elevation of Farm House 2 and the southern elevation of Iron Tank House.

Policy 63. Installation of skylights that are discreetly proportioned and aligned with the plane of the roof, where there is no impact to significant fabric and are not visually intrusive, may be acceptable, depending on the proposal.

Policy 64. Miscellaneous additions, such as meter boxes, hot water systems, including those required by regulatory authorities, must be unobtrusively located. Where possible, these items should be located so as to minimise impacts to significant fabric and views.

- Note: it would be considered appropriate to maintain the hot water system on the eastern elevation as relocating it elsewhere is likely to involve impacting significant fabric to an unacceptable degree. The location of the air conditioning condenser on the northern verandah is considered inappropriate and if it requires replacing, options to relocate it to a more sensitive location should be considered.

Accessibility

The DDA makes it unlawful to discriminate against people on the grounds of their disability. Section 23 of the DDA requires non-discriminatory access to premises which the public or a section of the public is entitled or allowed to use. Where the DDA does apply, heritage places are not exempt from it, although the Australian Human Rights Commission has advised that heritage significance may be taken into account when considering whether providing equitable access would result in unjustifiable hardship.

Policy 65. Changes to facilitate equitable access may only be acceptable if they can be designed and implemented to affected areas of lesser significance rather than those of higher significance, and where all the options to create reasonable access have been conscientiously investigated (and this investigation is demonstrated). Advice from accessibility consultant's familiar with heritage issues must be used to assist in works of this nature.

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Code Compliance

Compliance with building regulations should be achieved using their objectives and performance requirements rather than deemed-to-satisfy provisions of BCA. The structures on site may not comply with the deemed-to-satisfy requirements because of the original construction methods and materials used. The BCA permits alternatives to its deemed-to-satisfy requirements provided that these can be demonstrated to achieve at least the same level of compliance with its performance requirements. Relevant and experienced advice and practitioners must be used to assist in works of this nature.

Policy 66. Buildings must not be used for any purpose for which compliance with building regulations would adversely affect their significance. This policy is not intended to rule out, for example, the sympathetic installation of fire safety equipment to enable a building to continue to be used for housing.

Policy 67. Changes to achieve fire safety may be acceptable provided they are planned to occur in areas of lesser significance in preference to higher significance and that all alternatives are conscientiously investigated and demonstrated to have been investigated.

Adaptation for Structural, Service and Hazardous Materials Reasons

Adaptions for the following practical reasons must be done in accordance with the relevant policies in this policy framework, that address: intervention in the physical fabric and spatial qualities that are of exceptional, high and moderate significance; planning and oversight by a suitably qualified heritage architect; and installation by suitably experienced tradespersons.

- For structural reasons;
- For replacement of existing services;
- For installation of new services and equipment;
- To meet fire safety and other statutory requirements; or
- To deal with asbestos and other hazardous materials.

Policy 68. The insertion of new services (for instance for electricity, gas, drainage and communication, security) is acceptable, so long as their installation minimises damage to fabric and they are concealed from view within areas of lesser significance or located in inconspicuous positions or cavities and designed to be self-effacing. The shortest distance between two points should not be considered necessarily the best solution for the chasing of conduits.

Policy 69. The use of wireless technology for the introduction of new electronic services must be considered.

Policy 70. Ensure that evidence of historic services and fixtures is retained and actively conserved.

Policy 71. The replacement of existing services (for instance for electricity, gas, drainage, heating, cooling, communication and internal access) is acceptable, so long as removal and installation of replacement services minimises damage to fabric and they are concealed from view within areas of lesser significance or located in inconspicuous positions and designed to be self-effacing.

Policy 72. The chasing-in of new services to internal and external plastered walls or masonry in Tarwyn Park Homestead and Stables is not acceptable. Specialist heritage advice must be sought for the reticulation of new services and alternatives to chasing in must be explored with materials to match existing.

Policy 73. Stacks and drainage pipes as well as larger service pipes should be boxed in, if internal. Every alternative to chasing in should be explored e.g. the use of building cavities, in areas of lesser rather than higher significance. No UPVC is to be used in external areas of any of the structures as the material is not sympathetic to the heritage fabric of the buildings.

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Policy 74. Stabilisation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is acceptable, provided that alteration of significant fabric is minimised. Relevant and experienced advice from a heritage engineer will be required.

Policy 75. Adaptation of fabric identified as being of heritage significance, where shown to contain asbestos or other hazardous materials, is acceptable. Removal of fabric, where it cannot practically be sealed from future disturbance, is acceptable. In such cases, and where exposed to view in its normal configuration, fabric must be replaced with fabric of matching appearance. This is of particular relevance to the ceilings in Tarwyn Park Homestead. While the ceilings remain stable, they should be retained. Should they require replacement in the future, the panelled effect currently visible should be re-created.

Conservation, Maintenance and Repair of Fabric - ongoing

The maintenance, repair and conservation of fabric must be systematically managed into the future.

Policy 76. Any works identified in a Priority Conservation Works should be implemented as a matter of urgency to prevent further deterioration or damage to significant fabric and finishes. Works must be monitored by a suitably qualified heritage architect.

Policy 77. Regular Cyclical Maintenance Schedules should be implemented for each property to assist owners to plan ahead for the ongoing upkeep and conservation of their property. A copy of a general Cyclical Maintenance Plan is found in Appendix I.

Interpretation

Interpretation is an essential part of the conservation process. Opportunities to interpret the heritage values of the property through conservation works and new development must be incorporated in development proposals. Interpretation should be based on significant phases and themes:

- Aboriginal history;
- Early land grants;
- Herbert Thompson era and horse breeding; and
- Andrews' era and NSF.

Policy 78. Measures to appropriately interpret the major aspects of the significance of the place should be implemented. Interpretation must include all aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance (refer to Section 5.5).

Policy 79. An interpretation plan should be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council of NSW Policy and Guidelines for such documents. The interpretation plan should be prepared by an appropriately experienced heritage consultant and set out the following information:

- Identify the potential audience for interpretive material;
- Require that the interpretive design and text be prepared by suitably skilled and experienced persons;
- Identify appropriate venues, which should be in more publicly accessible locations where people can appreciate the information presented;
- Establish the thematic structure to serve the "educational" purpose of heritage interpretation;
- Discuss options for interpretive media and methodology;
- Explore the potential for public open days;
- Identify items that are suitable for incorporation in the interpretive facilities: moveable heritage; discovered archaeological resources; building fabric of particular interest; images and documentary sources; and
- Provide guidelines for the format, content and design quality of the interpretive media.

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Policy 80. Particular combinations of conservation, preservation, restoration and reconstruction of key significant elements, areas and fabric are the preferred method of meaningfully interpreting important attributes and associations of the property. Where adaptation is part of the conservation work, measures must be incorporated to show the location, character and/or role of removed or altered elements, including movable heritage.

Policy 81. Revealing previously hidden elements and fabric and defining new fabric and elements used as part of reconstruction and adaptation (as recommended in the Burra Charter and the general policies section of this report) are among the other methods of interpretation which may prove acceptable.

Policy 82. On closure of the mine, consideration should be given to interpreting the historical line of the driveway via plantings of peppercorn trees (*Schinus molle* or *S. areira*), as the original species to have demarcated the driveway. Poplars could be an acceptable alternative.

Archival Recording

Acceptable recording prior to significant works allows a proper record of the place to be made to record changes over time.

Policy 83. Any significant elements proposed for demolition or affectation by new works will be subject to archival photographic recording, this must include photography and measured drawings if required. Archival recording must be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW 2006 *Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*.
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infophotographicrecording2006.pdf>

Policy 84. Should work be proposed to Farm House 2, an archival recording should be undertaken. The archival record will be progressive as the false ceiling and timber wall panelling are removed to ensure any extant earlier surfaces are included in the archival recording.

Policy 85. Progressive archival recording may also apply to the Farm House 1, following inspection.

Policy 86. Copies of the Conservation Management Plan, Archival Recordings and Interpretation Plans must be lodged with The Mid-Western Regional Council, Mudgee, the Rylstone District Historical Society and the Heritage Council of NSW and made publicly accessible. A copy of any CMP must also be retained on site at all times for use by those responsible for the management and conservation of the place.

2.2 Archival Recording

The procedures for the archival recording of impacted heritage items should be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Branch Guidelines, as outlined in the documents:

- How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (NSW Heritage Office, 1998a); and
- Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (NSW Heritage Office, 2006b).

Archival recording must be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW 2006 *Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*.
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/infophotographicrecording2006.pdf>

Basic considerations are that measured drawings should have a scale, orientation and date of completion inscribed on them. Such drawings could include location/site plans, floor plans, roof plans, elevations and sections. The following recording program should be:

- Establish a survey datum to record the location of the features, deposits and/or relics;
- Archaeological cleaning with hand tools, as required, in order to define the feature, deposits and/or relics;

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- Production of scaled plans and cross-sections, if required;
- Photographically record all phases of the archival recording with an appropriate photographic scale and photographic log;
- Photographically record all relics, features or deposits and record them with an appropriate photographic scale and photographic log; and
- Complete a context recording form for each relic, feature or deposit, which should be sequentially numbered and record the location, dimensions and characteristics of the feature, context and/or spit.

Photographic archival recordings should be undertaken by an appropriate specialist and include:

- Views of all exterior and interior elevations;
- Overall views from a variety of angles; and
- Close up and long shot images to capture both significant details and surrounding context.

Photographs need to be mounted, dated and catalogued, with negatives, prints and proof sheets to be stored in waxed paper envelopes. Proof sheets should be cross referenced to the negatives (including digital) so that prints of the photographs can be correctly ordered as required. An archival report should accompany the photographic records.

The resulting archival record should be retained at the Bylong Coal Project Office (or another appropriate location in the vicinity of the Project) for the duration of its operation. Additional copies should be lodged with the Office of Environment and Heritage, Heritage Division, the NSW State Library, the Mid-Western Regional Council, an appropriate local library (being Rylstone Library and/or Mudgee Library) and an appropriate local historical society.

2.3 Test and Salvage Excavation

Test excavation and/or salvage have been identified as a mitigation measure for the following items, proposed for direct impacts:

- Bylong Upper Public School;
- The Bylong Cheese Factory;
- former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church;
- Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2; and
- Upper Bylong Post Office and Store.

A research methodology, containing historical background research specific to each item and area, the specific areas and methods of excavation would be developed for approval within this HHMP following the issue of SSD 14-6367 Development Consent (Development Consent). Types of excavation may include hand excavation or machine excavation, in test pits or by trenches. These decisions will be made specific to the area subject to testing and/or salvage. A historical archaeological assessment should be prepared using Heritage Division guidelines detailing the results of the excavation. The methodology should follow the NSW Heritage Office publications Assessing Historical Significance, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics (NSW Heritage Branch, 2009).

Prior to investigation commencing (including test and/or salvage excavations), a site specific research design must be prepared. This is as per the Historical Archaeology Code of Practice (NSW Heritage Office, 2006a) which states that historical archaeological investigations must take place within an overall research framework and that an appropriate methodology needs to be developed prior to physical investigation commencing.

An example of the type of research questions appropriate to guide the methodology for these works is included below:

- a. What does the material culture reveal about the site?

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- b. What does the material demonstrate about the historic agricultural land use patterns in this area of the Bylong Valley?
- c. Who used the site and associated material, when was it used and what purpose was it used for?
- d. What were the depositional patterns at the site?
- e. Were there periods of intensive use and periods of disuse?
- f. Can the material culture be associated with particular phases of use?
- g. What is the integrity of the archaeological deposits?
- h. What disturbance has occurred at this site in the past?
- i. Is there material evidence of the construction phases of this site?
- j. Is there material evidence relating to the abandonment of the site?
- k. What were the construction techniques used for the structure?
- l. What types of material were used? Does the material culture represent local production of goods or the importation of material?

When the investigation is undertaken, surface collection, testing and salvage are to be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist. GPS positions and photographs are to be taken for each artefact prior to collection. The artefacts are to be analysed by a historic heritage expert and a report produced of the results. Artefacts should be bagged according to the feature, context and/or spit from which they were retrieved.

2.4 Potential relocation of historic heritage structures

Relocation of significant historic structures should only be contemplated as a last resort where there are no other feasible means of conserving the structures in situ. The sites are not being moved, only the structures within them – the sites will be destroyed or heavily modified. However, the relocated buildings/structures could be interpreted and could have a viable community use, albeit possibly different from the original use. Archival recording should be undertaken of the moveable historic heritage structures before, during and after their relocation, with the results of these recordings to be presented in a historic heritage report.

Items currently under consideration for relocation include the c.1927 school building from Bylong Upper Public School and the wall from the backstage area of Bylong Upper Hall, with historical performer inscriptions upon it. The wall would be relocated to the Bylong Community Hall. The relocation of the c.1927 school building has been the subject of discussions between KEPCO and the Rylstone District Historical Society. A possible location for the c.1927 school building is the land adjacent to the Bylong Community Hall, where they would be utilised to present the history of the Bylong Valley to locals and tourists as part of an interpretation plan. Such a location would also provide an appropriate display area and keeping place for artefacts recovered during test excavation and salvage at such sites as the Bylong Upper Public School, The Bylong Cheese Factory, Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2 and Upper Bylong Post Office and Store. This opportunity should be considered and, if feasible, undertaken as part of the Interpretation Plan (see Section 2.11).

2.5 Storage and management of salvaged items

Immediately following test excavation and salvage activities, recovered artefacts should be stored by the archaeologist responsible for the investigation works. Artefacts are to be safely housed in a secure storage area while they are analysed and the associated report written. Ideally, objects and artefacts salvaged during archaeological investigations should be retained in the Bylong Valley in a secure location and made available for further research by bona fide archaeologists.

As was noted in Section 2.4, a school building from Upper Bylong School is under consideration for relocation to the land adjacent to the Bylong Community Hall. If this proves feasible, the location would provide an appropriate display area and keeping place for artefacts recovered during test excavation and salvage.

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2.6 Human remains

As the former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and the associated Cemetery are located within the proposed open cut coal mine, exhumation is proposed for the burials therein. An archaeological assessment has been prepared:

- *Archaeological Assessment for Historical Burials* (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015b).

Procedures for these exhumations are located in the following document:

- *Burials and relocation management plan for the former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Cemetery, 486 Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong, NSW 2849, Bylong Coal Project* (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2016)

The procedures are outlined in the abovementioned document and are to be followed for the archaeological investigation, exhumation and reburial of historical burials. The procedures include details on community liaison, relocation and reburial, and applications for exhumation. The procedures take into account the following documents:

- *Burials - Exhumation of Human Remains NSW Health Policy Directive PD2008_022* (NSW Health, 2013) available at : http://www1.health.nsw.gov.au/pds/ActivePDSDocuments/PD2013_046.pdf
- *Manual for the Identification of Aboriginal Remains* (NSW Department of Environment & Conservation, 2006);
- *Skeletal Remains – Guidelines for the management of human skeletal remains under the Heritage Act 1977* (NSW Heritage Office, 1998b); and
- *The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997); and
- *Public Health Act 1991* – NSW Legislation.

All actions have been taken to obtain approvals from the Department of Health. Arrangements have been confirmed for the relocation of the remains, with some remains to be relocated to the Catholic Section of Mudgee Cemetery and some to St Stephen's Anglican Church Cemetery, Bylong.

2.7 Horse remains

Horse remains associated with historic race horses are known to be present either side of the entry to the drive for Tarwyn Park. These burials would be managed in accordance with *Bylong Coal Project: Horse Burials Management Plan* (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015a).

2.8 Subsidence

Subsidence has the potential to cause cracking and damage to heritage structures. All heritage structures within the Project Boundary should be subject to a dilapidation report prior to mining works commencing, to provide baseline data with which to compare once works commence. Once underground works with the potential to cause subsidence in the area of a heritage item have commenced monitoring should be undertaken every two months to identify if any impacts have occurred. Should subsidence related impacts be identified the procedures outlined in Section 4.2 should be followed.

2.9 Blasting and Vibration

The blasting assessment completed by Pacific Environment Limited (2015) in the EIS used criteria from Australian Standard 2187-2006 to determine that heritage items Tarwyn Park Homestead, Tarwyn Park Sandstone Stables, sandstone structure associated with Farm House 2, Harley Hill Cottage and the Swiss Cottage were predicted to potentially exceed the vibration and overpressure limits due to proximity to the Eastern Open Cut. The blasting predictions list the following specific limit exceedances (with a Maximum Instantaneous Charge of 410 kg):

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- Tarwyn Park Homestead (31.7 mm/s);
- Tarwyn Park Stables (79.5 mm/s);
- Harley Hill Cottage Remains (34.6 mm/s); and
- Swiss Cottage (56.1 mm/s).

Note that Pacific Environment Limited (2015) did not assess the exceedances for the sandstone structure associated with Farm House 2.

A Blast Management Strategy (BMS) has been prepared for Tarwyn Farm Complex (Terrock Consulting Engineers, 2017) which provides heritage mitigation measures at these locations. Further BMS's will be prepared for the remaining heritage buildings, in accordance with the Development Consent. BMSs will include undertaking trial blasts to develop suitable Maximum Instantaneous Charge and blast design to meet vibration limits, blast monitoring and ongoing condition surveys.

Specific CMPs are to be produced for the Harley Hill Cottage Remains and the Swiss Cottage. The following management will be undertaken for each item, as managed through the specific CMPs and this HHMP:

- A dilapidation assessment will be completed for each item prior to potential impact from vibration caused by construction or operation activities.
- During both construction and mining operations, KEPCO will ensure that the vibration impacts at each item does not exceed that predicted in the EIS Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment (Pacific Environment Limited 2015) when blasting in closest proximity assuming a Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) of 410 kg.
- At each item identified above, where proposed vibration will exceed 15 mm/s, an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified structural engineer to determine whether, on the basis of the maximum predicted vibration, mitigation measures such as temporary bracing should be put in place to reduce any possibility of mine blast related damage. Further, a site specific monitoring program will be instigated to ensure any damage from mine blasting is readily identified.
- Once open cut mining operations have been completed, any damage identified from the monitoring program will be assessed and a targeted works program will be implemented with the aim of restoring the item to a structurally stable state similar to that of its pre-existing condition.

A draft Blast Management Strategy (BMS) has been prepared for the heritage items located on the Tarwyn Park Farm Complex, which have been identified as potentially being impacted by blasting (Terrock Consulting Engineers, 2017). Potential blasting impacts are to be managed in accordance with the BMS

Further to the draft Blast Management Strategy for Tarwyn Park, a broader Blast management strategy will be prepared post approval to confirm the blasting strategies to be adopted for the other heritage items surrounding the proposed open cut mining operations. This section of the management plan will be updated at this time to reflect the maximum vibration limits, monitoring regime and mitigation/remediation measures.

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2.10 Visual

The Visual Impact Assessment for the Project identified key measures to be undertaken which will minimise and mitigate visual impacts to heritage in the Project Boundary. These measures are outlined below.

Design elements

Design elements incorporated into the Project include:

- The siting of the MIA between existing topographic features to achieve screening from many sensitive external view locations, especially the main valley along the Growee River;
- Timely construction and implementation of progressive OEA rehabilitation during mining operations to reduce visual effect levels;
- Seeking to limit pre-rehabilitated OEA areas to less than 2.5% of potential primary view zones of sensitive receptors for as short a time as possible, limiting times that high visual effects are experienced;
- Limit maximum height of North-Western OEA to maximum height of 348m to ensure it remains below height of adjacent ridgeline;
- Design the form of OEAs consistent with overburden volume and noise abatement requirements to achieve a more natural fit with surrounding hills and avoid extensive 'flat top' development within the landscape;
- Designing drainage structures to fit in with more natural landforms; and
- Retention of iconic high points, including cliff lines in local landscape setting.

On site mitigation treatments

On-site treatments recommended for implementation for the Project include:

- Implementation of both short and long term Project specific objectives as described in the Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) (SLR Consultants Australia, 2017) prepared for the Project, including:
 - Reducing the extent of clearing and disturbance (consistent with operational requirements), scheduling operations, including overburden/ interburden emplacement shaping and revegetation;
 - Timely rehabilitation of the disturbed areas no longer required for mining-related operations;
 - Undertake progressive rehabilitation as soon as areas become available for practical rehabilitation;
 - Inclusion of the visual landscape objectives in the Rehabilitation Strategy prepared for the Project, including measures to establish woodland and scattered tree planting patterns. The objective of these plantings will be to emulate existing forest, woodland and grassland landscape patterns that provide colour and texture continuums in the existing landscape for mine area rehabilitation, infrastructure areas and roadways;
 - Infrastructure constructed in forest tones (i.e. green, grey, cream) to blend with the surrounding existing environment as far as practical. Such strategies should be considered in terms of actual backgrounds and need not necessarily be olive green. Further landscape integration is to be achieved through the implementation of tree planting around infrastructure areas and adjacent to roadways.

Off-site mitigation treatments

Off-site treatments recommended for implementation for the Project, where deemed necessary through consultation within relevant stakeholders, include:

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- Development and implementation of specific screening strategies to be employed off site in areas that are visually exposed to views of the Project, in accordance with Condition 57 of Schedule 4 of the Draft Development Consent;
- Development and implementation of location specific screening strategies to be employed for the high sensitivity viewer locations within Equine CIC being impacted by pre-rehabilitation open cut mine works, infrastructure or other Project elements including:
- Private freehold residences;
- Establishing tree screens along Upper Bylong and Lee Creek Roads as required to integrate infrastructure areas and further reduce diffuse light spillage potential; and
- Development and implementation of a Rehabilitation Management Plan for any other area identified as being significantly impacted by pre-rehabilitation open cut mine works, infrastructure or other Project elements.

The Project design has ensured that the key project elements are not visible from parts of the wider Bylong Valley, so that views from along Bylong Valley Way (an identified feature of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area) are not subject to visual impacts. In addition to this, roadside vegetative screens along the upgraded Upper Bylong Road, the realigned Upper Bylong Road (East Link) and North Link Road (if constructed) will be established and maintained throughout the life of the Project. The tree screening plan will be prepared in consultation with MWRC and to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

Further mitigation for views to and from heritage features have been developed in a *Landscape and Visual Assessment* (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a) which provides specific management recommendations to mitigate the impacts association with the Project. Further management measures include the progressive and final rehabilitation of the mine as outlined in the RMP.

Management of the Tarwyn Park homestead garden and temporary screen planting would comprise:

- minimum two year Plant Establishment Period (PEP) for the landscape contractor upon achieving Practical Completion, or as required beyond that time to meet the requirements of the landscape specification;
- minimum four inspections per year during the PEP by a registered Landscape Architect with experience in heritage landscapes or a similarly qualified and experienced heritage landscape practitioner until Handover is achieved;
- regular on-going maintenance by a suitably experienced gardener / garden management specialist to the approval of the Landscape Architect.;
- at a minimum, annual inspection of the measures put in place is to be undertaken for the duration of the project;
- removal of the temporary screen plantings upon completion of the project, if necessary.

Management of the riparian corridor and fully structured paddock tree patches would comprise:

- minimum five year PEP for the landscape contractor upon achieving Practical Completion, or as required beyond that time to meet the requirements of the LMP;
- minimum four inspections per year during the first three years of the PEP by a registered Landscape Architect experienced in landscape restoration. Minimum two inspections per year after that for the following two years, or beyond until Handover is achieved;
- regular on-going maintenance by the a bush regenerator to the approval of the Landscape Architect. Management to be sufficient to meet the requirements of the LMP, with quarterly reporting to meet the requirements of the LMP, to be provided to the Landscape Architect;
- minimum allowance for annual inspection of the project post-Handover for the duration of the project.

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2.11 Interpretation

An Interpretation Plan for the broader Bylong Valley locality, including provision for a detailed oral history prepared in consultation with the Bylong Valley community, will be undertaken post approval. The Interpretation Plan will be prepared by an Interpretation Specialist and will build on the oral history undertaken for the HHIA. This interpretation plan will be produced in tandem with opportunities for the salvage, relocation and display of heritage items and structures, as previously identified in Sections 2.4 and 2.5. A central keeping place and display area for tourists and locals should be considered as a suitable outcome of the Interpretation Plan process. The Interpretation Plan will be prepared in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW policies and guidelines for the preparation of interpretation plans, and the Development Consent

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3.0 Unexpected Finds Protocol

3.1 New sites

The following procedure guides the management of unexpected and previously unidentified finds during the course of operations. Finds may include artefact scatters (glass, animal bone, ceramic, brick, metal, etc), building foundations and earthworks of unknown origin. The procedures are:

- All work in the area is to cease immediately;
- Alert the Environmental Manager (or delegate) to the find;
- If necessary, protect the area with temporary fencing;
- Engage a suitably qualified archaeologist to undertake an assessment of the find/s;
- The assessment should be undertaken using the guidelines *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (NSW Heritage Branch, 2009);
- On the advice of the archaeologist, if necessary, prepare an Impact Assessment and Research design and methodology to submit to the Heritage Branch for a Section 140 excavation permit or exception (if required). This will only be required if the works are not approved under the SSD;
- Undertake the archaeological mitigation in accordance with the prepared documents and the permit/exception issued by the Heritage Branch; and
- Once the site has been mitigated to the satisfaction of the archaeologist and the Heritage Branch, works may resume in the area.

3.2 Skeletal remains

In the event that operations reveal other previously unknown human skeletal material (remains), the following procedure is to be followed:

- When suspected human remains are exposed, all construction work is to cease immediately in the near vicinity of the find location and the General Manager on site is to be immediately notified. The General Manager (or delegate) will contact the Police at the earliest reasonable time;
- A 5m radius is to be cordoned off by temporary fencing around the exposed human remains site - work can continue outside of this area as long as there is no risk of interference to the human remains or the assessment of human remains. Assessment of risk may utilise the risk matrix provided within the NSW Health Policy directive on the exhumation of human burials;
- Contact the OEH Environment line on 131 555 and the Heritage Branch on 02 9873 8500; and
- A physical or forensic anthropologist should be commissioned to inspect the remains in situ (unless otherwise directed by the police), and make a determination of ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historic or modern), then:
 - if the remains are identified as modern, the area is deemed a crime scene; or
 - if the remains are identified as pre-contact or historic Aboriginal, the Environmental Manager will notify OEH and Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) representatives and appropriate management measures will be determined through consultation with the RAPs. Representatives of the Aboriginal community will be present during all investigations of Aboriginal remains; or
 - if the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical) remains, the site is to be secured and the Heritage Branch is to be contacted.

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- The above process functions only to appropriately identify the remains and secure the site. From this time, the management of the area and remains is to be determined through one of the following means:
 - If the remains are identified as a modern matter, liaise with the police and/or the Coroner's Office and/or NSW Health with respect to the exhumation of the remains;
 - If the remains are identified as pre-contact or historic Aboriginal, liaise with OEH and Aboriginal stakeholders;
 - If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical), liaise with the Heritage Branch;
 - If the remains are identified as horse bones, refer to Section 3.3 below; and
 - If the remains are identified as not being either human or horse remains then work can recommence without delay.

The procedures take into account the following documents:

- *Burials - Exhumation of Human Remains NSW Health Policy Directive PD2008_022* (NSW Health, 2013) available at :
http://www1.health.nsw.gov.au/pds/ActivePDSDocuments/PD2013_046.pdf
- *Manual for the Identification of Aboriginal Remains* (NSW Department of Environment & Conservation, 2006);
- *Skeletal Remains – Guidelines for the management of human skeletal remains under the Heritage Act 1977* (NSW Heritage Office, 1998b); and
- *The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997); and
- *Public Health Act 1991* – NSW Legislation.

3.3 Horse Burials

It is possible that previously unidentified horse burials could be present in other locations at Tarwyn Park. Due to the property's historic associations with horse racing and breeding, these remains should be exhumed by a qualified specialist, studied and recorded, then reinterred at an appropriate location. The reinterment location should be within the same property boundary, if possible, in an area that will not be disturbed by the Project. The reinterment area should be appropriately marked for its ongoing protection and these details, along with the analysis results, should be included in an assessment report following completion of this procedure. Unexpected finds of other horse burials outside of the Tarwyn Park property, if encountered, should be subject to the same measures.

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4.0 Compliance and Incident Management

4.1 Impact prevention measures

Heritage training should be provided as a part of the induction process for employees, contractors and sub-consultants working within the Project Boundary. This training will involve an explanation of known heritage items and values within the Project Boundary, as well as potential values of particular areas (i.e. areas of sensitivity with associated subsurface deposits). The training will also involve an overview of the required management and mitigation measures to conserve these items of heritage values.

The requirements of protection, mitigation and personal responsibility will be clearly addressed in this training. Maps of areas to avoid will be supplied when work is to be undertaken in the vicinity of protected heritage items. Protective fencing and signage will be employed on the ground to delineate no-go areas with a 10 m buffer around protected heritage items. Where works are proposed to be carried out in close proximity to known archaeological relics, strategies must be put in place to ensure that construction work and/or heavy machinery do not disturb or damage those relics.

Dilapidation reports of heritage items within the Project Boundary should be produced prior to mining works commencing, to provide baseline data as a point of comparison. Regular inspections should be undertaken of the structures, comparing condition to that recorded in the dilapidation reports, to ensure they are retained in the same condition. Inspection should be undertaken annually if there are no immediate works in the vicinity, or every two months if impact risks are occurring close by (such as underground works with the potential to cause subsidence or blasting with possible vibration impacts) to identify if any impacts have occurred.

4.2 Incidents

All incidents must be reported immediately to the appropriate supervisor or Environment and Community manager at the Project, who is to investigate and report on the incident. If damage has occurred to any heritage item/s or value/s, an appropriate heritage specialist will be contacted to record and assess. The heritage specialist will be requested to advise an appropriate response if there is no CMP for the item, or it does not include specific control measures for the unforeseen incident.

Any damage to a heritage item, regardless of the level of damage, is a reportable incident and will follow these procedures.

Additional control measures will be considered for inclusion within the relevant CMP and this HHMP following the unexpected incident, to avoid further incidents of the same nature from reoccurring.

Remediation strategies will be considered for impacted heritage items. These would be determined as appropriate on a case by case basis, advised by a heritage specialist, depending on the nature of the item and the level of impact damage.

Development Consent Condition Schedule 6 Condition 9 must be followed, meaning that the Secretary and any other relevant agencies must be informed of any incident. Within seven days of the date of the incident, the Applicant must provide the Secretary and any relevant agencies with a detailed report on the incident and such further reports as may be requested by them.

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5.0 Reporting, Auditing and Review

5.1 Period and responsibility

The Operations Manager and Environmental Manager for the Project are responsible for the implementation of this HHMP. All employees and contractors are responsible for ensuring their works adhere to the requirements of the HHMP and will be informed of their responsibilities during inductions. This HHMP will be implemented for the duration of the Project.

As a live document, this draft HHMP can be continually updated, however, it must undergo a comprehensive review and updated every five years to ensure it remains relevant to the evolving use of the Project area and the progression of the mine plan and to ensure statutory compliance is maintained. It is appropriate for this review to increase in frequency to an annual review during the construction phase. The HHMP will also be updated after significant changes to the Project area, for example, the completion of a mining stage. After an audit or should an incident occur, Schedule 6 Condition 5 of the Development Consent Conditions requires an update within three months to any relevant part of this plan. All reviews must be in accordance with Development Consent Conditions.

5.2 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring should be undertaken for structural stability, condition and any possible impacts to the heritage items located within the Project Boundary. Monitoring specific to blasting, vibration and subsidence has already been described in Sections 2.8 and 2.9.

It is recommended that the first stage of this monitoring consist of the gathering of baseline data via a dilapidation assessment prior to any works with the potential to cause impacts occurring in the vicinity.

The baseline data should be gathered as part of a heritage audit of the site. This audit should consist of an inspection of the site to identify all surface material, followed by the taking of photographs and GPS coordinates. The photographs need to detail the current condition of all features. Existing damage including cracks and collapses should be documented in detail. The purpose of this baseline data being collected is so that future inspections can be compared to this data.

Following the collection of baseline data it is recommended that monitoring be undertaken during the initial phase of development works. It is recommended that the relevant historic items be checked for evidence of impacts following blasting and/or ground disturbance activity.

If impacts do occur that can be linked to the development activity then those works should cease and alternative methods and/or additional protection measures be sought. If no impacts occur it is recommended that regular monitoring continue throughout the life of the development, as has previously been outlined in Sections 2.8 and 2.9. If no impacts are identified it is recommended that further monitoring inspections occur regularly. Each monitoring inspection should compare the current state of the item to the baseline data, then take comparative recordings and produce a short report to identify the monitoring results.

The results of monitoring will be kept in an Environmental Monitoring Database at the Project site and reviewed to ensure the blast vibration and subsidence criteria relating to heritage items are not exceeded.

Should recorded exceedances be identified during review of the blast monitoring data, an inspection of the relevant heritage item will be required to identify if any impacts have resulted. If impacts are identified, further assessment and potential remediation works may be required. The specific requirements resulting from impacts are to be assessed on a case by case basis, to be determined by an appropriate heritage specialist (as per Section 4.3).

Any identified exceedance of the blast vibration criterion is to be reported to the Secretary (or Secretary's Nominee) of DP&E. Any breach of the measures outlined in this HHMP, *Bylong Coal Project: Blast Management Strategy for Tarwyn Park Farm Complex* (Terrock Consulting Engineers, 2017) and any other strategies developed for the project (refer to Section 2.9) is to be reported to the Secretary (or Secretary's Nominee) of DP&E.

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Should the Project be granted approval, external reporting will be a requirement under the Development Consent. Draft Condition 46(c)(i) requires monitoring to be undertaken:

- Within the blast affection area;
- Outside the disturbance area.

The primary mode of reporting externally will be through the Annual Review, and will be submitted to the Secretary (or Secretary's Nominee) of DP&E. This section will be further updated post-approval to address additional relevant conditions of consent and commitments provided in the Development Consent.

5.3 Audits and Reviews

The Development Consent Conditions require the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed mitigation measures to be evaluated. HHMP and CMPs management documents are commonly used as heritage management tools, their effectiveness and reliability is supported by Heritage Council advocacy. The recommended measures within this HHMP are evaluated as effective and reliable measures to manage and mitigate heritage values associated with the Project. To continue ensuring the efficiency of the HHMP it must be reviewed regularly. This is to ensure the strategies, plans and programs are updated on a regular basis, and incorporate any recommended measures to improve the environmental performance of the development.

The site will be audited within one year of commencement and then every three years thereafter. The management commitments listed in this HHMP will also be reviewed one year of commencement and then every three years thereafter, except in the case of an incident occurring. The HHMP should be reviewed and updated after any incident to ensure additional protection and mitigation measures are documented to avoid reoccurrence. Where a review leads to revisions in any such document, then within 4 weeks of the review the revised document must be submitted to the Secretary for approval, unless otherwise agreed with the Secretary.

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Appendix A

Significance Assessments

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A significance assessment for all identified historical heritage items within and directly adjacent to the Project Boundary is presented below. These assessments were undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001). Within the guidelines, an item is considered of State or local heritage significance, if it meets one of more of the six criteria that have been developed for completing significance assessments by the Heritage Council of NSW. The criteria encompass the four heritage values identified in the *Burra Charter* – historical, aesthetic, scientific and social. The ‘Inclusion’ and ‘Exclusion’ guidelines for each criterion provide the measures for assessing significance at the State or local level.

Please also note that the heritage significance of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is outlined in detail in Appendix B.

7.1 c1848 Lee Homestation

Location	c1848 Lee Homestation is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.
Description	The house consists of a single square sandstone structure in Georgian style, divided into four rooms by a central hallway running from northeast to southwest and occupies a floor area of approximately 10 x 10 m. The building is typical of early colonial architecture with a simple sandstone rectangular design. According to the keystone above the door, the house was constructed in 1848. It features sandstone block walls. Prior to being purchased by KEPCO, the building had been derelict for some time and had lost its roof, doors and windows. The internal walls are stained black indicating a fire at some point, which probably precipitated the dereliction of the structure. A photograph of the house in the Bylong Valley Centenary of Education 1884-1984 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984) indicates it had a north east facing verandah with roof supported by timber columns and additional structures were attached to its southwestern wall. Since purchasing the property, KEPCO have stabilised the structure to prevent further deterioration and have installed security grilles on the doors and windows to minimise the potential for vandalism. In August 2014 one of the building's chimneys collapsed. As a conservation measure, the second chimney was dismantled after this, with the blocks retained for potential future reinstatement. In August 2015 a local stonemason was engaged by KEPCO to undertake protection and restoration works. These works included the reinforcement and moisture-proofing of the remaining walls and chimney, and the improvement of site drainage to mitigate the risk of future water damage.
Historical context	c1848 Lee Homestation was built in 1848 on William Lee's original 2,000 acre land grant and was the first stone building built in Bylong. It was likely occupied by the Lee family until Bylong Station was constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century. The house was extensively repaired in 1909 when it was sold (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:32).

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Plate 1 Undated historical image of c1848 Lee Homestation (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:32)



Plate 2 c1848 Lee Homestation view southwest, 2017

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Plate 3 c1848 Lee Homestation view south, 2017



Plate 4 c1848 Lee Homestation view west, 2017

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Plate 5 Detail of keystone over door showing date of 1848, 2017



Plate 6 Detail of interior showing fireplace, 2017

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Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local historical significance as it was the first stone structure built in Bylong and is the only remaining building from the early Victorian period in the area. The building is also associated with William Lee, the first settler in the area.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance for its strong association with William Lee, the first settler in the area and a noted early explorer. In addition, c1848 Lee Homestation is associated with John Lee, considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters for his involvement in the breeding of both shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area. c1848 Lee Homestation is the first sandstone structure built in Bylong and as such is technically distinctive. The homestead is the only remaining building from the early Victorian period in the local area. In addition, it is associated with Bylong Station, a significant shorthorn cattle (previously called Durham) and thoroughbred horse farm in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance for its association with local residents and residents from nearby towns. c1848 Lee Homestation is well known to the regional community as the oldest stone building in the Bylong region.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance as it has the potential to yield information regarding construction of early sandstone rural homesteads in the area. Archaeological deposit may be associated with the house with potential to yield information regarding rural life during the nineteenth century and to answer research questions regarding access and availability of goods and foodstuffs.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance as a locally rare example of an early Victorian period sandstone rural homestead. It is the only example of its type in the local area.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	c1848 Lee Homestation is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. c1848 Lee Homestation is a good an example of a mid-nineteenth century rural homestead.
Integrity	The building is in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

C1848 Lee Homestation is considered to be of local historical, associative, technical, social, contributory, rarity and representative significance. The house is of key importance to the early development of the Bylong area, being the first stone building constructed in the area. As the earliest example of a Victorian era sandstone brick rural homestead in the Bylong region it is representative of an early, distinctively Australian, farmhouse vernacular. Scientifically, it has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of the lifestyles, building techniques and environmental adaptation of early settlers in a small rural pioneer settlement northwest of Sydney in the mid-nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building which could reveal additional information about its construction, use and past occupants.

DRAFT**7.2 Bylong Station Farm Complex**

Location	Bylong Station Farm Complex is located to the north-east of Bylong village and the main access is off Bylong Valley Way on the eastern side of the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway line.
Description	<p>Bylong Station House – The house is multi-room dwelling with the main entrance facing southwest and occupying an area of approximately 540m². The original homestead was likely constructed in the mid to late nineteenth century and features two adjacent sandstone brick buildings with the kitchen detached from the living quarters. The living quarters has a verandah on three sides and features a small gable above the central entrance. The building appears to have undergone renovations, likely fairly recently, which included a hipped corrugated iron roof, central hallway connecting the separate buildings, a small weatherboard annex and swimming pool.</p> <p>Stables – The stables, located 50 m northeast of the house, were likely constructed during the same period as the original construction of the house, given the similar stonework. Comprising sandstone brick walls, and a corrugated iron roof, the stables are rectangular shaped and occupy an area of 240 m². Small skillion roofs are attached to the northwest and southeast walls and supported by rounded timber columns. Internally the stables consist of four timber stalls each with a split doorway.</p> <p>Farm Buildings – A number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include four corrugated iron storage and work sheds and a number of water tanks all which were likely constructed in the 1950s or later.</p>
Historical Context	Bylong Station Farm Complex is located on William Lee's original 1829 land grant in Bylong. The farm is not the original location of William Lee's homestead <i>c1848 Lee Homestation</i> but was likely constructed by William Lee's son John Lee in the late nineteenth Century. John Lee utilised the property to breed thoroughbred horses throughout the late nineteenth century producing a number of well-known stallions including Kingston and Sir Hercules. Sir Hercules, the sire of Bylong, was the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866. The farm also bred high quality shorthorn cattle during the mid to late nineteenth century for which they became famous. Seven years after Herbert Thompson purchased Tarwyn Park in c.1926, Herbert's cousin Albert purchased Bylong Station (Barrie, 1967). The property continued to be utilised as a horse stud until Albert's death in 1938.

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Plate 7 Bylong Station view northwest, 2017



Plate 8 Bylong Station view southwest, 2017

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Plate 9 Bylong Station view southeast, 2017



Plate 10 Bylong Station interior detail, circa 2014

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Plate 11 Bylong Station interior detail, circa 2017



Plate 12 Bylong Station interior detail of kitchen, circa 2017

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Plate 13 Bylong Station Stables view northeast, circa 2017



Plate 14 Bylong Station Stables interior detail, circa 2017

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Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its association with William Lee's original land grant in Bylong and was subsequently used by the Lee family to produce shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses both of which were famous throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The house and stables are the only buildings remaining from the middle Victorian period in the local area and are good examples of simple farm buildings from that period in a rural setting.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its association with the works of two people of importance in the local area's cultural history – William Lee a notable explorer and John Lee, considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century for the production of high quality shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses for which it became renowned.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance for its strong association with the NSW horse breeding and racing community. Throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, the complex was renowned for the quality of shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horses bred and reared there.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local contributory value as it has the potential to yield information regarding farm building construction and use during the mid to late nineteenth century. Archaeological deposit may be associated with the original house that has the potential to yield information regarding rural life and answer questions regarding access and availability of goods and foodstuffs.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance as a rare item in area's cultural history. Bylong Station Farm Complex has two of the earliest constructed sandstone structures that are still standing and in use in the region i.e., the house and stables dated to the mid to late nineteenth century.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. Bylong Station Farm Complex includes fine examples of mid-late nineteenth century rural buildings.
Integrity	The farm complex is in good condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong Station Farm Complex is of local historical, associative, technical, social, contributory, rarity and representative significance. The farm complex is of key importance in the early development of the Bylong area due to its early construction and its association with the production of high quality cattle and horses. The farm complex was known historically, as was its owner John Lee, as a producer of some of the best cattle and thoroughbred horses in Australia throughout the mid to late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The house and associated stables are early examples of sandstone farm buildings constructed in the Bylong region and are representative of distinctively Australian, rural adaptations. The house and stables are some of the earliest constructed sandstone

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buildings still standing and in use from the mid to late Victorian period in the local area and are good examples of their kind. Dating to the early period of settlement in the district, the buildings have the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation in a small rural settlement west of Sydney in the mid-late nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the buildings, which could reveal additional information about their construction, use and past occupants. The areas with potential for archaeological deposits are immediately surrounding the house and stables. The types of deposits that would have research potential, if present, would be historical refuse or deposits from an outdoor privy. The presence or absence of such deposits could only be determined by archaeological testing.

7.3 Sunnyside

Location	Sunnyside property is located immediately south of Bylong town on the south-eastern side of Bylong Valley Way.
Description	The homestead "Sunnyside" is a sandstone structure with a green hipped corrugated iron roof and three chimneys. Various modern additions have extended the original historic structure, including a screened back room and side annex. Three water tanks are present, including two corrugated metal tanks on cement slabs, fed by the downpipes from the guttering, and a dark coloured modern tank adjacent to the side annex addition. The larger complex includes a number of associated buildings, such as a gazebo, stables, house round, shearing shed and shed.
Historical Context	John Tindale built the homestead "Sunnyside" using convict labour on his original land grant. The homestead was likely constructed in the late 1830s to early 1840s, as Tindale applied for convict labour in 1837. The homestead became a focal point for the local community in the 1850s with Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister. The first marriage in Bylong was also held at the homestead on 8 April 1856 between John Mead and Catherine Davis (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:7).



Plate 15 Sunnyside historical image, undated (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:7)

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Plate 16 Entry to Sunnyside Homestead, 2017



Plate 17 Rear of Sunnyside Homestead with screened back room, annex addition to the left, 2017

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Plate 18 Sunnyside Horse Round, 2017



Plate 19 Sunnyside Shearing Shed, 2017

DRAFT**Plate 20 Sunnyside Stables, 2017****Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Sunnyside Homestead is of local significance as location of Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister during the 1850s. Services there included the first marriage in Bylong on 8 April 1856. This homestead has associations with the transition of Bylong from a pioneer settlement to a small developing township. It also has association with convicts, having reportedly been constructed using convict labour.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Sunnyside Homestead has local significance for its association with early settlers who attended services there.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Sunnyside Homestead is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Sunnyside Homestead is of local significance for social reasons as the gathering and worshiping location for Anglicans living in Bylong in the 1850s and as a location of farming activities for its various residents over time.

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Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Sunnyside Homestead is not of local or state significance as an item of potential to yield information about cultural or natural history.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Sunnyside Homestead is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Sunnyside Homestead is not of local significance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places.
Integrity	Modern additions have altered the original material and layout of the homestead but it remains in good condition. The overall complex of structures associated with the Sunnyside Homestead also remains in good condition, presenting a mix of buildings from various periods of construction and use.

Statement of Significance

The Sunnyside Homestead has local significance as a structure built using convict labour. It has further significance socially as a focal point for the local community as a place of worship in the 1850s with Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister. The first marriage in Bylong was also held at the homestead in 1856. Although it has been modified due to modern additions it retains local value in remnant historic features, with the overall complex of structures (including stables, horse round and shearing shed) providing evidence of past pastoral activities undertaken over various periods of time in the Bylong area.

7.4 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church & Cemetery

Location	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.
Description	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is a simple stone Early English Gothic Revival style church occupying a floor area of approximately 10 x 5 m. The church is a sandstone and rendered brick structure with a corrugated iron roof. The church entrance features an arched doorway and Gothic style lancet windows with stained glass. A cemetery lies to the eastern side of the church and contains 44 graves and churchyard monuments from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
Historical Context	The church was built in 1876 and was consecrated in 1881 on land donated by John Tindale. Many early local Bylong residents including members of the Tindale, Davis' Gettens, Thompson and Mead families are buried in the cemetery. The church is still used.

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Plate 21 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church view northeast, 2017



Plate 22 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church and Church Bell view southeast, 2017

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Plate 23 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church view southwest, circa 2014

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Plate 24 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church view northwest, circa 2014

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Plate 25 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church detail, entry door, circa 2017



Plate 26 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church detail, entry door, circa 2017

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Plate 27 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery, view southwest, circa 2017



Plate 28 Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Cemetery, grave detail - John Mead (1890) and Catherine Mead (1920), view northwest 2017

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APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as the first church and public building constructed in Bylong. The church dates from the mid-late Victorian period and represents the transition of Bylong from a pioneer settlement to a small developing township.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance for its strong association with early settlers who lived in Bylong who not only attended services there but many of whom are buried in its cemetery.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance for social reasons as the gathering and worshiping location for Anglicans living in Bylong throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In addition, the church is important in the local area as it contains relatives of local residents.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as it has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the area's cultural history. Potential archaeological deposit is likely associated with burials within the church grounds.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is of local significance as it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural places. Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church is a fine example of a mid-nineteenth century Gothic Revival Church.
Integrity	The church and graveyard are both in good condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong St Stephens Anglican Church is considered to be of local historical, associative, social and contributory significance. The church is one of the earliest sandstone brick structures built in Bylong and was the first church in the area. The church served as the focal point for Anglicans gathering and worship during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Notable local residents from the early settlement period of Bylong are buried within its cemetery and relatives still live in the local area. The church itself is representative of the Gothic revival style in a rural setting that was popular in the nineteenth century. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building and associated graves which could reveal additional information about its construction and use, in addition to the lives of the people who are buried there.

DRAFT**7.5 Harley Hill Farm Complex**

Location	Harley Hill Farm Complex is located in Upper Bylong off the southern end of Upper Bylong Road.
Description	<p>Modern Farmhouse - The modern farmhouse consists of a single storey detached dwelling with verandah, timber framed floors, walls and roof with orange brick masonry foundation footing. It has timber flooring and decking with weatherboard cladding and a steel deck roof. The farmhouse is considered a modern addition to the property and was likely constructed relatively recently at the site of the original demolished homestead.</p> <p>Slab Hut (Dairy) - The slab hut is located immediately south of the main farmhouse and is constructed in the vertical timber slab style. It consists of a single storey, simple rectangular walled structure measuring approximately 7.1 m long, 2.4 m wide and 3.3 m high (at its highest point). The hut is divided by vertical split timber flitches (slabs) into three smaller separate rooms – two north facing and one longer south facing. A small verandah with skillion roof is attached to the eastern portion of the hut measuring 2.3 x 2 m. No room has a ceiling. The two northern facing rooms are covered by a boxed gabled galvanised iron roof fixed atop sapling rafters over the flitch walls. The northern facing outer common wall is missing resulting in both rooms being open to the outside. Both north facing rooms have hinged doors. The southern facing room has a separate skillion roof of galvanised iron. It shares a common timber flitch wall along the centre of the hut and a southern facing outer wall but no east or westward facing walls. Floors are a mixture of ground surface, cement and sandstone. The building was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 and was originally used as a dairy before use as a store room and generator room (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).</p> <p>Cottage Remains – Located 1.2 km north of the Harley Hill Farm complex but part of the Gettens family land grant, the remains of a small cottage is located at the base of a slope overlooking Redbank Creek. The cottage consists of a simple rectangular single storey structure with small annex and a floor area of 7 x 10 m. All four corrugated iron walls have detached but the timber frames remain. The cottage features a corrugated iron hipped roof with brick chimney on its southern wall. A Metters Bega No. 3 stove, common in the 1920s, is located in the small annex to the main building. The cottage likely dates to that period and is in poor condition.</p> <p>Blacksmith Shed – The shed consists of a moderate sized, approximately 9 m long, 4 m wide, and 3 m high, timber framed, three walled rectangular shed without flooring. The north, south and west facing walls are constructed of corrugated iron with no wall present along its eastern footing. The roof is constructed from sapling rafters and a corrugated iron gabled roof. The shed appears to be visible on the circa 1913 photo of the property and was likely constructed in the late 19th century. The shed was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 and contained bellows and annuls used in farrier and metal work required at the farm (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).</p> <p>Shearing Shed – consists of a large, 20 m long, 8 m wide and 3 m high, single storey, timber framed, rectangular structure open to cattle yards on property. The barn is divided by vertical timber split flitches (some with iron cladding) into two rooms – one large enclosed central room (17 x 4 m) and one smaller (3 x 7 m) open room. The rooms are connected by a 4 m wide verandah with a skillion along the western wall. Walls are constructed of a combination corrugated iron, sawn timber boards and fibro weatherboard which likely represent modifications/repairs to the building over time. The central roof is constructed from sapling rafters and a corrugated iron gable roof. Two sawn timber vertical slab double doors are located on the eastern wall facing the main farmhouse. Flooring comprises a combination of cement and modern timber slat (verandah and central room). The shed was constructed by James Gettens between 1900 and 1913 (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014).</p> <p>Farm Buildings – a number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include machinery shed and two storage sheds likely dating to the 1950s.</p> <p>Archaeological Site – Located approximately 50 m west of the modern farmhouse is a rubbish mound containing sandstone bricks and other materials that were likely associated with the original homestead.</p>
Historical	The Harley Hill Farm complex consists of an approximate 126 ha area of agricultural land adjacent

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Context	to the western side of Upper Bylong Road and is nestled in a valley between rocky escarpments associated with the Great Dividing Range. The property was settled by James and Lillian Gettens in 1898. While James was constructing the homestead, he and Lillian lived in the hollow of a tree (Lesley Porteous pers.comm. 15 April 2014). A review of Parish Maps for the Parish of Lee (1884), available from the Department of Lands (accessed 2014), indicates the property was originally purchased by James Gettens. The map suggests that the Gettens brothers, James and Ernest, had significant holdings in Upper Bylong, totalling more than 1,000 acres. The Gettens family were known cattle breeders and prominent community members in Bylong at the time (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984).
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Plate 29 Harley Hill Farm Complex circa 1953/1954 (provided by local Tony Dunn in 2014)



Plate 30 Harley Hill Farm Complex circa 1913 (provided by local Tony Dunn in 2014)

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Plate 31 Harley Hill Farm Complex from same viewpoint as shown in Plate 30 (northwest) obscured by trees, 2014



Plate 32 Harley Hill Farm Complex Modern Farmhouse, 2017

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Plate 33 Harley Hill Farm Complex Slab Hut (Dairy) (built 1900), 2017



Plate 34 Harley Hill Farm Complex Slab Hut (Dairy) (built 1900), 2017

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Plate 35 Harley Hill Farm Complex Slab Hut (Dairy) detail (built 1900), 2017



Plate 36 Harley Hill Farm Complex Slab Hut (Dairy) detail (built 1900), 2017

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Plate 37 Harley Hill Farm Complex Cottage remains (built 1920), 2017



Plate 38 Harley Hill Farm Complex Cottage remains (built 1920), 2017

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Plate 39 Harley Hill Farm Complex Cottage remains (built 1920), kitchen detail, 2017



Plate 40 Harley Hill Farm Complex Cottage remains (built 1920), 2014

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Plate 41 Harley Hill Farm Complex Cottage remains (built 1920), discarded material, 2014



Plate 42 Harley Hill Farm Complex Blacksmith's Shed (built 1900), 2014

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Plate 43 Harley Hill Farm Complex Shearing Shed (built 1900), view west 2017



Plate 44 Harley Hill Farm Complex Shearing Shed (built 1900), view east 2017

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Plate 45 Harley Hill Farm Complex Shearing Shed (built 1900), internal detail, 2014



Plate 46 Harley Hill Farm Complex Shearing Shed (built 1900), internal detail, 2014

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Plate 47 Harley Hill Farm Complex archaeological site, discarded material, 2017

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is of local significance for its historic value with its buildings being representative of early twentieth century rural structures which have survived in their original layout.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Harley Hill Farm Complex is of local research significance as it has the potential to yield information about farm organisation and building construction methods in the early twentieth century. Archaeological deposit is likely to be present associated with the early homestead, slab dairy, blacksmiths shed and shearing shed.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The timber slab structures located on the Harley Hill property are of local significance as currently no similar structures are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) within the Bylong area. As such, they are rare surviving examples of vertical timber slab structures in the Bylong region.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The timber slab structures located on the Harley Hill property are of local significance as representative of Australian rural timber vertical slab style structures.
Integrity	Buildings on the Harley Hill Property are generally in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

Harley Hill Farm Complex is considered to be of local historical, contributory and representative significance. The farm complex is representative of an early twentieth century rural pastoral station in NSW which has survived in its original layout. It is one of the few remaining farm complexes with extant buildings in the local area dating to this period. As such, it is an important representative component of the pastoral development in the local area. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the buildings that could reveal additional information about its construction and use. The farm complex has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation of settlers in a small rural settlement northwest of Sydney in the early twentieth century.

DRAFT**7.6 Bylong Trig Station**

Location	Bylong Trig Station is located on a prominent hill 2 km west of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong.
Description	The trig station consists of a plinth with square concrete base and vertical concrete square column with metal cylindrical mounting. The vane, which should be mounted on the metal cylinder, is missing.
Historical Context	<p>The Bylong Trig Station is of a type commonly found throughout NSW. Trig (short for trigonometric) stations were utilised as a control network for triangulation during small scale surveys and mapping. It is defined by NSW Land & Property Information as a permanent survey mark that defines “location for surveying, mapping and engineering projects. Uses include housing developments, new road and bridge construction, improving railways and environmental mapping” (NSW Land & Property Information, 2012).</p> <p>The Bylong Trig Station is of a type designed to replace an earlier version, which had consisted of a brass marker set within a rock cairn. Maintenance and survey use of the earlier design required the dismantling and reassembly of the rock cairn. The concrete pillar model was designed for ease of maintenance and surveying usage, having a threaded spigot in the metal column allowing the vane section to be removed and thus for surveyors to mount their own survey equipment (Doherty Smith & Associates, 2013). This style of trig station was constructed from the 1870s onwards (Australian Government, n.d.).</p> <p>The exact date the Bylong Trig Station was constructed is uncertain.</p>

**Plate 48 Bylong Trig Station Plaque, 2014**

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Plate 49 Bylong Trig Station, 2017

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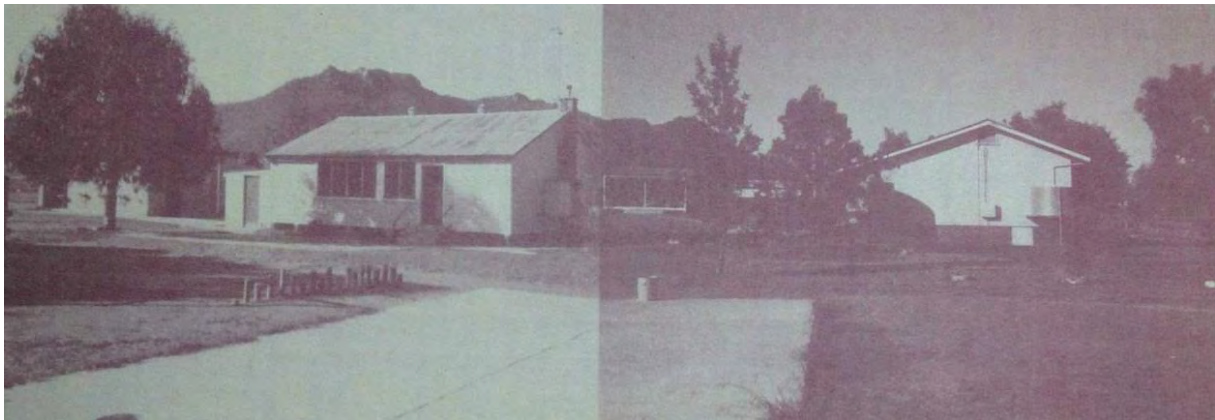
APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is of local historical significance relating to its likely early use in surveying and mapping. However, its significance is partially diminished as a result of its poor condition and missing vane.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong trig Station is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Trig Station is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	Bylong Trig Station is in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong Trig Station is considered of local historical significance for its association with surveying and mapping of the Bylong area. However, its integrity and significance has been partially diminished due to its condition and missing vane. Currently, three trig stations are heritage listed in NSW, two have been assigned local significance and one listed on the CHL and RNE. These trig stations are considered significant due to their association with major surveying events. Bylong Trig Station is not associated with such an event and is of a common design with numerous other representative examples, in better condition, found throughout NSW.

DRAFT**7.7 Bylong Upper Public School**

Location	Bylong Upper Public School is located on the eastern side of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong.
Description	The school consists of two detached buildings and associated grounds. Building 1, offset from Upper Bylong Road, consists of a simple square single storey detached building measuring approximately 10 x 10 m in size. The building rests on brick masonry stilts and features weatherboard cladded walls with a chimney on its western wall and a corrugated iron open gabled roof. Building 2 is located adjacent to Upper Bylong Road and consists of a simple rectangular single storey detached building measuring approximately 17 x 10 m and is similar in design to Building 1 but without chimney.
Historical Context	The original Bylong Upper Public School was built in 1912 and was located near the junction of Upper Bylong Road and Woolleys Road. The school moved to its current location in 1927 due to the need to accommodate more children and to be more centrally located. James Gettens of Harley Hill exchanged two acres of land for the school. It is unclear whether the old school building was transferred to the new location and modified to accommodate additional children. According to the Centenary Booklet Committee (1984), Building 1 is the original 1912 school building and Building 2 constructed in 1975.

**Plate 50 Bylong Upper Public School, circa 1984** (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:8)

DRAFT**Plate 51 Bylong Upper Public School, 2014****Plate 52 Bylong Upper Public School, 2014**

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Plate 53 Bylong Upper Public School, c1927, Building 1, view west, 2017

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Plate 54 Bylong Upper Public School, c1975 Building 2, view south, 2017

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Significance Assessment

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is of local historical significance as it is the oldest currently operating and longest utilised school in the Bylong area.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is of local significance for its association with long term local residents of Bylong who attended the school and have associated memories of it from their childhood. The school was the focus of activity for local sporting events and many its teachers were known to have boarded with local residents during the early and mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Upper Public School is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	Building 1, the old school building constructed in 1927, and Building 2 constructed in 1975, are in good condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong Upper Public School is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The school is the oldest operational school in the Bylong area having originally opened in 1912. It is also the longest running school in the area operating almost continuously for 102 years. Building 1, the old school building, is a good example of a simple weatherboard structure in a rural setting with a functional focus dating to the early twentieth century (1927). The building is in good condition and offers local residents a tangible connection to the past.

DRAFT**7.8 Swiss Cottage**

Location	The Swiss Cottage is located on the property Helvetia on the northern side of Wooleys Road in Upper Bylong.
Description	The cottage is part of the Helvetia farm and comprises a simple rectangular building with floor area measuring approximately 3 x 3 m. The building features sandstone brick walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The entrance is located on the northern side of the building and is timber framed. A small timber framed window is located in the southern wall. Engravings are evident on one of the sandstone bricks on the western wall featuring a date of 1912, the words 'NE CHATEL' and various insignias including a 'skull and crossbones'. Internally, the cottage is featureless but has a relatively modern gyprock ceiling. The internal walls have been plastered. Large structural cracks are evident on all walls. Modifications to the original building appear to include the roof with sapling supports and the gyprock ceiling. The building is in poor condition and has previously been used to store old furniture and farm equipment. This structure is currently empty.
Historical Context	The cottage is located in a portion of property originally granted to John Lee, however is shown to have been transferred to Paul Ribaux around the end of the nineteenth century (Bylong Parish Map 1896). According to decedents (Ancestry.com, 2014), Paul Ribaux was Swiss and emigrated to Australia in 1901. He had become friends with members of the Lee family while working in the mines in around Chiltern-Rutherglen. When the mines closed around 1915 John Lee sold Paul Ribaux this portion of his property. The Swiss Cottage is likely to have been built around that time. By 1935, the property is shown as sold to The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. (Bylong Parish Map 1896).

**Plate 55 Swiss Cottage, view north 2017**

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Plate 56 Swiss Cottage, view south, 2017



Plate 57 Swiss Cottage detail of sandstone engravings, 2014

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is of local historical significance as demonstrative of a rural building in the Bylong area in the early twentieth century.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The Swiss Cottage is of not of local or state significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The Swiss Cottage is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The Swiss Cottage is in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

The Swiss Cottage is considered to be of local historical significance. The building is demonstrative of an early twentieth century rural farm building and as such has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to a better understanding of lifestyle, building techniques and environmental adaptation in a small rural settlement northwest of Sydney in the early twentieth century.

DRAFT**7.9 Cheese Factory Remains**

Location	The remains of the Bylong Cheese Factory are located on northern side of Upper Bylong Road on the Renfrew Park Property, adjacent to the site office.
Description	<p>The remains are located in close proximity to the Renfrew homestead at its north-eastern corner, northern side and western side. Remnants present in the north-western corner consist of broken pieces of worked sandstone, scattered from the edge of the homestead to the base of slope. Two trenches excavated on the northern side of the property (likely for channelling water overflow) revealed subsurface deposits of concrete and tile.</p> <p>An intact feature of the Cheese Factory was present on the western side of the Renfrew property, being an air flow vent or outlet flue. This feature was likely utilised to remove both excess heat and moisture from the factory and maintain a desirable temperature for cheese production. The vent is likely to have been connected to the Cheese Factory via a subsurface structure. It is uncertain how much of the subsurface structure remains intact, but the exposed section of vent measured 4.38 metres in length by 0.8 metres in width. The visible height of the exposed end of the vent was 0.38 metres. Rubble (comprising a mix of worked sandstone, cement and natural rock) had been used as fill within the exposed section of vent, with smaller pieces on top averaging 15 cm by 9 cm by 6 cm in size. Larger rubble pieces at the base of the fill in the vent averaged 32 cm by 28 cm by 18 cm in size.</p>
Historical Context	<p>The Cheese Factory was established in Bylong in 1910 by Sydney resident Mr Macillree, with a butter factory following shortly after (<i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 1910). The factory was the first large scale commercial operation in Bylong. Land for the factory was purchased from the Lee family during their property sales in 1909 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32), and was located on what is now known as the Renfrew property. In 1912, <i>The Land</i> (1912) reports three tons of cheese was produced in a week, and despatched to Dubbo, Mudgee, Portland and other towns. The factory was under the management of a Mr Saxelby and cheeses produced at the factory were considered some of the best brands to go on sale in the Sydney market. There appears to have been some stretching of the truth when the Bylong Dairy Farms Estate was offered for sale – the poster states that there had been a cheese factory operating for ten years. There was a butter factory established in Rylstone in 1906, which may have been the establishment eluded to in the poster, but the ten years is still erroneous. In August 1912, Allan Saxelby registered his Bylong Bacon Factory. On 16 March 1914, Allan Saxelby and Henry Walker Mitchell registered 'The Bylong Cheese Factory' and 'The Bylong Estate'. The Bylong Butter factory was offered for sale on 24 February 1914, but no buyer was forthcoming. The cheese factory closed in 1926 and was listed for sale with all associated stock and property including steam boiler and engine, tools, and furniture by Mr Saxelby in 1929 (<i>The Muswellbrook Chronicle</i>, 1929).</p>

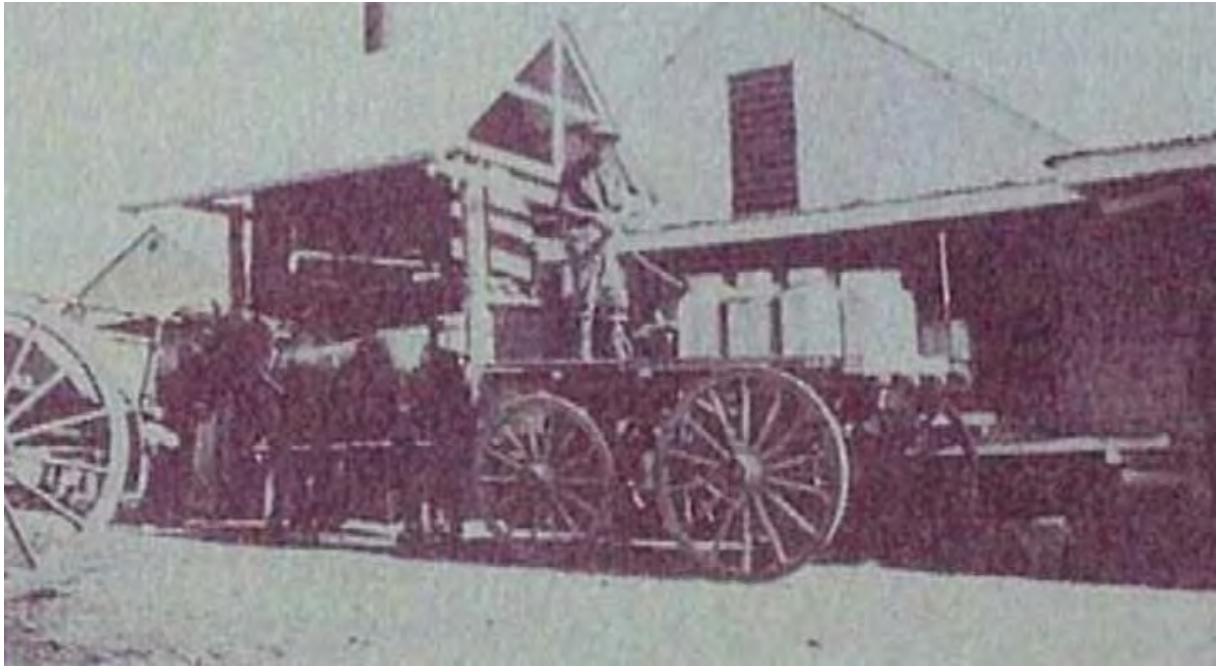
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Plate 58 Undated photograph of the Cheese Factory (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:35)

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Plate 59 Cheese Factory remains - subsurface deposits of concrete and tile found in this area, 2017

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Plate 60 Cheese Factory remains - subsurface deposits of concrete and tile exposed by trench, 2014



Plate 61 Cheese Factory remains - air flow vent or outlet flue, 2014

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Plate 62 Cheese Factory remains - air flow vent or outlet flue, 2014

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are of local significance due to the commercial importance of the original factory to the local area. As the first large-scale commercial operation in the local area, it demonstrated a move from an essentially remote rural village to small commercial community.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance as items of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for their association with a group for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are of local significance for contributory value as there is potential for archaeological deposit to be associated with the site that has the potential to yield information that would contribute to the area's cultural history and the development of the dairy industry in Bylong.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for their rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The remains of the Cheese Factory are not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The remains of the Cheese Factory are in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

The Cheese Factory remains are considered to be of local historical and contributory significance. The Cheese Factory was the first major commercial operation in the Bylong Valley and operated for 14 years before closing. It provided employment for local residents and people in the region. The building originally contained modern cheese and butter making machinery that produced significant amounts of product that were sold in the regional area and Sydney. There is potential for archaeological deposit to be present at the site that may yield information about the history of the area and more specifically the development of the dairy industry in Bylong.

DRAFT**7.10 Bridgelo Provisional School**

Location	The site of Bridgelo Provisional School is located north of Bylong on the eastern side of Wollar Road.
Description	The original school building was a single roomed vertical slab structure with a corrugated iron roof and a fireplace (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). An inspection of the school site indicates that the original slab structure, measuring approximately 4 x 4 m, was incorporated, probably in the 1950s, into a larger timber structure which was subsequently used as a cattle pen. The building was extended by approximately 8 m in a northerly direction using timber slabs and corrugated iron roofing. It is not currently in use and is in a state of disrepair.
Historical Context	Bridgelo Provisional School was established in 1914 on two acres of land that was part of the Mead family property. In 1915 the school became a half-time school as a result of a decline in attendance. By 1917 enrolment increased and the school reopened as a provisional school and operated until 1927 when it closed.



Plate 63 Undated photo of Bridgelo Provisional School (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984:43)

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Plate 64 Possible location of Bridgelo Provisional School, heavily modified and incorporated into new structure, 2017



Plate 65 Possible location of Bridgelo Provisional School, view south, heavily modified and incorporated into new structure, 2017

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of local historical significance as it was one of the earliest constructed and longest running schools in the local area. Its vertical slab style is representative of an early rural building vernacular.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of local significance for its association with many local residents family members attended the school and took part in social activities held at the school.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bridgelo Provisional School is of not local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bridgelo Provisional is not of local or state significance for its representativeness.
Integrity	The Bridgelo Provisional School is in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

Bridgelo Provisional School is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The school was one of the earliest provisional full-time schools within the local area and one of the longest running, operating from 1914 to 1927. The remains of the slab structure are still visible and are demonstrative of a type of early rural building in NSW. Family members of students who attended the school still live in Bylong today.

DRAFT**7.11 Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2**

Location	The Renfrew Park remains are located in an open paddock to the northeast of the Renfrew property and the rail line.
Description	<p>Renfrew Park Remains 1 – The remains consist of the remains of a building in an open paddock northeast of the Renfrew property and the rail line. Heaped sandstone blocks and sandstone footings are visible amongst a thick cover of waist high pasture grass. The building appears to have been demolished with the sandstone blocks collapsed inwards.</p> <p>Renfrew Park Remains 2 - consists of the corrugated iron remains of a water tank with concrete footing. It is 100 m upslope from Renfrew Park Remains 1 and is likely associated with that structure.</p>
Historical Context	<p>The origin, date and history of either structure are unknown but they are likely to be the remains of a building and its associated water tank. Oral history recordings with local residents Stuart and Anne Andrews suggest that the remains date to around 1910. Stuart Andrews stated: "That was one of the Burke's houses. I'm pretty sure... There used to be a house up here on the hill. That was in... Renfrew Park... you can see where the remnants of the building were up there. Dad always said that was where Ted Burke was born, that was his original house. But I don't know... that'd be old. I think that'd be a hundred years ago." The Burke family that Stuart Andrews referred to was well known in the area, as during the 1910s, when Crown land was offered in the Parishes of Lee and Bylong, John Gerald Burke ran a dairy farm on his property. He also played a key role in the financing and construction of the 1915 Roman Catholic Church and was later buried in its cemetery.</p> <p>The 1884 Parish Map shows the remains to be located on the border of a 50 acre lot owned by John Lee. On 8 February 1926, the Mudgee press announced that Albert Thompson of Carema had sold his share in Widden stud and bought a property adjoining Tarwyn Park owned by his cousin H S Thompson. This property included Portion 43 where the remains are now, held earlier by Henry Wallace McIlree who transferred these portions to Otway Rothwell Falkiner, of Boonoke, North Widgiewa, pastoralist on 21 September 1923. Falkiner transferred the whole to Albert Edwin Thompson, of Kerrabee, grazier on 3 February 1926. On 28 June 1927, Albert Edwin Thompson transferred part of Portion 43 to Herbert Stanley Thompson, so that it became part of his holding. The ruins currently sit on the edge of and just outside the contemporary Tarwyn Park property. An archaeological investigation of the ruins would enable further insight into the origins and use of the collapsed structures located here.</p>

DRAFT**Plate 66 Renfrew Park Remains 1****Plate 67 Renfrew Park Remains 1**

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Plate 68 Renfrew Park Remains 1



Plate 69 Renfrew Park Remains 2

DRAFT**Statement of Significance**

A lack of information precludes any definitive statement about the significance of the remains. Despite a lack of information, it is likely the remains are of local or no historical significance given the lack of reference in historic documents, maps, plans and local knowledge.

7.12 Upper Bylong Post Office & Store

Location	The Upper Bylong Post Office and store is located on the western side of Upper Bylong Road in Upper Bylong.
Description	The building is a single storey detached structure with a verandah with timber framed floors, walls and roof with brick masonry foundation footing. It has timber flooring and decking with weatherboard cladding and a green corrugated iron hipped roof with open gable feature on the southern side. Occupying a floor area of approximately 15 x 15 m, the building is representative of Australian rural Federation style.
Historical Context	The Bylong Post Office was established on the Chapman property known as Almerta in 1915. A store was also run out of the Post Office that provided the growing local population (as a result of the operation of the Cheese Factory) with goods. The Post Office was run by Gertrude Wilson from 1928 to 1953 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 15). Around that time (1950s) a new shop was built on Bylong Valley Way and the old shop in Upper Bylong ceased operation and functioned as a residence.



Plate 70 Upper Bylong post office and store (c.1915) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)

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Plate 71 Former Upper Bylong post office and store, view south, 2017. The store and post office ceased operating in the 1950s



Plate 72 Former Upper Bylong post office and store, view southeast, 2017.

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is of local historical significance as an important commercial building in the local area's cultural history. Upper Bylong Post Office and Store was important to the local economy and provided the somewhat remote rural community in Bylong with contact to world outside. The Post Office and Store is the only commercial structure still extant from the early twentieth century within the Bylong Valley.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is of local significance for its association local residents who recall visiting the shop in their youth and it being a focus of commercial activity.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is in good condition.

Statement of Significance

Upper Bylong Post Office and Store is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The store was central to the economy of Bylong in the early and mid-twentieth century as a place to purchase goods and collect mail. The Post Office and Store is the only commercial structure still extant from the early twentieth century period with local residents being able to recall visiting the shop in their youth.

DRAFT**7.13 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church**

Location	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is located on the western side of Upper Bylong Road in Upper Bylong.
Description	<p>The Catholic Church comprises a church building and associated graves located on a 4000 m² plot of land. Three mature camphor laurels trees are located on the western boundary at regular intervals, and five mature gum trees are found at the site – three along its western boundary, one on the northern and one on the southern boundary representing historical plantings.</p> <p>Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church – The church building is a simple Carpenter Gothic style church representative of vernacular timber rural churches in Australia. It occupies a floor area of approximately 8 x 10 m and features weatherboard cladding on a timber frame and a corrugated iron gabled roof. The main entrance door and the northern door are constructed of timber and shaped into an arch. Three timber lancet windows are spaced along the northern and southern sides of the building with one on the eastern and western sides respectively. Internally, the church features timber floor and pressed metal ceiling. It is understood that the pews, organ and other items were stripped from the church by locals when it closed down in 2000 (Anne Andrews pers.comm. 07 May 2014).</p> <p>Graves – Four marked graves are located behind the church – two in the centre of the site, 30 m from the church and two in the southwest corner, 50 m from the church. Small twentieth century monuments mark the graves and are of low height and simple design. The marked graves feature the following family names and dates: Cobrey (1929); Burke (1932); Readford (1937); and Cobrey (1946). An additional unmarked grave is said to be located at the site. Local resident Lesley Mainwaring recalls a grave potentially associated with the name Lee years before (Cassie Jones pers. Comm., 07 May 2014). The location of this potential grave is currently unknown.</p>
Historical Context	The church opened on 29th August 1915 and was in continued use until 2000. The Catholic Diocese sold the site in 2008. The church served as a focal point for social gathering during its formative years. The church is currently not being used, however it is understood railway workers temporarily squatted there in c.2012.

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Plate 73 Undated image of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)



Plate 74 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church circa 2017

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Plate 75 Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church circa 2017



Plate 76 Inside Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church 2014

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Plate 77 Inside Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church 2014



Plate 78 Restored headstone of Hugh Francis Cobrey, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 2017

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance as an important item in the local area's cultural history. Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is the only Catholic church in the area and was a focal point for social activities for much of the twentieth century. It is representative of a Carpenter Gothic Revival Church style church in a rural setting.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. The church was a focal point of social activities in the past. In addition, relatives of local residents are buried in its cemetery.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance for contributory value as it has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the area's cultural history. Potential archaeological deposit may be associated with burials within the church grounds that may contribute information about the lives of people buried there.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is of local significance as a fine example of an early Carpenter Gothic Revival Church in a rural setting from the early twentieth century.
Integrity	The church is in good condition.

Statement of Significance

The former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is considered to be of local historical, social, contributory and representative significance. It is the only Catholic Church in the area and was a focal point for local social activity from 1915 to its closure in 2000. There are four known burials of local residents, from the 1930s and 1940s, in its cemetery, with distant relatives of the deceased still residing in the local area. In addition, three unmarked graves and five areas of disturbance, some of which may be tree roots, were identified during the use of Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) at the site (Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015b). The land was sold by the Diocese in 2008 into non ecclesiastical ownership. The former church building is representative of the Carpenter Gothic Revival vernacular which was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Australia. There is potential for subsurface archaeological deposit to be associated with the building and

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associated graves which could reveal additional information about its construction, use and the people buried there.

7.14 Bylong Upper Hall

Location	Bylong Upper Hall is located in Upper Bylong on the western side of Upper Bylong Road.
Description	Bylong Upper Hall – The hall consists of a simple timber framed rectangular structure measuring approximately 14 x 10 m, with corrugated iron walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The original structure was built in the 1920s but was modified to include a skillion stables along its northern wall in the 1950s. The stables comprise a vertical timber slab wall and corrugated iron roof. Internally, the hall was originally split into two sections – the main hall and the back-stage which were divided by a central horizontal timber partition and two doors. The stables attached to the central hall are accessed through a number of stable doors. The main hall currently has no ceiling or flooring. The backstage area features a raised timber floor. No back-stage area linking the back-stage to the main hall was evident during the current survey. However, such an area likely existed prior to the 1950s and was likely utilised for performances. The backstage walls are marked with graffiti from travelling performers with the earliest dated to 1926 by “De Burge – Musician to Magician 3 Dec 1924”. It is understood that Miss O’Connor the Upper Bylong School teacher lived there in the 1950s (John Mead pers.comm. 08 May 2014). The Hall is currently not being utilised and contains accumulated rubbish including several vehicles.
Historical Context	The hall was built in the 1920s and was used for a number of functions including movie nights in the 1950s. Travelling shows passing through Bylong performed at the hall and dances were regularly held there on Saturday nights (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42). The stables were likely added after the hall was no longer used for performances and movies in the 1950s. Today, the hall is not currently being used and is in a poor condition.



Plate 79 Undated image of Bylong Upper Hall (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)

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Plate 80 A newspaper advertisement for one of the acts that played at Bylong Upper Hall (The Richmond River Herald and Northern Districts Advertiser, 1935)



Plate 81 Vanity Revue inscriptions in the backstage area of Bylong Upper Hall, 2014

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Plate 82 Backstage area of Bylong Upper Hall with performer inscriptions, 2014



Plate 83 Bylong Upper Hall, view south, 2017

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Plate 84 Bylong Upper Hall, view east, 2017



Plate 85 Bylong Upper Hall, view north, 2017

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Plate 86 Interior of Bylong Upper Hall, 2014

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is of local historical significance as it was one of the first buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and played an important role in the community for several decades.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance as an item of important aesthetic characteristics or for demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement in the local area.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. As a focal point for social activities, many local residents' family members attended events at the hall during the early to mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Upper Hall is not of local or state significance for its representativeness.
Integrity	The hall is in poor condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong Upper Hall is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The hall was one of the earliest buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and was a focal point for shows and performances during the early and mid-twentieth century. Although currently in poor condition, the building offers local residents a tangible connection to an earlier period of Bylong's history.

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7.15 Bylong Hall

Location	Bylong Hall is located on the western side of Bylong Valley Way, near the junction with Upper Bylong Road.
Description	The hall consists of a simple timber framed rectangular structure measuring approximately 20 x 12 m with corrugated iron walls and an open gable corrugated iron roof. The building sits on small concrete stilts, with the doorway and windows facing Bylong Valley Way.
Historical Context	The hall opened in 1921 and was extended along its southern wall in 1954 to include a stage, supper room and a new floor (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42). It is located adjacent to the sports ground and tennis courts. The hall was used for social events including Christmas pageants and weddings.



Plate 87 Bylong Hall (c.1921) (Source: Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984)

DRAFT**Plate 88 Bylong Hall, 2014**

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is of local historical significance as it was one of the first buildings constructed specifically for social activities in the area and played an important role in the community for several decades.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Bylong Hall is of local significance for its association with a group in the local area for social reasons. As a focal point for social activities, many local residents' family members attended events at the hall during the early to mid-twentieth century.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its contributory value.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Bylong Hall is not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	The hall is in good condition.

Statement of Significance

Bylong Hall is considered to be of local historical and social significance. The hall was one of the earliest buildings constructed specifically for social activities and was used for important community social functions from the 1920s to 1980s. The building is in good condition and offers local residents a tangible connection to an earlier period of Bylong's history.

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7.16 Cottage Chimney Remains

Location	These remains are located in a paddock 400 m west of Upper Bylong Road
Description	The remains consist of a sandstone brick structure identified in a paddock 400 m west of Upper Bylong Road. The remains comprise of a standing layered sandstone brick chimney and attached fireplace in poor condition measuring 1.8 m wide and 2.7 m high. Scattered around the chimney are sandstone blocks, including a second collapsed chimney. A collapsed corrugated iron water tank and various other corroding metal fragments are found nearby. The remains were likely part of a small farmhouse or cottage that has been deliberately demolished.
Historical Context	John and Margaret Burke's home c1915-1920.

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Plate 89 Cottage Chimney Remains and piled sandstone (to rear) (c.1915-1920), 2017

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Plate 90 Cottage Chimney Remains (c.1915-1920), 2017

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APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The chimney remains have not been identified as having historical significance.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The chimney remains are not of local or state significance for their association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the history of the local area.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	The chimney remains are not of local or state significance for their technical achievement.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	The chimney remains are not of local significance for their association with a group in the local area for social reasons.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The chimney remains have local value with the potential to yield information about habitation and land use through archaeological investigation of the ruin and any associated deposits.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	The chimney remains are not of local or state significance for their rarity.
Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	The chimney remains are not of local or state significance for its representativeness value.
Integrity	This is a ruin, but associated deposits have been intact for archaeological investigation.

Statement of Significance

This ruin may contribute information on land use and habitation at a local level through archaeological investigation.

DRAFT**7.17 Tarwyn Park Farm Complex**

Location	The Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is located on the eastern side of Upper Bylong Road, Upper Bylong, NSW.
Description	<p>Tarwyn Park consists of nine parcels of land located approximately four kilometres south east of the Bylong township, while the former township of Upper Bylong is located approximately 1.5 kilometres to the south of the Homestead. The land sits between Upper Bylong Road to the west and Bylong State Forest to the north. The south eastern corner of the property sits adjacent to Woolleys Road. The property is intersected by the Bylong River, and the Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Railway Line, which skirts the rise of foothills associated with the Great Dividing Range.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park House – The house is multi-room structure with the main entrance facing southwest and occupying a floor area of approximately 700 m². The homestead was constructed in 1920 with stonemasonry undertaken by Bush E Traynor of Sydney. Other contractors involved were C Babidge, F Babidge, J Gordon and T Pratt. The house was designed by well-known architect Harold Robert Hardwick, who was the sole practising architect in Mudgee from the mid-1890s until his death in 1935. Originally designed with a tower at the front, this feature was omitted during construction at the request of Thompson's wife. The house was constructed of locally quarried sandstone which was utilised for the walls, chimneys and for the south west facing veranda. The hipped corrugated iron roof is featured at the front with a double gable.</p> <p>Stables – The stables, located 100 m south of the house, were built prior to construction of the house. Comprising of cut sandstone walls, and an open gabled corrugated iron roof, the stables are rectangular in shape and occupy an area of 460 m². A horse ring is located to the north east of the stables, being an open sided shed, supported on unfinished timber posts.</p> <p>Farm Buildings – A number of farm buildings are located on the property. These include a rectangular concrete structure, a structure that contains a generator room, an open garage and a possible workshop that was previously topped by three water tanks (since removed) constructed of horizontally placed sawn timber walls and corrugated iron roof (c. 1950); a timber framed, corrugated iron shed, corrugated iron stables, a machinery shed, a cottage (formerly occupied by Anne Andrews) and a worker's cottage.</p> <p>Archaeological Site – Located approximately 100 m from the house on Bylong River is a disturbed and buried rubbish dump containing glass, brick and ceramic fragments. The rubbish mound is understood to date to the Thompson period of occupation (1920s to 1950s). Prior to the Andrews residing at the property, locals are said to have scavenged the dump and collected some items, before Peter Andrews used the rubbish as fill to build up the bank of the river in this area.</p> <p>Horse Burials – Two horses are known to be buried at the entrance to Tarwyn Park - Rain Lover (Melbourne Cup winner 1968/1969) and another successful racehorse, Eloisa.</p> <p>Natural Sequence Farming – Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is the location where the Natural Sequence Farming (NSF) was first developed and practiced. The model was developed by Peter Andrews and was based on the principle of re-introducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement. Key principles of the model include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintroduction of a natural valley flow pattern, reconnecting the stream to its flood plain, which would reintroduce a more natural hydrological and fertility cycle to that landscape; and • Through a managed succession of the vegetation (mostly weeds), the natural fluvial pattern could be 'regrown', so that nutrients and biomass harvested on the flood plain

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	<p>could be redistributed throughout the property and through stock.</p> <p>For his work on NSF, Peter Andrews was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in 2011 and elected to the Carbon Farmers Hall of Fame.</p>
Historical Context	<p>The Tarwyn Park property was originally part of William Lee's early land grant. It was purchased by Herbert Thompson in the 1918 who set up a horse stud on the property, naming it Tarwyn Park. The property became famous from 1933 to 1939 as the home of the renowned thoroughbred horse, Heroic, who won 21 races and was a leading Australian sire. Melbourne Cup winner Hall Mark (1933), sired by Heroic, was raised at Tarwyn Park and Rain Lover who won the Cup in 1968 and 1969 was studded and buried on the property. The Andrews family purchased the property in 1975, bringing with them a number of horses from South Australia, including Rain Lover, and continued horse breeding. At that time, Peter Andrews also set up Natural Sequence Farming on the property.</p>

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Plate 91 Tarwyn Park Homestead, showing sandstone construction and corrugated iron roof. View south, 2017

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Plate 92 Tarwyn Park Sandstone Stables, view south east, 2017

Significance Assessment**APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

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<p>Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park is of local historical significance for the role it played in thoroughbred horse breeding. The use of the property for this purpose was disrupted through the changes in ownership and the differing emphasis on farming enterprises the various owners had. However, at various times, Tarwyn Park Farm Complex has been strongly associated with the race and thoroughbred horse breeding industry in NSW and Australia more broadly. This is physically demonstrated by Tarwyn Park Stables and in a supporting role, Tarwyn Park Homestead as the home of the Thompsons, which, it is anticipated, was used to display wealth and prominence within the industry, as well as the horse burials on the property, including dual Melbourne Cup winner 'Rain Lover'. In a historical context, it is demonstrated through the knowledge that at least three Melbourne Cup winners (Hall Mark, Marabou and Rain Lover) were studded at Tarwyn Park as well as other horses of varying significance within the racing industry, the most prominent being 'Heroic', who has been entered into the Racing Hall of Fame.</p> <p>The land has tenuous associations with the shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred horse breeding operations of William and John Lee. These associations make limited contribution to the significance of Tarwyn Park under this criterion.</p>
<p>Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park is associated with several people and their life and works. These associations can be demonstrated at a State and local level.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park, as now known, was established by Herbert Thompson, a well-known horse breeder and trainer. Thompson purchased and named Tarwyn Park in 1918. Thompson established a horse breeding stud, which became famous as the home of 'Heroic', the leading sire in Australia between 1933 and 1939 and was entered into the Australian Racing Hall of Fame in 2003. It is considered this association is of local significance.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park Homestead was designed by Mudgee architect Harold Hardwick. Hardwick is identified as an architect of merit within the local area. It is considered this association is of local significance.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park is intimately associated with Peter Andrews. Andrews received an Order of Australia in 2011 for his pioneering of the Natural Sequence Farming technique, but is also a well-known horse breeder. Andrew's association can be demonstrated at a State level through his appearance in six <i>Australian Story</i> episodes aired in 2005, 2009 and 2015, his books <i>Back from the Brink</i> and <i>Beyond the Brink</i> and his Order of Australia medal, bestowed in 2011. This association is demonstrated at a State level.</p>

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<p>Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park Homestead is of local aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of the Californian Bungalow style, albeit with some Tudor Revival elements (the half-timbered gables). However, it is the integrity of the internal spaces that is of particular significance. There does not appear to have been modifications to the internal layout and the internal joinery, doors and other fittings and fixtures are original. It is unusual for a homestead of this date to have such a high level of integrity. The finishes are of exceptional quality and in all, Tarwyn Park Homestead exemplifies the taste and style of the 1920s.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park Farm Complex and Iron Tank are a landscape of local aesthetic significance. Tarwyn Park demonstrates the local aesthetic characteristics of a large farm complex, being a Homestead, Stables and various outbuildings within a rural landscape, while Iron Tank represents a smaller scale, more modest farming enterprise. The cleared agricultural land within the properties provides open views to the surrounding vegetated ranges and mountains. The contrast between the two is distinctive, with the rugged, vegetated sandstone ridges that surround the properties accentuating and highlighting the cultural features, for example, the framing of Iron Tank House against the ranges to the north.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park and Iron tank are associated with a high degree of creative and technical achievement as the site at which the NSF method was developed. The method has been implemented by other farmers within NSW and Queensland (Hurditch, 2015). It is considered this aspect of the significance is demonstrable at a local level.</p> <p>Iron Tank is of local aesthetic significance. It demonstrates the taste and style of the early 1900s, including the architectural style (Victorian Georgian) as well as the siting of the House to frame it against the ranges behind. The internal pressed metal walls and ceilings are particularly demonstrative of this period of residential interior decoration. The extent of the use of this material is somewhat unusual.</p>
<p>Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park is of local social significance. It is acknowledged as the birthplace of NSF within the community, which is of particular import to proponents of the method. This is demonstrated by the community nomination of Tarwyn Park for listing on the SHR, together with the public submissions received in relation to the Project. The associations of the community are supported by the numerous <i>Australian Story</i> episodes covering Tarwyn Park as it relates to NSF.</p>

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<p>Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park Homestead and Iron Tank House have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of life in rural NSW during the 1920s at a local level. In relation to Tarwyn Park, this includes information about the spatial arrangement of public and private living areas in what was the tail end of providing accommodation for house staff. This may be supplemented by archaeological investigation of the material culture of both properties.</p> <p>Additionally, as the pioneer site for the development of NSF, Tarwyn Park provides research opportunities into the long-term effectiveness of NSF. It is considered to be a benchmark and reference site for the implementation of NSF. Any significance under this criterion is held at a local level while the scientific validity, broader applicability and long-term success of the method are determined.</p>
<p>Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i></p>	<p>As the pioneer site for the development of Natural Sequence Farming, Tarwyn Park holds significance under this criterion at a local level while the scientific validity, broader applicability and long-term success of the method are determined.</p>
<p>Criterion G - Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> <i>- cultural or natural places; or</i> <i>- cultural or natural environments</i> <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> <i>• cultural or natural places; or</i> <i>• cultural or natural environments.)</i></p>	<p>Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance as a representative example of a horse stud/farm complex. It retains a grand homestead, extensive stables, a horse ring and fenced paddocks and evidence of earlier houses (Farm House 1 and 2).</p> <p>Tarwyn Park Homestead is a fine example of a 1920s Californian bungalow at a local level. This significance is supported by the integrity and intactness of the interiors, which is outstanding. The construction in sandstone is, as far as the available evidence indicates, is a significant variation within NSW.</p> <p>Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank, as the place where NSF was developed, hold and define the principal characteristics of the method. The place contains all the attributes (leaky weirs, contour banks, nutrient sinks etc) that are typical of farming under the NSF method. This significance is held at a local level.</p>
<p>Integrity</p>	<p>This site is in good condition.</p>

Statement of Significance

Tarwyn Park is of State associative significance and local significance under the historical, associative, aesthetic/technical, social, research, rarity and representative criteria. As Tarwyn Park meets only one criterion at a State level, the site is not considered to meet the threshold for listing on the State Heritage Register.

Tarwyn Park is of State significance through its associations with Peter Andrews, the creator of NSF. It is considered that the association between the property and Andrews is of State significance as the link is not tenuous or insubstantial. Andrews is well-known within the community through his authorship of two books (Andrews, 2006, 2008), as the subject of six *Australian Story* episodes (Australian Story, 2005, 2009, 2015) and as a result of having been awarded an Order of Australia Medal in 2011 "[f]or service to conservation and the environment through the development and promotion of sustainable farming practises" (Governor General's Office, 2011:112).

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Tarwyn Park is of local historical significance for the role it played in thoroughbred horse breeding. At various times, Tarwyn Park Farm Complex has been strongly associated with the race horse and thoroughbred horse breeding industry in NSW and Australia more broadly. This is physically demonstrated by Tarwyn Park Stables and in a supporting role, Tarwyn Park Homestead as the home of the Thompsons, which, it is anticipated, was used to display wealth and prominence within the industry, as well as the horse burials on the property, including Melbourne Cup winner 'Rain Lover'. In a historical context, it is demonstrated through the knowledge that four Melbourne Cup winners were studded at Tarwyn Park as well as other horses of varying significance within the racing industry, the most prominent being 'Heroic', who has been entered into the Racing Hall of Fame.

In addition to the State significant association with Andrews, Tarwyn Park Farm Complex and Homestead are of local significance for their associations with Herbert Thompson, noted horse breeder, and local architect Harold Hardwick.

Tarwyn Park Homestead is of local aesthetic significance. It is a fine example of the Californian Bungalow style, albeit with some Tudor Revival elements (the half-timbered gables). This significance is supported by the integrity of the internal spaces. It is unusual for a homestead of this date to have such a high level of integrity. The finishes are of exceptional quality and in all, Tarwyn Park Homestead exemplifies the taste and style of the 1920s.

Tarwyn Park Farm Complex and Iron Tank are a landscape of local aesthetic significance. Tarwyn Park demonstrates the local aesthetic characteristics of a large farm complex, being a Homestead, Stables and various outbuildings within a rural landscape, while Iron Tank represents a smaller scale, more modest farming enterprise. The cleared agricultural land within the properties provides open views to the surrounding vegetated ranges and mountains. The contrast between the two is distinctive, with the rugged, vegetated sandstone ridges that surround the properties accentuating and highlighting the cultural features, for example, the framing of Iron Tank House against the ranges to the north.

Tarwyn Park and Iron tank are associated with a high degree of creative and technical achievement as the site at which the NSF method was developed. The method has been implemented by other farmers within NSW and Queensland (Hurditch, 2015). It is considered this aspect of the significance is demonstrable at a local level.

Iron Tank is of local aesthetic significance. It demonstrates the Victorian Georgian architectural style as applied to a modest rural homestead, extensive use of pressed metal on the interior of the northern wing as well as the siting of the house to frame it against the ranges behind. The internal pressed metal walls and ceilings are particularly demonstrative of this period of residential interior decoration. The extent of the use of this material is somewhat unusual.

Tarwyn Park is of local social significance. It is acknowledged as the birthplace of NSF within the community, which is of particular import to proponents of the method. This is demonstrated by the community nomination of Tarwyn Park for listing on the SHR, together with the public submissions received in relation to the Project. The associations of the community are supported by the six *Australian Story* episodes covering Tarwyn Park as it relates to NSF.

Tarwyn Park Homestead and Iron Tank House have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of life in rural NSW during the 1920s at a local level. In relation to Tarwyn Park, this includes information about the spatial arrangement of public and private living areas in what was the tail end of providing accommodation for house staff. This may be supplemented by archaeological investigation of the material culture of both properties.

Additionally, as the pioneer site for the development of NSF, Tarwyn Park provides research opportunities into the long-term effectiveness of NSF. It is considered to be a benchmark and reference site for the implementation of NSF. Any significance under this criterion is held at a local level.

Tarwyn Park Farm Complex is of local significance as a representative example of a horse stud/farm complex. It retains a grand homestead, extensive stables, a horse ring and fenced paddocks and evidence of earlier houses (Farm House 1 and 2). Tarwyn Park Homestead is a fine example of a 1920s Californian bungalow at a local level. This significance is supported by the integrity and

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intactness of the interiors, which is outstanding. The construction in sandstone is, as far as the available evidence indicates, is a significant variation within NSW.

Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank, as the place where NSF was developed, hold and define the principal characteristics of the method. The place contains all the attributes (leaky weirs, contour banks, nutrient sinks etc) that are typical of farming under the NSF method. This significance is held at a local level.

As the site meets only one criterion at a State level, the site is not considered to meet the threshold for listing on the SHR as Tarwyn Park cannot be considered to be of such particular significance that listing is warranted.

DRAFT**7.18 Iron Tank House**

Location	The Iron Tank property is located on Woolleys Road, Upper Bylong, NSW.
Description	<p>Iron Tank House is oriented south to face Woolleys Road. It presents a steeply hipped roof form, with a decorative dormer element of corrugated iron. The house consists of two four roomed houses that have been conjoined to create an eight roomed house. Each 'wing' has a separately hipped roof, the profile of which is evident when viewing the house from the east or west. The house is set on timber stumps. There is a flat roofed addition projecting from the western side of the front elevation. The façade would originally have been symmetrical – a central door flanked by windows, however a window was inserted in the flat roofed addition. Possibly at the same time, a verandah was added, which is supported on steel poles. The original timber weatherboards have been overlayed with vinyl weatherboards. The front door is a traditionally detailed four pane timber door, the upper two panels being fitted with glass. The windows are single hung four pane sashes. The western elevation contains a sandstone chimney. This elevation is fitted with one 12 pane single hung sash window and a fixed smaller, square four pane window.</p> <p>The rear (northern) façade is unsymmetrical in its arrangement, with the door being placed off-centre, with a fixed small, square four pane window on one side and two sash windows on the other. The door and one of the sash windows is protected by a bullnose awning, accentuating the unsymmetrical presentation. The sash windows differ in their construction, the first containing four panes, like those seen on the front elevation, while the second contains 12 panes, indicating a probable earlier date of manufacture.</p> <p>The eastern elevation contains the projecting flat roofed addition. The corrugated iron was covered by vinyl weatherboards, but these have mostly been lost. The body of the house contains two windows, identical to the 12 pane window described in the northern elevation. The windows are set at different heights, due to an internal step in the house, used to navigate the slope of the land. There is also a timber door in this elevation, which leads to a timber deck area that has largely fallen apart. This deck would have provided access from the body of the house to the flat roofed addition, which has no internal access. This deck may also have been roofed at some point. A machinery shed/garage is located at the rear of the house.</p>
Historical Context	<p>Iron Tank was constructed in three phases, based on the physical characteristics. The front (southern wing) can be stylistically dated to the late Victorian phase, suggesting a date of between 1840 and c.1900. The northern wing, based on the prevalence of pressed metal on the interior, was probably constructed between 1900 and 1910. The deck and room on the western side are much later additions, probably during the 1960s or 1970s.</p> <p>On 11 September 1970, this property later known as Iron Tank, was transferred by Andrew Woolley, Bylong, grazier to Zivorad Jack Yagodich, Bylong Valley, farmer and grazier and his wife Alison Ann Yagodich. Woolley died at Evans Head on 20 September 1979. On 23 January 1978, Zivorad (Jack) Yagodich murdered his wife Alison at their property 'Zora' at Bylong. She was cremated at Northern Suburbs Crematorium on 31 January 1978. The inquest was held in Mudgee on 24 March 1978. Zivorad (Jack) Yagodich committed suicide by hanging at Long Bay Gaol on 19 June 1978. The property was transferred to Peter John Andrews, Bylong, grazier on 30 November 1988. It was later transferred on 26 May 1999 to Stuart Peter Andrews and Megan Leisha Andrews.</p>

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Plate 93 Iron Tank House, southern (front) elevation, 2017



Plate 94 Iron Tank House, northern (rear) elevation, 2017

DRAFT**Significance Assessment**

APPLICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA	
Criterion A – Historic Value <i>an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Iron Tank has local historical significance. Though the property history, it can demonstrate how the land system could be used by men to gain control over and consolidate tracts of land. This is demonstrated by the original selections made by William Lee, and the expansion and consolidation of Lee's holdings by himself and subsequently by his son John Lee. The following sale of the land through a variety of owners also demonstrates the general pattern of land ownership in NSW.
Criterion B – Associated with a NSW identity <i>an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Iron Tank has not been identified at a State or local level as having strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons.
Criterion C – Technical Achievement <i>an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Iron Tank is of local aesthetic significance. It demonstrates the taste and style of the early 1900s. The internal pressed metal walls and ceilings are particularly demonstrative of this period of residential interior decoration. The extent of the use of this material is somewhat unusual.
Criterion D – Social Value <i>an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Iron Tank has not been identified at a State or local level as having strong or special associations with a community or cultural group.
Criterion E – Contributory Value <i>an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Iron Tank has not been identified at a State or local level as having the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.
Criterion F – Rarity <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Iron Tank has not been identified at a State or local level as having uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.
Criterion G – Representativeness <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's</i> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.)	Iron Tank has not been identified at a State or local level as being representative of a class of cultural or natural place or environment.
Integrity	This site is currently in a run-down condition.

Statement of Significance

Iron Tank house is of local significance as a good example of a modest farm house of the early 19th Century. It retains some unusual elements, being the tray vaulted ceilings and the extensive use of pressed metal in the northern wing.

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Appendix B

Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area Assessment of Significance

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Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area Assessment of Significance

Client: Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd

ABN: 17 093 597 810

Prepared by

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Document Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area Assessment of Significance

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Date 12-Jan-2018

Prepared by Dr Darran Jordan

Reviewed by Dr Susan Lampard

Revision History

Rev	Revision Date	Details	Authorised	
			Name/Position	Signature
1	31-Oct-2017	Draft	Dr Susan Lampard	<i>S. Lampard.</i>
2	15-Nov-2017	Draft	Dr Susan Lampard	<i>S. Lampard.</i>
2	15-Nov-2017	Draft for WorleyParsons & KEPCO	Dr Susan Lampard	<i>S. Lampard.</i>
3	08-Dec-2017	Revised Draft for WorleyParsons & KEPCO	Dr Susan Lampard	<i>S. Lampard.</i>
4	19-Dec-2017	Final Draft for KEPCO review	Dr Susan Lampard Senior Heritage Specialist	<i>S. Lampard.</i>
5	21-Jan-2018	Final Draft for issue to Department of Planning & Environment	Dr Susan Lampard Senior Heritage Specialist	<i>S. Lampard.</i>

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1.0 Introduction

AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (AECOM) was commissioned by Hansen Bailey Pty Ltd (Hansen Bailey) on behalf of WorleyParsons Services Pty Limited (WorleyParsons) to undertake an assessment of significance for the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area. This assessment was commissioned to form an appendix to the Bylong Historical Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) and followed on from an Historic Heritage Impact Assessment (HHIA) previously produced for the Bylong Coal Project (the Project) to inform the Bylong Coal Project Environmental Impact Statement (Hansen Bailey, 2015) (EIS). The HHMP was produced concurrently with a Conservation Management Plan for the Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank properties and a visual analysis relating to Bylong Valley heritage views and vistas, forming a plan for landscape management, including the implementation of vegetation screening to minimise impacts on heritage view lines.

These studies have been prepared in relation to an application for State Significant Development (SSD) Consent (SSD 14-6367) to facilitate the development of an open cut and underground coal mining operation, associated infrastructure and a sequential reinstatement/rehabilitation of land within the Project Boundary to enable the reactivation of agricultural uses. This assessment has been produced to specifically address concerns raised by the Planning Assessment Commission (PAC) following their review of the SSD application, outlined in a review report dated 25 July 2017. This draft may be updated following the receipt of any approval for the Project to address any additional approval conditions and any stakeholder comments which may be forthcoming within the consultation process. This included concerns that the landscape of the valley would be substantially and permanently altered and that the valley's rural character and place value would be irreversibly lost through the industrialisation of scenic, productive and historically important landscapes.

The following section of this report provides background on this assessment, its authorship and how it relates to the larger Bylong Coal Project.

1.1 The Project

In December 2010 KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO) acquired Authorisations (A) 287 and A342. Since this time, extensive exploration and mine planning work has been undertaken to determine the most socially responsible and economically viable mine plan to recover the known coal resources within the two Authorisations.

In August 2014 KEPCO commissioned WorleyParsons to manage the Project exploration activities, mine feasibility study planning, environmental approvals and ongoing environmental monitoring for the Project.

The Project is located wholly within A287 and A342 which are located within the Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) Local Government Area (LGA). The closest regional centre is Mudgee, located approximately 55 km south-west of the Project Boundary. The Project is approximately 230 km by rail from the Port of Newcastle. Figure 1 illustrates the locality of the Project within New South Wales (NSW). Figure 2 shows the regional locality of the Project in relation to the neighbouring town centres, mining authorities, major transport routes and reserves.

KEPCO is seeking State Significant Development Consent under Division 4.1 of Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) for the development and operation of the Project. The State Significant Development Application is supported by an EIS prepared by Hansen Bailey.

The then Minister for Planning requested that the PAC undertake a review of the Project on 9 January 2017. Following public hearings and a review of submissions, the PAC produced a review report dated 25 July 2017. That report concluded that "doubt persists about the potential benefits and impacts of the Bylong Coal Project" (NSW Government Planning Assessment Commission, 2017). As a result, further work was commissioned to address the PAC concerns.

The Project life is anticipated to be approximately 25 years, comprising of a two year construction period and a 23 year operational period, with underground mining operations commencing in Year 7. Various rehabilitation and decommissioning activities will be undertaken both during the course of, and following the 25 years of, the Project.

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The Project development will include:

- The initial development of two open cut mining areas with associated haul roads and Overburden Emplacement Areas (OEAs), utilising a mining fleet of excavators and trucks and supporting ancillary equipment;
- The two open cut mining areas will be developed and operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week over an approximate 10 year period and will ultimately provide for the storage of coal processing reject materials from the longer term underground mining activities;
- Construction and operation of administration, workshop, bathhouse, explosives magazine and other open cut mining related facilities;
- Construction and operation of an underground coal mine operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for a 20 year period, commencing mining in around year 7 of the Project;
- A combined maximum extraction rate of up to 6.5 Million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) Run of Mine (ROM) coal;
- A workforce of up to approximately 650 during the initial construction phase and a peak of 470 full-time equivalent operations employees at full production;
- Underground mining operations utilising longwall mining techniques with primary access provided via drifts constructed adjacent to the rail loop and Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP);
- The construction and operation of facilities to support underground mining operations including personnel and materials access to the underground mining area, ventilation shafts, workshop, offices and employee amenities, fuel and gas management facilities;
- Construction and operation of a CHPP with a designed throughput of approximately 6 Mtpa of ROM coal, with capacity for peak fluctuations beyond this;
- The dewatering of fine reject materials through belt press filters within the CHPP and the co-disposal of dewatered fine and coarse reject materials within OEAs and final open cut voids (avoiding the need for a tailings dam);
- Construction and operation of a rail loop and associated rail load out facility and connection to the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway Line to facilitate the transport of product coal;
- The construction and operation of surface and groundwater management and water reticulation infrastructure including diversion drains, dams (clean, dirty and raw water), pipelines and pumping stations;
- The installation of communications and electricity reticulation infrastructure;
- Construction of off-site car parking area, first aid and administrative facilities and associated access road from the Bylong Valley Way
- The upgrade of Upper Bylong Road and the construction and operation of a Mine Access Road to provide access to the site facilities;
- Relocation of sections of some existing public roads to enable alternate access routes for private landholders surrounding the Project; and
- Infilling of mining voids, progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas to its pre-mining agricultural land use, decommissioning of Project infrastructure and rehabilitation of the land progressively following mining operations.

1.2 The Study Area

The study area for this assessment has been defined as the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area includes the Bylong Valley Way from its junction with Baerami Creek Road in the east to where it crosses the boundary of the localities of Growee and Upper Growee in the south-west occupying an area of approximately 486 km². It includes the valley and pasture landscapes beside the Bylong Valley Way, the valleys adjoining

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the Wollar Road westwards to Razorback Ridge, the valleys of the Growee River and Sawyers and Jumper Creeks, the valley of Cousins Creek, the valley of Kerrabee Creek and the valley of Baerami Creek. Much of Bylong Valley Way is nestled between the Wollemi and Goulburn River National Parks.



Figure 3 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red) (source: National Trust (2013))

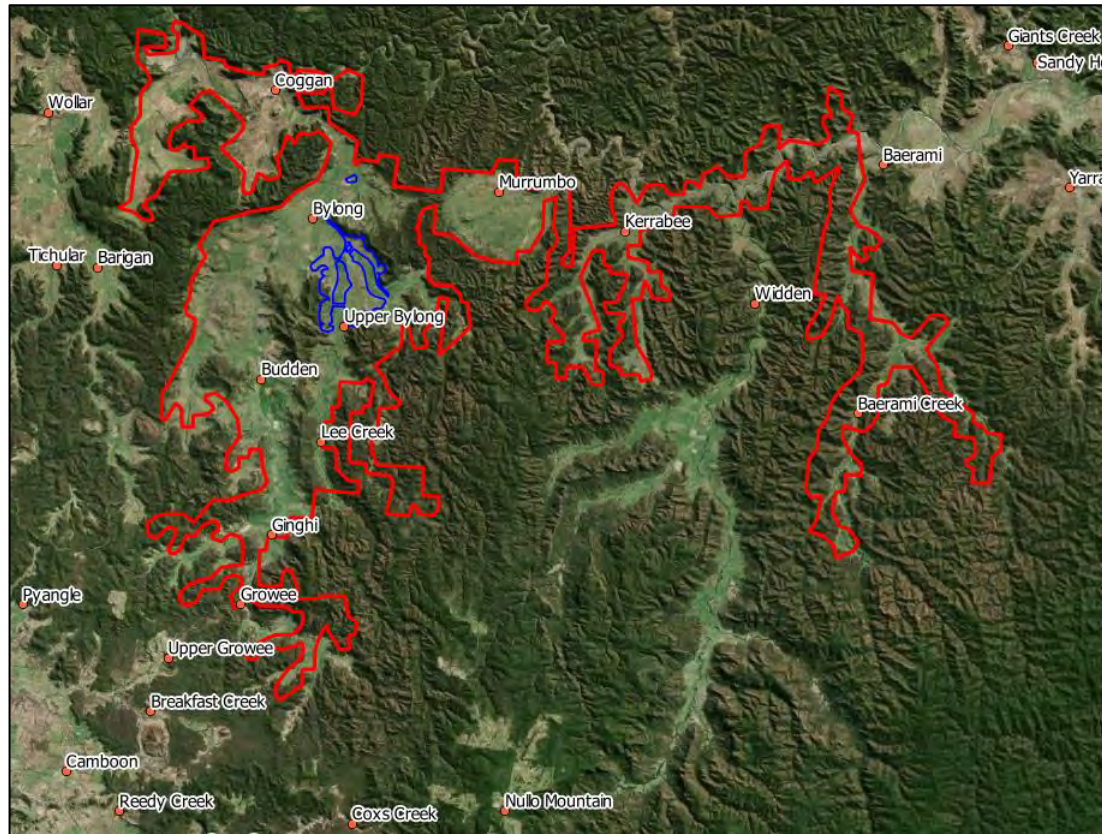
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Figure 4 Bylong Landscape Conservation Area (red), Project Disturbance Boundary (blue)

1.3 Methodology

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office & NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) with reference to the *Burra Charter* (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) (ICOMOS (Australia), 2013). This assessment is built upon the work already undertaken in previous AECOM assessments and was produced concurrently with the HHMP, CMP and visual assessment. The key tasks included:

- Updated searches of relevant historical heritage registers and lists including the: Register of the National Estate (non-statutory); National Heritage List; Commonwealth Heritage List; NSW State Heritage Register; National Trust of Australia; and Schedule 5 of the Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 (Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012);
- A review of past and current planning instruments, plans and reports relevant to the study area and additional background research relating to the land within the Project area, contextualising previously identified individual historic heritage items within the larger Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area;
- Utilising the outcomes of previous consultation with local residents for oral history recordings, local historic societies to identify historic heritage items including areas of archaeological sensitivity;
- Site inspections to assess landscape character and the views and vistas to, from and within the Project Disturbance Boundary section of the study area;
- Analysis of the available evidence to assess the significance of the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area against Heritage Council criteria (NSW Heritage Office, 2001) and enable the preparation of a Statement of Significance;

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- Consideration of issues, constraints and opportunities relating to the proposed Bylong Coal Project and the Project Disturbance Boundary in context with the larger Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area; and
- Preparation of this assessment report to form an appendix to the Bylong HHMP.

1.4 Authorship

This report was produced by Dr Darran Jordan with inputs from Dr Susan Lampard and Georgie Oakes. It was reviewed by Dr Susan Lampard. Figures were produced by Georgie Oakes.

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2.0 Applicable Policy and Legislation and Previous Studies

2.1 Introduction

A number of planning and legislative documents govern how heritage is managed in NSW and Australia. The following section provides an overview of the requirements under each as they apply to the Project.

2.2 Federal Controls

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) took effect on 16 July 2000.

Under Part 9 of the EPBC Act, any action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of the Environment (DoE). An action is defined as a project, development, undertaking, activity (or series of activities), or alteration. An action will also require approval if:

- It is undertaken on Commonwealth land and will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the environment on Commonwealth land; and
- It is undertaken by the Commonwealth and will have or is likely to have a significant impact.

The EPBC Act defines 'environment' as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes Aboriginal and historic cultural heritage sites. Under the Act, protected heritage sites are listed on the National Heritage List (sites of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (sites belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). These two lists replaced the Register of the National Estate (RNE). While the RNE has been suspended and is no longer a statutory list, Section 391A of the Act requires the Minister to consider RNE listing if a referral is made. This requirement expired in 2012, by which time all RNE listings were to be transferred to a relevant heritage register. Sites on the RNE can have a variety of statuses, including Registered (it is inscribed on the Register) and Indicative (it is in the database, but no formal nomination has been received or an assessment has not been completed).

The heritage registers mandated by the EPBC Act have been consulted and there are no historic sites within the Project Boundary on these registers. Accordingly, the sections of the EPBC Act in relation to heritage are not relevant to the Project. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is listed on the non-statutory National Trust (NSW) Register.

2.3 State Controls

2.3.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act allows for the preparation of planning instruments to direct development within NSW. This includes Local Environment Plans (LEPs), which are administered by local government, and principally determine land use and the process for development applications. LEPs usually include clauses requiring that heritage be considered during development applications and a schedule of identified heritage sites be provided. The Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 applies to the Project and is discussed further in Section 2.3.3.

Upon repeal of Part 3A of the EP&A Act on 1 October 2011, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Part 3A Repeal) Act 2011* inserted a new Division 4.1 in Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Division 4.1 provides for a new planning assessment and determination regime for State Significant Development (SSD). Section 89C of the EP&A Act stipulates that a development will be considered SSD if it declared to be such by the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SEPP SRD).

Under Clause 8(1) of SEPP SRD, a development is declared to be SSD if:

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- The development on the land concerned is, by the operation of an environmental planning instrument, is permissible only with development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, and
- The development is specified in Schedule 1 or 2.

The Project has applied for approval as a SSD as it meets both of these criteria.

Section 89J of the EP&A Act provides that for projects approved as SSD under Part 4, an excavation permit under Section 139 or 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is not required.

2.3.2 The Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) was introduced to conserve the environmental heritage of NSW. 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 NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Sites that are assessed as having State heritage significance can be listed on the SHR by the Minister on the recommendation of the NSW Heritage Council.

Archaeological relics (any relics that are buried) are protected by the provisions of Section 139. Under this section 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 if they are of local significance or higher.

Proposals to alter, damage, move 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 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 site.

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, NSW Government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets. The Register places obligations on the agencies, but not on non-government proponents, beyond their responsibility to assess the impact on surrounding heritage sites.

AECOM searched the SHR and Section 170 registers to determine whether there are listed heritage sites within the Project Boundary. No sites were identified listed under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

2.3.3 Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Project is located wholly within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (Mid-Western Regional LGA) in which the relevant environmental planning instrument (EPI) is the Mid-Western Regional Local Environment Plan 2012 (Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012). Section 5.10 of Part 5 of the Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012 provides specific provisions for the protection of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage across the Mid-Western Regional LGA.

Under the Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012, Development Consent is required for any of the following:

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):

- (i) a heritage item,
- (ii) an Aboriginal object,
- (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; and

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(e) erecting a building on land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Schedule 5 of the LEP provides a list of identified heritage items with the Mid-Western Regional LGA. There are currently no heritage items listed within the LEP for land within the Project Boundary or Bylong region more broadly.

2.4 Non-Statutory Heritage Registers

The Bylong Valley Landscape Area is identified on the non-statutory National Trust of Australia (NSW Branch) Register of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area. This listing poses no statutory controls on the management of Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank, but is an indication of the general esteem in which the landscape of the wider Bylong Valley is held by heritage professionals and the public more generally.

2.5 Previous Studies

Previous studies related to the Bylong Valley Landscape Area are summarised in Table 2 below.

Table 4 Summary of past studies

Authorship	Description
(AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2014)	This report detailed the current condition of the Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage with photographic recording of its structures. Three structures on the Harley Hill property were assigned local significance under the NSW heritage significance assessment criteria and areas of archaeological potential were defined.
(RPS Australia East Pty Ltd, 2015)	The <i>Bylong Coal Project Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i> was undertaken by RPS in 2015. The assessment identified a total of 239 sites in the survey area (being slightly larger than the Project Boundary) including 21 previously registered sites. Site types included isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, rockshelters, grinding grooves, modified trees, an ochre quarry and areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). A total of 32 cultural features were also identified, being natural landscape features, such as cavities, overhangs and outcrops, that some Registered Aboriginal Party representatives identified as having cultural significance.
(AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2015)	The <i>Bylong Coal Project Historic Heritage Impact Assessment</i> was undertaken by AECOM in 2015. It produced oral histories based on interviews with local residents and undertook recording and assessments of historic structures and items within or adjacent to the Project boundary for the Bylong Coal Project. These included Bylong Upper Public School, Cheese Factory Remains, Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery, Renfrew Park Remains 1 and 2, Upper Bylong Post Office and Store, Bylong Upper Hall, C1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Farm Complex, Bylong Anglican Church and Cemetery, Harley Hill Farm Complex and Cottage, Bylong Trig Station, Swiss Cottage, Bylong Hall, Tarwyn Park Farm Complex, Cottage Chimney Remains, Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area.

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(Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, 2015b)	The archaeological assessment for historical burials was produced by Edward Higginbotham in 2015. It provided details on burials associated with Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, along with detailed procedures for excavation and exhumation.
(JVP Visual Planning & Design, 2015)	JVP Visual Planning a Design produced a visual impact assessment for the Bylong Coal Project in 2015. This analysed the interaction between the existing visual landscape and the proposed mine development and its associated infrastructure. It concluded that progressive rehabilitation throughout the life of the Project would minimise visual impacts to time periods of between two and five years. Topography and vegetation screening was also recommended.
(SLR Consulting Australia, 2016)	In 2016 SLR undertook an agricultural assessment of Tarwyn Park and produced a land management plan. They concluded that the overall pasture quality and Natural Sequence Farming (NSF) infrastructure was currently in a similar condition as it had been left in at the conclusion of Stuart Andrews' lease period. It was stated that the continuation of operating Tarwyn Park by NSF principles would mean minimal impact to the Bylong Valley Cultural Landscape and Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area.
(GML Heritage Pty Ltd, 2017)	In 2017 GML produced a short heritage review on the Bylong Coal Project. It focussed its observations of Tarwyn Park and listed horse breeding, cattle, Natural Sequence Farming and the rural cultural landscape as elements contributing to its heritage value. The report did not contain any recommendations, but it did note in its significance assessment of Tarwyn Park that as NSF had the potential to contribute to the development of sustainable land management systems and economic development and agricultural productivity in NSW, the area had potential future heritage value as the location where this farming technique was first developed.

2.5.1 Current Studies

The following reports were produced concurrently with this assessment:

- Bylong Coal Project Landscape and Visual Analysis (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017a) (See Appendix I of PAC Review Response Report); and
- Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank Conservation Management Plan (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2017b) (See Appendix I of PAC Review Response Report).

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3.0 Analysis of Documentary and Physical Evidence

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a brief analysis of the available archival and documentary evidence relating to the history of the Bylong Valley. The history has been presented here both chronologically and thematically.

3.2 Historical Summary

The table below provides a summary of key historical developments within the Bylong Valley.

Table 5 Key Historical Developments

Pre-1820s	Occupation by the Wiradjuri speaking Aboriginal people
c.1823	William Lee first explores and settles in Bylong Valley
c.1823	John Tindale settles in Bylong and Widden Valley
1840s	John Lee, William's son takes over the Bylong properties
1840s	Cattle replaces sheep within the valley
1840s	Thoroughbred horse breeding begins in the valley
1840s	Davis family arrives in the valley
1848	Construction of first stone building 'C1848 Lee Homestation'
1850s	John Mead settles in the valley
1860s	Captain Thunderbolt active in the area
1864	Tindale homestead 'Sunnyside' constructed
1866	Bylong (horse) wins the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick
1876	St Stephens Anglican Church constructed
1880-1920s	Several schools operating
1890s	The Lees property holdings begin to diminish
1898	Harley Hill farm complex established
1908	Bylong Estate listed for sale, bought and subdivided
1910-1926	Cheese factory operational
1911	Bylong Station listed for sale
1912	Swiss Cottage constructed
1915	Bylong Post Office constructed
1915	Sacred Heart Catholic Church Bylong constructed
1921	Bylong Hall constructed
1920s	Bylong Upper Hall constructed
1920s	Elizabeth "Jesse" Hickman (the Lady Bushranger) active in the area
1920	Tarwyn Park House constructed
1927	Bylong Upper School constructed
1936	Railway construction begins
1940s	Quarrying begins at Bylong
1951	Railway construction stopped
1973	Peter Andrews purchases Tarwyn Park and begins exploring ways to improve the property, techniques that develop into Natural Sequence Farming (NSF).
1980	Railway construction restarted
1982	Railway completed
1983 and 1984	A287 and A342 granted to Austin and Butta in light of the identified coal resource within the region as proven by Government exploration in the 70s.
2010	KEPCO acquired A287 and A342.

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3.3 European Exploration

William Lawson and James Blackman are likely to have been the first Europeans to explore the Bylong district. Historical records indicate that the explorers set out from the small pioneering settlement at Bathurst in 1822 and headed north-eastward towards the Goulburn River with the aim of exploring the upper valleys of the Goulburn River around the Bylong Valley. William Lawson's journal provides a description of their journey from Bathurst. The journal records the landscape encountered by the explorers and its potential for grazing with the following excerpt: "interspersed with plains here and there of the best of land, the grass excellent, very thick with herbs and vines intermixed, watered by innumerable fine runs of water. This is a beautiful country for sheep" (Lawson, 1822). Records indicate that during their expedition Lawson and Blackman traced a route from Wallerawang to Dabee, near Rylstone, approximately 46 km south of Bylong (Greaves, 1966).

3.4 Settlement

For much of its early history, land within the Bylong Valley was occupied by a handful of pioneering families. The two earliest and most significant landholders were the Lee and Tindale families.

3.4.1 The Lee Family

Historical records suggest that the Bylong Valley was first explored in detail and settled by William Lee (1794-1870). Lee was born on Norfolk Island in 1794 and was the son of William Pantoney, a convict sentenced to seven years transportation in 1787. Lee lived with his father in Windsor until 1814, at which time he was recommended by road maker William Cox as a suitable settler. In 1816, Lee was subsequently granted 134 acres of land, issued with government cattle and became one of the first ten settlers in Bathurst (Parsons, 2013). Lee became known as a discoverer of good pastoral land and a prominent cattle breeder. According to an article published in the *Forbes Times* (1915), which draws on personal correspondence from Lee shortly before his death, not long after settling in Bathurst, Lee discovered the localities of Molong and Wellington, both of which he surrendered to the government. He then went on to find Bulgandramine, Yeoval and Greenagee. In 1821, in search of good pasture land for cattle, Lee accompanied explorer William Lawson on the first expedition to Mudgee. Lee continued on from Mudgee to find pasture lands in Capertee, lands which he subsequently gave up to Sir John Jamieson, the superintendent of stock in the Colony who set up a cattle station there in the mid-1820s. According to one account, an Aboriginal man employed by Lee suggested there was a valley similar to Capertee located near Dabee (Rylstone) and proceeded to guide him to Bylong (Taylor, 1970). In his personal account, Lee left Capertee with his sons, stock and Aboriginal guide, and went "over the range, where he found Bylong Valley" (*Forbes Times*, 1915).

The exact date William Lee moved his stock to the fertile grasslands in the Bylong Valley is not certain. However, it is likely to have been immediately after relinquishing his Capertee lands in 1823. Initially uncontested, the Lee family received title to some of the best pasture land in the Bylong Valley on which to graze their stock (Barrie, 1967). By 1828 the Lee family held 1100 hectares (2750 acres) in Bylong, had cleared 320 hectares (800 acres) with 44 hectares (110 acres) under cultivation and ran 2700 sheep, 320 cattle and fifteen horses (Rylstone Shire Heritage Committee, 2003).

Land Title records available from the NSW Department of Lands (2013) indicate Lee was first granted land in Bylong on the 6th of May 1829 (Figure 5) but he probably originally settled there in 1823/1824. Lee's original grant, shown on the 1883 Coggan parish map (Department of Lands 2013), comprised a 2000 acre plot at the junction of the Bylong River and Dry Creek (Figure 6). The original Lee Homestead "*C1848 Lee Homestation*", built on the 2000 acre plot, was the first stone house built in Bylong and dates to 1848, according to the lintel over the entrance. The house was extensively repaired in 1909 when it was subsequently sold (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32). Today, the brick remains of Lee's C1848 Lee Homestation are located on Bylong Valley Way, near the junction of Upper Bylong Road.

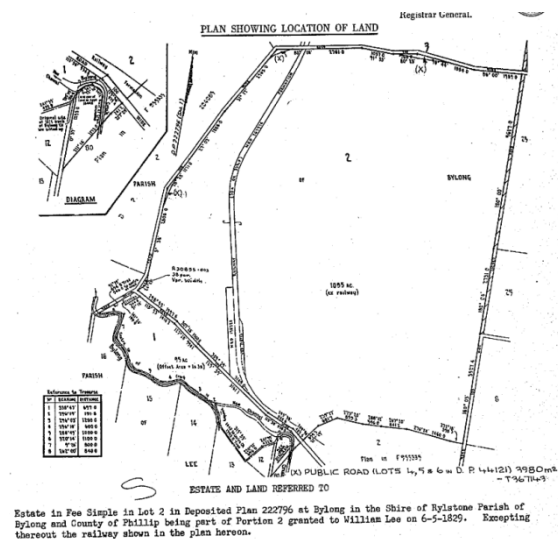
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Figure 5 Lee's Land Title 1829 (Source: Department of Lands 2013)



Figure 6 Lee's Land Title (Source: 1883 Coggan Parish Map – Department of Lands)

In 1840, after establishing himself in the Bylong Valley, William Lee went on to pursue a political career in Bathurst, sitting in the first Legislative Assembly as Member for Roxburgh between 1856-59 (Parsons, 2013). William Lee's son, John Lee, was left to develop the holdings in the Bylong Valley which he did significantly by adding over 100 property titles over the next 50 years. Initially, the Lees ran sheep on their Bylong properties, but by the 1840s began to replace sheep with cattle and horses for which they later became well known (Barrie, 1967: 4).

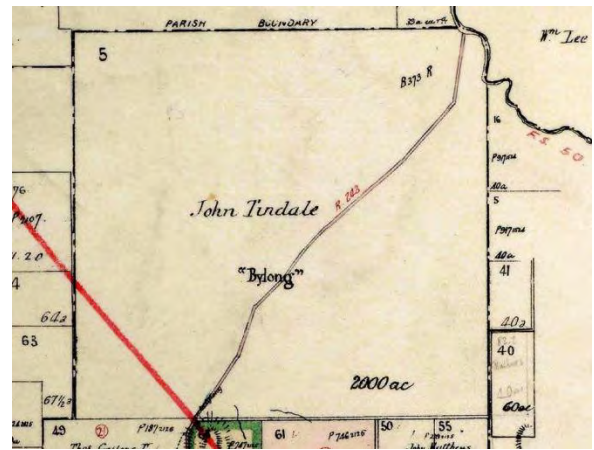
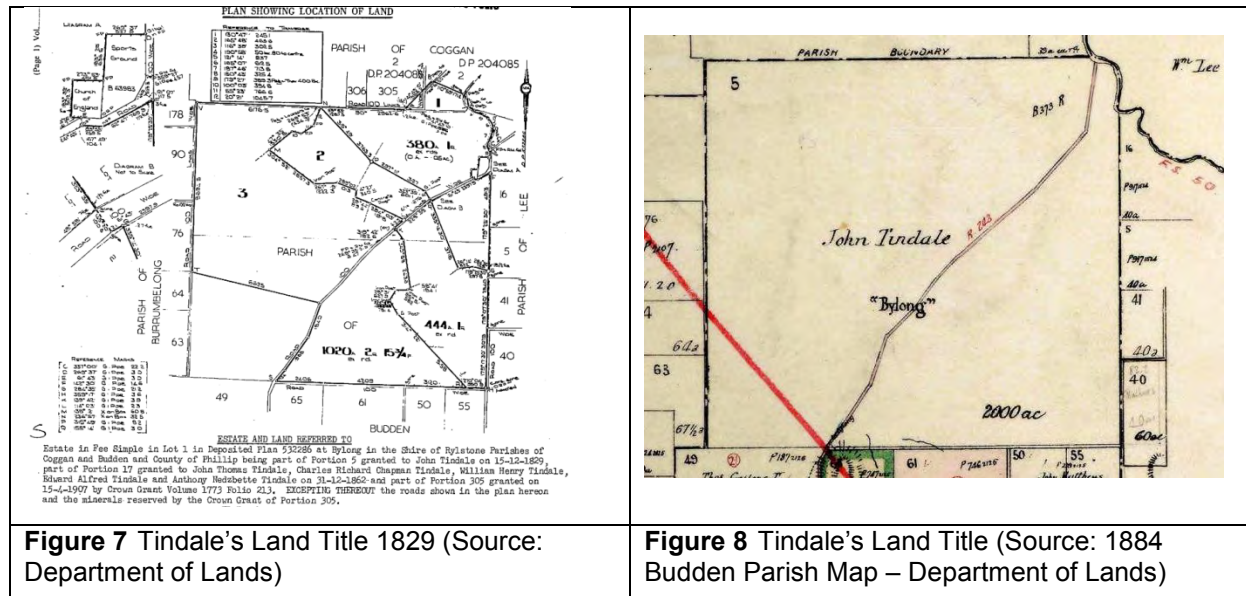
By the 1880s, the Lees were the most significant land owners in the Bylong Valley but by 1896, the Bylong Parish map (NSW Department of Lands) indicates the wool exporter Goldsbrough Mort and Company had begun purchasing Lee land throughout the valley for sheep grazing. In addition, other commercial interests such as the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the AMP society and The Commercial Banks Company of Sydney also began taking up Lee property in Bylong.

In 1908, a large portion of the Lee's Bylong Estate was listed for sale. Australian Town and Country Journal describe the property as comprising 18,689 acres of freehold and 3,416 acres of annual lease. The property is described as "*admirably adapted for cattle-fattening and breeding high class stud cattle and horses*" (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1906). Large parts of the Lee holdings in Upper Bylong and a block in Lower Bylong were bought in 1909 by John Morrissey who subdivided and resold the properties as smaller parcels.

Bylong Station, located on Lee's original 2,000 acre plot was listed for sale in 1911, and described as 1,990 acres of freehold with a reputation for cattle fattening and production of quality lucerne. The property is described as ring fenced with a small dwelling, milking yards and windmills (Albury Banner and Woodonga Express, 1911). In the 1920s, Bylong Station was purchased by the Thompson family, notable thoroughbred horse breeders from Widden. George Windeyer Traill, great-grandson of William Lee was the last member of the Lee family in Bylong and passed away in 1948.

3.4.2 The Tindale Family

Not long after William Lee settled in Bylong, John Tindale, a close associate of the Lees, was officially granted title to a 2,000 acre plot of land to the southwest of the Lee property on the opposite side of the Bylong River which he named "Bylong" (see 1884 Budden Parish Map) (Figure 7 and Figure 8). Land Title records indicate John Tindale was granted the land on 15th December 1829, though it is likely he settled in the valley much earlier.

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John Tindale, a convict sentenced for forgery, was selected as part of the convict gang to build the first road over the Blue Mountains under William Cox in 1814-15. Tindale was granted his freedom for services rendered and by 1825 had established properties at Emu Valley, Bathurst and Rylstone. Sir Thomas Brisbane granted John Tindale his 2,000 acres of land in Bylong in 1829 and Tindale, using convict labour, built his homestead “Sunnyside” on the grant in 1864 (Staff, 1999). The homestead became a focal point for the local community in the 1850s with Anglican Church services held there every four weeks by a travelling minister. The first marriage in Bylong was also held at the homestead on April 8, 1856 between John Mead and Catherine Davis (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). A description of the homestead is provided in Staff’s *History of Rylstone* which is taken from Heather Woodgate’s (John Tindale’s granddaughter) letters in 1885:

“Sunnyside house was quite different to what it looks like now. There was a covered way, flagged to the kitchen section. The kitchen had a flagged floor, a large fireplace on the west side and a bread oven to the right. On the south side was an open fireplace with a swinging iron arm from which hung a very large kettle (fountain) with a tap. The store was next to the kitchen on the east. It had a barred window on the south and a barred skylight over the door on the north to enable the air to circulate when the door was locked at night. Various plum puddings and hams hung from the rafters. Next to this was a bedroom. When we came stay we made a lot more work so we brought our maid with us and she slept in this room.....” (Staff, 1999: 53).

In 1832, John Richard Tindale, the eldest son of John Tindale was also granted land south of the Bylong River. Over the next 40 years, John Richard Tindale and his brothers added numerous holdings to their property portfolio, which by the 1880s comprised several thousand acres of land south of the Bylong River making them one of the largest land holders in the district, alongside the Lee family. Their Bylong holdings were used as cattle farms, stud-farms for pure bred horse stock importing and breeding and for growing Lucerne, rye prairie and English grasses (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1875a). The Tindales, like the Lees, were noted as breeders of high quality cattle, particularly Shorthorn. By the time of John Richard Tindale’s death in 1872, the family’s properties included Torrie Lodge (late nineteenth century brick homestead), Barragan, Wigelmar, Talobby and Widden (bought by the Lees in the 1840s) in the Widden Valley (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984). Many of the Tindale family, including William Henry Tindale (John Tindale’s son), are buried at the St Stephen’s Anglican Cemetery in Bylong.

3.4.3 Other Settlers

After the initial settlement of the area by the Lees and Tindales in the 1820s and 1830s, the 1840s saw John Davis arrive in the valley and settle north of Dry Creek, adjacent to John Lee’s original 2,000 acre grant. John Davis’s two sons, Charles and John Jnr settled the properties of Ginghi, south of Bylong and Tryalion in the 1850s and were known as good horsemen and cattle breeders (Centenary

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Booklet Committee, 1984). John and Charles Davis are buried at the Anglican Church cemetery in Bylong.

John Mead was also an early settler in the area, arriving in the 1850s. The 1883 Parish Map for Coggan (NSW Department of Lands) shows Mead taking up properties to the north of Bylong Township over the Mt Penny Ranges and down to the banks of the Bylong River. Until 2015, the family still resided in the Bylong Valley on the property “*Meadsville*” on the Bylong Valley Way, two kilometres south of Bylong. The property is currently owned by the Tindale family.

3.5 The Township

The small township of Bylong developed slowly throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and has generally never comprised more than a few centrally located community buildings and stores which are thought to have developed around the adjacent Tindale property Sunnyside (Rylstone Shire Heritage Committee, 2003). Prior to the 1880s, Bylong was a district of isolated farmsteads with a small local population and few community facilities.

The first community building constructed at Bylong was the St Stephen's Anglican Church located approximately 600 m southwest of the junction of Bylong Valley Way and Upper Bylong Road. The church was built in 1876 in the Gothic Revival style, and was consecrated in 1881 on land donated by John Tindale. Opening with a debt of £150, which was subsequently paid by John Lee, the church was constructed of stone and included French stained glass windows (National Trust of Australia, 2003a).

According to records for the land district for Rylstone, in 1884, the Bylong district comprised 49 households consisting primarily of farmers and graziers but also tradesman including a lime burner, carpenter, cabinet maker, builder, storekeepers, hawkers, a chemist and a confectioner (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 12). The tradesmen are likely to have operated their businesses from their homes.

Geographically, Bylong is isolated from any major town centre. As a result, throughout the nineteenth century goods and supplies had to be sought from outside the district from larger towns such as Mudgee, with these trips often taking weeks at a time. There were several stores operating in Bylong in 1884, all of which were run out of local homesteads. One store was located on the property called “Bridgelo” (likely the property called Brigalow today) in Lower Bylong, north of the Project Boundary, which was opened in the late nineteenth century (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 13).

Until the establishment of the official Bylong Post Office in 1915, from the 1880s, an unofficial post office was run by the Tindale family and mail delivered twice a week via horseback. In 1915 the official post office was opened on the Chapman family property known as ‘Almerta’, and a telephone connected in 1916. The Chapmans also ran a small store out of the post office property to accommodate the needs of Bylong's growing population (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 14).

Bylong was originally within the jurisdiction of the police district of Bathurst, which included Rylstone. In 1849 Rylstone had two troopers, which were replaced by constables in 1853. No policemen were posted at Bylong, the area likely being served by the constables in Rylstone. Later Bylong came under the jurisdiction of the Wollar police station (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984).

With an increase in the population of Bylong in the 1880s, the numbers of school aged children also increased. As a result, local residents applied to the Government to have a Provisional School constructed. In NSW, from 1867, a Provisional School could be established in areas where at least 15 children (this number was reduced to 12 in the 1880s) but fewer than 25, could be expected to attend (NSW Department of Education and Communities, 2013). A Provisional School was erected in Bylong in 1884 which consisted of a slab structure with a bark roof, two small windows, a door, fireplace and a wooden floor at a cost of £35. By the end of 1884, the school had 14 pupils enrolled with an average daily attendance of 11.6. The school eventually closed as a full time school in 1889 due to diminished attendance and reopened as a half time school with Coggan School. However, after two years both these schools closed due to poor attendance resulting from several families moving away (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 24). Until the opening of the Upper Bylong Public School in 1927, a number of Subsidised, Provisional and Half-time schools operated throughout the Bylong district. A summary of schools operating in Bylong is provided in Table 6.

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School Name	Type	Location	Opened	Closed	Details
Bylong	Provisional	Bylong Valley Way	1884	1889	A slab structure with a bark roof, two small windows, a door, fireplace and a wooden floor. Closed due to poor attendance.
Bylong/Coggan	Half time schools	Bylong Valley Way/Coggan	1889	1891	Bylong halftime school same location as Bylong Provisional. Coggan located 8 km north west of Bylong township.
Budden	Provisional	Budden, opposite Budden Creek	1895	1904	Constructed from material from the dismantled old Bylong Provisional. Exact location unknown but near the old site. Closed due to poor attendance. Building likely dismantled in 1904.
Bridgelo	Provisional	Bridgelo Property	1914	1927	Slab dwelling with an iron roof. A railway line now passes through the site. Closed due to poor attendance.
Tryalion	Subsidised	Tryalion Property	1908	1913	Closed due to poor attendance.
Bylong Upper	Provisional	Unknown	1912	2015	In 1914 became a half-time school but resumed full time in 1917. Its location was moved in 1927 to its current location. Reclassified as a Public School in 1957.
Morilla	Provisional	Gowrie Gap	1932	1940	N/A
Glen Regis	Provisional	Glen Regis Property	1932	Unknown	N/A
Yvonne	Provisional	Taylor Property	1936	1940	N/A
Wymere	Provisional	Unknown	1939	Unknown	N/A
Railway Camp Schools	Travelling	Bylong Tunnel Upper, Murrumbo, Coxs Gap	1939	1949	Various camp schools were opened for children of men working on the railway.

A Cheese Factory was established in Bylong in 1910 by Sydney resident Mr Macillree, with a butter factory following shortly after (The Sydney Morning Herald, 1910). The factory was the first large scale commercial operation in Bylong and employed a number of local residents and workers from the region. Land for the factory was purchased from the Lee family during their property sales in 1909 (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 32), and was located on what is now known as the Renfrew property. In 1912, The Land (1912) reports three tons of cheese was produced in a week, and

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despatched to Dubbo, Mudgee, Portland and other towns. The factory was under the management of a Mr Saxelby and cheeses produced at the factory were considered some of the best brands to go on sale in the Sydney market. After operating for 14 years the factory closed in 1926 and was listed for sale with all associated stock and property including steam boiler and engine, tools, and furniture by Mr Saxelby in 1929 (The Muswellbrook Chronicle, 1929). While no standing structures remain from the Cheese Factory, remnants of the buildings and machinery are still visible on the Renfrew property adjacent to the existing homestead.

Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church Bylong (Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church) was constructed in 1915 comprising a slab and wooden structure in simple Gothic Revival form with weatherboard cladding on a timber frame and corrugated iron gabled roof. The church was in continual use from 1915 until 2000 (National Trust of Australia, 2003b). The Church was built to service workers, who were predominately Catholic, traveling to the district temporarily to work on farms, the Cheese Factory and the railway. The small number of graves within the church cemetery suggests that the majority of Catholics attending the church were only temporary residents who moved on when the work dried up. The Bathurst Diocese sold the site in 2008.

Bylong Upper Hall was built in the 1920s and was used for a number of functions including movie nights in the 1950s. Travelling shows passing through Bylong performed at the hall and dances were regularly held there on Saturday nights (Centenary Booklet Committee, 1984: 42).

Bylong Hall was opened in 1921 on Bylong Valley Way and included a stage and supper room.

3.6 Horse and Cattle Breeding

Historic land-use during Bylong's early settlement was dominated by pastoral activities. Initially, the Lee family farmed sheep in Bylong. However, by the 1840s they had recognised the Valley's potential for horse and cattle-breeding and began to replace the sheep with shorthorn cattle (previously called Durham) and thoroughbred horses (Barrie, 1967: 4). Very quickly the Bylong Valley became well-known in the colony for both cattle and horses. The Lee family, in particular, became famous for their Bylong shorthorn cattle with one newspaper article in 1875 asking "Who has not heard of the far-famed 'Lee cattle'? is a question simply and easily answered by the word 'nobody'" (Australian Town and Country Journal, 1875b).

Responding to a need for horses in Australia in the nineteenth century, thoroughbred stallions and mares were imported to the colony from England, South Africa, America, and the Arabian Peninsula in increasing numbers. Throughout the nineteenth century the Lee and Tindale families in Bylong were heavily involved in horse breeding for the burgeoning racing industry in Sydney and were responsible for four Australian taproots¹. John Lee is considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters and produced the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866 with a horse named 'Bylong' (Illustrated Sydney News, 1866). According to Barrie (1967: 6), John Lee was the originator of the yearling sales in Sydney, with his name frequently listed in early editions of the Australian Stud Book as the owner of numerous grand mares and stallions, including good importations. Three of the most well-known stallions owned by John Lee included 'Kingston', a pedigree horse, 'Sir Hercules', sire of Bylong and 1866 Melbourne Cup winner 'The Barb'. Today, the skeleton of Sir Hercules is curated at the Australian Museum.

In 1918, Herbert Thompson, part of the Thompson horse breeding family from Widden, purchased a portion of John Lee's old estate in Bylong calling the property Tarwyn Park. Thompson set up a horse stud on the property which became famous between 1927 and 1939 as the home of the famous thoroughbred racehorse 'Heroic'. Four Melbourne Cup winners were housed at Tarwyn Park including Hall Mark and Rain Lover (Ann Andrews pers. comm. 7 May 2014). The Thompson family also purchased Wingarra and Torrie Lodge in the 1920s, followed by Bylong Station and later Sunnyside, holdings from which they produced a large number of thoroughbred horses. Herbert Thompson became one of Australia's greatest horse breeders and was a founding member of the Sydney Turf Club. After Herbert Thompson's death in 1955, the Thompson family reduced their stud holdings and thoroughbred breeding activities in Bylong (Barrie, 1967: 28). The Thompson family remain in the vicinity at Widden Stud, which celebrated 150 years in the same family in 2017.

¹ In the Australian context the taproot mare is the oldest female in the female line that was imported into the country.

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3.7 Bushrangers

The Bylong Valley has links to several well-known bushrangers, arguably the most famous of which is Frederick Wandsworth Ward (aka Captain Thunderbolt) who was active in the region in the 1860s. It is said that Captain Thunderbolt used the Widden Valley, east of Bylong, as a hideout, hiding in the rugged sandstone cliffs above the valley. Captain Thunderbolt was known as a gentleman bushranger and excellent horseman, having been a jockey before taking up bushranging. The cave he used as a hideout is said to be located in the lower Widden valley about 1.5 km from Widden station (Barrie, 1967).

Elizabeth “Jesse” Hickman (the Lady Bushranger) was an active bushranger in the Rylstone and Mudgee district. Unlike Captain Thunderbolt, Jesse Hickman was active relatively late i.e., the 1920s. According to accounts (see Studdy-Clift, 1996), she fled into the bush after killing her third husband. Jesse operated as a cattle thief south of Bylong and east of Rylstone. Her cave and lookout is said to be located on Nullo Mountain east of Rylstone.

Captain Starlight (Henry Arthur “Harry” Readford) also has links to the Bylong Valley both through family and horse stealing activities. Readford, who wasn’t known by the name Captain Starlight until his exploits were popularised in the novel *Robbery Under Arms* (1882), was active in the 1870s, primarily stealing horses in Queensland. Anecdotally, locals in Bylong have recounted a story of Harry Readford and an accomplice stealing a horse and hiding it in a cave between Bylong and Wiggin until the ‘heat was off’ (John Mead pers.comm., 08 May 2014). Relatives of the Readfords continued to live in the Bylong Valley, with local resident John Mead’s grandmother Edith Readford having been Harry Readford’s sister.

3.8 The Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Railway

By the latter part of the nineteenth century, in an effort to improve transport facilities in the district, Bylong residents campaigned to be included in the Colony’s railway network. A line was built between Muswellbrook and Denman in 1915 and then Sandy Hollow to Merriwa in 1917. With the construction of these lines, residents in Bylong furthered their campaign by creating the Bylong to Goulburn River Railway League. Approval for the line, called the Sandy Hollow to Maryvale Line which was to pass through Bylong, was finally granted by an Act of Parliament in 1927. However, despite approval, construction did not commence until 1936, when it began as a NSW Government employment relief scheme. The proposed route for the railway was originally surveyed in 1860 as an alternate route across the Great Dividing Range to the existing Blue Mountains lines. The rail route travels west from Sandy Hollow through Kerrabee and two significant tunnels, one at Cox’s Gap and one at Murrumbidgee before approaching Bylong from the south and leaving the valley from the north.

Construction of the line was slow, largely as a result of relying on hand tools including picks, shovels, hand drills, horses and carts without the use of machinery. With the advent of cheap road transport in the 1950s, the project was abandoned in 1951 very close to completion. However, in the early 1980s work on the line recommenced in order that the line could operate as a heavy-haul railway to the Ulan Coal Mine. The remaining rail works were completed within two years and the line was officially opened in 1982 (Sandy Hollow Railway Group, 2014).

3.9 The Bylong Quarry

The Bylong Quarry is located to the northeast of Bylong town. Quarrying activities, comprising the extraction of both basalt and sandstone, began at the site during the construction of the Sandy Hollow to Gulgong Railway in the 1940s. Since that time, quarried material from the site has been used intermittently by local Councils for the production of railway ballast and for road construction and maintenance. In 2014, approval was granted for the quarry to continue extracting basalt and sandstone from the site for a further 25 years.

3.10 Bylong State Forest

The Bylong State Forest was dedicated on 18 May 1917 and is located to east of the township of Bylong within the eastern portion of the Project Boundary. The Forest covers an area of 620 ha in total, largely comprising mountains of the Great Dividing Range. The forest links with the more

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extensive Goulburn River National Park (north-east of the Project Boundary) and the Wollemi National Park (east of the Project Boundary).

3.11 Contemporary Bylong

Bylong today comprises of a small township with a general store, local hall, camp site with tennis courts (now disused and an established garden) and a public school (Upper Bylong Public School). The population of the Valley is less than 100. Following the completion of the railway in the early 1980s, Bylong experienced a significant reduction in population and subsequently fewer social events have been held. The district is still largely pastoral with a number of farms and studs in the surrounding area. For the past 25 years, Bylong has held the Bylong Mouse Races, a fund raising event well-known in the region. It is understood that the 2013 event was the final year for the race.

Austin and Butta was originally granted mining Authorisations A287 and A342 in 1982 and 1984, respectively. Since this time, the various subsequent owners of these authorities and periodically undertook exploration programs across each in accordance with the Mining Act 1992 (Mining Act). In December 2010 KEPCO Bylong Australia Pty Ltd (KEPCO) acquired mining A 287 and A342 in the Bylong. Subsequently, exploration and mine planning works have been underway in the valley beginning a new phase of land use in the area.

3.12 Land-use Summary

Past land-use in the Bylong Valley can largely be characterised as pastoral, with a focus on breeding cattle and thoroughbred horses. Numerous historical sources attest to the Valley's fame, during both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, for the production of high quality cattle and thoroughbred horses. In addition, Bylong Valley was well known for the production of crops such as lucerne, rye prairie and English grasses. While vegetation clearance and/or replacement is likely to have occurred from early settlement, historical accounts suggest this was small scale only, and that prior to European settlement the Valley already consisted of native grasslands ideal for grazing.

With the exception of the operation of a Cheese Factory during the early part of the twentieth century, the Bylong Quarry, and various general stores, commercial developments in Bylong have been limited. The construction of civic buildings has likewise been limited, having been confined to churches, public halls and schools.

Since KEPCO acquired the mining Authorisations and purchased a number of properties in the Bylong Valley over the past six years, mining exploration (i.e., drilling) has been undertaken in various locations. This represents a new phase of landuse in the valley, and if approved mining would occur for the next 25 years. During mining activities, progressive rehabilitation would be undertaken in order to ensure that disturbed land is returned to full agricultural use at the cessation of mine related activities. Where natural features such as, soil units, hills or creeks have been modified/impacted by mining related activities, KEPCO has committed to shaping and rehabilitating these areas.

Listed heritage items and previously identified historic locations and items in the Upper Bylong area are shown in relation to the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area on Figure 1. This figure includes those listed items that are outside the Project Boundary, which are discussed in more detail in Section 5.0.

DRAFT**4.0 A Thematic Approach****4.1 National, State and Local Themes**

The State Heritage Inventory lists a total of 36 themes referring to historical processes. These general themes are used as a way to understand the historical context of both individual items and overall heritage significance for the larger area. In addition to these themes, there are 84 national sub-themes and 116 national sub-subthemes under each national theme. Consideration of national, state and local themes informed the thematic approach of this assessment.

The themes that relate to the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area include natural features, Aboriginal culture, early settlement, living on the land, working the land, horse breeding and racing and town development. Each of these themes is summarised in the following table and addressed in more detail in the following sections.

Table 7 Historical themes relating to Cultural Landscape Values

Historic Theme	Landscape	Place/feature	Cultural value
Convict	Landscape associated with early settlers and homesteads	Settlement by former convict John Tindale, construction of Sunnyside Homestead by convict labour	
Natural features	Landscape associated with natural features occurring independent of human intervention	Views and vistas of Bylong Valley; Great Dividing Range and Bylong State Forest; prime agricultural land; Bylong River, Growee River, Sawyers Creek, Jumper Creek, Cousins Creek, Kerrabee Creek, Baerami Creek; river flats and associated valleys	Spiritual Social Scientific Aesthetic
Aboriginal culture	Landscape associated with Aboriginal occupation	Evidence of Aboriginal use of the Bylong Valley has demonstrated through the identification of campsites, scarred trees, open artefact sites, grinding grooves and rockshelters across the Bylong landscape.	Spiritual Social Historic Scientific
Early settlement: exploration, land grants and early settlement	Landscape associated with early exploration and settlement activities	c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Torrie Lodge, Barragan, Wigelmar, Taloooby, Widden, Old Kerrabee Homestead, Baerami Homestead, Tarwyn Park	Historic Social Scientific
Living on the land: homesteads and settlements	Landscapes associated with homesteads and farm living	c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park, Harley Hill, Swiss Cottage	Historic Social Scientific
Working the land: grazing, dairying and cropping (pastoralism)	Landscape associated with farming plant and animals for commercial purposes	c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Tarwyn Park, Harley Hill, Swiss Cottage; Cheese Factory remains	Historic Social Scientific
Horse breeding and racing	Landscape associated with breeding and racing horses	Bylong Station house and stables; Tarwyn Park house, stables and horse burials, Torrie Lodge, Barragan, Wigelmar, Taloooby	Historic Social Scientific
Town development	Schools, roads, rail, commerce, labour, church, social	Bridgelo school; Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church; Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church; Bylong Hall; Upper Bylong Hall; Cheese Factory Remains; Upper Bylong Post Office and Store; Bylong Upper Public School	Historic Social Scientific
Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and	Kerrabee, Baerami, Bylong, Upper Bylong, Bylong Hall; Upper	Historic Social

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Historic Theme	Landscape	Place/feature	Cultural value
	managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Bylong Hall, Upper Bylong Post Office and Store,	Scientific
Land Tenure	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal sites, Land Parcel curtilages, c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Torrie Lodge, Barragan, Wigelmar, Talooby, Old Kerrabee Homestead, Baerami Homestead, Tarwyn Park	Historic Social Scientific
Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation	Tarwyn Park had accommodation for staff. It is probable that other large land holdings also had accommodation for workers.	Historic Social Scientific
Education	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally	Bridgelo school, Bylong Upper Public School,	Historic Social Scientific
Domestic Life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions	c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station, Torrie Lodge, Barragan, Wigelmar, Talooby, Old Kerrabee Homestead, Baerami Homestead, Tarwyn Park	Historic Social Scientific
Creative Endeavour	Activities associated with the production of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works	Bridgelo school; Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church; Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church; Bylong Hall; Upper Bylong Hall; Bylong Upper Public School, Tarwyn Park	Historic Social Scientific

4.2 Natural features

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is dominated by a landscape associated with natural features. These features were present before human occupation in the area and occur independent of human intervention. Some Aboriginal community members have noted their own cultural association with such natural features. These include views and vistas of what is now the Bylong Valley, the Great Dividing Range and the Bylong State Forest. The Bylong Valley Way is nestled between the Wollemi and Goulburn River National Parks and contains areas of rock outcrops and native vegetation, which are prominent visual features along Bylong Valley Way. In the vicinity of the Bylong Coal Project are views of prominent natural features such as Mount Penny and Tal Tal Mountain and the Growee Ranges. Views are also present overlooking prime agricultural land, with lush rolling green across the plains and river flats, bisected by the Bylong River that flows through the area.

In addition to views towards natural features like Mount Penny, Tal Tal Mountain and the Growee Ranges, it is also possible to access such high areas for sweeping views across the larger Bylong Valley. It should be noted that such views are often weather dependant, as at certain times of the year this area is prone to heavy mist in morning and evening periods, reducing ground visibility and creating a vision from elevated places of isolated islands amidst a sea of white (see Plate 95).

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Plate 95 Views across Bylong Valley from an elevated position with heavy morning mist

The natural features that contribute to the heritage significance of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area include its exposed hills and sandstone outcrops, ridge tops and plains, along with its village and farming areas. These are prominent visual features viewed from along Bylong Valley Way.

4.3 Aboriginal culture

The exact time period of Aboriginal occupation in the Bylong Valley has not been specifically dated, but evidence for the wider Goulburn River/Hunter Valley region suggests use of the area for at least 35,000 years (Koettig, 1987), with the majority of dated sites from the Holocene period, being less than 11,000 years of age, with Pleistocene sites rarer, dating to greater than 11,000 years of age (RPS, 2015:29). These results are more likely to be indicative of the opportunistic nature of datable material in accessible sites than past occupation patterns, with the available evidence attesting to long term use of the region.

The Bylong Valley area was mapped by Tindale (1974) and Horton (1996) as part of the Wiradjuri language group area. This mapping also showed it to be close to the border of the Wonnarua language area and therefore may have been utilised by both language groups in the Aboriginal past. Wiradjuri territory is estimated to have covered over 60,000 square kilometres, stretching from Lithgow in the east, to Hay in the west, to Nyngan in the north and Albury in the south. Ethnographic data referring to the wider region describes the Wiradjuri camping by rivers in grass thatched huts, in groups of between 50 and 60 people. They used boomerangs, nullanullas, bundies and heilamans (wooden shields) and hunted snakes, echidnas, kangaroos and lizards, as well as the resources of the rivers and waterways, including fish, yabbies and mussels (Matthews, 1897). Like the Wiradjuri, the Wonnarua people used spears, woomeras, throwing sticks, boomerangs to hunt kangaroos, emus and reptiles. Tools used to skin and prepare animals for consumption included hatchets, flint knives and tools made of shell. Other elements of the regularly utilised tool kit included nets and canoes, both used for fishing (Fawcett, 1898).

An assessment undertaken for the Bylong Coal Project in 2015 identified that numerous natural features in the landscape also had some cultural significance for contemporary Aboriginal people. For example, a sandstone rock formation shaped like a bird's head was identified by approximately 50% of

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Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) in a cultural values workshop as being a cultural feature of the landscape (RPS, 2015:A4-8). This was the same with another natural rock feature that 50% of RAP representatives stated had cultural significance, citing the shape of it as being representative of a person's face (RPS, 2015:A-14). Other features included natural sandstone cavities that RAP representatives noted could have been used in the Aboriginal past for storage, burial and shelter (RPS, 2015:A4-1 - A4-13). Although not all RAPs were agreed on the specific cultural significance of these features, they are natural formations that would have formed part of the landscape that people moved through and interacted with in the Aboriginal past.

Waterways remain important to Aboriginal people, due to their long term use as water sources, pathways through the landscape and resource areas for use and nearby habitation. Evidence of Aboriginal use of the Bylong Valley has demonstrated through the identification of included isolated artefacts, artefact scatters, rockshelters, grinding grooves, modified trees, an ochre quarry within the Bylong landscape.

4.4 Early settlement: exploration, land grants and early settlement

The history of Bylong's early settlement era is physically represented in three extant structures, C1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside and Bylong Station. The original Lee Homestead "C1848 Lee Homestation" was built on a 2000 acre plot and was the first stone house built in Bylong, dating to 1848. The original Sunnyside homestead was built by convict labour for John Tindale in 1864 (Staff, 1999). In the 1850s Anglican Church services were held there every four weeks, including the areas first marriage ceremony. Bylong Station was built on Lee's original 2,000 acre plot, freehold used for cattle fattening and the production of quality lucerne. The property had ring fencing, a small dwelling, milking yards and windmills, but this developed further later after the Thompson family bought it in the 1920s.

4.5 Living on the land: homesteads and settlements, working the land: grazing, dairying and cropping (pastoralism)

While C1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside, Bylong Station demonstrate living on and working the land, so too do Tarwyn Park (specifically in relation to Natural Sequence Farming), Harley Hill, the Swiss Cottage and the Cheese Factory remains. The wider landscape demonstrates living and working on the land through the evidence of its worked areas, being modified farm land across a wide area with evidence of farming and grazing activities having been undertaken. Past vegetation clearance changed the landscape in this area as farming created areas of rolling green plains framed by the natural beauty of protruding natural mountain, ridge and outcrop formations.

4.6 Horse breeding and racing

There are a number of items associated with horse breeding and racing in the Bylong area. At Tarwyn Park, these include the racecourse, the stables, the horse burials and the Homestead itself. At Bylong Station there are also a house and stables demonstrating this aspect of Bylong's history in a physical form. The wider landscape contains further examples, both within and beyond the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, with horse breeding having been undertaken at Bylong Station, Widden Stud, Torrie Lodge, Barragan, Wigelmar and Taloooby.

4.7 Town development

The Upper Bylong area developed as the first town centre, including Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Upper Bylong Post Office and Store, Bylong Upper Public School and the Upper Bylong Hall. These items were no longer used in this capacity after the town centre moved to its present location, with the new Bylong Community Hall located close to the Bylong St Stephen's Anglican Church.

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5.0 Statutory Listed Heritage Items and heritage values within Bylong Landscape Conservation Area

The Bylong Conservation Area is approximately 486 km² in size, with the Project Boundary for the Bylong Coal Project sitting within its bounds, measuring approximately 70 km². While this Project Boundary covers approximately 14.4% of the total conservation area, the direct impacts proposed to be undertaken within it (including access roads, haul road, mine surface infrastructure, overburden emplacement and open cut mining areas) equate to approximately 2.4% of the listed curtilage. The proposed open cut mining area measures approximately 4.4 km², the equivalent of 0.9% of the total Bylong Landscape Conservation Area. The current proposal is for the open cut to be excavated sequentially in sections, each being filled and rehabilitated for farming purposes progressively through the life of the mine. The proposed progressive rehabilitation approach means that the total 4.4 km² area proposed for open cut will not all be open at the same time, so that direct impacts from the open cut will be kept at less than 0.9% of the total Bylong Landscape Conservation Area throughout the life of the mine.

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area contains three historic towns, Bylong, Baerami and Kerrabee. It also covers a wide geographic area, the description in its National Trust listing: "The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area includes the Bylong Valley Way from its junction with Baerami Creek Road in the east to where it crosses the boundary of the localities of Growee and Upper Growee in the south-west. It includes the valley and pasture landscapes beside the Bylong Valley Way, the valleys adjoining the Wollar Road westwards to Razorback Ridge, the valleys of the Growee River and Sawyers and Jumper Creeks, the valley of Cousins Creek, the valley of Kerrabee Creek and the valley of Baerami Creek" (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2013).

A number of heritage items are listed on the Mid-Western Regional and Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) within the bounds of the larger Bylong Landscape Conservation Area. None of these items are either directly or indirectly impacted by the Bylong Coal Project. They are summarised below in Table 8 and described in detail in the sections following.

Table 8 Summary of heritage items within the Bylong Conservation Area but outside the Project Boundary

LEP	Name	ID	Significance
Mid-Western Regional and Muswellbrook	Goulburn River National Park	1994 I4	Local State
Muswellbrook	Baerami School of Arts	I3	Local
Muswellbrook	Old Kerrabee Homestead	I46	Local
Muswellbrook	Baerami Homestead (including pedestrian bridge)	I2	Local
Muswellbrook	Baerami Creek Shale Mines and Retort	I6	State
Muswellbrook	Former Post Office	I45	Local
Muswellbrook	Holbrook Stud	I5	Local

5.1 Goulburn River National Park

Location	Goulburn River, Baerami, NSW 2333.
Description	The Goulburn River National Park is listed for its natural landscape values. It has been assessed as having minimal disturbance and integrity for its natural environment and features. Natural features included flat topped, basalt capped ridges. Steep scree slopes, boulder jumbles and vertical rock faces.
Historical Context	The Goulburn River National Park was registered on the Australian Heritage database on 30 June 1992 (ID 13861). It was described as being an area of undulating, eroded Triassic Narrabeen sandstone terrain with a meandering river and minor streams, located at the north-western margin of the Sydney basin. The flora and fauna of the area were noted as an important features of this

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	<p>listing. Types of these recorded in the past include open forest and woodland communities of the Ironbark-black Cypress pine group with brown bloodwood (<i>Eucalyptus Trachyphloia</i>), spotted mountain gum (<i>E. Cypellocarpa</i>), grey gum (<i>E. Punctata</i>), silvertop stringybark (<i>E. Laevopinea</i>), blue stringybark (<i>E. Agglomerata</i>), narrow leaved ironbark (<i>E. Crebra</i>), broad leaved ironbark (<i>E. Fibrosa</i>) and fuzzy box (<i>E. Conica</i>), Blakley's red gum (<i>E. Blakley</i>), Dwyer's mallee gum (<i>E. Dwyeri</i>), terrestrial orchids, bull oaks (<i>Allocasuarina Leuhmanii</i>), she oak (<i>A. Stricta</i>, <i>A. Littoralis</i>), rough barked apple (<i>Angophora Floribunda</i>), <i>Callistemon Pinifolius</i>, wattles (<i>Acacia Floribunda</i>, <i>A. Filicifolia</i> and <i>A. Botrycephala</i>), poison peach (<i>Trema Aspera</i>), dwarf apples (<i>Breynia Oblongifolia</i>), muttonwood (<i>Rapanea Howittiana</i>), two figs (<i>Ficus Rubiginosa</i>, <i>F. Coronata</i>), several vines (<i>Clematis Glycinoides</i>, <i>Stephania Japonica</i> var. <i>Discolor</i> and <i>Morinda Jasminoides</i>), ferns, black cypress pine (<i>Callitris Endlicheri</i>), white cypress pine (<i>C. Glaucohylla</i>), <i>Cynachum Elegans</i>, <i>Helichrysum Tesselatum</i>, <i>Kennedia Retrorsa</i>, <i>Gonocarpus Longifolius</i>, <i>Prostanthera Discolor</i>, <i>Homoranthus Darwinioides</i>, <i>Grevillia Johnsonii</i>, <i>Boronia Rubiginosa</i> and <i>Lasiopetalum Longistamineum</i>. Fauna included several macropods, abundant wombats, several arboreal marsupials, echidnas, three species of dasyurid, the spotted tailed quoll (<i>Dasyurus Maculatus</i>), eastern grey kangaroo (<i>Macropus Giganteus Giganteus</i>), wallaroo (<i>M. Robustus Robustus</i>), red necked wallaby (<i>M. Rufogriseus banksianus</i>), swamp wallaby (<i>Wallabia Bicolor Bicolor</i>) and the brush tailed rock wallaby (<i>Petrogale Penicillata Penicillata</i>), new Holland Mouse (<i>Pseudomys Novaehollandiae</i>), white footed dunnart (<i>Sminthopsis Leucopus</i>), koalas (<i>Phascolarctos Cinereus Cinereus</i>) and dingo (<i>Canis Familiaris Dingo</i>). Birds included the origma (<i>Origma Solitaria</i>), the glossy black cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus Lathamii</i>) and turquoise parrot (<i>Neophema Pulchella</i>), the peregrine falcon (<i>Falco Peregrinus</i>) and the uncommon, patchily distributed painted quail (<i>Turnix Varia</i>), diamond firetail (<i>Emblema Guttata</i>) and plum headed finch (<i>Aidemosyne Modesta</i>), white throated honeyeater (<i>Melithreptus Albogularis</i>) and the channel billed cuckoo (<i>Scythrops Novaehollandiae</i>).</p>
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Plate 96 Goulburn River National Park (Australian Government, n.d.)

Statement of Significance

“This National Park provides a fine sample of an intact terrain unit consisting of an outlier of the Triassic Sydney basin structure into which the Goulburn River has become entrenched, providing

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significant evidence of the timing and rate of uplift. It furnishes viable samples of open woodland/dry sclerophyll forest which are representative of the Ironbark-black Cypress pine group of alliances. The area has phytogeographic and zoogeographic significance in its admixture of elements from the drier western slopes and others from the east coast sandstone complex, many at their range limits. Nine species of rare, endangered or vulnerable plants occur within the reserve. Three rare, vulnerable or regionally restricted mammal species, comprising a small dasyurid, a small murid rodent and a rock Wallaby, occur at Goulburn River. The avifauna comprises three species which are listed as threatened or vulnerable (peregrine falcon, glossy black cockatoo and turquoise parrot) and several others which are regionally restricted or declining. The National Park constitutes a significant block of relatively intact habitat and an important regional genetic reservoir for the biota. The landscape of the reserve is visually dramatic, and the vegetation full of colour contrasts, giving this place considerable aesthetic appeal. The Commission has determined that this place has Indigenous values of national estate significance" (Australian Government, n.d.).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 30 June 1992.

5.2 Baerami School of Arts

Location	The Baerami School of Arts is located at 1361 Bylong Valley Way, Baerami, NSW 2328.
Description	The building is a pit-sawn slab Federation Georgian style structure constructed in 1925. The main roof is made from galvanized iron, with wooden floors in all but the supper room and cypress pine ceilings throughout. It also features lowered glass windows and a rear extension with skillion roof, along with male and female toilets and a concrete water tank. It was repainted in 1993. It was dedicated to the soldiers of the district who served in World War I and a plaque is present stating this. The building also featured a painting inside of pastoralist and politician Thomas Hungerford (Pilz, 2016).
Historical Context	Built in 1925 and opened of 5 June that year, the Baerami School of Arts (also referred to as the Baerami Memorial School of Arts) is a community facility used for meetings and social functions. It was actively used by local residents and dairy farmers from the surrounding area, between 1925 and 1975.



Plate 97 Undated image of the Baerami School of Arts (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017)

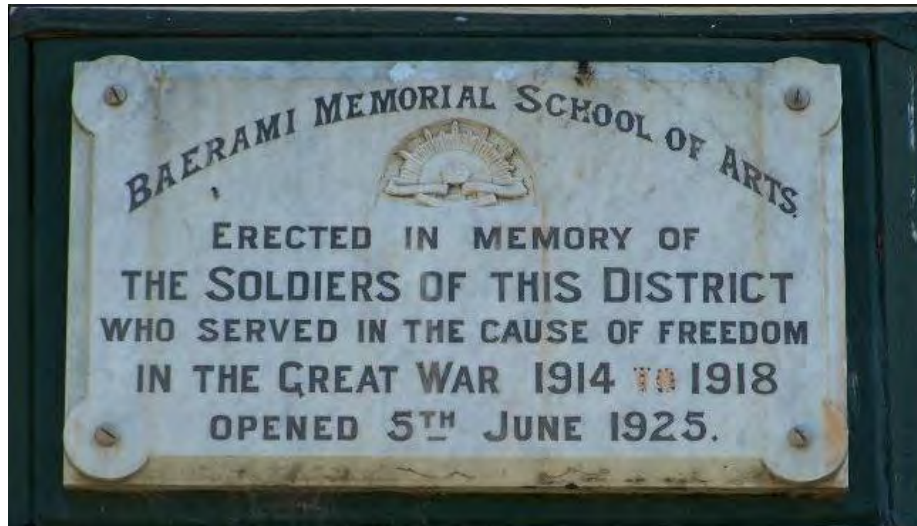
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Plate 98 Plaque for the Baerami School of Arts, photographed 2012 (Pilz, 2016)

Statement of Significance

“Historically the building is central to the cultural development of a relatively remote Upper Hunter township in the early decades of the 20th century. It has local historic significance. Aesthetically the building is of rare construction regionally for this scale of building and thus has regional significance. Socially the building is of local significance for the part it has played in the social and cultural lives of generations of local citizens. Scientifically the building reveals much about the limited resources of the local community in the post World War I years and it therefore has comparative significance for the region” (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 22 February 1996.

5.3 Old Kerrabee Homestead

Location	Old Kerrabee Homestead is located at 3179 Bylong Valley Way, Kerrabee, NSW 2328.
Description	The Old Kerrabee Homestead is representative of three periods of dwelling construction, with a Victorian Georgian architectural style. Built 1896, it has been subject to a number of modifications since, including the additional of some verandah infill balustrading. The original stone cottage has been retained and the timber homestead has been subject to past restoration. The former Post Office is part of this collection of buildings, which is detailed further as a separate listing.
Historical Context	The Old Kerrabee Homestead was originally owned by the MacDonald family. When John McDonald passed away the family fell on hard times, as his widow was left to raise five children run the village store, post office and barracks on her own. The property was then sold to William Tindale of Bylong, did not reside at Kerrabee.

Statement of Significance

“A collection of buildings of significance for providing evidence of early homestead site planning, construction systems and materials. It is of significance for the good condition of each component, the former role of each building in local community life and for the rarity of such a group in the region. Kerrabee is further significant for its association with a pioneer pastoralist family in this area, a family also involved in providing postal services to the community” (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 23 February 1996.

5.4 Baerami Homestead (including pedestrian bridge)

Location	Baerami Homestead (including a pedestrian bridge) is located at 300 Baerami Creek Road,
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	Baerami, NSW 2333.
Description	A small cottage was built in this area in 1863, followed in 1875 by the Baerami Homestead, a Victorian Georgian style construction. It is a pit sawn timber slab and frame building with a roof made of corrugated galvanised iron. ² A timber cottage and garage were later added on the western side of the building. A total of three homes have been built here over time and gardens and orchards have also been developed.
Historical Context	Captain Emmanuel Hungerford arrived in Australia in 1828 and settled with his family in Maitland. The Hungerford family lived in the Baerami Homestead, as did the White family at a later date, each making additions to this collection of buildings.

**Statement of Significance**

"Historically the property itself is of regional significance for its place in the pioneering settlement of the Baerami Valley, the current mansion being the third home built on the same estate by the one owner, the latter two surviving adjacent to each other. Aesthetically the homestead is of regional significance for the unusual ground floor facade and for its overall outstanding craftsmanship as well as for combining two stages and styles of the property's development. Socially it is of significance to Hungerford and White family descendants throughout the region. Scientifically the property, including remnant gardens and orchard, are of great regional significance because of their potential to contribute unique information which could lead to an understanding of the history of the development of the Baerami Creek Valley and of the emerging fortunes of the area's pioneer and his lifestyle" (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

² This appears to be an error in the listing – the photo shows a sandstone homestead. This is supported by the Australian Dictionary of Biography, which indicates that Hungerford built a sandstone homestead for £5,000 in about 1875. The listing may be referring to an earlier structure associated with the Homestead.

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5.5 Baerami Creek Shale Mines and Retort

Location	The Baerami Creek Shale Mines and Retort is located on Baerami Creek Road, Baerami, NSW 2328.
Description	This is the site of an oil shale extracting and distillation operation. The extant physical components at this location include tunnelling into the valley walls, steel rod safety barriers and a converted boiler from a side tank railway locomotive. This item is listed on the Muswellbrook LEP and the
Historical Context	Oil shale was first identified in this area around 1910 but was not exploited until the 1930s. Built in stages in 1925, 1937 and 1941, the Baerami Creek Shale Mines provided for Australia's petroleum needs during times of shortage in World War II. The petrol shale at Baerami was not of a high quality, but became essential due to a lack of other sources, with about 4 million tons of shale treated in the retorts at Sandy Hollow. A retort was also erected in the valley below Jaeger's mine in 1941, later demolished in 1946-1947. The Standard Oil Company of Australia extracted petrol shale from this location from 1938 onwards.

Statement of Significance

"Historically significant at a state level as the location of an oil shale extracting and distillation operation related to Australia's World War II petroleum needs. Scientifically significant at a state level as probably the only intact example of an R and R type roasting / distillation retort and for its potential to reveal information which could contribute to a greater understanding of such retorts" (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 18 April 1996.

5.6 Former Post Office

Location	The former Post Office is located at 3179 Bylong Valley Way, Kerrabee, NSW 2328. It is one of the collection of buildings also listed as the Old Kerrabee Homestead.
Description	The former Post Office has a symmetrical central door and two flanking windows on the side of the main entrance to the building. The architectural style is Simple Georgian. The building was constructed in 1870.
Historical Context	The Post Office was opened in 1870. It was operated by the widow of John McDonald, who owned the Old Kerrabee Homestead. It was also run in conjunction with the store and barracks, both of which were located at the same location as the homestead. The shop was eventually closed in 1952 and the Post Office later ceased operation in 1973.

Statement of Significance

"A collection of buildings of significance for providing evidence of early homestead site planning, construction systems and materials. It is of significance for the good condition of each component, the former role of each building in local community life and for the rarity of such a group in the region. Kerrabee is further significant for its association with a pioneer pastoralist family in this area, a family also involved in providing postal services to the community" (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 23 February 1996.

5.7 Holbrook Stud

Location	The Holbrook Stud is located at 2030 Widden Valley Road, Baerami, NSW 2328.
Description	Architectural Style: The group of structures associated with this listing include an 1850 residence of Victorian Georgian style, made from slab timber. The residence has modified elements including a replacement metal roof, some infill to the verandahs and window alterations. The stables and other group buildings remain substantially unaltered and intact.

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Historical Context	In 1856 Thomas Harris bought the land at the head of the Widden Valley and developed the Holbrook Stud for horse breeding. Continuity has seen the same family owning and operating the Holbrook Stud into contemporary times. Several buildings on the property make up the overall listing. The original cottage was initially located close to the river but was moved due to flooding. It has been added to and modified over time. The area remains in use for breeding cattle and horses.
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Statement of Significance

“Although moved, the main residence retains significance for its contribution to the Holbrook Stud group of buildings. The Stud group remains in the hands of the original owner family and as such evidences the lifestyle of a prominent pioneer family over a number of generations. It thus has strong local social significance as well as regional historic and scientific significance for its rarity and potential to reveal information which could contribute to an understanding of the evolution in the lifestyle of a pioneer family over more than a century” (NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2017).

This Statement of Significance was last updated 12 May 2016.

5.8 Bylong Valley Way - Tourist Drive

The Bylong Valley Way links the Golden Highway near Sandy Hollow to the Castlereagh Highway near Ilford. It is named after the Bylong Valley, through which the road passes. The Bylong Valley Way is a sealed road and is approximately 140 km in length. It has been listed by magazines and newspapers such as the *Mudgee Guardian* and *Drive* as one of the best drives in NSW for tourists, and was promoted by Muswellbrook Shire Council as part of an Inland Adventure Trail that led from Goulburn or the Snowy Mountains area to Oberon, then Bathurst and Sofala, then Kandos, Rylstone and Bylong. It has been utilised as a scenic drive for recreational motorists and motorcycle riders (Snyder, 2012). The road offers views and vistas to natural landscape features including exposed hills and sandstone outcrops, ridge tops, plains, villages and farming areas.

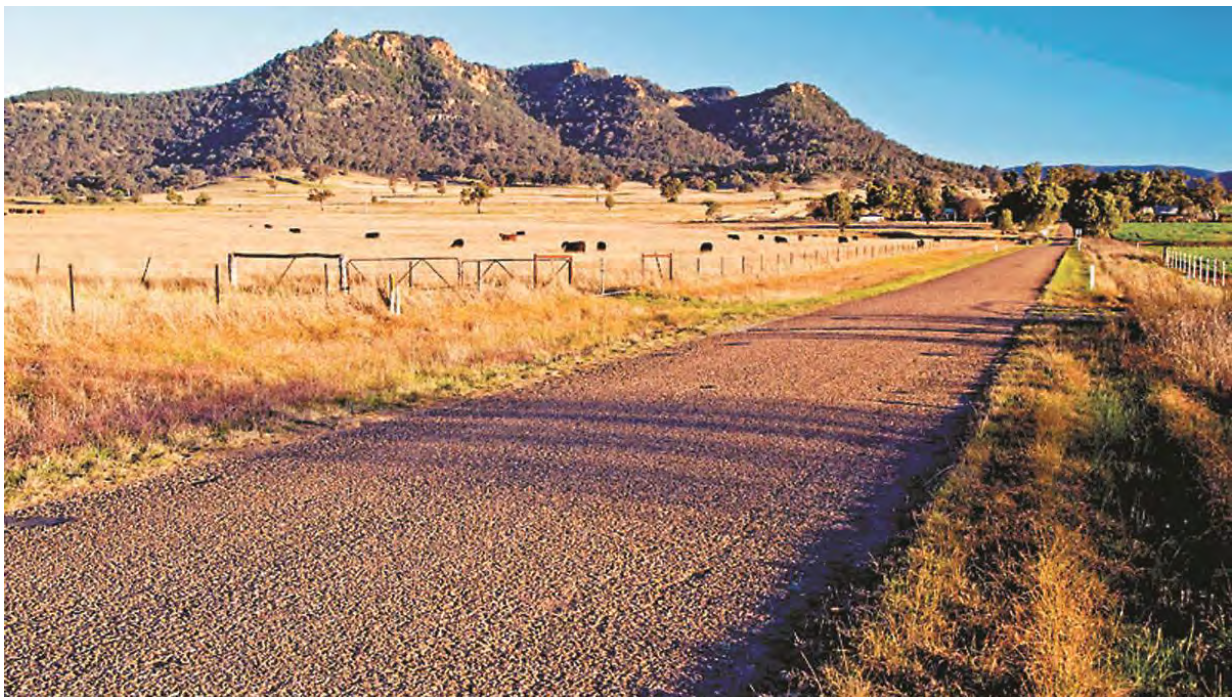


Plate 99 Bylong Valley Way circa 2012 (Snyder, 2012)

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6.0 Comparative Analysis

In order to determine the level of significance held by the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, it is necessary to understand how it compares to similar listed items. There are 522 locally listed conservation areas within NSW identified in the SHI. A cursory analysis of these locally listed items indicates that the vast majority are in urban areas and do not preserve rural landscapes.

It is noted that the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area covers a large area with a vast number of components with differing histories and themes. The difficulty in assessing landscapes has been identified within an ICOMOS report into the pastoral history of Australia (Australia ICOMOS & Walker, 1995:62). The report indicates that:

“In some areas, the pattern and character of pastoralism in the landscape is more apparent than in others. These areas might be worthy of listing as cultural landscapes, especially if the relationship between natural landscape and pastoral practice is apparent and pastoral use and local practices continue and is visible, and able to be appreciated.”

(Australia ICOMOS & Walker, 1995:59)

But the report identified that in order to identify these areas of cultural significance, contextual histories were required, but lacking (Australia ICOMOS & Walker, 1995:71). It is noted that this comparative analysis has been hampered by this very issue - a lack of a thematic, contextual history of the area, which has made it difficult to place the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area within the broader context of NSW.

The following comparisons are broken up into themes, but are by necessity brief and qualified due to the lack of a thematic, contextual history as noted above. It is also acknowledged that it is by no means exhaustive and will require further analysis and research prior to finalisation of the HHMP following SSD Consent.

6.1 Historical development

A search of the SHR for cultural landscapes and conservation areas returned eight comparable sites (Table 9). Comparability was based on the place being identified as either a cultural landscape or as a conservation area and as being broader than a single item - that is it takes in multiple uses and ownerships. Of the eight, one of the places is within an urban area, Millers Point specifically, and does not provide parallels with Bylong. A further three items exemplify the development of towns during different time periods and for different purposes: Braidwood as a preserved example of Georgian town planning, Hill End as a Gold Rush era town and Catherine Hill Bay as a company town. Again, there are no direct similarities, other than to draw a comparison between the establishment and development of these towns and that of the towns within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, specifically Baerami and Kerrabee. In this there are no historical similarities with Hill End or Catherine Hill Bay, due to the specific nature of the historical circumstances around their establishment. There are limited similarities also with Baerami – which arose organically in association with the Baerami Homestead of the Hungerfords. An examination of the developmental trajectory of these towns is outside the capacity of this analysis, requiring a detailed history of the towns.

It is evident that the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, as defined on the National Trust Register, is not unique *per se* – there are numerous other rural landscapes throughout NSW that demonstrate the natural environment, settlement and agricultural/pastoral development of NSW. The National Trust was established to advocate for the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of NSW. The listing of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area on the National Trust Register is the result of this advocacy, which is understood to have been in response to the Bylong Coal Project. The reasoning behind the boundaries for the listing are not apparent in the Register entry.

It is difficult also, without detailed thematic histories, to locate the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area within the broader context of NSW. It is evident that the land was taken up from the 1820s, but this is also true of other areas across NSW, including the Limestone Plains (Canberra), Yass and Bathurst. Like these other areas, the initial land grants were to prominent, influential men with capital and usually reasonably large. It is unclear whether there is anything in this historical pattern that is unusual or particularly representative that sets the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area apart from other areas of NSW.


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6.2 Land tenure and location



The Bylong Valley is reasonably isolated – there are no direct roads to Sydney and travel to the Hunter region is via a circuitous route. In this it is somewhat comparable with the Hawkesbury River Valley, during the early years where transport to and from this area was laborious and fraught. Where the Hawkesbury differs is that the associated valleys are not as expansive as Bylong and therefore the land available for selection was constrained. As a result, the grants were smaller than in Bylong.

The isolation and relative lack of importance within the push to expand west is perhaps best illustrated by the Baerami area. The original settlement along Baerami Creek was a lease given to Thomas James in 1828. This lease was revoked and the first grants were issued separately to James Town and James Arndell, followed by James Morris Townshend (I. Ellis, 2001:3). Emanuel Hungerford was granted land in 1833 and following this grant there were no more grants in the area until after 1861 when the Selection Act was passed.

DRAFT**Table 9 Comparative landscapes and conservation areas listed on the State Heritage Register**

Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
Braidwood and its setting SHR #	<p>Braidwood and its setting are of state significance as an excellent surviving example of a Georgian period town plan, dating from the late 1830s. The plan, which retains high integrity, reflects colonial administration as applied to the outer reaches of the Nineteen Counties from the 1820s, following earliest European settlement in the area. The surviving historic elements in the surrounding landscape strengthen the town's significance.</p> <p>The town buildings reflect key phases of development, commencing with the initial construction period in the 1840s, and consolidation in the latter half of the century following the gold boom. The integrity of Wallace Street as a fine collection of 19th century buildings makes it particularly significant. The high proportion of 19th century buildings throughout the town contributes further to its heritage value and creates fine streetscapes often with delightful views to the pastoral surrounds.</p> <p>The abrupt transition at the town boundary between built and pastoral landscapes highlights significant historical settlement patterns, specifically the large land grants on the north, east and south sides of the town obtained by McKellar, Wilson and Coghill, and passed on to the Maddrells and eventually others. The juxtaposition of a cohesive town set within an historic pastoral landscape on the north, east and south sides is also significant. The closer settlement on the western side reflects the subdivision of the former Church and School Estate.</p> <p>In NSW, colonial towns that retain significant historic form and fabric to the extent that Braidwood does, are rare.</p> <p>Some 20th century elements in the town reflect later phases of development. Construction circa 1936 is significant for its association with the emergence from the Great Depression and amalgamation of the Municipality of Braidwood with the Tallaganda Shire. Development in the 1950s, particularly to the west of town is significant for its association with post WWII population growth and the mid 1950s wool boom. 20th century development is reflected in most towns in NSW and, in the context of Braidwood, is considered to be of local significance only.</p>	

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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
<p>Catherine Hill Bay Cultural Precinct SHR#01828</p>	<p>The Catherine Hill Bay Cultural Precinct comprises picturesque and distinctive historic townscapes forming the oldest group of buildings in Lake Macquarie, set in land/seascapes of exceptional aesthetic and technical significance, both visually and as an archaeological resource for industrial heritage.</p> <p>The boundary established by the Independent Heritage Advisory Panel for the Catherine Hill Bay Heritage Cultural Precinct encompasses the distinctive dwellings and coal mining infrastructure of the villages of Catherine Hill Bay and Middle Camp. The original buildings, most of which are small vernacular cottages dating from the 1890s to the 1920s form pleasing streetscapes evoking the settlement's origins as a nineteenth century mining village. Although few buildings belong to a recognised style or period, each is distinctive, and all display a high degree of consistency in terms of size, scale, form, setbacks, siting and materials. The urban pattern of the Catherine Hill Bay Cultural Precinct can be appreciated in its bush and coastal setting, particularly on the northern approach.</p> <p>The Precinct is set in a landscape, now largely dedicated as a National Park, which is distinctive both for its coastal topography which creates a natural visual catchment and for its evidence of coal mining dating from the 1890s.</p> <p>The Catherine Hill Bay Cultural Precinct is now rare, as an intact surviving example of "Company Town" development. In Lake Macquarie such developments generally evolved more informally than the company town infrastructures elsewhere in the Upper Hunter and other parts of Australia.</p>	
<p>Currawong Workers' Holiday Camp SHR #01784</p>	<p>Currawong is of State historical significance as an intact remaining example of a mid-twentieth century, union-organised workers' holiday camp in NSW, designed for workers 'to get away from crowded industrial areas and enjoy places normally frequented by richer people' (Sydney Morning Herald 30/12/1947, p3). The establishment of the holiday camp was a response to the social and work place reforms taking place in NSW in the post World War II period, following the introduction of annual leave in 1944 and the 40-hour week in 1947. Currawong is then a physical symbol of the social reform movements of mid-twentieth century Australia, and more specifically celebrates the increased leisure time legislated for workers at that time. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that the camp was established by the NSW Labor Council (now known as Unions NSW), the peak representative body</p>	




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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
	<p>of unions in NSW.</p> <p>Currawong is of State significance for its historical associations with the post-war union movement in NSW, especially Unions NSW (formerly known as the Labor Council of NSW) and with Jim Kenny, Assistant Secretary of the Labor Council of NSW and Labor premier Jim McGirr. There is also a strong association with the industrial building manufacturers, the Vandyke Brothers. Currawong is furthermore of State social significance for its associations with union members and their families from all over the state who have holidayed there (as well as non-unionists allowed to rent the cottages in off-peak periods), some now returning as third generation visitors. The social significance of the site is also demonstrated by public protests and media debates over the several proposals for its redevelopment since the 1970s.</p> <p>Currawong is also of State significance for its representative and rarity values. The provision of inexpensive holiday units in seaside locations for members has been a benefit offered by many unions in NSW since the 1950s. However, these units tend to be small-scale in their scope and without shared facilities, located in towns or other built-up locations, and of more recent fabric than Currawong. The conservation plan for the Eureka Youth League's 'Camp Eureka', which is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, states that 'Camp Eureka is one of only two 'workers' holiday camps' from the 1940s and 50s remaining in their original form; the other being Camp Currawong at Little Mackerel Beach on Pittwater outside Sydney' (Heritage Alliance, 2004). Currawong is rare within Australia for having operated as a union camp continuously for 60 years, with little modification of the original fabric of its units.</p> <p>Currawong is of State significance for its aesthetic values as a workers' holiday camp located amongst bushland and surrounded by national park on a magnificent Sydney waterfront. The cottages are aesthetically distinctive as a group and although not architecturally significant form a rare and important composition grouping. They exemplify a style and are not degraded but clearly represent their history and the informal relationship between them. The Currawong site has high scenic quality derived from its backdrop sandstone escarpment, forested slopes and beach. Its unspoilt natural landscape sits well with the heritage fabric remaining from its farming phase (1830s-1942), and from its union holiday camp phase (1949-present). Both periods of use are readily distinguishable with the later use not obscuring the former</p>	

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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
	<p>use or dominating over the natural environmental values. Two of the holiday cottages at Currawong (No.1, 'Kookaburra' and No.3, 'Platypus'), are likely to be of State significance for their technical innovation as examples of intact 'Sectionit' holiday cabins. This was a pre-fabricated house system developed by the Vandyke Brothers to reduce production costs. While this form of housing can be found in public housing estates across NSW, the design was especially adapted by Vandyke to Currawong. The Currawong Vandyke cabins are indicative of the relationship between innovative industrialists, Postwar Reconstruction ideals and the union movement.</p> <p>Currawong is of local heritage significance for its historical values as a colonial farm turned workers' holiday 'paradise'. One of the early land grants in the Pittwater area, the Currawong property is rare in the area for retaining nearly half of the original 100 acre (40 hectare) grant of 1836, with much of the original grant boundary still legible in the landscape. The historic cottage of Midholme is likely to be of local aesthetic significance as a now rare example of a farmhouse in the Pittwater region, and an early example of the use of fibro in construction there. Currawong has research potential given that it has been continuously occupied in several distinct phases, first by Aboriginal people, then by early settlers and farmers, and most recently by leisure-seekers. A study of the site's importance to the Aboriginal community has not been undertaken but it is likely that there may be sites within the Currawong property that are important to indigenous culture. There is also likely to be archaeological evidence from the farming phase of occupation.</p> <p>Currawong also has scientific research potential and representative values for its natural environment, being adjacent to and part of an inter-related landscape with Kuring-gai National Park, which is listed on the National Heritage Register.</p>	


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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
Hill End Historic Site #SHR00993	Hill End is a place of national cultural significance due to its aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value to past, present and future generations of Australians. From the period of its settlement and principal development in the 1870s, Hill End retains a unique collection of buildings, relics, artefacts, structures, archaeological sites and landscape elements which are, individually and collectively, of outstanding architectural, aesthetic and research value. The village is set along a gold bearing quartz seam within a tablelands landscape of rolling hills, accentuating the feelings of peaceful isolation. From the hectic goldrush era and subsequent years of decline, to the period of NPWS intervention, the village, buildings, vacant sites and gardens continue to reflect the social and economic forces which continue its survival (NPWS, 1988: 13)	
Lord Howe Island Group SHR #00970	The Lord Howe Islands Group was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its unique landforms and biota, its diverse and largely intact ecosystems, natural beauty, and habitats for threatened species. It also has significant cultural heritage associations in the history of NSW.	
Malabar Headland SHR #01741	<p>Malabar Headland contains two significant bushland remnants - referred to as the coastal section and the western section. Together, these contain what is probably the largest area of essentially unmodified bushland in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs. The bushland is a significant part of one of two semi-natural corridors between Botany Bay and Port Jackson. The two sections support at least seven distinct plant communities. This diversity of habitats is only matched in the Eastern Suburbs in Botany Bay National Park.</p> <p>The vegetation communities of Malabar Headland are of scientific and educational significance because they contain rare examples of coastal communities growing on Pleistocene sand deposits within the Sydney region. These communities have different species composition to those found elsewhere in the Sydney region.</p>	


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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
	<p>Both the coastal and western sections of Malabar Headland support a high diversity of plant species, with species composition reflecting changes in aspect. At least three hundred plant species occur within the place and only fifty percent of the place's flora is common to both sections.</p> <p>Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a nationally endangered ecological community occurs as heath and scrub in the coastal section and as a low woodland in the more protected western section. Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub is regarded as of extremely high conservation significance, due to the extent of previous clearing. The community was once common on Quarternary sands in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney; now less than one percent of the original community remains and is restricted to Malabar Headland and La Perouse.</p> <p>The western section contains remnants of dunes believed to have been formed as a result of the last major glacial period. These occur adjacent to sandstone outcrops and provide an opportunity to study the place's geomorphological formation.</p> <p>Malabar Headland demonstrates much of the range of landscapes which originally occurred in the Eastern Suburbs, including coastal rock platforms, sea cliffs and headlands in the coastal section, and sandstone escarpments and aeolian sand dunes in the western section.</p> <p>The place contains the last known population of the once extensive Port Jackson mallee (EUCALYPTUS OBSTANS, formerly OBTUSIFLORA) in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney.</p> <p>The place includes a World War Two coastal defence site of historic significance, the Boora Point Battery. This is an imposing, purpose built coastal landmark which is important for providing tangible evidence of Australia's coastal defence efforts in the Sydney area during World War Two (Criterion A.4)(Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia). The battery features a number of particularly unusual attributes, including a rare example of 6 inch Mark XII gun mountings, a completely underground counter bombardment facility, with gun crew ready rooms, ammunition supply and engine room and a small gauge sunken railway associated with an imposing observation post (Criterion B.2). The battery has particular social significance to</p>	

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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
	<p>World War Two veterans and those involved in its war time operations, or interested in the history of fortifications (Criterion G.1). The area includes a number of additional sites of cultural heritage value, including World War Two graffiti, and features associated with a significant town service - the south-west ocean outfall sewer (Criterion C.2)(http://www.deh.gov.au).</p>	
<p>Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct SHR#01682 And Millers Point Conservation Area SHR#00884</p>	<p>Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct is of state significance for its ability to demonstrate, in its physical forms, historical layering, documentary and archaeological records and social composition, the development of colonial and post-colonial settlement in Sydney and New South Wales.</p> <p>The natural rocky terrain, despite much alteration, remains the dominant physical element in this significant urban cultural landscape in which land and water, nature and culture are intimately connected historically, socially, visually and functionally.</p> <p>The close connections between the local Cadigal people and the place remain evident in the extensive archaeological resources, the historical records and the geographical place names of the area, as well as the continuing esteem of Sydney's Aboriginal communities for the place.</p> <p>Much (but not all) of the colonial-era development was removed in the mass resumptions and demolitions following the bubonic plague outbreak of 1900, but remains substantially represented in the diverse archaeology of the place, its associated historical records, the local place name patterns, some of the remaining merchants villas and terraces, and the walking-scale, low-rise, village-like character of the place with its central 'green' in Argyle Place, and its vistas and glimpses of the harbour along its streets and over rooftops, the sounds of boats, ships and wharf work, and the smells of the sea and harbour waters.</p> <p>The post-colonial phase is well represented by the early 20th century public housing built for waterside workers and their families, the technologically innovative warehousing, the landmark Harbour Bridge approaches on the heights, the parklands marking the edges of the precinct, and the connections to working on the wharves and docklands still evident in the street patterns, the mixing of houses, shops and pubs, and social and family histories of the local residents.</p>	

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Item	Statement of Significance	Photo
	<p>Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct has evolved in response to both the physical characteristics of its peninsular location, and to the broader historical patterns and processes that have shaped the development of New South Wales since the 1780s, including the British invasion of the continent; cross-cultural relations; convictism; the defence of Sydney; the spread of maritime industries such as fishing and boat building; transporting and storing goods for export and import; immigration and emigration; astronomical and scientific achievements; small scale manufacturing; wind and gas generated energy production; the growth of controlled and market economies; contested waterfront work practises; the growth of trade unionism; the development of the state's oldest local government authority the City of Sydney; the development of public health, town planning and heritage conservation as roles for colonial and state government; the provision of religious and spiritual guidance; as inspiration for creative and artistic endeavour; and the evolution and regeneration of locally-distinctive and self-sustaining communities.</p> <p>The whole place remains a living cultural landscape greatly valued by both its local residents and the people of New South Wales. (HO)</p>	
Moama Historic Precinct SHR#00600	<p>The Moama Historic Precinct includes the Echuca Road/Rail bridge and the Echuca Wharf facing it downstream. The area was once the site of Chinese market gardens, houses, a saw mill, a thriving ship building business and one of the busiest boat slips on the Murray River.</p> <p>The land is now open red gum forest with minimal use, but there are still remains of the boat slip and associated machinery and the hulks of two large river barges lie nearby.</p>	

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6.3 Cattle breeding

The breeding of shorthorn (Durham) cattle comes through very strongly in the history of the Bylong area. Again, in this, the area is not unique - the Illawarra became well known in the late 19th century for the breeding of shorthorn cattle for the dairy industry (Cousins, 1948). These breeding efforts and the resulting dairy industry were important to the local NSW economy, but having limited export value, even though butter was exported back to England for a short period of time. The wool industry and the breeding of Merino sheep in NSW, in conjunction with other colonies, were of greater export value. In contrast, the cattle industry was not necessarily established for the export market, being seen as mobile food for the local markets (Pearson & Lennon, 2010:18). Regardless, the Bylong area still played an important part in the establishment of the beef industry in Australia, particularly the land holdings of the Lees and Tindales. In a 1932 history of the beef shorthorn in Australia, Ellis indicates that the breeding of shorthorn cattle by the Lee family was of great import. Lee cattle were said to be more vigorous than those bred by others and were better able to endure the long overland droves that became such a large part of the Australian beef industry (Ellis, 1932:94). Ellis places the centre of the breeding activities under William Lee as being at his Woodlands stud near Bathurst, but it would appear the Bylong land holdings became more important under the ownership of John Lee, with Ellis stating: "Early in the present century Bylong was said to claim the biggest herd of pure Shorthorns in the world" (Ellis, 1932:96). It is suggested that the holdings of the Lees within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area hold significance for this association with the beef industry.

6.4 Thoroughbred horse breeding

Several families and properties within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area were heavily involved in the breeding of horses in the Bylong Valley, including the Lees at c1848 Homestation and Bylong Station, the Harris' at Holbrook Stud (Muswellbrook LEP #15), Herbert Thompson and Peter Andrews at Tarwyn Park. John Lee is considered one of Australia's greatest early stud masters and produced the first ever winner of the Great Metropolitan Handicap at Randwick in 1866 with a horse named 'Bylong' (Illustrated Sydney News, 1866). It is considered probable that the horse breeding activities, like the cattle breeding, would have been run out of Bylong Station, given the substantial stables associated with that homestead (AECOM Australia Pty Ltd, 2015:35).

The connection between the Thompson thoroughbred horse breeding, training operations and Tarwyn Park can be demonstrated on a physical level, as well as a historical level. Tarwyn Park became famous between 1927 and 1939 as the home of the famous thoroughbred racehorse 'Heroic' and Herbert Thompson himself was well-known within the industry. Following an approximate hiatus of 23 years, Tarwyn Park was again associated with thoroughbred horse breeding under the ownership of Peter and Anne Andrews from 1974/5. The Andrews seem to have had early success with their thoroughbreds – Marieazar winning the Canterbury Cup in 1977 (*The Sydney Morning Herald*, 1977:13). This association with the industry is demonstrated through the horse training track, the burial of Melbourne Cup winner, 'Rain Lover' on the property in 1988 (Andrews, 2006:35), along with three other horses, and the reuse of the Stables. It is anticipated that much of the fencing dates to the Andrews era of occupation and is also evidence of the horse breeding undertaken by the family. The focus of Peter Andrews during his ownership of Tarwyn Park, however, was on the development of NSF and it is unclear therefore to what extent Tarwyn Park can be considered to have made a contribution to the NSW or Australian horse racing industry during this period.

In a search of items listed on the SHR for their associations with thoroughbred breeding a number of estates/studs were identified, being:

- Bungarribee Homestead Complex, active during the 1830-40s (SHR#01428);
- Chipping Norton, active in the 1880s through to 1899 (SHR#00214);
- Wambo Homestead (SHR#00200) a stud from the 1830s until sometime in the 20th century;
- Neotsfield (SHR300216), used as a stud from the 1820s through to the 1930s or 1940s
- Edinglassie (SHR#00170) has also had some association with the breeding of race horses, both historically and in the present day.

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In addition, the following locally listed studs were identified on the Muswellbrook and Mid-Western Regional LEPs:

- Woodlands Stud (Muswellbrook LEP #115), identified as being of State significance, used intermittently for horse breeding in the 1860-70s, from 1908 for an unspecified time and then from 1971 until present;
- Baramul Station (Stud) associated with the Thompsons from the 1870s and becoming associated with horse breeding again in 1940;
- Dalmar Stud (Muswellbrook LEP #1129);
- "Wandu", Limosin Stud (Mid-Western Regional LEP #1410
- Leeholme Horse Stud – Exercise Yard (Penrith LEP #1232).

With regard to historical use, the studs within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area are comparable to these studs – none of those listed on the SHR have been exclusively used for the breeding and training of horses. In this respect, Holbrook Stud is well placed as the only stud to have been continuously involved in the horse industry and it is also retained by the descendants of Harris. In relation to the physical remains associated with the breeding and training of horses, Tarwyn Park is reasonably placed. Bungarribee, Neotsfield and Dalmar have limited to no physical remains surviving, while Woodlands, Baramul, Holbrook, Wandu and Edinglassie are on-going operations. As such, these later properties are able to demonstrate a continuity and layering of historical use and historical associations.

In summary, the associations with thoroughbred horse breeding and training can be demonstrated at Holbrook Stud, Bylong Station and Tarwyn Park, under the ownership of Herbert Thompson and Peter and Anne Andrews, albeit with a 23 year odd gap. Historically, it is considered that the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area meets the threshold for listing at a local level. Similarly, the association of Bylong Landscape Conservation Area with the horse breeding and racing industry and ability to be, is demonstrable at a local level, lacking the sustained connection and with other areas better able to demonstrate this connection to the industry – particularly those areas around Scone and Muswellbrook.

DRAFT**7.0 Assessment of Significance****7.1 Principles and Basis for Significance Assessment**

Cultural significance is defined in *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013) as meaning "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations" (Article 1.2). Cultural significance may be derived from a place's fabric, association with a person or event, or for its research potential. The significance of a place is not fixed for all time, and what is of significance to us now may change as similar items are located, more historical research is undertaken and community tastes change.

The process of linking this assessment with an item's historical context has been developed through the NSW Heritage Management System and is outlined in the guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance*, part of the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning). The *Assessing Heritage Significance* guidelines establish seven evaluation criteria (which reflect four categories of significance and whether a place is rare or representative) under which a place can be evaluated in the context of State or local historical themes. Similarly, a heritage item can be significant at a local level (i.e. to the people living in the vicinity of the site), at a State level (i.e. to all people living within NSW) or be significant to the country as a whole and be of National or Commonwealth significance.

In accordance with the guideline *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001) and Section 33(3) of the *Heritage Act 1977*, an item will be considered to be of State significance if it meets more than one criterion at a State level or local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the criteria outlined in **Table 10**. Should an item meet one item at a State level, it must be demonstrated that it is of such particular significance that it should be listed.

The Heritage Council require the summation of the significance assessment into a succinct paragraph, known as a Statement of Significance. The Statement of Significance is the foundation for future management and impact assessment.

Table 10 Significance assessment criteria

Criterion	Inclusions/Exclusions
Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The site must show evidence of significant human activity or maintains or shows the continuity of historical process or activity. An item is excluded if it has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of association.
Criterion (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 cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	The site must show evidence of significant human occupation. An item is excluded if it has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of association.
Criterion (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).	An item can be excluded on the grounds that it has lost its design or technical integrity or its landmark qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.
Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	This criterion does not cover importance for reasons of amenity or retention in preference to proposed alternative.
Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural	Under the guideline, an item can be excluded if the information would be irrelevant or only contains information available in other sources.

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Criterion	Inclusions/Exclusions
<i>history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area). Significance under this criterion must have the potential to yield new or further substantial information.</i>	
Criterion (f) – <i>an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).</i>	An item is excluded if it is not rare or if it is numerous, but under threat. The item must demonstrate a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost, is the only example of its type or demonstrates designs or techniques of interest.
Criterion (g) – <i>an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or local area's):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cultural or natural places; or</i> • <i>Cultural or natural environments.</i> 	An item is excluded under this criterion if it is a poor example or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.

7.2 Current Heritage Listings

The National Trust commenced listing Landscape Conservation Areas on its register in 1975 and there are now over 120 such listings on the Trust Register. Landscape Conservation Areas are selected on the basis of displaying exceptional natural and cultural values. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area was listed on the National Trust Register in August 2013.

7.2.1 Application of Heritage Assessment Criteria

The following values are identified within the National Trust listing for Bylong Landscape Conservation Area:

- Prime agricultural land;
- Rural scenic values;
- Scientific values related to Natural Sequence Farming (Tarwyn Park);
- Historic values related to the towns of Bylong, Baerami and Kerrabee; and
- Historic values related to horse breeding.

The National Trust listing contains the following Statement of Significance:

“The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has significance as prime agricultural land with a rural landscape of exceptional scenic value. The Landscape Conservation Area has scientific significance as the site of Peter Andrews development of his Natural Sequence Farming at Tarwyn Park based on the principle of reintroducing natural landscape patterns and processes as they would have existed in Australia prior to European settlement. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has historic significance, particularly evident in the historic villages of Bylong, Baerami and Kerrabee.”

(National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2013)

The National Trust listing does not contain a significance assessment against the NSW criteria.

7.3 Significance Assessment

A landscape is made up of many components, as previously mentioned, these include the natural features, the Aboriginal sites and associations and the historical alterations, including built structures and archaeological sites. As such, the individual built structures and archaeological sites identified, described and assessed within Appendix A, contribute to the significance of the landscape as a whole.

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With this in mind, the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has been assessed using the Heritage Division criteria and guidelines outlined in Section 7.1. It should be noted that it was outside the scope of this report to undertake detailed historical research on the towns of Baerami and Kerrabee, identified by the National Trust as contributing to the historical significance of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, but items listed within these towns are included in Section 5.0. Despite these towns being included as part of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, both these towns are located some distance away from the Project. Baerami is some 50 km to the east of Bylong, while Kerrabee is approximately 20 km to the southeast. There is no visual connection between the three townships. As such, there will be no impact to any cultural significance retained within Baerami and Kerrabee townships. In assessing the significance of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, a strong emphasis has been placed on the Upper Bylong Valley and its immediate surrounds due to the fact that this is where the proposed impacts are located. It is important to note, however, that the proposed impacts avoid 85.6% of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area completely.

Additionally, as noted within Section 6.0, this assessment has been undertaken based on a preliminary comparative analysis and further research is required to fit the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area into the broader context of NSW. As such, the significance assessment provided below is preliminary and subject to alteration, based on the outcomes of further comparative analysis, which would be undertaken following SSD consent. This being the case, the following assessment has erred on the side of caution, elevating rather than minimising significance, where it is identified.

DRAFT**Table 11 Significance assessment against Heritage Division criteria of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, using the inclusion and exclusion guidelines**

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
Criterion A <i>An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSWs cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		<p>The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of State significance for its ability to demonstrate the course of development in rural NSW. Prior to British settlement, the land had been occupied by the Wiradjuri, who had, and maintain, cultural and spiritual connections to the land. This is demonstrated by the numerous sites throughout the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Within the course of NSW history, the Wiradjuri were displaced by British settlement. Initial settlement of the area was undertaken the Hungerford, MacDonald, Lee and Tindale families, using loopholes in the various land acts to control/purchase the prime grazing lands and access to water. The Bylong Valley became known for short-horned cattle, particularly those breed by the Lee family, and also for thoroughbred horses of the Harris, Lee and Tindale families and later the Thompsons of Tarwyn Park. The Lee's were known throughout NSW for breeding of cattle and horses. The Baerami Homestead, Old Kerrabee, c1848 Lee Homestation, Bylong Station Homestead, and Sunnyside can physically demonstrate this era of initial settlement.</p> <p>Over the course of the 19th Century, the power of these families diminished due to various internal and external influences, which are comparable to that occurring elsewhere within NSW. This lead to the subdivision of these landholdings and a diversification in land use. Smaller farms were established, such as Harley Hill Farm complex, Renfrew Park and the Bylong Cheese Factory, which processed the produce</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows evidence of a significant human activity Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Area shows evidence of European settlement from the 1820s, the agricultural/pastoral development in the hands of wealthy, large scale landholders, followed by the subdivision of these large estates. The Valley is associated with the breeding of historically significant short-horned cattle The Valley is associated with the breeding of historically significant thoroughbred horses This is considered to be a significant historical phase The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guidelines 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area shows continuity of farming practices. The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guidelines 	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape was formed by these historical activities and processes. The connections are not insubstantial and are not considered historically dubious. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Area retains evidence of the farming practices and the early settlement and development of the area. This is evident in early 	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
	<p>farm complexes such as Baerami Homestead (which shows evidence of development of the complex), Bylong Station, c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside and Old Kerrabee Homestead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guidelines 	<p>of these smaller operations. Items like the Baerami School of Arts,</p> <p>The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area has some associations with horse breeding. Tarwyn Park and Holbrook Stud are the best preserved example identified within the Conservation Area.</p>
Criterion B <i>An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows evidence of a significant human occupation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Area shows evidence of agricultural/pastoral pursuits and thoroughbred breeding and the horse racing industry. The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline 	<p>The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is associated with several people and their life and works. These associations can be demonstrated at a local level. These associations include the families who initially settled and developed areas within the Conservation Areas - the Hungerford, MacDonald, Lee, Harris and Tindale families.</p> <p>Peter Andrews, though his former ownership of Tarwyn Park and the development of Natural Sequence Farming, is associated with the Conservation Area. This association is better demonstrated within the heritage item of Tarwyn Park than at a Conservation Area level.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Conservation Area is associated with people significant to the local area. The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline 	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarwyn Park, within the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, is intimately associated with Peter Andrews. Andrews is known for his pioneering of the Natural Sequence Farming technique, but is also a well-known horse breeder. While Andrews associations with Tarwyn Park are of State significance, his associations are not relevant to the whole of the Conservation Area at a State level. It is considered that the association to the Conservation Area can be demonstrated at a local level. The Conservation Area meets the inclusion 	<p>The Conservation Area is of local significance through its associations with the thoroughbred horse breeding and race horse industry. The Area contains a number of studs, both past and present, including the Thompson and Andrew's Tarwyn Park and Holbrook Stud. This association is significant at a local level.</p>

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
	guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The people are significant at a local level.The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area retains evidence of the farming practices and the early settlement and development of the area. This is evident in early farm complexes such as Baerami Homestead (which shows evidence of development of the complex), Bylong Station, c1848 Lee Homestation, Sunnyside and Old Kerrabee Homestead.The Conservation Area does not meet the exclusion guidelines	
Criterion C <i>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of State significance as an area of outstanding natural beauty, which is juxtaposed against the cleared valleys, dotted with structures relating to the agricultural and pastoral pursuits they support. Far from diminishing the natural beauty, the cleared valleys provide a contrast to the rugged, vegetated sandstone ridges that accentuates and highlights the beauty of both.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is aesthetically distinctive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The drive along the Bylong Valley Way and the Growee Ranges/Valley are aesthetically distinctive.The Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has landmark qualities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The drive along the Bylong Valley Way and the Growee Ranges/Valley are aesthetically distinctive.The Conservation Area meets the inclusion	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
	guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is not a major work by an important designer or artist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has lost its design or technical integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The sensory appeal, landmark and scenic qualities are not degraded and would not be degraded by the project.The site is not excluded under this guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
Criterion D		
<i>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of local social significance. It undoubtedly has strong and special associations to the local residents and the Aboriginal community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is important for its associations with an identifiable group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area undoubtedly is important to the local communityThe Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is important to a community's sense of place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">As a landscape, it is important to the local community's sense of placeThe Conservation Area meets the inclusion guideline	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is only important to the community for amenity reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is retained only in preference to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is anticipated that a certain amount of the	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
a proposed alternative	community interest has been garnered in direct opposition to the Project. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The site is excluded under this guideline	
Criterion E <i>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSWs cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of State research significance relating to its ability to provide new and substantial archaeological evidence of past human cultures, in relation to both Aboriginal and historical sites. At a local level, Tarwyn Park within the Conservation Area, has the ability to provide on-going data relating to the effects of Natural Sequence Farming.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Aboriginal and Historical archaeological sites within the Conservation Area have the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific informationThe site is excluded under this guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is an important benchmark or reference site or type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Aboriginal and Historical archaeological sites are likely to provide evidence not available elsewhereThe site is excluded under this guideline	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The information gained would not be irrelevant.Continued research into NSF has the potential to provide information regarding the long-term validity of the methodThe site is not excluded under this guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has little archaeological or research potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area has been demonstrated to hold archaeological and research potential through the body of consulting and academic work undertaken.The site is not excluded under this guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The information regarding NSF is not readily available elsewhere;There are considered to be numerous other sites	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> with comparable archaeological potential to Tarwyn Park and Iron Tank. The site is not excluded under this guideline 	
Criterion F <i>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered that the Conservation Area provides evidence of a defunct way of life. The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline 	The Conservation Area does not meet this criterion at a State or local area as it does not fulfil the inclusion guidelines.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered that the Conservation Area provides evidence that is in danger of being lost. The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered that the Conservation Area provides unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity. The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the only example of its type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a landscape, with the inter-relationship of the natural and cultural (both Aboriginal and historic) influences, it is the only example of its type, but is not necessarily rare. The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered that the Conservation Area demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest. The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not considered that the Conservation Area shows rare evidence. 	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
important to the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area does not meet this inclusion guideline	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is not rare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is numerous by under threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
Criterion G <i>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cultural or natural places; orCultural or natural environments <i>(or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.)</i>		
Inclusion Guidelines		The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of significance to the State as representing the principal characteristics of NSW's natural environment and it's interaction with the cultural modifications made by the Wiradjuri people and the early and continuing European settlement of the Bylong area. The natural environment holds outstanding natural beauty and ecological significance (outside the Project Boundary), which is enhanced by the cultural modifications made by both Aboriginal people and Europeans. The township of Bylong is representative of the small centres that developed in this remote area of NSW.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is a fine example of its type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area is a fine example of the interactions between the natural environment and cultural influences (Aboriginal and historic)The site meets this inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area contains elements of natural, Aboriginal and historic importance.The site meets this inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area contains elements of natural, Aboriginal and historic importance.The site meets this inclusion guideline	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is a significant variation to a class of items	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">n/a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area is outstanding because of its setting and conditionThe site meets this inclusion guideline	

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Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria	Discussion summary	Application of criterion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area is highly esteemed within the NSW community, as referenced in <i>Drive</i>The site meets this inclusion guideline	
Exclusion Guidelines		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is a poor example of its type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area is not a poor example	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area has not lost the range of characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Conservation Area does represent a cultural landscape	

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7.3.1 Statement of Significance:

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is of State historical, aesthetic, research and representative significance. Historically, the area can demonstrate the occupation of the land by the Wiradjuri people, followed by the early land holdings by European settlers and sub-division and diversification in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. These historical themes are supported by physical evidence, including the sandstone outcrops and vegetation communities, Aboriginal sites and European homesteads. The area holds outstanding natural beauty, contrasted with the cleared valley floors, which contains structures associated with the various pastoral and agricultural enterprises operating within the Valley. Far from diminishing the natural beauty, these two elements compliment and contrast with each other in a most visually pleasing way. The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area holds research significance relating to its ability to provide on-going data relating to the effects of Natural Sequence Farming (locally significant) and the archaeological potential of both Aboriginal and historical sites (State significant). The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is representative of a cultural landscape, demonstrating the interactions between the natural and the cultural (including Aboriginal and historic) elements.

Additionally, the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area holds local associative, social and rarity significance. The area is associated with Peter Andrews, known within NSW as the originator of the Natural Sequence Farming technique, as well settlers of note, including the Hungerford, MacDonald, Lee, Harris, Thompson and Tindale families. Socially, the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area undoubtedly holds strong and special associations for the local residents and Aboriginal community.

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8.0 A Cultural Landscape Management Approach

8.1 Recommended Conservation Management Measures

The Bylong Landscape Conservation Area is much larger than the proposed Bylong Coal Project area and the majority of it will not be impacted by the proposed works – either directly or indirectly through alterations to the visual outlooks. It is important, however, to contextualise the heritage landscape that is impacted by the Project as part of a much larger cultural landscape. This landscape is a dynamic and changing area that incorporates multiple uses and histories across time, with the proposed mining operations being the latest. From exploration and settlement, to horse breeding and farming, to village development and living, the many aspects of Bylong's dynamic history are still represented by physical locations within this landscape. All of these elements are framed by the natural landscape itself, a land of fertile plains ringed by hills, ridges, mountains and outcrops. These natural features are also of cultural value to the local Aboriginal community, just as the farming areas and historical structures are of value to the local community. The development of NSF at Tarwyn Park has also seen a land use technique invented that has the potential for further application at other farms across the country. It is important that these features and items are considered during the life of the Project, with avoidance, mitigation and minimisation techniques to be employed along with rehabilitation and temporary vegetation screening, to maintain the values of this area. As has been previously noted, the Project Boundary comprises 14.4% of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, with direct impacts within its bounds to be constrained to approximately 2.4% of the conservation area. Direct and indirect impacts within the Project Boundary throughout the life of the mine are to be mitigated through a series of management measures, which are outlined below.

8.2 Identified Impacts

The impacts to the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area identified as arising from the Bylong Coal Project are both direct and indirect.

8.2.1 Direct Impacts

The Project would result in the disturbance of approximately 2.4% of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area. This disturbance area will be progressively rehabilitated throughout the life of the Project. Post-mining, the rehabilitated landform will blend in with the surrounding natural topography and be capable of agricultural land uses which are currently present within the Bylong Valley. The Project disturbance will result in the removal of heritage items which have been assessed of local significance, including:

- The former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery;
- Bylong Upper Public School;
- the former Upper Bylong Post Office and Store;
- Bylong Upper Hall;
- Renfrew Park Remains 1 & 2; and
- the remains of the former Cheese Factory.

The impacts to these items would be managed through the implementation of archival recording and/or archaeological testing and salvage excavation as specified in the HHMP. Additionally, the design and implementation of an Interpretation Plan would help to mitigate the loss of these items from the landscape.

Additionally, the Project would result in the temporary reduction in arable agricultural/pastoral farm land.

8.2.2 Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts include vibration associated with blasting activities and visual impacts.

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8.2.2.1 Vibration

The blasting assessment completed by Pacific Environment Limited (2015) for all historic heritage items predicted that blasting limits would exceed guideline recommendations for the following structures (with Maximum Instantaneous Charge of 410 kg):

- Tarwyn Park Homestead (31.7 mm/s);
- Tarwyn Park Stables (79.5 mm/s);
- Harley Hill Cottage Remains (34.6 mm/s); and
- Swiss Cottage (56.1 mm/s).

The following management will be undertaken for each item, as managed through the HHMP:

- A dilapidation assessment will be completed for each item prior to potential impact from vibration caused by construction or operation activities.
- During both construction and mining operations, KEPCO will ensure that the vibration impacts at each item does not exceed that predicted in the EIS Noise and Blasting Impact Assessment (Pacific Environment Limited 2015) when blasting in closest proximity assuming a Maximum Instantaneous Charge (MIC) of 410 kg.
- At each item identified above, where proposed vibration will exceed 15 mm/s, an assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified structural engineer to determine whether, on the basis of the maximum predicted vibration, mitigation measures such as temporary bracing should be put in place to reduce any possibility of mine blast related damage. Further, a site specific monitoring program will be instigated to ensure any damage from mine blasting is readily identified.
- Once open cut mining operations have been completed, any damage identified from the monitoring program will be assessed and a targeted works program will be implemented with the aim of restoring the item to a structurally stable state similar to that of its pre-existing condition.

[note: an updated Blast Management Strategy is being prepared for the Tarwyn Park structures and this section would be revised on receipt of that document]

8.2.2.2 Visual

The Project design has ensured that the key project elements are not visible from parts of the wider Bylong Valley, so that views from Bylong Valley Way (an identified feature of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area) are not subject to visual impacts.

The Project would be visible within the Upper Bylong Valley, but not from Kerrabee, Baerami or the current Bylong townships or from Bylong Valley Way. Land within the Upper Bylong Valley is owned by KEPCO and would not be accessible to the public during the life of the Project. As such, these visual impacts would not be seen by the general public.

The visual impact assessment completed by JVP Visual Planning and Design (2015) indicates that a number of historic heritage items would be visually impacted by the Project within the Upper Bylong Valley. To mitigate these impacts, the visual impact assessment proposes mitigation measures to reduce impacts at sensitive viewing locations, including heritage items, which have been incorporated into the design and operation of the Project, including:

- The siting of the MIA between existing topographic features to achieve screening from many sensitive external view locations;
- Tree screening; and
- Progressive rehabilitation of overburden emplacement areas and disturbed areas.

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8.2.3 Summary

This report has been prepared to address the concerns of the PAC, which included that the landscape of the Bylong Valley would be substantially and permanently altered and that the valley's rural character and place value would be irreversibly lost through the industrialisation of scenic, productive and historically important landscapes. The response to each of these concerns is addressed in the dot points below:

- **Concern 1:** the landscape of the valley would be substantially and permanently altered.
 - **Response:** the Project would result in alteration of 2.3% of the Bylong Valley Landscape Conservation Area. On mine closure, the landscape of the affected portion would have been rehabilitated in accordance with the progressive Rehabilitation Strategy to recreate a similar landform to that which currently exists. It is anticipated that, following rehabilitation, it would be difficult to distinguish the former location of the mine as the modifications are considered to be in keeping with the landforms and will make a neutral contribution to the landscape.
- **Concern 2:** the valley's rural character and place value would be irreversibly lost through the industrialisation of scenic, productive and historically important landscapes
 - **Response:** the Upper Bylong Valley, which is the location of the Project, is not visually accessible from the surrounding areas, being a secluded Valley. The Valley is now within the ownership of KEPCO and there would be no access to the public during the life of the mine and therefore the visual impacts are negligible on the significance of the Bylong Valley Conservation Area. Whilst it is acknowledged that the rural character would be altered during the life of the Project, KEPCO is committed to rehabilitating the Upper Bylong Valley to be able to support agricultural uses (where such uses are currently undertaken) and the Project infrastructure would be removed. As such, the rural character will not be irreversibly lost. Likewise, the productive uses of the landscape would be reinstated and this would mitigate the historical impacts. It is therefore concluded that the impacts would be temporary and can be managed and mitigated.

8.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to address the impacts on the limited portion of the Bylong Valley Conservation Area affected by the Project:

- Locally significant buildings/structures, which would otherwise be demolished, should be removed to a secure location where they could be interpreted and could continue to have a viable community use.
- Items proposed for demolition that contribute to the cultural landscape should be archivally recorded and/or archaeologically investigated as per the HHMP.
- Retained items of heritage significance that contribute to the cultural landscape should be considered and protected within the Blast Management Strategy.
- Retained items of heritage significance that contribute to the cultural landscape should be considered and protected within the HHMP.
- The introduction of discordant elements of mining infrastructure into the Bylong Valley should be screened with vegetation or other suitable methods to maintain the existing aesthetic during the mine operation.
- Progressive rehabilitation throughout the life of the mine, to restore aesthetics and farming/agricultural uses relevant to the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area, are conducive to maintaining existing values.
- Informational signage and interpretative boards highlighting aspects of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area would be desirable and may be worthy of consideration for implementation.

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- The mine operation itself will form part of the Bylong Landscape Conservation Area landscape during its years of operation. It would be useful to the long term understanding of this heritage landscape to document its interaction with the existing landscape, from establishment through to rehabilitation. Documentation of this may prove a useful case study for future mining operations elsewhere and how they can interact with heritage landscapes, and how that interaction may change over time.
- The prime objective of mine rehabilitation should be to return land which is capable of supporting agricultural uses to the use which occurred prior to the commencement of mining operations.

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