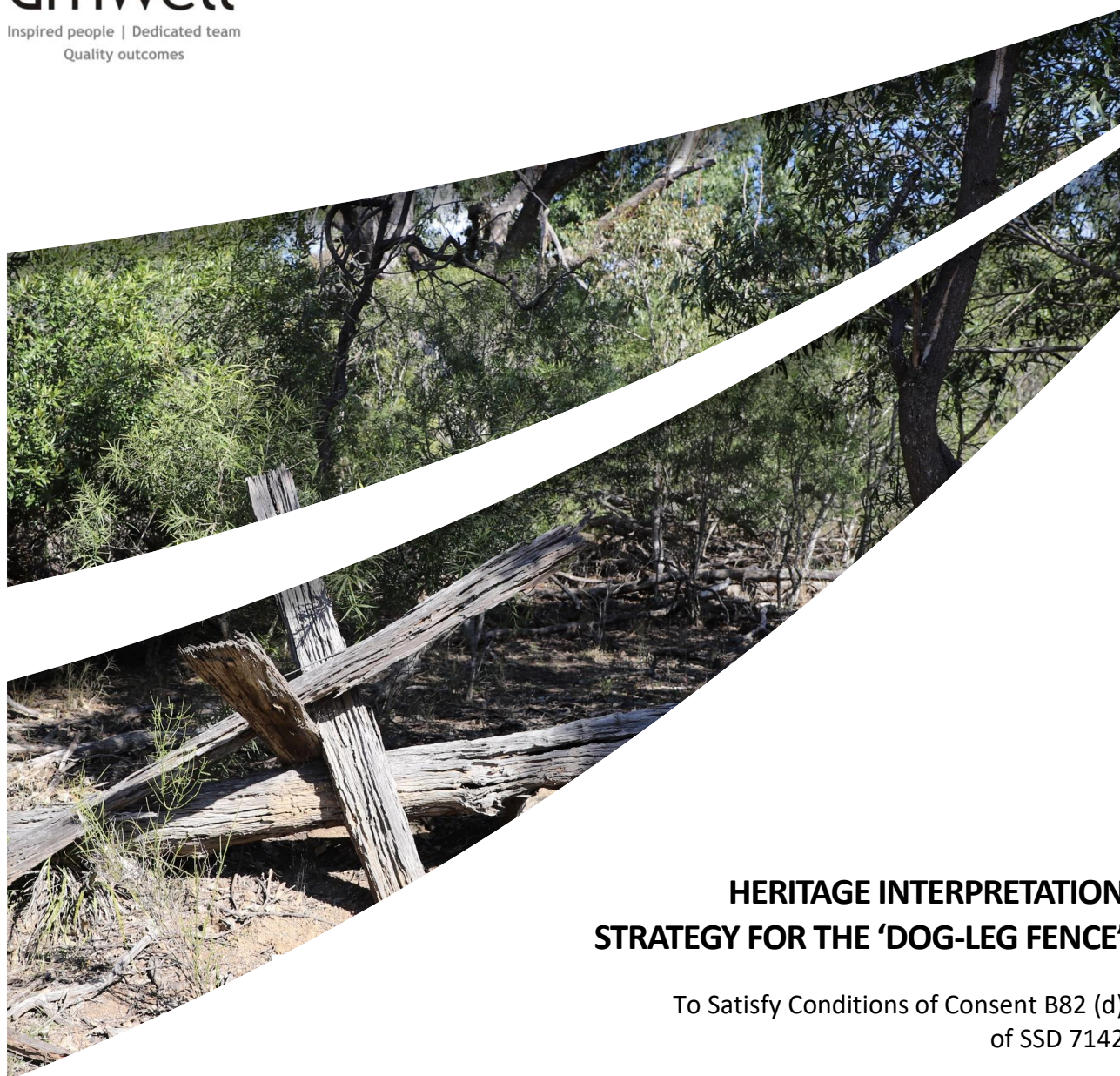




HERITAGE INTERPRETATION STRATEGY FOR THE 'DOG-LEG FENCE'

To Satisfy Conditions of Consent B82 (d)
of SSD 7142

FINAL

December 2021

HERITAGE INTERPRETATION STRATEGY FOR THE 'DOG-LEG FENCE'

To Satisfy Conditions of Consent B82 (d)
of SSD 7142

FINAL

Prepared by
Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited
on behalf of
United Wambo Joint Venture

Project Director: Tim Adams
Project Manager: Karyn Virgin
Report No. 4306a/R06
Date: December 2021



This report was prepared using
Umwelt's ISO 9001 certified
Quality Management System.

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the authorised recipient and this document may not be used, copied or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose other than that for which it was supplied by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt). No other party should rely on this document without the prior written consent of Umwelt.

Umwelt undertakes no duty, nor accepts any responsibility, to any third party who may rely upon or use this document. Umwelt assumes no liability to a third party for any inaccuracies in or omissions to that information. Where this document indicates that information has been provided by third parties, Umwelt has made no independent verification of this information except as expressly stated.

©Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd

Document Status

Rev No.	Reviewer		Approved for Issue	
	Name	Date	Name	Date
V1	Tim Adams	24 November 2021	Tim Adams	24 November 2021
V2	Tim Adams	30 November 2021	Tim Adams	30 November 2021
V3	Tim Adams	3 December 2021	Tim Adams	3 December 2021
Final	Tim Adams	23 December 2021	Tim Adams	23 December 2021

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Location of the Fence	2
1.2	Activity and Justification	5
2.0	Objectives and Methodology	6
2.1	Objectives	6
2.2	Relevant Guidelines	6
3.0	Consultation	7
4.0	Description of the Dog-Leg Fence	9
5.0	Historical Context	11
5.1	Dog-Leg Fence	11
5.1.1	Cockatoo Fence	13
5.2	The United Wambo Dog-Leg Fence	14
5.2.1	Section 1	14
5.2.2	Section 2	15
6.0	Assessment of Heritage Significance	21
6.1	Relevant Heritage Listing(s)	21
6.2	Assessment of Heritage Significance	21
6.3	Historical Themes	23
6.4	Summary of Significance	25
7.0	Interpretation Opportunities	26
8.0	Recommended Location for Interpretation	27
9.0	Proposed Methodology	29
9.1	Proposed Methodology	29
10.0	Interpretive Media	31
10.1	Recommended Materials	31
10.2	Recommended Content	33
11.0	References	34

Figures

Figure 1.1	Locality of the fence	3
Figure 1.2	Alignment of the Dog-Leg Fence, Section 1 and Section 2	4
Figure 5.1	Parish map highlighting land granted within the grounds of United Wambo, c. 1867	16
Figure 5.2	1904 Parish Map	17
Figure 5.3	Portions of the dog-leg fence recorded on survey plans in June 1920 and April 1980	18
Figure 5.4	Portions of very old dog-leg fence recorded on survey plans, April 1980	18
Figure 5.5	1918 Parish map illustrating of a portion of Section 2 of the dog-leg fence (marked in red)	19
Figure 5.6	1918 Parish map	20
Figure 8.1	Aerial view of the Recreation Ground, with boundaries shown in red dash	27
Figure 10.1	Structural elements incorporating interpretive signage	31
Figure 10.2	Interpretive signage made of COR-TEN steel	32
Figure 10.3	Custom interpretive signage made of COR-TEN steel	32

Photos

Photo 4.1	Example of a dog-leg, located within Section 2 of the fence	9
Photo 4.2	Section 2 of the fence, illustrating the deterioration of timber elements	10
Photo 4.3	Section 1 alignment of sandstone blocks	10
Photo 5.1	View of the dog-leg fence at Mt Trooper, Kosciuszko National Park	12
Photo 5.2	Dog-legs and forks used to increase the height of the Mill Creek wall at Jindabyne, NSW	13

Tables

Table 3.1	Overview of consultation undertaken to inform this Strategy	7
Table 5.1	Land holdings within the UWJV containing portions of the dog-leg fence	15
Table 6.1	Assessment of heritage significance for the United Wambo dog-leg fence	21
Table 6.2	Historical themes	24

Appendices

Appendix 1	Photographic Archival Recording
Appendix 2	Heritage NSW Compliance with Consent Correspondence

1.0 Introduction

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd has been engaged by United Wambo Joint Venture (herein referred to as 'United Wambo') to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Strategy for two sections of a dog-leg fence (herein referred to as 'the fence'), located within the United Wambo Joint Venture (JV) Project ('the Project', approved under SSD 7142) and the southern portion of the Hunter Valleys Operations (HVO) (as seen in **Figure 1.1**). The Strategy has been undertaken in order to satisfy the commitments outlined in the Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) developed by Umwelt (2019), which was prepared to satisfy Condition of Consent B82(d) of SSD 7142:

B82. The Applicant must prepare a Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development, in respect of all non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This plan must:

(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person/s;

(d) include an interpretation strategy for the Dog-leg fence that includes undertaking additional research, archival recording, salvage, reconstruction and public display within 2 years of commencement of development under this consent.

Approved future mining activities within the Project necessitate the removal of the two sections of the fence, as they are located within or partially within the impact area. One section of the fence (referred to as Section 1 in this report) will be completely removed, whilst the other (referred to as Section 2 in this report) will be partially removed.

The fence has previously been assessed as being a unique example of the dog-leg style of fencing (Pickard 2015 and Urbis 2019). This is due to the combined use of sandstone blocks and timber dog-legs, which are described as '*crossed spars arranged in pairs from either side of a fence and crossing on the top of the fence, forming a crutch in which a log or rail is rested*' (Pickard 2015). The fence is not currently listed on any local, State or Commonwealth heritage registers or lists, despite having previously been assessed as State significant.

This Strategy is required due to the commitments outlined in the HHMP and in order to satisfy Condition of Consent B82(d) of SSD 7142. It will provide a record of the fence structure, its physical features and its relationship within the surrounding landscape. Further it has been prepared to mitigate, to a degree, the loss of physical fabric associated with the approved removal of sections of the fence under SSD 7142.

It is acknowledged that based on the physical integrity of the fence, as well as feedback received to date from Mr. John Pickard, that salvage and reconstruction using original fabric may not be feasible. This is largely due to the poor condition of the fence and its component timbers, as well as the need to ensure that the interpretation material complies with all relevant safety standards and other compliance requirements. The proposed methodology presented in this Strategy is specific to salvage and reconstruction, but does allow for a replica construction should this be determined to be the most appropriate solution.

1.1 Location of the Fence

The fence is located approximately 15 kilometres (km) west of Singleton, near the village of Warkworth, New South Wales (**Figure 1.1**). It comprises two sections, as shown in **Figure 1.2**, which are herein referred to as Section 1 and Section 2 for ease of reference.

Section 1 of the fence is located within United Wambo owned land and comprises approximately 300 metres (m) of fence. No timber elements remain along this section, with only sandstone blocks present.

Section 2 of the fence is located partially within United Wambo owned land, and partially within land owned by HVO (**Figure 1.1**). It comprises approximately 1,700m of fence and includes both sandstone and timber elements.

Further description of the fence is provided in **Section 3.0**. The fence is located within a region of moderately to densely vegetated woodland.

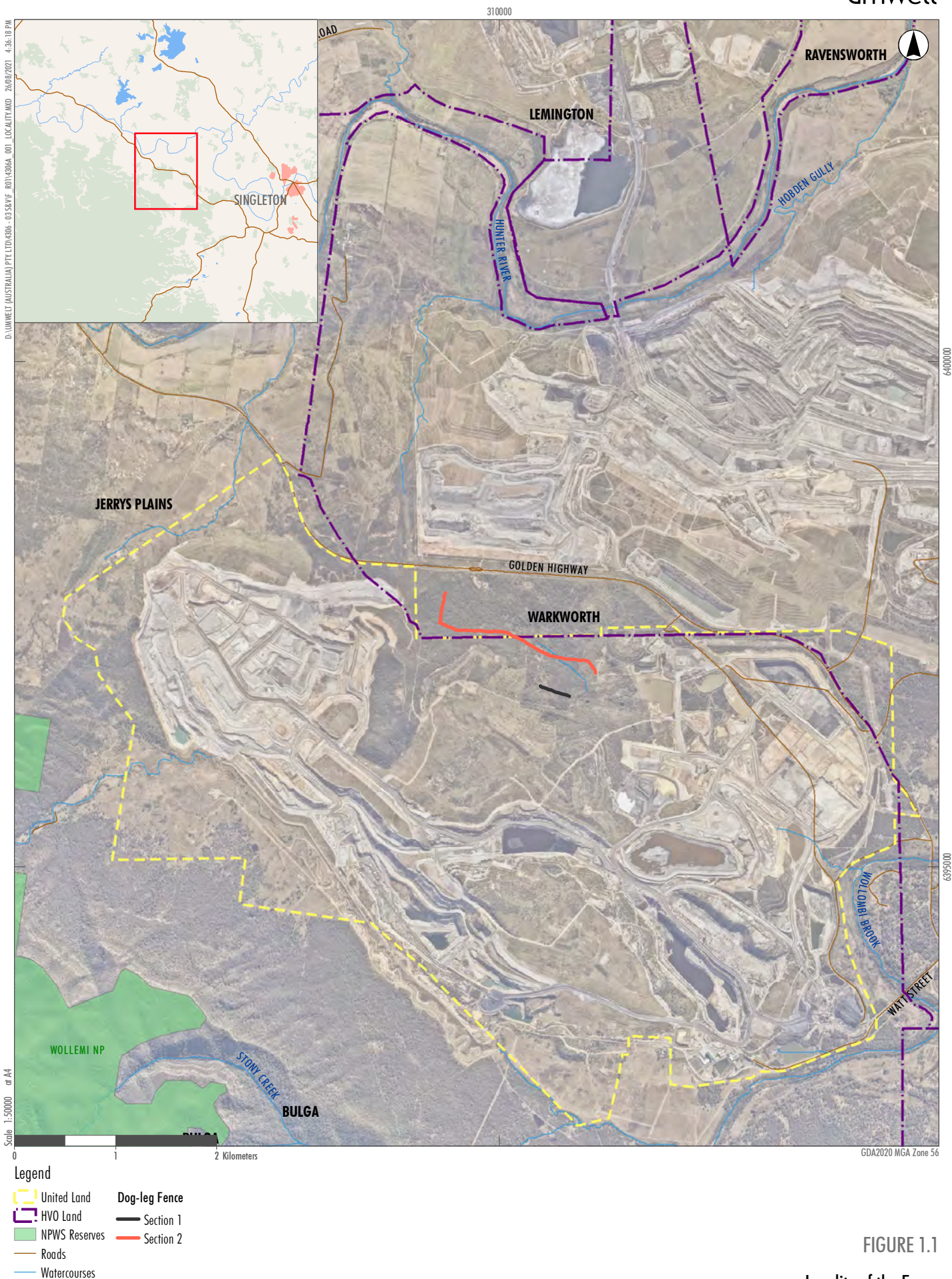
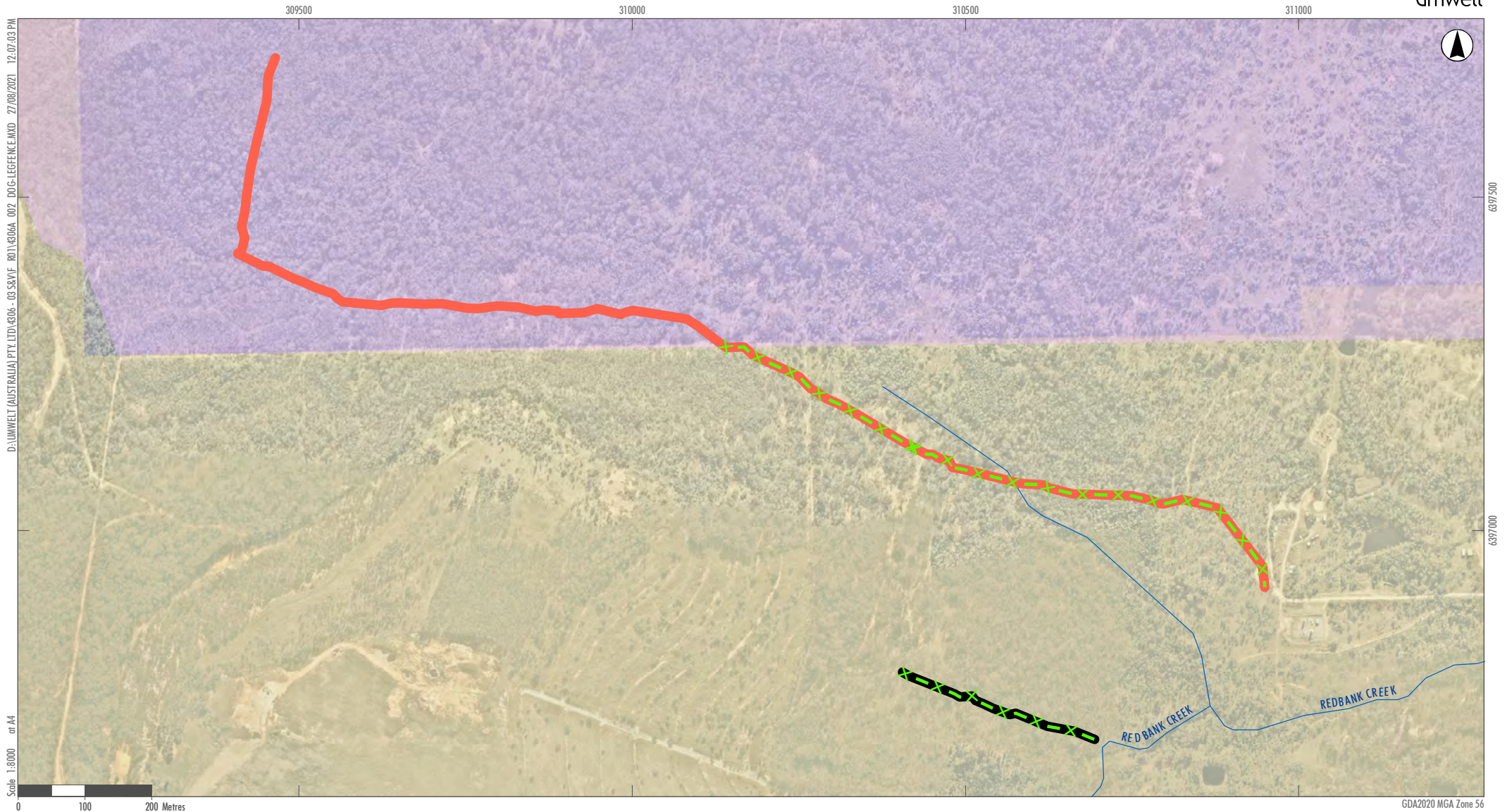


FIGURE 1.1

Locality of the Fence



Legend

- United Land
- HVO Land
- Watercourses
- Dog-leg Fence**
- Section 1
- Section 2
- Dog-leg Fence - To Be Removed

Image Source: Nearmap (August 2021) Data source: NSW DSFI (2021)

FIGURE 1.2
Alignment of the Dog-leg Fence,
Section 1 and Section 2

1.2 Activity and Justification

This Strategy has been prepared in order to satisfy the commitments outlined in the HHMP developed by Umwelt (2019), which were prepared to satisfy Condition of Consent B82(d) of SSD 7142. It is intended to mitigate, to a degree, the loss of physical fabric associated with the dog-leg fence, which has previously been recognised to be an item of heritage significance.

Approved mining operations will involve the removal of the entirety of Section 1 of the fence (total of approximately 300 m) and part of Section 2 of the fence (675 m of approximately 1700 m to be removed), as shown in **Figure 1.2**. Removal of the fence is approved under SSD 7142.

A portion of the fence is to be retained in some form to enable the ongoing interpretation of the fence into the future. Retention of a portion of the fence will involve salvaging and reconstructing part of the fence in a suitable location. This report outlines the details of how the fence is proposed to be interpreted, in recognition of its heritage significance. This report has been prepared in consultation with the local community and other relevant stakeholders to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.

Umwelt also recently prepared a complete archival recording of both sections of the fence (2021) (**Appendix 1**). The purpose of the recording, similar to that of this Strategy, is to mitigate, to a degree, the loss of physical fabric associated with the approved removal of sections of the fence under SSD 7142. Though part of the fence will be retained *in situ* (being predominately the part of the fence located on HVO land), the archival recording included the entirety of the fence; this is because the remaining portion of fence is at risk of further damage due to bush fires and natural decay and deterioration.

The archival recording is attached as **Appendix 1** of this report.

2.0 Objectives and Methodology

2.1 Objectives

The purpose of this Strategy is to present the options for interpretation that have been identified for the dog-leg fence, including the nomination of a preferred location for reconstruction and interpretation and a high-level methodology for salvage and reconstruction works.

The intent of interpretation at a place or item is to:

- Adequately and appropriately acknowledge and celebrate the heritage significance of the place or item.
- Improve and enhance the user and visitor experience of the place or item.

2.2 Relevant Guidelines

This Strategy has been prepared with reference to the following guiding documents:

- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 2013 (Burra Charter)
- *The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*, 2008
- Heritage Council of NSW, 2005, *Heritage Interpretation Policy*, part of the 'Heritage Information Series'.

3.0 Consultation

To inform this Strategy, consultation has been undertaken with relevant stakeholders. This consultation has occurred via a mixture of email, phone and post.

Table 3.1 provides a summary of consultation undertaken to date. It is noted that consultation will remain ongoing following completion of this Strategy to final draft. Following the finalisation of this Strategy, it is assumed that a separate report will be required for formal Council approval, and that this report will provide a more detailed methodology for the salvage/reconstruction works than that presented at **Section 9.0**.

Table 3.1 Overview of consultation undertaken to inform this Strategy

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder	Summary of Consultation
Community Member	Dr. John Pickard, technical expert on the dog-leg fence typology	Dr. Pickard was contacted by phone on 23 November 2021. The preparation of this strategy was discussed, and preliminary feedback sought from Dr. Pickard. Dr. Pickard indicated that he would be happy to review the draft Strategy once prepared, and strongly advocated for a replica of the fence to be constructed for the purposes of interpretation, rather than attempts made to salvage original fabric. Dr. Pickard stated that the physical integrity of original fabric may not be adequate to enable salvage and reconstruction, with the construction of a replica fence being the safer and more practical option. A copy of this Strategy was sent to Dr. Pickard as a 'final draft' following internal review by United Wambo on 1 December 2021. Dr. Pickard provided review comments and feedback via email on 2 December 2021, which have been incorporated into the current version of this report.
	Daryl Butler, recognised as an interested party based on previous consultation regarding the dog-leg fence	Email sent on 18 November 2021 outlining the intention to prepare this Strategy and nominating the Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground as the preferred location for interpretation. Mr. Butler provided verbal comments on 2 December 2021. Mr. Butler expressed that he was pleased that there is a proposal to install a reconstruction or replica within the Recreation Grounds and is supportive of the overall strategy for interpretation.

Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder	Summary of Consultation
Community Group	Singleton Historical Society & Museum	Email sent on 18 November 2021 outlining the intention to prepare this Strategy and nominating the Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground as the preferred location for interpretation. Call made on 3 December 2021 to follow-up; voicemail left. Email from Singleton Museum received 8 December 2021 confirming their interest in being involved and commenting the ‘...proposal is very relevant for Jerry's Plains especially with the Bi-Centenary of the founding of the township in 2022’.
	Muswellbrook Local & Family History Society Inc	Email sent on 18 November 2021 outlining the intention to prepare this Strategy and nominating the Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground as the preferred location for interpretation. Call made on 3 December 2021 to follow-up; voicemail left. Email from (8 December 2021) and telephone conversation with (22 December 2021) the Society confirmed they would not be providing anymore comment/participation as the work falls outside of their LGA.
Government Agency	Singleton Council	Email sent on 20 September 2021 outlining the intention to prepare this Strategy and nominating the Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground as the preferred location for interpretation. An email response was received on 23 September 2021 in acknowledgement of consultation, and highlighting the anticipated future need to ensure that adequate maintenance be undertaken in the vicinity of the fence portion once reconstruction works are complete. No objections to the nominated location were raised as part of this consultation. Consultation with Council will remain ongoing, as it is anticipated that formal approval from Council for the reconstruction of the fence will be required in the future.
	NSW Heritage	A copy of this Strategy was sent to NSW Heritage (9 December 2021) as a ‘final draft’ following internal review by United Wambo and the outcomes of consultation with other stakeholders. As a delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW, review by Heritage NSW concluded ‘that the requirement for a Heritage Interpretation Strategy...has been satisfied...’ Refer to Appendix 2 for Heritage NSW letter dated 15/12/2021 - <i>Compliance with Consent Condition Extraction Plan B82(d) for United Wambo Open Cut Coal Mine - Heritage Interpretation Strategy (SSD-7142-PA-55)</i>.

4.0 Description of the Dog-Leg Fence

The dog-leg fence is a simple timber and sandstone structure consisting of sandstone blocks positioned in 3-4 m intervals, lower and upper logs or rails and 'dog-legs', which are described further below. The sandstone blocks support the bottom log and vary in shape and size dependent on location and position, however, are generally cubical or slab shaped with a shallow circular channel chiseled across their tops for additional support of the timber logs or rails (Pickard 2015). It is believed that the sandstone, which varies from coarse to finer-grained, was sourced from locally accessible rock outcrops. The general dimensions of the blocks are 0.3-0.5 m high, 0.5-0.8 m wide and 0.3-0.4 m thick. The timber logs or rails similarly vary in shape and size, ranging from 7.5-12 m in length, 0.09-0.30 m in diameter and weighing an excess of 700 kg (Pickard 2015).

Due to natural decay and displacement as a result of erosion, much of the timber has been disturbed and damaged. The 'dog-leg' component consists of two pieces of timber arranged across a fence, with a log or logs (or rails) resting in the crutch where they cross. This structure creates a cross or X formation and provides structural stability to the fence (see **Photo 4.1**).

The fence has experienced substantial damage and deterioration since its construction in the early 19th century, in part due to natural decay and bush fires. Currently the fence is in poor to very poor condition, with timber elements of Section 2 in a state of deterioration or entirely absent from some sections of the fence (**Photo 4.2**). For large portions of the fence alignment, the sandstone blocks represent the only remaining physical feature. This is particularly the case for the entirety of Section 1, which comprises sandstone supports only (with no timber elements remaining) (**Photo 4.3**).



Photo 4.1 Example of a dog-leg, located within Section 2 of the fence
Within United Wambo owned land

Source: Umwelt 2021



Photo 4.2 Section 2 of the fence, illustrating the deterioration of timber elements

Source: Umwelt 2021



Photo 4.3 Section 1 alignment of sandstone blocks

Source: Umwelt 2021

5.0 Historical Context

The below content provides a brief overview of the historical context of the dog-leg fence style. The majority of the information has been sourced from previous assessments such as Pickard (2007, 2013 and 2015), Urbis (2019) and Umwelt (2019). Additional research has also been undertaken, as per the requirements of Condition of Consent B82(d) of the HHMP.

5.1 Dog-Leg Fence

Dog-leg fences were used during the earlier years of colonial settlement to designate land selections and runs, and to repair existing fence lines. Generally, they were considered a cheap, quick, and easily constructed fence style, achievable to anyone with access to timber. This was particularly applicable to land holders undergoing land clearance and who had access to timber in large quantities. The dog-leg fences were typically constructed of timber poles, however, are also known to incorporate dry stone walls or stone blocks. The name 'dog-leg' can be considered ubiquitous with multiple fence structures, however Pickard (2015) concludes that the name specifically relates to a range of fences incorporating crossed poles or 'dog-legs' supporting a higher rail:

"any form of fence with pairs of dog-legs forming crutches supporting a higher log or rail."

Pickard 2015:4

The dog-leg fence style was first noted in 1836, however no record is kept of the fence or its design. It appears as though the term was coined in early colonial Australia and was not adopted by other countries, with the exclusion of New Zealand. An 1887 regulation outlines a dog-leg fence as:

"A fence of at least four feet in height, composed of logs and chocks, the chocks to be of no greater thickness than will leave an opening of nine inches between the logs, and the same distance between the lower log and the ground, or composed of logs and chocks, the top log to rest between two crossed stakes (dog legs) not less than six inches in diameter, and inserted six inches in the ground, with the same distance between the logs as mentioned above, no one log in either case to exceed sixteen feet in length."

New South Wales 1887:471

This is one of many varied descriptions outlining the general structure of the fence style. The style was accepted under NSW land registration as a recognised design, however the basis of what constitutes a dog-leg fence appears to change between states and again between what was constructed in Australia and New Zealand. This can be applied to numerous fence styles, including the brush and trestle fence, billabong fence, chock-and-log fence and dry-stone wall with dog-legs also being acceptable variations. Each of these variations contain forked posts or blocks supporting a rail with 'dog-legs' and rail on top and crossed poles supporting slanting rails (Pickard 2015).

Few examples of dog-leg fences remain, having been predominately replaced by wire fences at the end of the 19th century or fallen victim to natural decay. Due to the increased strength and longevity of the materials, the metal wire fence became the standard choice by the end of the century with the dog-leg fence only been used as a contributory feature of fencing structures, if at all (Pickard 2013).

The site of Mt Trooper, Kosciuszko National Park, NSW, provides one of only two other examples of a dog-leg fence within Australia, with the exclusion of the subject of this report. The fence was constructed of eucalyptus and White Cyprus pine and constructed by laying two rows of logs (or rails) head to butt, with a pair of poles placed diagonally across to support an upper line of logs/rails (**Photo 5.1**). The fence was constructed in the late 19th century and is currently in poor condition. The remaining 1.5 km of fencing is weathered with severe cracking and is deemed highly susceptible to fire hazards (Pickard 2007).



Photo 5.1 View of the dog-leg fence at Mt Trooper, Kosciuszko National Park

Source: Pickard 2007

The fence style can further be used as a contributory component, such as being used to raise the height of low dry-stone walls. Pickard (2015) documents an example of such a style being constructed in the 1880s in Jindabyne, NSW. The fence is described as consisting of a series of paired cut poles and single forks resting against the wall, with the timber posts being spaced 4-5 m apart.



A truncated pair of dog-legs across a low part of the wall.

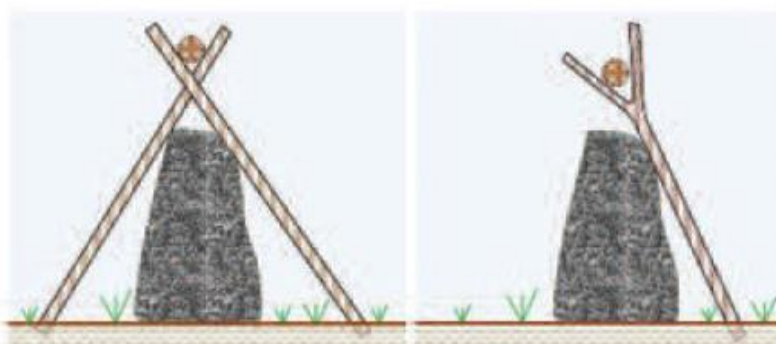


A cut fork resting across the wall still retains the cut pole that was originally supported by dog-legs at its uphill end.



Remains of four dog-legs (arrowed) ~5 m apart.

Ranging pole with 200 mm divisions.



Using dog-legs (left) and forks (right) to support a log above walls to increase the height of the fence, or to quickly repair a partially fallen wall.

Photo 5.2 Dog-legs and forks used to increase the height of the Mill Creek wall at Jindabyne, NSW

Source: Pickard 2015

5.1.1 Cockatoo Fence

Although commonly used as an interchangeable term for a dog-leg fence, a 'cockatoo fence' can be differentiated as any rough log or brush fence built by small scale destitute farmers. Although this description can be applicable to some dog-leg fences, Pickard (2013) differentiates the two as distinct fence styles. The name derives from the 'cockatoo' farmers, a collection of small-scale farmers who settled on farms previously handled by squatters, typically following periods of prosperity during the mid to late 19th century. Due to the minimal funds and recourses available to these early regional farmers, local and easily accessible natural materials were relied upon heavily for property development. Cockatoo fences were constructed as short-term and effective alternatives to other fencing options, similar to the dog-leg style.

5.2 The United Wambo Dog-Leg Fence

The dog-leg fence that forms the subject of this report is located in a landscape which has undergone prolonged modification, with much of the landscape being disturbed by agricultural activities during the latter part of the 19th century, and the contemporary mining operations which are currently undertaken.

The general Warkworth/Jerry's Plain area was first settled by Mathew Hindson, who acquired 2,000 acres in April 1824 and David Maziere who acquired 746 acres in November 1825. Early Parish maps show that the area was later occupied by W. Durham and H. Tudor, however both properties are located to the south of those areas within which the fence is located (**Figure 5.1**). Other early landowners included the Allen and Hobden families, Francis Parmeter Squire, Isaac Frith, Charles Durham and Lucy Dight.

The land was described as being suitable for pastoral use, situated along Red Bank Creek and containing an abundance of natural resources including Ironbark, Box and Oak trees. The land was subject to Conditional Purchase, which required the land holder to undertake certain improvements whilst in occupation, including building a dwelling and/or hut, establishing dams and erecting fencing, such as the dog-leg fence present. As outlined further in **Section 5.2.2**, the land was predominately owned by members of the Hobden family, with J. E Hobden, T. T Hobden and R. E Hobden occupying large sections of land.

An assessment of the prevalent tree species in the area found that ironbark was abundant and would have provided straight timber with little tapering, strongly suggesting that local materials were used in the construction of the fence (Pickard 2015). Similarly, the sandstone blocks are likely to have been sourced from local sandstone. The general dimensions of the logs are 0.3-0.5 m high, 0.5-0.8 m wide and 0.3-0.4 m thick (Pickard 2015) and it is estimated that the original height of the fence was four feet and within the acceptable regulations for Conditional Purchase. However due to the substantial damage and deterioration to the timber elements of Section 2 and the general lack of fence elements to the exclusion of remnant sandstone blocks of Section 1, the exact specifications of the fence are unknown.

The area gradually shifted from an agricultural focus, with the land being purchased in the mid to late 20th century for use in the mining industry (Urbis 2019). HVO commenced mining operations in 1949, followed by Wambo in 1969 and United Collieries in the 1980s. The historical context of both sections of the fence is outlined below.

5.2.1 Section 1

Section 1 of the fence is not visible on any available Parish maps and does not correspond to an established land boundary. Rather, Section 1 is found to transect Portion 127 in alignment with the northern boundary of Portion 55 (see **Figure 5.2**). This section of the fence is approximately 300 m long and is located in an east-west orientation. Both Portion 127 and Portion 55 were occupied by Isaac Frith during this period. Frith was a lifelong Warkworth community member and was a grazier during the latter part of his life; he passed away in 1930 (Singleton Argus 1930, p.2). As portions of dog-leg fence are recorded along the eastern boundary of Portion 127, separating it and Portion 7 (**Figure 5.3**), it is possible that Section 1 previously demarcated an unrecognised partition of land. Alternatively, this suggests that Section 1 of the fence was not constructed to form a property boundary, but rather was utilised for pastoral or grazing purposes and was associated with the private agricultural use of the property.

Section 1 of the fence, as stated above, does not align with any of the established land boundaries recorded in available pastoral maps of the mid to late 19th century. As no timber elements remain in this section and only sandstone blocks are present, no information can be yielded from the section in furthering our understanding of the way this fence typology was historically used.

5.2.2 Section 2

The land upon which Section 2 of the fence is located originally consisted of five portions of Crown land purchased by individuals as a Conditional Purchase during the early to mid-19th century. These holdings are outlined in **Table 5.1**, with reference to the original survey plans and land holders. Pickard (2015) estimates that the fence was erected between 1870-1920, with the first evidence of its construction being visible in a 1918 map of Lemington parish (see **Figure 5.5**).

The first occupation of land within which Section 2 of the fence is located was by Richard Hobden in the 1820s-1830s (Singleton Argus 1921, p.2 and Urbis 2019) which consisted of 100 acres. Richard Hobden established the family estate, the Great Lodge Farm, on this land. The estate had established a large orchard and carried out flour milling through the use of water, wind and brute horsepower (Singleton Argus 1921, p.2). The estate was a significant contributor to the community harvests and employed a minimum of four Aboriginal men to work upon the property, noting their “industry, perseverance and skill” (The Sydney Morning Herald 1848, p.3).

Upon the death of Richard Hobden in the 1850s, the Great Lodge Farm was bequeathed in part to Thomas Ellis Hobden, the son of the deceased (New South Wales Government Gazette 1878, p. 5135), with members of the family continuing to occupy the area until the 1960’s (Urbis 2019).

Table 5.1 Land holdings within the UWJV containing portions of the dog-leg fence

Portion	Plan	Land Holder
57	255.1538	J. E Hobden
107	311.1538	T. E Hobden
127	H1572.1538	I. Frith
128	H1573.1538	J. E Hobden
60	H258.1538	R. E Hobden

The fence was constructed along the property boundaries of the above Portions of land (see **Table 5.1**). Section 2 of the fence is situated along the northern boundary of Portion 127, the southern boundary of the Portions 107 and 57, and along the western boundary of Portion 107 (**Figure 5.2**). Additional sections of dog-leg fencing are historically recorded at the southern and northern extents of Portion 128 and along the eastern extent of Portion 127, as seen in **Figure 5.3**. This section of fencing is not subject to this report and the current condition of these sections are undetermined.

During a prior survey and assessment of the fence (Pickard 2015), it was determined that sections had undergone repairs works in the form of inserted forked posts. This was likely as a result of natural decay or damage.

Pickard (2015) further suggests that the fence remained unfinished. As is seen in **Figure 5.3** the western section of Portion 127 remains unfenced yet is located in very close proximity to a northern and southern section of dog-leg fencing. It is possible that the fence was constructed over a prolonged period, with earlier a ‘very old dog-leg fence’ portion being previously noted, as shown in **Figure 5.4**.

This older section is in alignment with Section 2 and would likely be a contributory component of the fence surveyed during the preparation of this report.

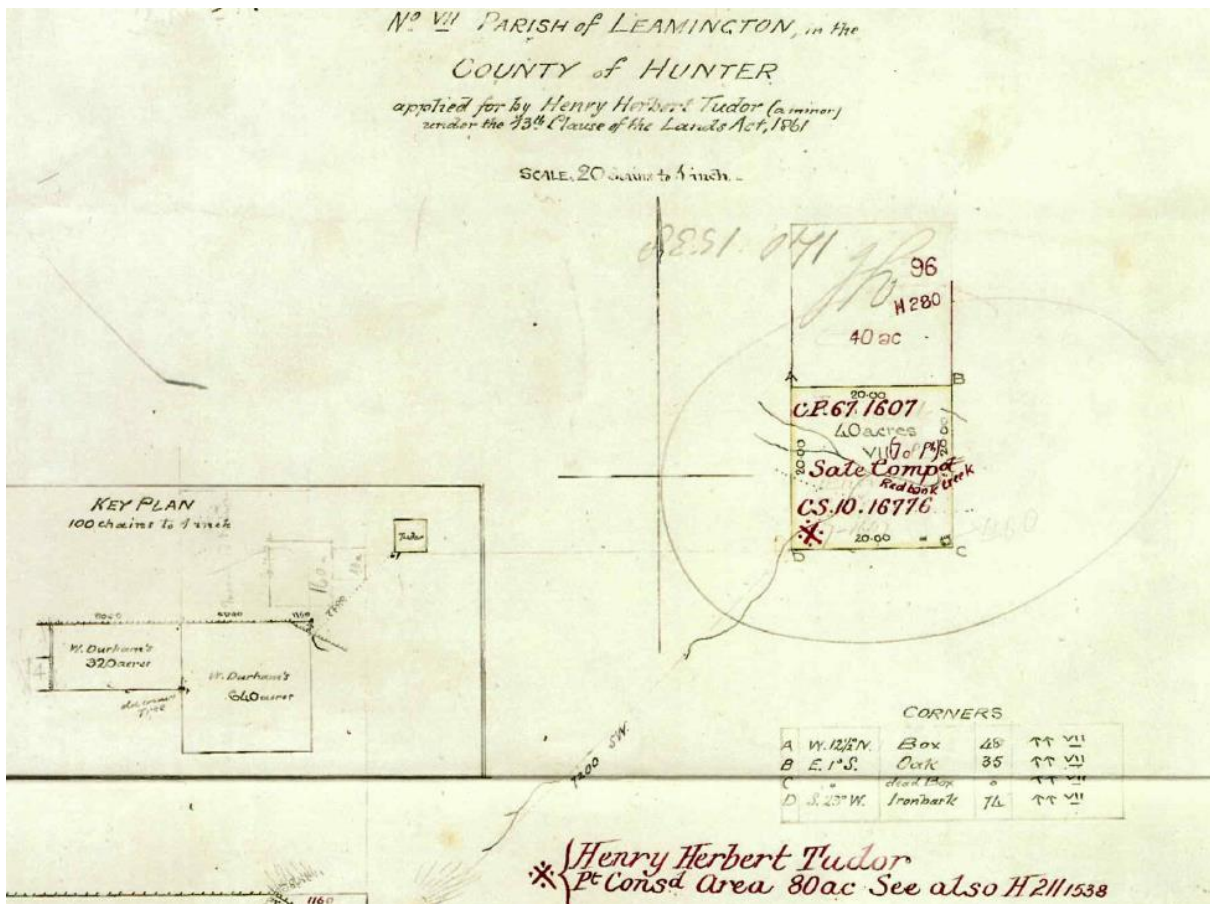


Figure 5.1 Parish map highlighting land granted within the grounds of United Wambo, c. 1867

Source: Service First Registrations Pty Ltd

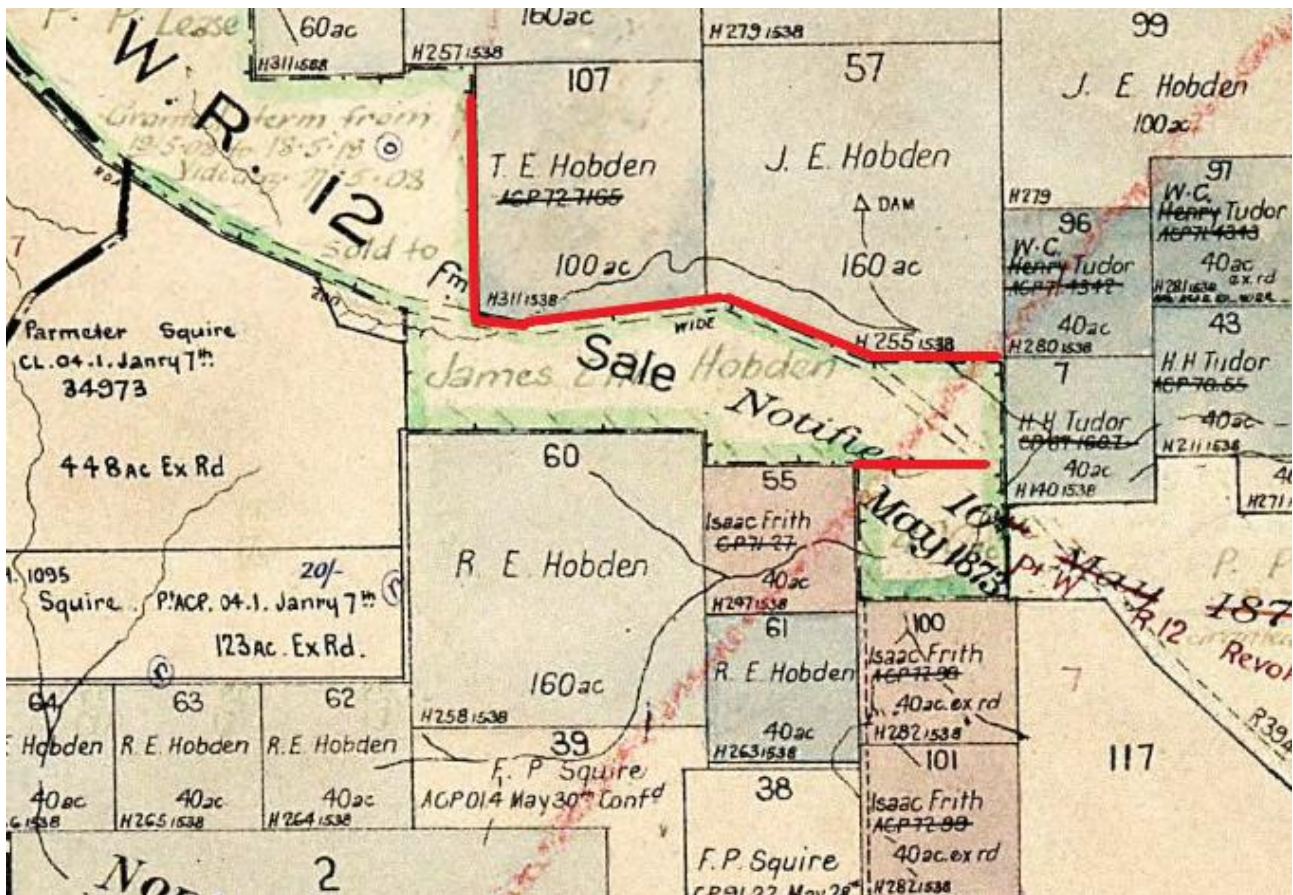


Figure 5.2 1904 Parish Map

Shows the approximate location of Section 1 (below) and Section 2 (above) of the surveyed dog-leg fence in relation to land holdings

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

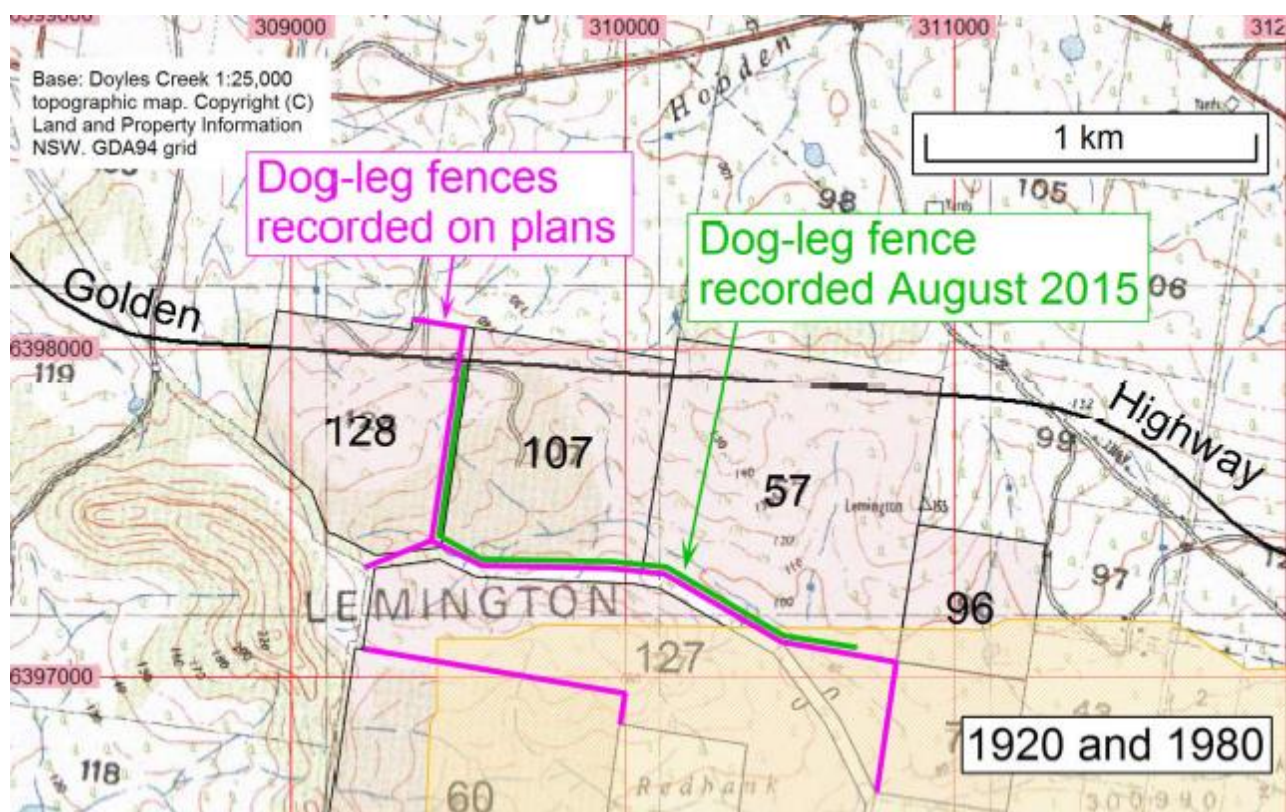


Figure 5.3 Portions of the dog-leg fence recorded on survey plans in June 1920 and April 1980

Source: Pickard 2015

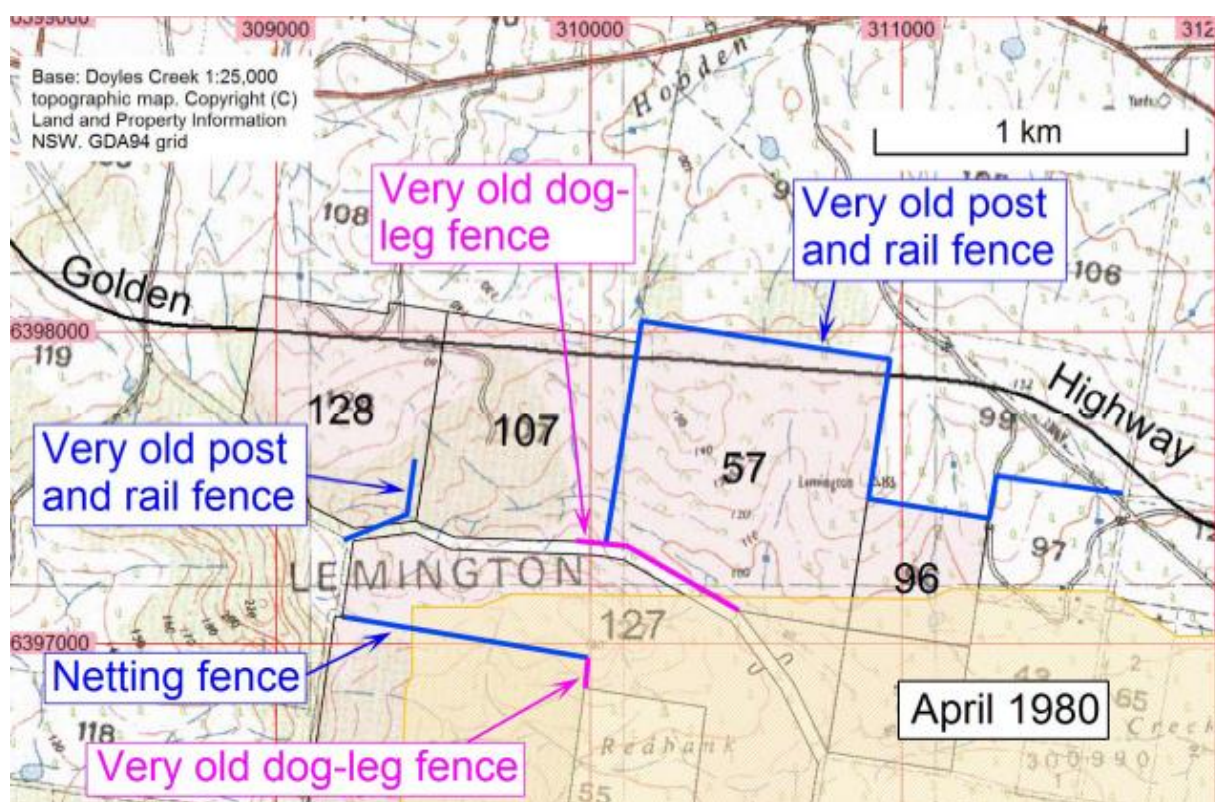


Figure 5.4 Portions of very old dog-leg fence recorded on survey plans, April 1980

Source: Pickard 2015

The first plan clearly illustrating the presence of Section 2 of the fence within HVO, and United Wambo lands was drafted in 1918, upon which a ‘very old dog-leg fence’ can be read adjacent to the land holdings of T. E. Hobden (**Figure 5.5**). An additional pastoral map of the same year also shows a portion Section 2 extending along the northern boundary of Portion 127, as well as a ‘old dog-leg fence’ along the southern boundary (Urbis 2019) (**Figure 5.6**). The status of this portion of ‘old dog-leg fence’ is unknown and is not a component of Section 2.

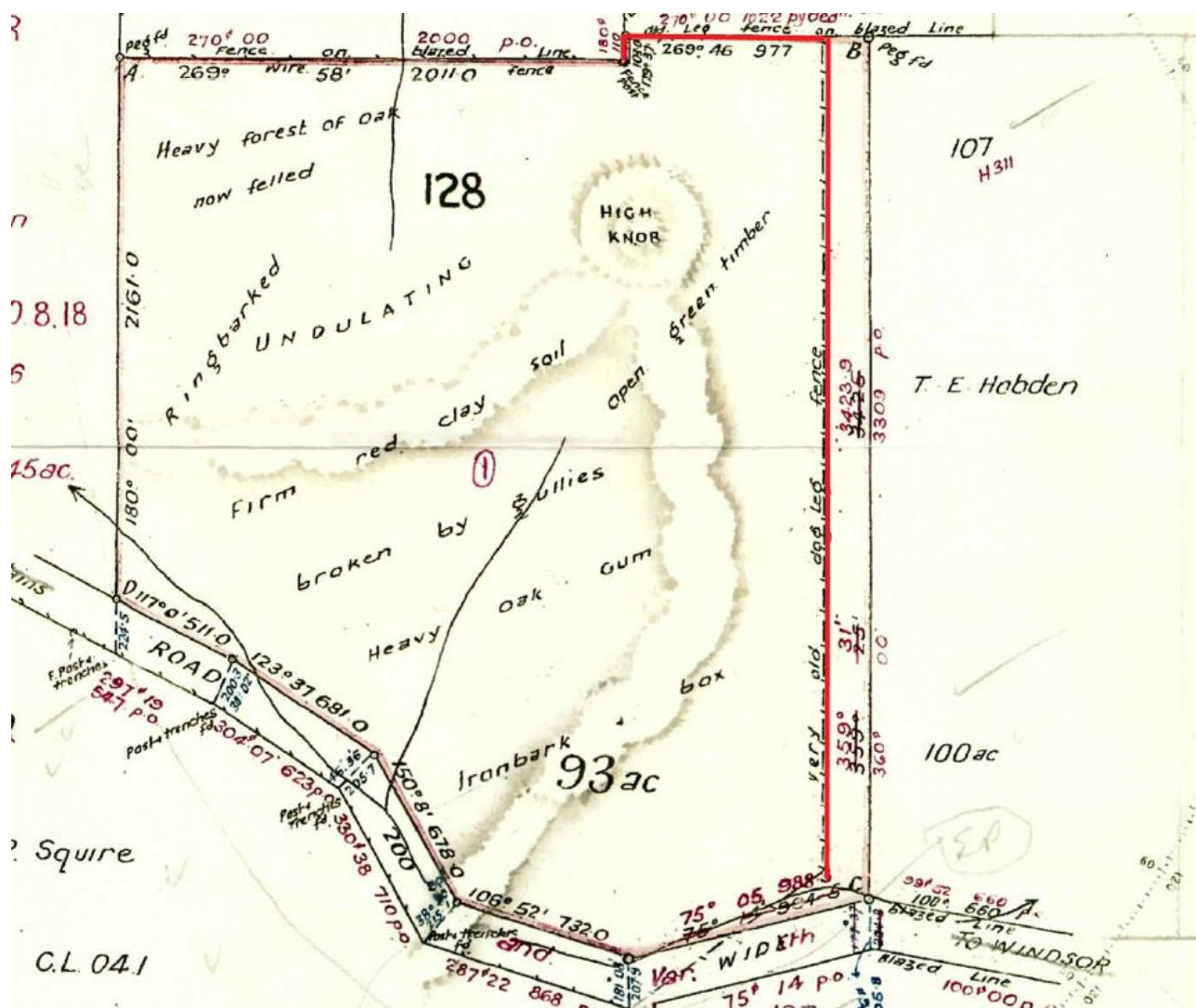


Figure 5.5 1918 Parish map illustrating of a portion of Section 2 of the dog-leg fence (marked in red)

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

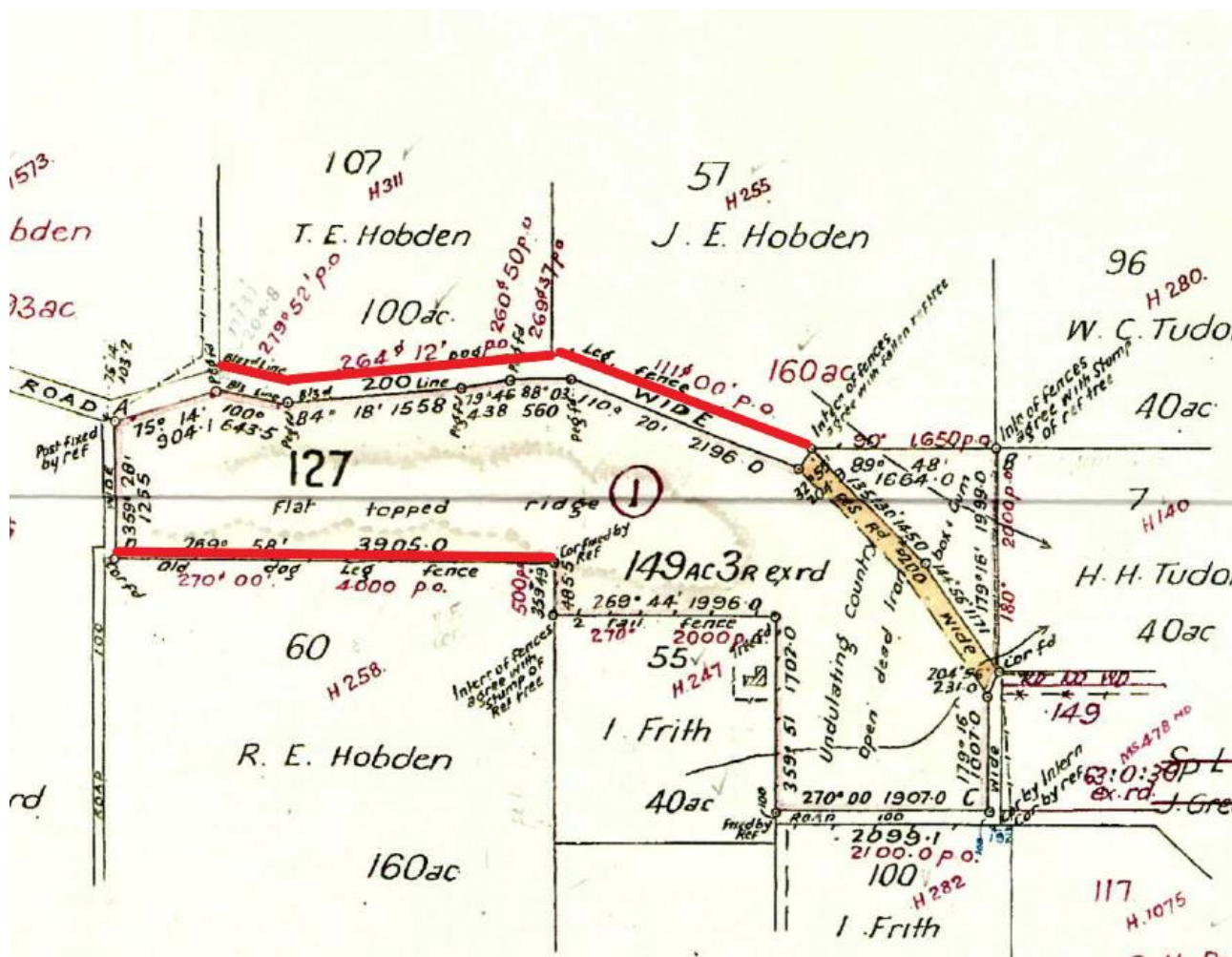


Figure 5.6 1918 Parish map

Illustrates the extent of a part of Section 2 of the dog-leg fence (above) and unidentified old dog-leg fence (below), outlined in red

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

6.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance

6.1 Relevant Heritage Listing(s)

Neither of the sections that form the fence have been listed as a heritage item on the Commonwealth Heritage List, State Heritage Register or within the Singleton Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013.

Section 2, however, has previously been assessed as of State significance due to its historical, technological and research value as a unique example of the dog-leg fence style (Urbis 2019 and Umwelt 2019).

As Section 1 of the fence has only been identified in relation to the current assessment, as per the information provided by United Wambo staff, it has not previously been subject to a significance assessment.

6.2 Assessment of Heritage Significance

In accordance with Condition of Consent B82(d) of SSD 7142, **Table 6.1** outlines the significance of the fence and provides a statement of significance for both Section 1 and Section 2.

The Heritage Council of NSW has developed a set of seven criteria for assessing the heritage significance, which can be used to make decisions about the heritage value of a place or item; historical significance, aesthetic significance, social significance, associative significance, representative value, rarity and research potential. The following assessment of heritage significance (see **Table 6.1**) has therefore been prepared in accordance with the 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (2001).

Section 2 of the fence has previously been assessed as being of State significance, as below:

General evidence of rural fences...may provide information about how the landscape was used and changed during its use as pastoral land. However, in general as individual items they have little research potential beyond the immediate physical presence of their type.

(Pickard 2015)

Table 6.1 Assessment of heritage significance for the United Wambo dog-leg fence

Significance Criteria	Statement of Significance
Criterion (a) Historical 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 fence is a unique example of dog-leg fences which were once common across NSW. As such, the fence has been recognised as an important icon in Australian history (Pickard 2007). Both sections of the fence were likely erected before 1920, probably in the early 19th century. The fence is closely associated with the early settlement of the region, in particular with the inter-generational land holdings of the Hobden family. It provides an uncommon link to the early non-Indigenous settlement of the area (Urbis 2019). As the construction of the dog-leg fencing is closely associated with the rise of small regional pastoral communities, it is considered an important symbol of the period. Both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are therefore assessed as meeting this criterion at a local level.

Significance Criteria	Statement of Significance
Criterion (b) Associative 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)	Both sections of the fence have strong associative links to the early pastoral communities of the Upper Hunter Valley, with Section 2 having a direct associative link to the Hobden family line (Urbis 2019). As Section 2 is located along a large portion of the land holdings of this family, is it likely it was constructed in association with their occupation of the area. Section 2 of the fence is therefore assessed as meeting this criterion at a local level. Section 1 of the fence does not meet this criterion.
Criterion (c) Aesthetic An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in the local area)	The dog-leg fence design is a simple and innovative method for constructing a stable, secure and strong fence without the use of expensive or inaccessible resources. Section 2 of the fence is assumed to have been constructed in the common form of a dog-leg fence, however, is considered aesthetically distinctive as comprising of not only 'dog-legs' supporting a higher rail, but also the unique addition of sandstone block supports. As no timber elements remain along the extent of Section 1, it is unknown whether it was constructed as a common dog-leg fence. However, as it similarly contains the sandstone blocks used in Section 2 to support timber railing, it is likely that it was constructed in the same manner. Section 1 of the fence has suffered severe deterioration of the timber elements, with only the sandstone blocks remaining. Similarly, Section 2 is currently in poor condition with widespread damage to the remnant timber features. The distinct dog-leg posts are still evident along portions of Section 2, however relatively few are intact. Section 2 of the fence is therefore assessed as meeting this criterion at a local level. As Section 1 only comprises an alignment of sandstone blocks and no longer contains any timber elements it does not meet this criterion.
Criterion (d) Social 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	While it is possible that the fence is a recognisable feature to the individuals who once inhabited area, it seems unlikely that any significant connection would remain. As discussed above, the fence as a whole is strongly associated with the early pastoral communities of the Upper Hunter region. However, as these communities have disbursed and are not known to be present within the vicinity of the fence, it can be assessed that the fence does not hold any important associations with a community or group. Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are therefore not considered to meet this criterion.
Criterion (e) Research Potential An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	The dog-leg is generally considered a common fence style for regional communities in the 19th century (Pickard 2013). As metal wire fences became popular at the end of the century however, these timber designs became outdated and were replaced. This has resulted in a lack of surviving examples of the style, with only two other examples of a dog-leg fence remaining in Australia. Being one of only three known extant examples of dog-leg fencing and being the only known example of its specific type, the fence as whole is the single remaining source of information relating to this style. This is particularly pertinent in relation to the variation of including sandstone blocks as supporting features, which is evident in both Section 1 and Section 2.

Significance Criteria	Statement of Significance
	However, further physical investigation of the fence is relatively unlikely to yield new or significant information that is not already available via previous assessments, this report, and Pickard's analysis of significance. It is possible that, in the event that additional sections of fencing are identified within the region, a reconsideration of the total spatial distribution of the resource could lead to an enhanced understanding of the way this fence typology was historically used. Similarly, any variation in construction method or detail could further enhance our understanding of localised application of the fencing style. In lieu of such additional evidence, the fence subject to recording as part of this report is unlikely to reveal further information of note when considered as an individual structure. The fence therefore does not meet this criterion.
Criterion (f) Rarity An item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)	The fence as a whole has been identified as a unique variation of dog-leg fence due to the use of sandstone blocks to support the timber elements. No other examples of this are known to have been described or recorded within Australia (Pickard 2015) and as such it represents a rare and endangered example of this construction style. Section 2 of the fence provides evidence of a once common and more widespread form of fence construction used during early settlement. It is reflective of the resources used during the development of the area and the changing of the landscape as it transitioned to predominately pastoral land (Urbis 2019). Section 1 of the fence provides an indicative look into this same fencing style, however it no longer contains evidence of the timber elements, and this limits its rarity value. Although lacking a substantial quantity of original features, both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are assessed as meeting this criterion at a State level.
Criterion (g) Representativeness An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local areas cultural practices; or cultural or natural environments)	Both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are demonstrative of a unique variation of the dog-leg fence style, through the addition of supporting sandstone blocks (Urbis 2019). This is a principal characteristic which separates the fence from past or present examples. This is representative of the innovation of these early land holders and provides a look into the early land use of the area. Furthermore, both sections are representative of the innovative use of local materials to meet the Conditional Purchase conditions imposed on early land holders. Both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are therefore assessed as meeting this criterion at a State level.

6.3 Historical Themes

Based on the information presented in this report, the following historical themes have been identified for the dog-leg fence. These historical themes are based on the Australian or National Heritage Themes provided in the *NSW Historical Themes* prepared by the NSW Heritage Council (2001).

Table 6.2 Historical themes

National Theme	Corresponding NSW Theme (reference only)	Explanation
2 Peopling Australia	Migration	<i>Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements</i> The dog-leg fence is a direct representation of the establishment of local landholdings in the area, and touches on the theme of early European migration into the area for long-term settlement.
2 Peopling Australia	Agriculture	<i>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</i> The dog-leg fence is representative of the establishment of local landholdings, with the fence used to demarcate tenancies and therefore agricultural spaces relevant to family units or groups.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	<i>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings.</i> The dog-leg fence is strongly representative of the use of the local landscape for the purposes of settlement and agricultural activity. It is a tangible symbol of the use of the landscape for these purposes.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	<i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</i> As above, the dog-leg fence is a tangible representation of the use and 'parcelling out' of land for the purposes of agricultural and pastoral pursuit and activity.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	<i>Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages</i> The dog-leg fence is tangible evidence of creating, planning and managing landholdings by European settlers within the local area.
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	<i>Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal</i> The dog-leg fence is tangible evidence identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land by European settlers within the local area.
5 Working	Labour	<i>Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour</i> The dog-leg fence is tangible evidence of a relatively large-scale operation to install fencing within the local landscape for the purposes of property and/or activity area demarcation.
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	<i>Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups</i> Specific sections of the dog-leg fence are associated with early European landowners in the local area including the Hobden and Frith families.

6.4 Summary of Significance

As discussed above, neither section of the fence is currently listed on any local, State or Commonwealth heritage registers or lists, despite Section 2 having been previously assessed to be of State significance (Pickard 2015, Urbis 2019 and Umwelt 2019). As outlined in the HHMP, the fence as a whole is a unique example of a rare and endangered type of fencing, due to its exceptional rarity and historical significance as a tangible link to early non-Indigenous settlement of Warkworth and the Singleton region (Umwelt 2019 and Urbis 2019).

Section 2 of the fence is an example of a commonly utilised early fence style, however, it is representative of a unique expression of the style through the variation of supporting sandstone blocks. Due to the lack of remnant timber elements along the extent of Section 1 of the fence, it is unknown as to whether it was constructed in the same style as Section 2. However, as both Section 1 and Section 2 contain the same alignment of sandstone block supports, it is highly likely that they were constructed in a similar style. The example of a dog-leg fence found at Mt Trooper, Kosciuszko National Park, NSW, does not contain sandstone blocks and is constructed in the commonly recognised style of the dog-leg fence. The example present at Jindabyne, NSW, employs stone but in very different configuration to that seen within the fence that is the subject of this report.

While the overall fence has been assessed as being in poor condition, this report illustrates that both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are still visible in the landscape and remain significant historical features. As such, both Section 1 and Section 2 of the fence are recognised as being of significant on a State level, as presented above in **Table 6.1**.

7.0 Interpretation Opportunities

The key interpretation opportunity identified for the dog-leg fence is the salvage of a portion of the fence, its reconstruction at an appropriate and suitable public location, and the installation of associated interpretive material. The purpose of this approach is to enable the ongoing appreciation of the fence by the public, being particularly the local community and visitors to the local area.

In its current location and configuration, the fence is not publicly accessible. This severely limits the extent to which the fence is able to be viewed and appreciated by the public. Following the removal of Section 1 of the fence and the partial removal of Section 2 of the fence, opportunities for interpretation *in situ* will be limited even further.

By salvaging and reconstructing a portion of the fence, it will be ensured that the fence, at least in part, will remain accessible to and appreciable by the local community. By reconstructing the fence within a public location that has a high level of use and visitation, the public awareness of the fence and its significance is anticipated to increase substantially.

It is noted that the benefit of interpretation will be recognised whether a section of the fence is salvaged and reconstructed, or a replica fence section constructed utilising suitable hardwood.

In addition to the reconstructed portion of the fence, this Strategy proposes that associated interpretive material be installed in close proximity to the reconstructed fence portion.

The purpose of this material will be to:

- Provide information regarding the history of the fence.
- Provide information regarding the heritage significance of the fence.
- Encourage an appreciation of the fence within the local community and for visitors to the local community, through the celebration of both its physical properties and intangible values.

8.0 Recommended Location for Interpretation

Based on the intent of this Strategy and the interpretation of the fence, as outlined in **Section 7.0**, a proposed location for the salvaged and recreated fence portion has been nominated in consultation with United Wambo; The Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground has been nominated as the preferred location for the reconstruction and public display of a portion of the fence.

This location has been nominated as:

- The Recreation Ground is a popular local spot frequented by both local community members and visitors to the local community.
- The Recreation Ground is publicly accessible year round.
- The Recreation Ground already contains other services and facilities, and is well maintained.
- The Recreation Ground already features established fencing and gates that could be reconfigured to facilitate the installation of a portion of the fence for interpretation purposes.
- It enjoys a comparable history to the original location of the dog-leg fence, as it would have contained early landholdings associated with European settlement in the area. This is reflected in the rural character of the recreation grounds and surrounding properties.

An aerial view of the Recreation Ground is provided in **Figure 8.1**. It is noted that the exact positioning of the fence portion within the recreation ground will be subject to refinement as part of ongoing consultation with Singleton Council and other relevant stakeholders.



Figure 8.1 Aerial view of the Recreation Ground, with boundaries shown in red dash

Source: <https://apps.nearmap.com/maps/>

Two options for the installation of the section of fence (whether reconstructed using salvaged materials or constructed utilising new, suitable hardwood) have been identified:

Option 1

Installation on either side of the existing vehicle entrance way into the Recreation Ground off Wambo Street. In this location, the fence will be non-functional, acting as a decorative element in the setting.

Option 2

Installation in place of a section of existing fencing that demarcates the boundary of the Recreation Ground. The final location of the fence will be determined in consultation with Council, with due consideration of all relevant planning and compliance matters.

The preferred option for installation will be determined in consultation with Council and other relevant stakeholders. With regard to the anticipated assessment and approval process for installation of the section of fence and associated interpretation, it is noted that:

- Singleton Council have pulled together a United Wambo Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) Community Committee, in order to advise and refer matters on to Council on how VPA funds are allocated. This committee is made up of council members, a UWJV representative and community members.
- As part of the UWJV VPA, funding is required to be spent on the Jerrys Plains Village Centre, Recreation Grounds and Main Street upgrades. The Jerrys Plains Recreation Ground is proposed to be included within this upgrade process. Therefore, the proposed dog-leg fence reconstruction is planned to be designed and managed in accordance with this upgrade project.
- This matter has been raised within the last VPA meeting held on the 2 November 2021 with details of both proposed options listed above provided to the Councils Landscape Architects who are in the process of designing the upgrades to the Recreation Ground. The Landscape Architects will provide the VPA Committee with design options (including the dog-leg fence reconstruction) in which the members will vote on the preferred option prior to sending on to the Council for approval.

9.0 Proposed Methodology

As part of this Strategy, a preliminary and high-level methodology for the proposed salvage and reconstruction works has been developed. Ultimately, a detailed methodology for salvage and reconstruction will depend largely on:

- Feedback and input from relevant stakeholders.
- Compliance with any minimum standards identified by Council.
- The details of any approval sought from/granted by Council for the reconstruction works (as the Recreation Grounds are Council owned land).
- The on-the-ground conditions encountered during the actual salvage and reconstruction works, noting that there will need to be a degree of flexibility to allow for:
 - the condition of the portion of the dog-leg fence to be salvaged
 - any constraints or particulars associated with the transportation of the fence portion
 - any constraints or particulars associated with the intended reconstruction location within the Recreation Grounds (to be determined in consultation with Council, which remains ongoing).

It is acknowledged that based on the physical integrity of the fence, as well as feedback received to date from Mr. John Pickard, that salvage and reconstruction using original fabric may not be feasible. This is largely due to the poor condition of the fence and its component timbers, as well as the need to ensure that the interpretation material complies with all relevant safety standards and other compliance requirements. The proposed methodology is specific to salvage and reconstruction, but does allow for a replica construction should this be determined to be the most appropriate solution.

9.1 Proposed Methodology

The preliminary, high-level methodology for salvage and reconstruction that has been developed as part of this Strategy is presented below, noting that this methodology will be subject to revision and refinement as part of ongoing consultation and any eventual formal applications to Council for the works.

Salvage Works

- It is proposed that up to 15 m of the dog-leg fence will be salvaged from within Section 2 of the fence. The exact section of fence salvaged will be determined during an on-site inspection to be undertaken prior to or concurrent with salvage works commencing. A length of up to 15 m is suggested as the median distance between blocks within Section 2 of the fence 3-4 m; as such, a length of up to 15 m will allow for three sandstone blocks to be incorporated
- The salvaged section of the fence will be selected on the basis of its physical integrity, with all efforts made to salvage the most intact section possible. It is preferable that the salvaged section include:
 - stone supports
 - timber that retains physical integrity and is in good overall condition
 - intact lower and upper logs or rails

- at least two but ideally four intact ‘dog-legs’ (refer to **Photo 4.1**)
- it is noted that the area of approved works under SSD 7142 contains ample Ironbark, the original material of the dog-leg fence, which would be of a suitable size and species for use in reconstruction.
- Transportation of the salvaged materials is to be undertaken carefully and in such a way as to avoid and or minimise any potential physical impacts to the salvaged materials.
- It is anticipated that the salvage works may need to draw from various sections of the fence to ensure that the overall physical integrity of the reconstructed fence is high. It is also anticipated that there may be some need to utilise newer (non-salvaged) hardwood in the reconstruction works to ensure a high degree of physical integrity and stability. This may apply to components of the reconstructed fence, or the entirety of the reconstructed fence. This will need to be considered and assessed at the time of salvage/reconstruction.

Reconstruction Works

- Reconstruction works are to occur within either of the two location options outlined in **Section 8.0**.
- Reconstruction works must, as far as is feasible, seek to replicate the original design and configuration of the fence as is observable throughout Sections 1 and 2 of the fence. This applies whether original fabric or appropriate new hardwood is utilized.
- Interpretive media that explains the history and significance of the dog-leg fence must be installed in association with the reconstruction portion of the fence.

10.0 Interpretive Media

As noted above, interpretive media that explains the history and significance of the dog-leg fence must be installed in association with the reconstructed portion of the fence within the Recreation Grounds. This associated media is critical to ensuring that the reconstruction section of fence is able to be understood and appreciated by users and visitors of the recreation grounds.

Based on the nature and scale of interpretation proposed, it is considered most appropriate that associated interpretive media be in the form of signage. Interpretive signage is relatively easy to design, develop and install, and is also easily digestible. It facilitates the presentation of written information in an accessible and simple way, while still encouraging an appropriate amount of engagement.

10.1 Recommended Materials

For longevity, and also to respond sympathetically to the aesthetic character of both the reconstructed fence and the wider Recreation Grounds within which the fence will be located, it is recommended that:

- Materials such as COR-TEN steel, copper, bronze, concrete and hardwood are utilized.
- The use of outdated materials such as painted steel or aluminium is avoided.

Examples of appropriate materials for use in interpretative media (being signage in this instance) are provided below.

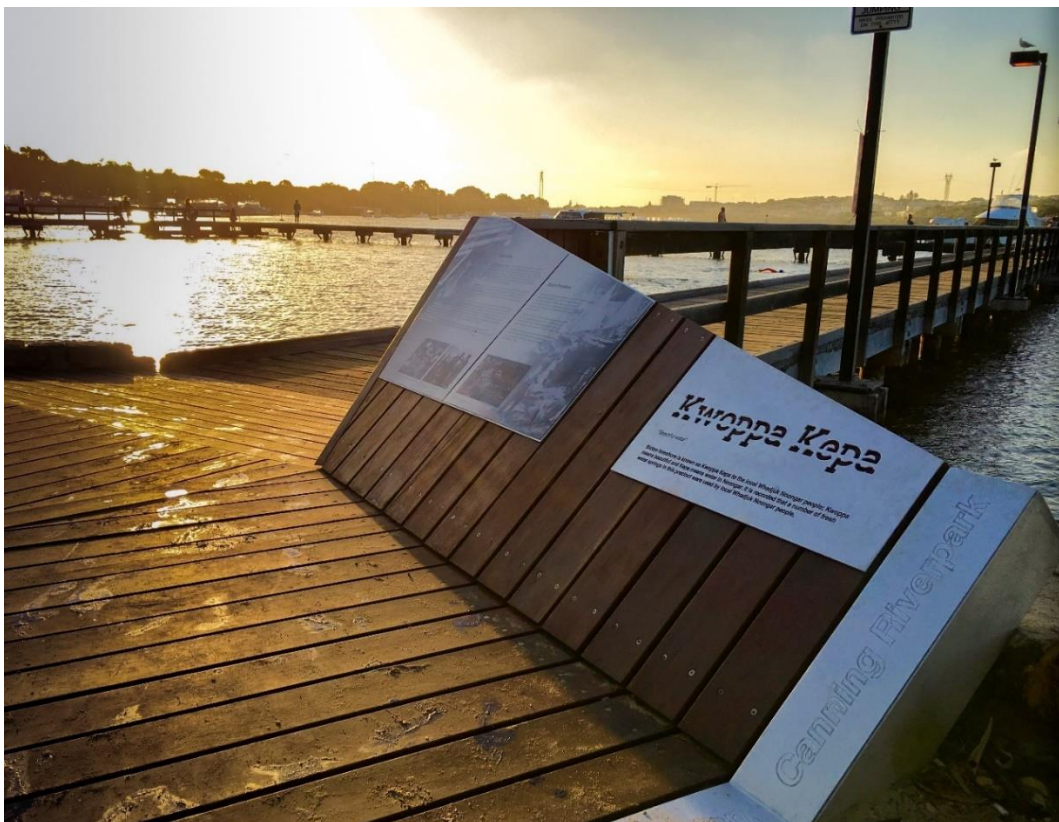


Figure 10.1 Structural elements incorporating interpretive signage
Materials features include hardwood and stainless steel

Source: <http://www.publik.net.au/project/interpretive-signage/riverpark-interpretive-signage-design/>



Figure 10.2 Interpretive signage made of COR-TEN steel

Source: <https://interpretivedesign.com.au/portfolio/historical-heritage/ww1-interpretive-signage/>



Figure 10.3 Custom interpretive signage made of COR-TEN steel

Source: <https://www.terraingroup.com.au/2018/12/custom-interpretive-signage-displays-warraqls-long-history/>

10.2 Recommended Content

A plethora of information is available regarding the history and significance of the dog-leg fence. With regards to the potential content of interpretive signage, it is recommended that, at a minimum, the following be included:

- A brief summary of the background and intent of the interpretation installation in this location.
- A brief overview of the history of the dog-leg fence, specific to Sections 1 and 2.
- A brief summary description of the dog-leg fence typology and key features.
- A brief overview of the recognised heritage significance of the dog-leg fence, specific to Sections 1 and 2.

The signage must also specify whether the reconstructed fence comprises original, salvaged fabric or whether it has been constructed as a replica using appropriate hardwood.

An example of appropriate signage content is provided below, noting that this may be subject to revision and refinement as part of ongoing consultation.

This section of 'dog-leg fence' has been reconstructed in this location following its salvage from United Wambo owned land as part of approved project works. It has been reconstructed in this location to allow it to be accessible to the public, and to encourage the recognition and appreciation of its identified heritage significance and unique physical characteristics.

Dog-leg fences are simple timber and sandstone structures consisting of sandstone blocks at 3-4 m intervals, lower and upper logs or rails and 'dog-legs'. The 'dog-leg' component of these fences consists of two pieces of timber arranged across a fence, with a log or logs (or rails) resting in the crutch where they cross. This structure creates a cross or X formation and provides structural stability to the fence.

Dog-leg fences were used during the earlier years of colonial settlement to designate land selections and runs, and to repair existing fence lines. This particular section of fence represents a small portion of a wider fence alignment that has previously been identified as having a high degree of heritage significance on both a local and State level. It has been recognised as significant because it is a unique example of a rare and endangered type of fencing, and because it has historical significance as a tangible link to early non-Indigenous settlement of the Warkworth and the Singleton regions.

Only two other intact examples of this type of fencing is known to remain in New South Wales, making this section of fence particularly rare.

It is recommended that interpretive signage incorporate visual elements also, so as to be more engaging. This may include:

- Excerpts of historical mapping, such as those presented in **Section 5.0** of this report.
- Sketches or other images of the dog-leg fence typology, providing detail of its physical properties. Photographs of the dog-leg fence *in situ* (specific to Sections 1 and 2).

11.0 References

Pickard, J., 2007. Australian rural fences: heritage challenges for conserving the unconservable. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 13(6), pp.489-510.

Pickard, J., 2013. Dog-legs and cockatoos: clarifying two confused and confusing early Australian fencing terms. *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, 31, pp.33-41.

Pickard, J. 2015. *Dog-leg fences within proposed United Collieries open cut*. Unpublished report prepared for Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd. 8 September 2015.

New South Wales, 1887. Crown Lands Act of 1884 (Classes of Fences and Amended Regulations Nos. 97, 33, and 134). *Journal of the Legislative Council of New South Wales*. 2(1):471.

Umwelt, 2021, *Photographic Archival Recording of the 'Dog-Leg Fence'*, prepared for United Wambo Joint Venture.

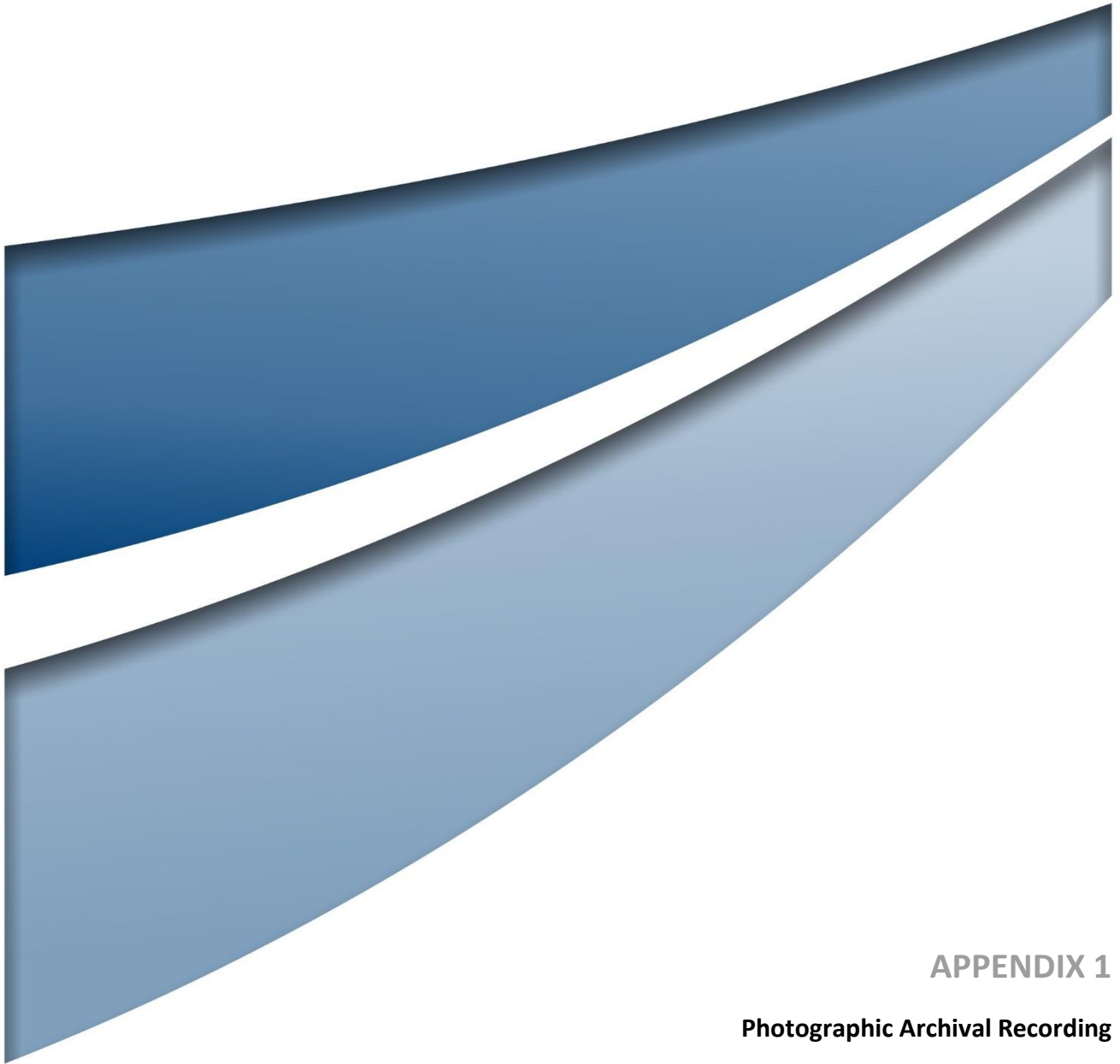
Urbis, 2019, *Dog Leg Fence and Timber Bridge Significance Assessments*, Hunter Valley Operations South Mine Project. Prepared for Hunter Valley Operations.

Newspaper Articles

1848 'JERRY'S PLAINS.', *The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954)*, 5 December, p. 3. , viewed 25 Aug 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12909846>

1878 'ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.', *New South Wales Government Gazette (Sydney, NSW : 1832 - 1900)*, 24 December, p. 5135. , viewed 25 Aug 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223757911>

1921 'DEATH OF MR JOHN ELLIS HOBDEN.', *Singleton Argus (NSW : 1880 - 1954)*, 14 April, p. 2. , viewed 25 Aug 2021, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article80778167>



APPENDIX 1

Photographic Archival Recording



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6



Photograph 7



Photograph 8



Photograph 9



Photograph 10



Photograph 11



Photograph 12



Photograph 13



Photograph 14



Photograph 15



Photograph 16



Photograph 17



Photograph 18



Photograph 19



Photograph 20



Photograph 21



Photograph 22



Photograph 23



Photograph 24



Photograph 25



Photograph 26



Photograph 27



Photograph 28



Photograph 29



Photograph 30



Photograph 31



Photograph 32



Photograph 33



Photograph 34



Photograph 35



Photograph 36



Photograph 37



Photograph 38



Photograph 39



Photograph 40



Photograph 41



Photograph 42



Photograph 43



Photograph 44



Photograph 45



Photograph 46



Photograph 47



Photograph 48



Photograph 49



Photograph 50



Photograph 51



Photograph 52



Photograph 53



Photograph 54



Photograph 55



Photograph 56



Photograph 57



Photograph 58



Photograph 59



Photograph 60



Photograph 61



Photograph 62



Photograph 63



Photograph 64



Photograph 65



Photograph 66



Photograph 67



Photograph 68



Photograph 69



Photograph 70



Photograph 71



Photograph 72



Photograph 73



Photograph 74



Photograph 75



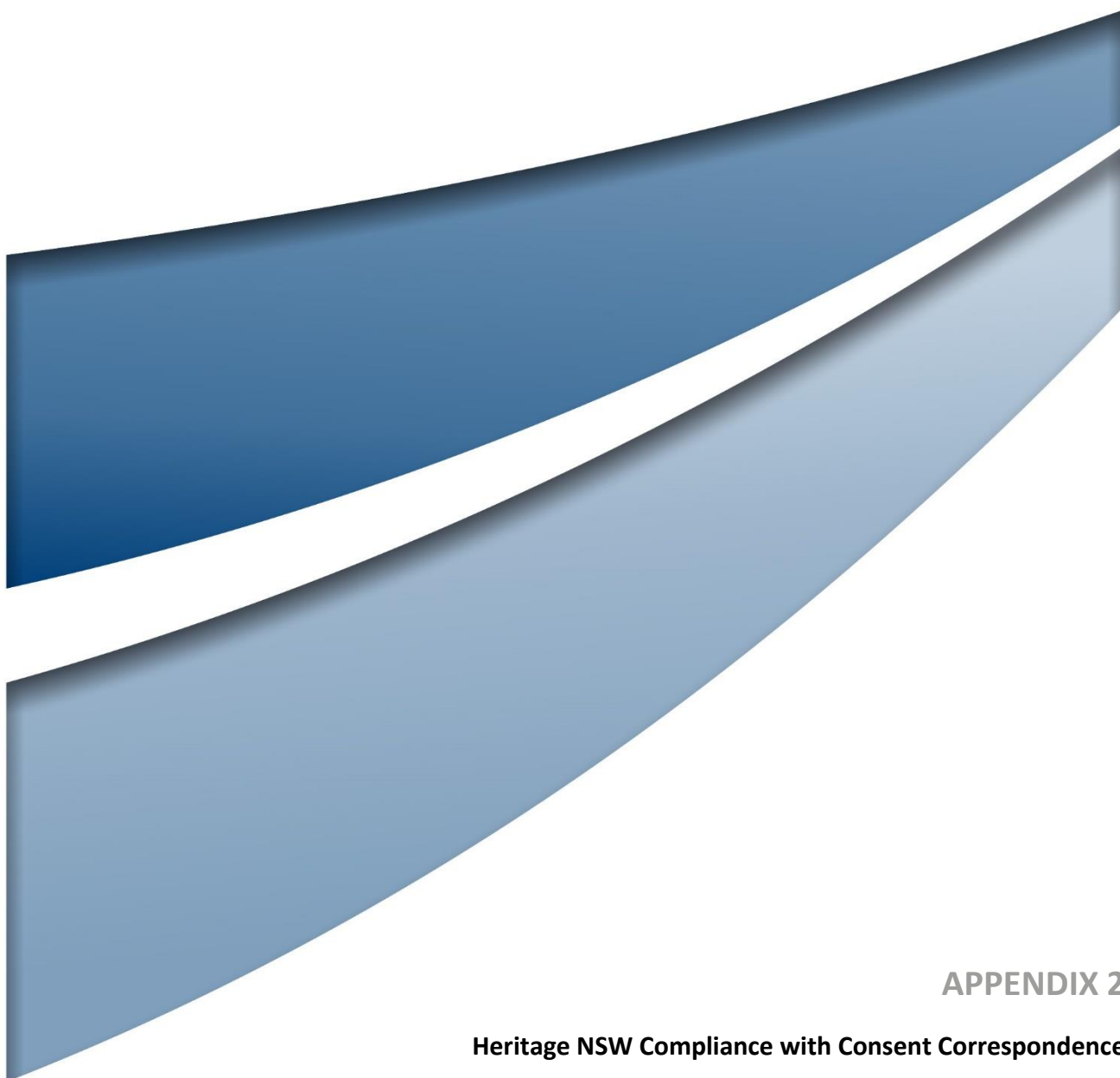
Photograph 76



Photograph 77



Photograph 78



APPENDIX 2

Heritage NSW Compliance with Consent Correspondence

Aislinn Farnon
Environment & Community Manager
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
GPO BOX 404, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

By email: Aislinn.Farnon@glencore.com.au

Dear Ms Farnon

Compliance with Consent Condition Extraction Plan B82(d) for United Wambo Open Cut Coal Mine - Heritage Interpretation Strategy (SSD-7142-PA-55)

Thank you for your referral dated 9 December 2021 inviting comments from the Heritage Council of NSW on the above State Significant Development (SSD) proposal.

The proposed development involves:

- Approved future mining activities within the Project Area necessitate the removal of the two sections of the 'dog-leg fence', as they are located within or partially within the impact area.

The proposed SSD affects the State Heritage Register (SHR) item Wambo Homestead (SHR no. 00200) located at Warkworth, NSW 2330, with consent condition B82 (d) – requiring an interpretation strategy for two sections of Dog-leg fence located within the United Wambo JV Project, that are considered to be of State significance in the Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) developed by Umwelt (2019) (HHMP, p23). Consent condition B82 (d) was partially satisfied by the submission of a Photographic Archival recording of the 'dog-leg fence', Umwelt, August 2021. However, it did not provide details of the interpretation strategy for the 'dog-leg fence' that included salvage, reconstruction, and public display, which is the subject of this application. See condition details below:

B82. The Applicant must prepare a Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development, in respect of all non-Aboriginal cultural heritage items, to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This plan must:

- (d) include an interpretation strategy for the Dog-leg fence that includes undertaking additional research, archival recording, salvage, reconstruction and public display within 2 years of commencement of development under this consent.*

The following report was considered in our assessment:

- *Heritage Interpretation Strategy for the 'dog-leg fence'*, Umwelt, December 2021;

As delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW, I provide the following comments:

- A review of the above report concludes that the requirement for a Heritage Interpretation Strategy, as detailed in Section 7.5 (HHMP, p38) has been satisfied as follows:

- The Heritage Interpretation Strategy includes an expansion of the historical context based on additional research of the 'dog-leg fence.' (Section 5.0)
- The Heritage Interpretation Strategy includes: an interpretation opportunity identified for the 'dog-leg fence' is the salvage of a portion of the fence, its reconstruction at an appropriate and suitable public location, and the installation of associated interpretive material, the recommended location for interpretation (with 2 options) is the Jerrys Plain Recreation Ground, the proposed methodology for salvage and reconstruction of the remnant 'dog-leg fence' based on consultation with key stakeholders, and recommendations for robust structures appropriate to the site with guidance on content of interpretive media. (Section 7.0, 8.0, 9.0 and 10.0)
- The loss of physical fabric associated with the approved removal of sections of the fence under SSD 7142 indicates the salvage option should prevail over erecting a *replica fence section constructed utilising suitable hardwood.* (Section 7 p.26)

As the site contains a local heritage item, and other local items are in the vicinity, advice should be sought from Singleton Shire Council.

If you have any questions regarding the above advice, please contact James Quoyale, Senior Heritage Assessment Officer, at Heritage NSW on 9873 8612 or James.Quoyale@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Tempe Beaven
A/Senior Team Leader
Heritage Assessments - North
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier & Cabinet
As Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW
15/12/2021

