

**HUNTER VALLEY  
OPERATIONS**

# **HISTORIC HERITAGE MANAGEMENT**

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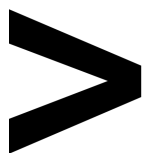
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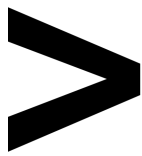
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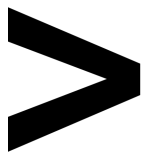


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## 1 | PURPOSE

This Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) has been prepared by Arrow Heritage Solutions on behalf of Hunter Valley Operations Pty Ltd (HVO) for all HVO mining leases and owned/managed lands, including buffer properties and offsite biodiversity offset areas (BOAs), for the purpose of identifying and providing a description of the measures for managing non-indigenous historic heritage places and sites (refer to Figure 1). This HHMP has also been prepared to assist HVO in meeting their historic heritage obligations under relevant NSW legislation and Glencore internal standards and policies, including the Glencore Coal Assets Australia's [\(GCAA\) Standard 15: Cultural Heritage](#).

## 2 | SCOPE

HVO is an existing open cut coal mine located approximately 20km north-west of Singleton in the Upper Hunter Valley of NSW. This HHMP addresses the historical (non-indigenous) heritage and archaeological management aspects associated with all HVO lands and leases. It does not include a heritage management strategy with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage (ACH). The management of ACH is addressed by two separate Heritage Management Plans, one each for HVO North (DA 450-10-2003), and HVO South (PA 06\_0261).

The HVO mining complex consists of the HVO North and HVO South development consent areas, as well as adjacent buffer lands owned and managed by the company. These lands are largely located within the Singleton and Muswellbrook local government areas (LGA). The HVO property holding comprises active mining operations, previously mined and rehabilitated land, BOAs, and remnant vegetation areas, along with current and former rural agricultural land. While the landscape has undergone significant modification, heritage items survive within this area.

The offsite BOAs are managed by HVO for their biodiversity and environmental values, as required under State and Federal regulatory instruments. The Crescent Head BOAs are located within the Kempsey LGA, the Mitchelhill BOAs are located within the Muswellbrook LGA, the North Rothbury and Condon View BOAs are located within the Singleton LGA, and the Goulburn River BOA is located within both the Upper Hunter and Mid-Western Regional LGAs.



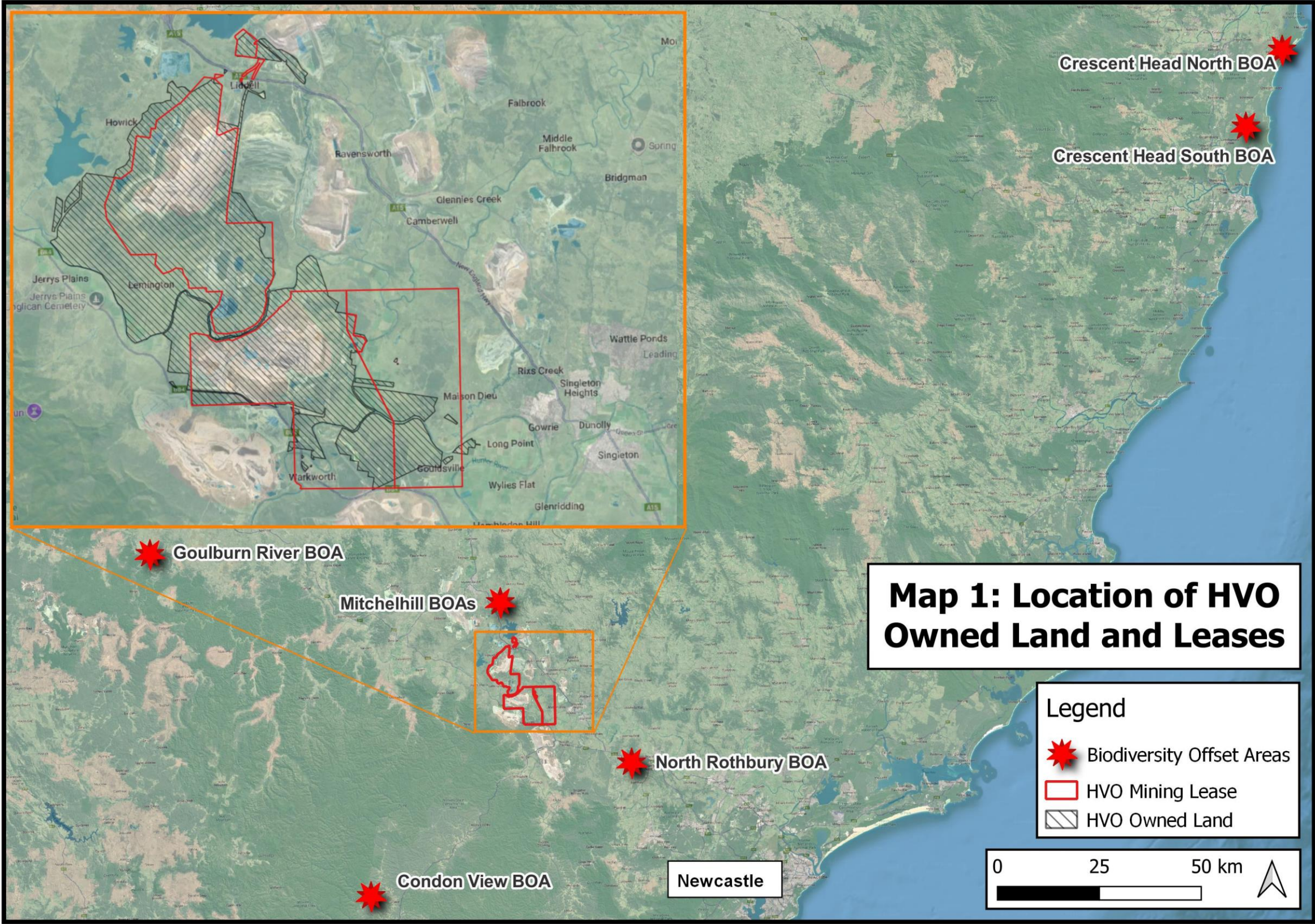


Figure 1 - HVO owned land and leases





## 2.1 | RELEVANT PREVIOUS STUDIES

Previous historic heritage studies for the HVO area have generally been completed to support mining development applications (including field assessments and historical research) or as a result of requirements to manage and conserve certain historic places (i.e. Conservation Management Plans – CMPs). These documents have been important in identifying extant historic heritage sites across HVO's owned and leased lands and, in some instances, in recommending mitigation or management strategies for these sites. No known historic heritage assessments have been undertaken for any of the offsite BOAs. These documents and this HHMP have been prepared in accordance with relevant government assessment requirements, guidelines and policies, as well as professional best practice guides, such as the *Burra Charter*. These guidance documents are referenced at relevant locations in this HHMP and also listed in full in Section Appendix A.

The most recent historical heritage assessment and inventory completed for the HVO mining area, was prepared by EMM in 2021 as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the HVO Continuation Project. This assessment developed mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimise any impacts identified for identified historical features.

## 2.2 | AUTHORSHIP

This HHMP has been prepared by Joel Deacon (Principal Archaeologist, Arrow Heritage Solutions), who is appropriately qualified and experienced in all aspects of Australian archaeology and cultural heritage management. The author holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons Archaeology) conferred by the University of Western Australia and has worked as a practicing archaeologist/heritage advisor for 21 years.

# 3 | REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

## 3.1 | LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

In NSW, historic heritage is protected by two main pieces of legislation, the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act) and the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). An additional layer of protection exists, in certain circumstances, by the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), which focusses on the protection of historical places of national or global significance.

Heritage items can be in the form of built, archaeological and/or landscape values. The level of required protection is dictated by their assessed level of significance. Where the potential for archaeology exists, the site must be assessed for significance. Archaeological sites that have been formally assessed to be of Local or State significance are classified as *relics* under the Heritage Act and are therefore subject to clauses in that Act.

### 3.1.1 | NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977

The Heritage Act serves to conserve the heritage items, places and objects of NSW. The Heritage Council of NSW is constituted under the Heritage Act to advise the Minister with responsibility for heritage on matters relating to the conservation of the State's heritage. In practice, this power is largely delegated to Heritage NSW. Under the Heritage Act, items of significance to the State can be recognised on the State Heritage Register (SHR). Items on the SHR cannot be demolished, damaged, developed, altered or excavated without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW (or its delegate) under Section 59 of the Act.



Archaeological relics, defined as “any deposit, object, artefact or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local significance”, are protected under Section 139 of the Heritage Act. A person cannot knowingly disturb or excavate land when they suspect a relic to be present without holding an excavation permit or an exemption. Section 139 applies to all land in NSW not listed on the SHR. Section 146 requires persons to notify the Heritage Council of NSW within a reasonable time if an unanticipated relic is discovered. The Heritage Act identifies the category of ‘works’, which refers to historical infrastructure, these are treated separately to archaeological ‘relics’ under the Heritage Act. ‘Works’ may be buried, and are therefore archaeological in nature, but exposing a ‘work’ does not trigger reporting obligations under the Heritage Act unless it is demonstrably significant.

### 3.1.2 | NSW ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for development assessment in NSW, with one of the objects of the Act being to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage.

As the majority of development assessment and consent is undertaken by local government (Council), the EP&A Act directs councils to prepare a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCPs) for their LGA. LEPs are developed under the standard instrument, which provides planning consistency across the State. Schedule 5 of the standard instrument provides a list of identified environmental heritage within the LGA, impacts to which are to be considered during the development assessment and approval process of a project. The current LEPs for Singleton, Muswellbrook, Kempsey, Upper Hunter and Mid-Western Regional LGAs were assessed to identify known heritage items located upon HVO owned or leased lands.

DCPs provide policies that are specific to the local environment and character of the LGA or a subset of the LGA. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) may also prepare State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) to guide planning across the State.

### 3.1.3 | LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS

Part 5 of the LEPs from the LGAs within which HVO owns or leases land address the conservation of heritage significance within these LGAs. The objectives of the LEPs in relation to heritage are:

- To conserve the environmental heritage of the Singleton, Muswellbrook, Kempsey, Upper Hunter and Mid-Western Regional LGAs;
- To conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views;
- To conserve archaeological sites; and
- To conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

To achieve these objectives, development consent approval is required to demolish, move, alter, disturb or excavate a heritage item, an Aboriginal object or a building, work, relic or tree located within a heritage conservation area. Section 5 of the relevant LEPs provides a list of heritage items, conservation areas and archaeological sites within each LGA. It is noted that no conservation areas listed in relevant LEPs are located within HVO owned or leased lands, however, several specific historic sites are listed, which are discussed further in Section 6 |.

### 3.2 | DEVELOPMENT CONSENTS

Although there are no conditions related to the conservation or management of historic heritage sites, places or relics within the HVO North development consent (DA 450-10-2003), there is one such condition within the current HVO South development consent (PA 06\_0261: Schedule 3/Condition 9):

*For St Philip's Church and the outbuildings at Archerfield, the proponent shall ensure that ground vibration peak particle velocity generated by the project does not exceed 5 mm/s, or as otherwise approved by the Director General.*

However, two items were noted within the HVO South Environmental Assessment<sup>1</sup> for which statements of commitment were made:

*A targeted field assessment will be undertaken by an historic heritage professional where required to supplement existing information to report on the relative significance of the additional sites identified on CNA land including a derelict bridge structure over an unnamed ephemeral creek and the cockatoo fence [Dog Leg Fence] and recommend additional management measures.*

These actions are now complete<sup>2</sup>, however the Dog Leg Fence remains extant within HVO owned land (see Section 6 I).

## 4 | GLENCORE COAL ASSETS AUSTRALIA STANDARD 15: CULTURAL HERITAGE

GCAA seeks to identify and address the potential impacts of its business on cultural heritage values and archaeologically sensitive locations. GCAA and its operations attain this through the identification, recording, and protection of these values and locations with its operational, exploration and associated landholding areas. It achieves this through application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, mitigate) towards cultural heritage values likely to be directly impacted by our operations and projects. GCAA controlled areas will engage with identified relevant cultural heritage stakeholders.

To support the appropriate management of cultural heritage, GCAA have developed a group wide standard, [Standard 15: Cultural Heritage](#), that:

- sets a mandatory requirement for GCAA and its operations to identify and review cultural heritage risks and opportunities;
- integrates these into business decision-making; and
- manages them effectively and consistently.

This HHMP has been developed to align with relevant requirements of [GCAA's Standard 15: Cultural Heritage](#) pertinent to historic heritage management and within the bounds of applicable regulatory controls. Appendix B: contains a table listing the key management standards from this document and references those sections of this HHMP that address each point.

<sup>1</sup> Hunter Valley Operations South Coal Project Environmental Assessment, S.22.3.9 (ERM, 2008)

<sup>2</sup> Hunter Valley Operations South Mine Project – Dog Leg Fence and Timber Bridge Significance Assessment (Urbis, 2019)





## 5 | SUMMARY OF THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In order to effectively assess the significance of the historic heritage of an area, it is essential to have a full understanding of a site or item based on its historical and physical context. This section of the HHMP summarises the historical context of the HVO Area to provide an understanding of the significance of any heritage items (listed or potential) located within HVO owned lands or leases. Previous historic heritage assessments (such as that conducted for the HVO Continuation Project<sup>3</sup>) should be referred to for the full historical context at HVO. No specific assessments have been conducted on HVO's offsite BOAs, however, relevant heritage registers have been searched for any items of historic significance on these lands.

The potential heritage resource of the HVO area generally reflects the documented history of the surrounding region, which indicates that the land has predominantly been utilised by graziers, agriculturalists, wine producers, thoroughbred breeders and in recent times the mining industry. The historical heritage resource of the area generally reflects its history as cleared agricultural and pastoral land.

### 5.1 | ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The HVO mining area is located within the boundaries of the Wonnarua tribal areas of the upper Hunter Valley, as are the Mitchelhill, North Rothbury and Condon View BOAs. The Crescent Head BOAs are located within Dhanggati country, while the Goulburn River BOA is located within Wiradjuri country.

Aboriginal cultural heritage management does not form part of this plan. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment prepared for the HVO Continuation Project by EMM (2021) and the Aboriginal Heritage Management Plans for HVO North and HVO South should be referred to for further Aboriginal cultural heritage contextual information.

### 5.2 | REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

Following the closure of Newcastle as a convict settlement in the early 1820s, the distribution of land within the Hunter Valley began in earnest, with a push to stimulate the economy and encourage free settlers (rather than convicts) to take up land. By 1826 all the land with the river frontage along the Hunter as far up as the Pages River and the lower parts of the Williams and Paterson Rivers had been alienated or reserved for villages or church and school estates. After this, early settlers followed the Goulburn River and its tributaries such as Wybong Creek.

The Hunter Valley was one of the first major areas of land suitable for farming to be exploited in the colony, with surrounding areas following soon after. The land was opened up for free settlement during 1820, immediately after John Howe's discovery of an inland route from the Hawkesbury to Patrick Plains. By 1825, over 360,000 acres of the Hunter Valley had been allocated through land grants, primarily to the wealthy and influential amongst the colonists. Over the next twenty years towns began to develop, with Singleton and Muswellbrook among the first to establish amenities such as churches, inns and post offices.

During the 1800s, cattle came to be favoured over sheep for grazing, as they were worth higher pasture rents; and wheat crops were expanded. Dairying was introduced, furthering the shift away from wool production. Farming remained the primary land use in the early 1900s, as demonstrated by the 'Soldier Settlement' placements after WW1. However, the development of the coaling industry and power production saw many towns enjoy post-WW2 booms, which peaked in the 1960s and 1970s, and can still be seen in many areas today.

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<sup>3</sup> Historic Heritage Assessment: HVO Continuation Project (EMM, 2022)

The Upper Hunter is historically associated with rural land use and has been dominated by grazing and cropping, but there are dairy farms clustered along the Hunter River floodplain and over 50 vineyards are located in the Upper Hunter. The thoroughbred horse industry also has an established base in the Upper Hunter, with many and prestigious studs located in the district. While agricultural production has been the main land use since early times, coal mining has become an increasingly important industry since it was introduced to the Upper Hunter in the 1950s. This is now the largest coal mining region in NSW.

The localities containing those BOAs in the general vicinity of HVO followed a similar settlement pattern, with agricultural industries dominant. The Kempsey area, where the Crescent Head BOAs are situated, is located approximately 300km to the north-east of the HVO area. Settlement of this area began in the late 1830s, with the town of Kempsey established in 1854. Kempsey initially flourished as a centre for logging and sawmilling until the 1960s, by which time timber reserves were effectively exhausted. Dairying was also a major industry in the area until the 1960s, with several cheese and butter factories established.

## 6 | IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ITEMS

Several previous historic heritage studies have been commissioned over the years in support of various developments in the HVO area. These studies included both field assessments and register searches of historic heritage sites. As a result, a number of sites have been identified for management and conservation.

An Historic Heritage Inventory (see Appendix A:) and complimentary Historic Heritage GIS database have both been developed to capture all relevant spatial data and site information to assist HVO in effectively managing historic heritage sites across their owned and leased lands. The GIS database accurately maps each historic heritage site and integrates with other HVO spatial systems to ensure historic heritage management is included in relevant decision-making processes. The inventory and GIS database are reviewed and updated annually to ensure accuracy, update management requirements and contemplate the inclusion of new sites or acquisitions. Map 2 below shows the location of all identified historic heritage sites located on HVO owned and leased lands.

### 6.1 | REGISTERS OF HISTORIC HERITAGE ITEMS

Listing on statutory registers provides the basis under which the item or place is protected under the legislation and instruments outlined in Section 3 |. These statutory registers include:

- World Heritage List (WHL) – managed under the EPBC Act;
- National Heritage List (NHL) – managed under the EPBC Act;
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) – managed under the EPBC Act;
- State Heritage Register (SHR) – managed under Part 3A of the Heritage Act;
- S170 Heritage and Conservation Register – Managed under Section 170 of the Heritage Act;
- Schedule 5 of the Singleton, Muswellbrook, Mid-Western Regional, Upper Hunter and Kempsey LEPs; and
- State Heritage Inventory (SHI).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> The SHI is not a single statutory register but a central collection of locally listed statutory heritage items maintained by Heritage NSW.

Non-statutory listing is an acknowledgement of a sites or place's importance to a section of the community. Listings on such registers do not place legal requirements on development but nevertheless influence the future or such listed items. These non-statutory registers include:

- National Trust of Australia, NSW (NT) – a highly visible, community-based NGO with a mandate to conserve and promote Australia's natural and cultural heritage; and
- Register of the National Estate (RNE) – an archived list of heritage items that were protected under the now repealed Commonwealth *Heritage Commission Act 1975*, which was replaced by the EPBC Act. Those items that were not transferred to the NHL or CHL remain on the RNE as an indication of their heritage value.

Unlisted heritage items not presently listed on any statutory or non-statutory heritage registers are also included within the scope of this HHMP and documented accordingly. These unlisted items are significant at a local level and many contain attributes similar to other sites that have otherwise attained listing.

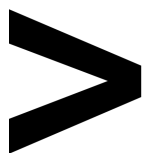
Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 following contain all previously identified and recorded heritage items and sites located on HVO owned and leased lands, which have been collated from previous studies and assessments. It should be noted that no historic heritage items, places or sites of significance are listed on any register (including LEPs) within the offsite BOAs. See the HVO Historic Heritage Sites Inventory at Appendix 1 for further information on each site.

## 6.2 | LISTED HERITAGE ITEMS

There is one State significant heritage item, listed on the SHR, and five locally significant heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the Singleton LEP located upon HVO land, approval areas or mineral leases (refer to Figure 2).

*Table 6-1 - Listed Heritage Items/Sites Located on HVO land, approval areas or mineral leases*

ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Former Chain of Ponds Inn (And Outbuildings)</b>	Old New England Highway, Liddell	<p>State significance. Listed on the SHR.</p> <p>Two storey sandstone Georgian inn dating to the 1840s, sandstone convict lock up and brick stables.</p> <p>At a state level, the Chain of Ponds Inn is important for its ability to demonstrate the travelling habits and the wayside coaching industry of the mid-1800s prior to the introduction of the railway. It is also important for its ability to provide evidence of the difficulties of moving criminals by road and the need for secure places for resting during the journey.</p> <p>Archaeologically, the site is significant for its ability to provide further information relevant to the role and use of mid-1800s coaching inns in rural NSW. This could help to provide more detailed historical evidence about this long obsolete industry. The inn buildings are also important as exemplifying the key characteristics of a sophisticated 1840s wayside inn.</p> <p>At a local level, the Inn is significant due to its association with Henry Nowland, its ability to demonstrate the Old Colonial Style and as a rare surviving example of a wayside inn on the Great Northern Road.</p> <p>A CMP and Stabilisation Works Plan have been developed for HVO for this site (in 2008 and 2012 respectively).</p>



ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Archerfield Homestead And Outbuildings</b>	Archerfield Road, Warkworth	<p>Local significance. Listed on Singleton LEP.</p> <p>1908 Federation style homestead (replacing an earlier 1842 homestead that burnt down in 1907) plus mid-1800s wooden stables and a sandstone/brick structure (distillery) with basement.</p> <p>The Archerfield homestead and outbuildings possess historic significance at the local level. They are located within landholdings made to the Bowman family between 1824-25. George Bowman held several land grants within the area including Archerfield, Arrowfield and Strowan. The Bowmans are known to have cropped grain, established a vineyard and reared sheep, cattle and horses.</p> <p>Whilst the original homestead burnt down and been replaced by the existing homestead, the outbuildings and remaining historical farm equipment provide an insight to the daily operation of an agricultural enterprise during the mid-1800s. Providing both potential archaeological and architectural research potential.</p> <p>A CMP has been developed for this site.</p>
<b>Clifford Homestead (Archaeological Site)</b>	Off Long Point Road, Gouldsville	<p>Local significance. Listed on Singleton LEP.</p> <p>Archaeological remains of former Georgian homestead.</p> <p>The Clifford Homestead archaeological site has historical significance as ruins of a mid-1800s homestead that is demonstrative of early isolated rural settlement patterns in the Hunter Valley. The archaeological potential of the site is high as the site has potential to yield information about settlement patterns in the Hunter Valley, early land use practices and building construction methods.</p> <p>The ruins are of local social significance for the association with John Dight and his family, prominent settlers of the Hunter Valley area, and for the community interest in the historic site. The site is also important for the evocative qualities contributing to the aesthetic significance of the site.</p> <p>A CMP has been developed for this site.</p>
<b>Stafford Homestead</b>	Off Long Point Road, Gouldsville	<p>Local significance. Listed on Singleton LEP.</p> <p>Victorian Georgian style homestead built in the mid-1800s.</p> <p>Stafford Homestead is significant in the context of Australian pastoral activities in rural NSW demonstrating early settlement patterns. It is associated with the Dight family, a significant NSW family who influenced the development of the region for over a century. The homestead, although the only surviving early building on the site, has a relatively intact layout and interior, and is a relatively rare example of vernacular Georgian architecture in the Singleton area.</p> <p>A CMP has been developed for this site.</p>





ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
Former Queen Victoria Inn Ruins	Warkworth Village	Local significance. Listed on Singleton LEP. Site of former Queen Victoria Inn/Three Brothers Inn, with brick and stone chimney remains. The Inn was constructed in the 1850s in the Georgian style and contains local historical and archaeological significance.
St Philip's Anglican Church	Warkworth Village	Local significance. Listed on Singleton LEP and the NT Register. Early Victorian style stone and brick church constructed c.1840 and consecrated c.1856.

### 6.3 | NON-LISTED HERITAGE ITEMS/SITES

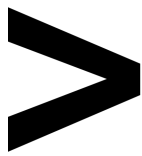
A number of recorded but non-listed heritage items of significance (refer to Figure 2) are located within HVO owned land, approval areas or mineral leases or leased land. These include one item of State significance and one item of potential State significance.

Table 6-2 - Non-Listed Heritage Items/Sites Located on HVO land, approval areas or mineral leases

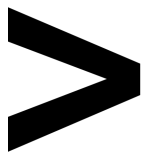
ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
Dog Leg Fence	South of Jerrys Plains Road, Warkworth ('Nicholls Block')	State significance. Not gazetted on any register. Likely c.1870s constructed timber and sandstone fence located in dense bushland. General evidence of rural fences may provide information about how the landscape was used and changed during its use as pastoral land. However, in general, as an individual item, it has little research potential beyond the immediate physical presence of its type. Although the condition of the Dog Leg Fence has been assessed as being poor, it is a unique example of the former private and Government Dog Leg fences once common across NSW and could be seen as an important icon in Australian history. As such, the Dog Leg Fence is of State significance as it is a unique example of a rare and endangered type of fence, with only one other example having been recorded to date.



ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
Great Lodge	North of Jerrys Plains Road, Lemington	<p>(Potential) State significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>c.1820s vertical slab and mud cottage.</p> <p>The Great Lodge possesses historic, associative and aesthetic significance at the local level, but potentially at the State level, as an original 1820s timber cottage constructed by Richard Hobden, a prominent pastoralist during the first decade of settlement of the Hunter Valley region. The residence was constructed by setting split logs into the ground and filling inner gaps with mud and pebbles. This was smoothed over, papered and whitewashed. The floors were timber, with timber roof shingles cut from trees on the property.</p> <p>The residence may hold local social significance for descendants of the Hobden family as well as local residents interested in local history. The property is likely to possess research potential at a state level of significance, revealing information regarding 1820s building techniques. In addition, the Hobden family are known to have resided at the property for several years. As such, it is expected that archaeological resources may be present at the site.</p> <p>The Great Lodge is considered rare within the Hunter Valley and wider NSW, the structure is a good representative example of structures built during this period, providing information regarding lifeways of local Hunter Valley residents. It is likely to meet the criteria for rarity and representativeness at a state level.</p>
Warkworth Airstrip/Wwii Airfield	Comleroi Rd, Warkworth	<p>Local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>A satellite dispersal airstrip for RAAF Base Bulga built during WWII. Currently operating as the Hunter Valley Gliding Club, this site has historic significance as one of three dispersal grounds attached to Bulga aerodrome, the others being located at Strowan and Broke. Bulga was one of three 'parent aerodromes' in the Newcastle-Singleton region identified by the 73 Squadron Plan of 1942. Collectively, this system of aerodromes and dispersal grounds demonstrate the Australian response to the threat of Japanese attack during the early stages of the Pacific War.</p> <p>The difference between the initial plans and the work realised on the site demonstrates a range of aspects of the prosecution of the war including: the difficulties encountered by a significant increase in public works placing a strain on a wide range of resources; the time taken by a bureaucracy to plan and activate works even when deemed to be of the utmost urgency; and the rapidity with which priorities change as war progresses.</p> <p>This significance lies solely in records. With the exception of the airstrip, there are no remaining WWII period structures at Warkworth.</p>

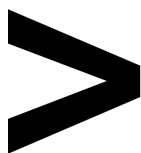


ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Carrington Homestead</b>	North of Jerrys Plains Rd, Warkworth	<p>Local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>c.1920s homestead in the Federation Queen Anne style associated with the local horse-breeding industry.</p> <p>The Carrington Homestead possesses historic and aesthetic significance at the local level as a good example of the Inter-War Georgian Revival style residence constructed during the 1920s. The place is associated with a succession of horse-breeding entities including the White family, Foyster Brothers and Ingham family.</p> <p>The property falls within an original land grant made to Richard Hobden during the 1820s. Hobden is known to have been a prominent pastoralist within the region. If archaeological resources were to be present within the site relating to occupation ranging from the 1820s to the mid-1900s, they may reveal information regarding the lifeways of local residents within the region.</p>
<b>Wandewoi Homestead</b>	Lemington Road, Lemington	<p>Local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>c.1930s homestead.</p> <p>The Wandewoi Homestead possesses historic, associative and aesthetic significance at the local level as an Inter-War Mediterranean style residence constructed during the 1930s by the Moses family, successful horse breeders at Arrowfield Stud (present-day Coolmore). The residence occupies a prominent position within the surrounding landscape.</p>
<b>Greenleek Homestead</b>	Off Long Point Road, Gouldsville	<p>Local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>Federation brick homestead.</p> <p>The Greenleek Homestead maintains historic, associative and aesthetic significance at the local level as a good example of a Federation cottage, constructed upon the original land grant made to Joseph Brown in 1826. The residence may hold social significance for descendants of the Brown family and local residents within the wider region.</p> <p>The homestead may hold research potential as although it is thought to have been constructed between 1890-1915, the Brown family are known to have resided on the property from the c.1830s. As such, there may be archaeological evidence of a former residence, along with undocumented structural resources and subsurface features at the site. Archaeological resources of this nature may provide information relating to construction techniques and lifeways of local residents in the Hunter Valley during the 1800s.</p>



ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
Remnant Foundations	The Mitchell Line, Howick	<p>Local significance (if relics survive). Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>Three timber posts and European artefacts suggesting a former hut.</p> <p>The remnant foundations maintain historic significance at the local level as remnants of a structure built within the original land grant made to John Sheppard. The land holding remained within the Sheppard family before being sold to coal mining interests in 1964.</p> <p>If substantial archaeological resources were uncovered, they are likely to reveal information about the Sheppard family occupation of the site, providing evidence of 1800s lifeways.</p>
Dight Family Grave	Off Long Point Road, Gouldsville	<p>Potential local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>Rendered brick gravesite with Victorian iron palisade fence and in scripted sandstone tablet.</p> <p>Family grave associated with the Dight family from Clifford Homestead, which was located just to the north of this site. The inscription on the tablet memorialises nine family members who passed away between 1850 and 1888.</p> <p>A formal significance assessment has not been developed for this site; however, a Conservation Advice document has been prepared.</p>
Former Warkworth School	Warkworth Village	<p>Local significance. Listed on the NT Register.</p> <p>This site is a former school building now occupied as a private residence. The building has been modified since its construction in 1859, with a series of later structures added as they were required. The building is generally architecturally consistent with the Victorian Gothic style. It is rendered brick, and the hipped roof is clad in corrugated metal roofing sheets.</p> <p>It has historical significance and special association with the community for its continued use as a school for over a century.</p>
Hobden Timber Bridge	On old Jerrys Plain Road alignment, Warkworth	<p>Significance threshold not met.</p> <p>Single span timber girder bridge across ephemeral creek constructed in the latter half of the 1900s.</p> <p>HVO completed an assessment of this site's significance within the HVO South EA (PA-06-0261). The bridge was assessed as not meeting threshold for heritage listing, holding a low level of heritage significance. The historic feature has been photographically recorded, measured and its location recorded. No further management measures were recommended.</p> <p>No further management required for this site.</p>





ITEM NAME	LOCATION	ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE
Springwood Homestead	Wallaby Scrub Road, Warkworth	<p>Local significance. Not gazetted on any register.</p> <p>Mid-1800s timber homestead and former orchard.</p> <p>Established south of Warkworth Village in the mid-1800s, Springwood Estate was a well-known orchard associated with early pioneer William Watts. The remnant homestead is representative of the types of dwellings constructed in regional areas during the 1800s and remains in good condition, with slab construction, timber shingle roof and sandstone chimney remaining intact.</p> <p>The house and surrounding property has some research potential, which could contribute knowledge to the history of the local area.</p> <p>A CMP has been prepared for this site by its owners the Mount Thorley Warkworth Mine.</p>



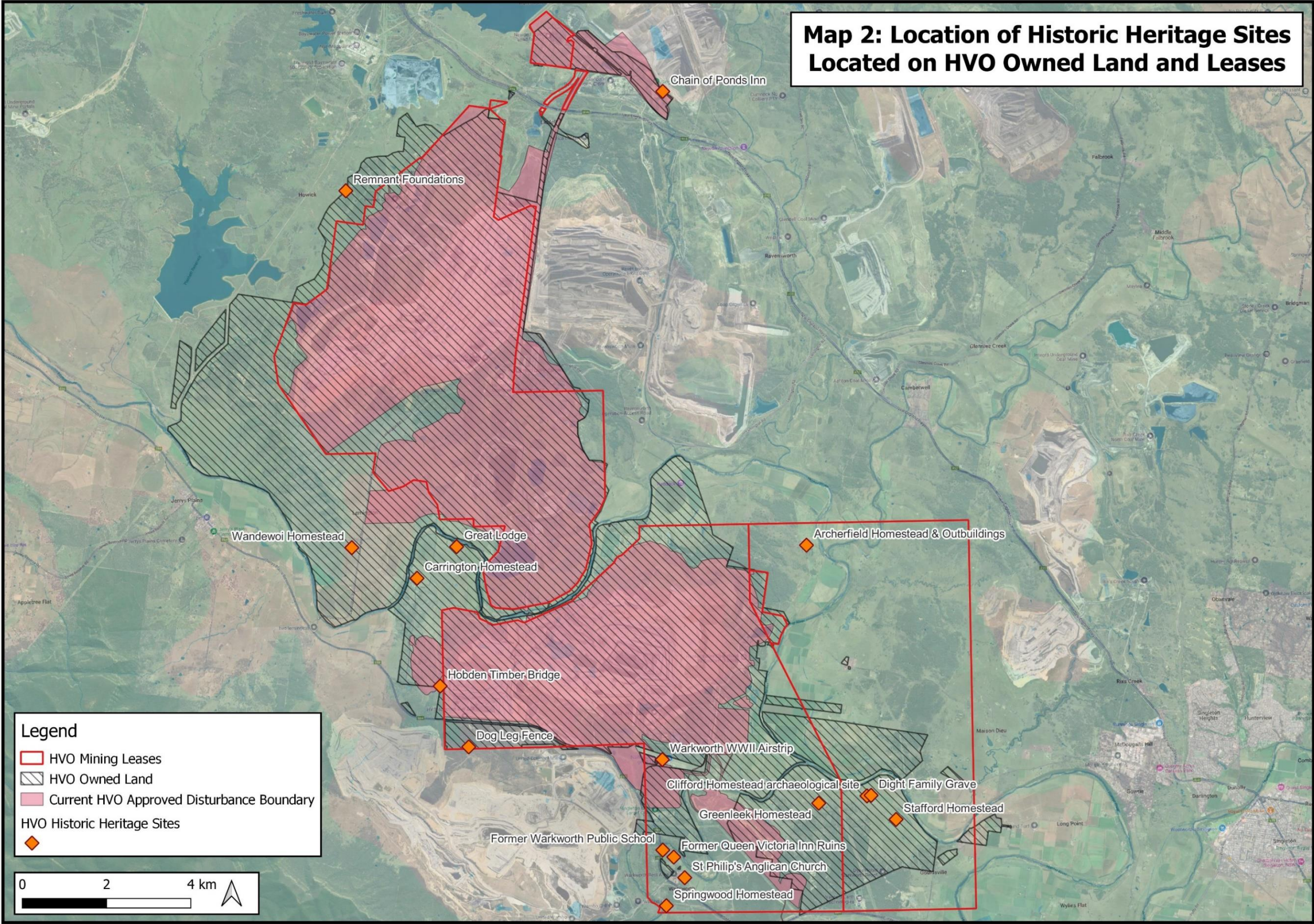


Figure 2 - HVO Historic Heritage Sites





## 7 | HISTORIC HERITAGE IMPACT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Effective heritage management aims to conserve and incorporate cultural heritage into development where feasible. In many development situations, avoiding impacts is impossible, but the objective is to reduce those impacts either by project redesign or managing the loss of information through methods that record significance before it is removed.

Currently, there are no mitigative actions mandated within either the HVO North or South development consents regarding historic heritage sites, with the exception that the HVO South development consent (Schedule 3, Condition 9) does prescribe blasting ground vibration limits at two heritage site locations (see Table 4 below). Indeed, the nature of the HVO South approval (equivalent to a State Significant Development approval nowadays) is such that it obviates certain Heritage Act requirements, such as an approval under Part, an excavation permit under Section 139, or the application of the provisions of Division 8 of Part 6.

Items listed on the SHR remain protected under Part 3A of the Heritage Act, while items listed within LEPs are controlled by regulations contained within those instruments. Furthermore, historic heritage sites can be voluntarily protected and conserved through the development of protective conditions within plans such as this HHMP, and the application of site-specific CMPs, such as exist for several sites located upon HVO owned or leased lands.

Impacts on historic heritage sites from current and possible future activities upon HVO owned or leased lands can be categorised as direct, indirect or potential direct:

- Direct (or physical) impacts will materially affect the features or sites that are present, whether or not they were anticipated;
- Indirect (i.e. visual) will affect the views and setting of the cultural landscape and nearby built items; and/or
- Potential direct (vibration and flyrock) impacts may materially affect the features and sites close to mining areas.

Map 2 above shows the current approved HVO mining disturbance boundary in relation to known historic heritage sites. The risks to historic heritage sites are considered within the scope of the annual HVO Environment and Community Risk Assessment (ECRA), which is reviewed annually to ensure contemporaneity with actual mining and disturbance footprints and forward plans. The management and mitigation measures outlined in the following sections have been informed by the ECRA process as well as professional recommendations arising from historic heritage assessments.



## 7.1 | LISTED HERITAGE ITEMS

Table 7-1 - Management Strategy for Listed Heritage Items / Sites

SITE NAME	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
<b>Former Chain of Ponds Inn (And Outbuildings)</b>	Not within current or potential future mining areas. Adjacent to Liddell Coal Operations which is in closure phase with low potential for blasting vibration impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Management handover with Liddell Coal Operations following completion of their monitoring and management obligations under the conditions of their development consent.</li><li>• Application of Stabilisation Works Plan and CMP, including annual inspection to monitor compliance.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
<b>Archerfield Homestead And Outbuildings</b>	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application of CMP, including annual inspection to monitor compliance.</li><li>• Compliance with HVO South development consent Condition 9 (Schedule 3) – ensure that ground vibration peak particle velocity generated by the project does not exceed 5mm/s.</li><li>• Strict, formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>





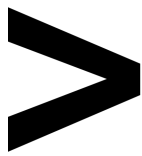
SITE NAME	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Clifford Homestead (Archaeological Site)	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application of CMP, including annual inspection to monitor compliance.</li><li>• Strict, formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Stafford Homestead	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application of CMP, including annual inspection to monitor compliance.</li><li>• Formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Former Queen Victoria Inn Ruins	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if development is proposed within the vicinity. Conduct risk assessment of any proposed works against heritage values of site in conjunction with landowner.</li></ul>
St Philip's Anglican Church	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compliance with HVO South development consent Condition 9 (Schedule 3) – ensure that ground vibration peak particle velocity generated by the project does not exceed 5mm/s.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if development is proposed within the vicinity. Conduct risk assessment of any proposed works against heritage values of site in conjunction with landowner.</li></ul>



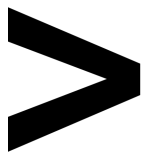
## 7.2 | NON-LISTED HERITAGE ITEMS/SITES

Table 7-2 - Management Strategy for Non-Listed Heritage Items / Sites

SITE NAME	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
<b>Dog Leg Fence</b>	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The fence and area adjacent should be cleared of vegetation and debris with initial assistance from an historical archaeologist to ensure all associated heritage fabric is retained. Vegetation clearing should occur annually as part of HVO's bushfire abatement programme.</li><li>• An archival recording of the feature should be undertaken following clearance activities in accordance with NSW Heritage Office guidelines.</li><li>• Following full survey and recording, the extent of the fence should be clearly recorded in HVO's Geographic Information System.</li><li>• Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
<b>Warkworth Airstrip/WWII Airfield</b>	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Private land managed by the Hunter Valley Gliding Club - environmental impacts are managed in accordance with an Amenity Management Plan for the Hunter Valley Gliding Club.</li></ul>
<b>Carrington Homestead</b>	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>• Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>• Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>



SITE NAME	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Great Lodge	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparation of an assessment of significance</li><li>Formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Wandewoi Homestead	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li><li>Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Remnant Foundations	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Preparation of an archival photographic record if site is to be disturbed.</li><li>Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Greenleek Homestead	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>
Dight Family Grave	Not within current or potential future mining areas. No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Implementation of Conservation Advice works plan, including annual inspection to monitor compliance.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li></ul>



SITE NAME	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Former Warkworth Public School	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Annual inspection to assess need for any corrective works or reasonable management.</li><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures.</li><li>Strict, formal lessee agreement that excludes use in contravention of heritage conservation principles.</li></ul>
Springwood Homestead	Not within current or potential future mining areas.  No expected impacts  Property of neighbouring mine entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure relevant HVO employees and contractors are made aware of this site if works are conducted within the vicinity. This awareness could be via inductions, pre-shift meetings and ground disturbance permit procedures. Works supervisors should also contact current owners to establish CMP obligations.</li></ul>

## 7.3 | ELEMENTS OF THE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This section of the HHMP details the management strategies that have been developed for the historic heritage and archaeology associated with HVO's operations. It addresses the site-specific recommendations put forward in previous historic heritage assessments as well as general commitments for the identification, protection and management of historic heritage.

### 7.3.1 | CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR SPECIFIC SITES

Conservation Management Plans (CMP) guide the use, management and change of heritage items. They should achieve the best possible conservation of heritage significance within the context of the real-world management circumstances of the item. Maintenance and repairs are essential parts of the ongoing conservation management of heritage items. An effective CMP should include a maintenance plan and schedule that identifies specific tasks, timing and responsibilities. Where such a CMP is in place, following this plan can represent the best strategy for the conservation and management of historic heritage sites.

CMPs are usually developed for specific heritage sites due to their significance and/or as a result of development approval conditions. Where they have been developed in compliance with development approval conditions, their implementation is also required.





CMPs have been developed for the following historic heritage sites located on HVO owned or leased lands:

- Chain of Ponds Inn (and outbuildings)
- Archerfield Homestead and outbuildings
- Clifford Homestead archaeological site
- Stafford Homestead
- Springwood Homestead<sup>5</sup>

In addition to having a CMP developed, the Former Chain of Ponds Inn has had a Stabilisation Works Plan prepared to guide stabilising works for the structures while mining (and associated potential vibration impacts) is completed at the adjacent Liddell Coal Operations. The Dight Family Grave has had formal Conservation Advice prepared to conserve that site. The application and implementation of these plans represent the best management strategy for these five sites.

### 7.3.2 | SPECIFIC SITE MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Specific management measures are to be implemented for certain sites based upon their significance rating, potential impacts and professional recommendations arising from previous studies.

#### 7.3.2.1 | ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHY/RECORDING PROCEDURE

An archival record in the form of digital photography will be prepared to capture the pre-development state of the following historic heritage items prior to any disturbance:

- Dog Leg Fence
- Remnant Foundations

The aim of the archival record is to capture the specific nature of the heritage item before changes occur. The subject of the photography should be general in nature and photographs taken during the initial site inspection should be incorporated to form one digital report, with minimal text.

The documents listed below are for general guidance as a complete archival record report with printed photographs and a separate report is not required – it is acceptable for the report to be submitted and used as a digital document. The report should include a basic plan showing where the photographs were taken from, a photographic catalogue and report references for detailed information. Photographs should be representative of the surroundings and kept to a minimum (as the ease of digital photography can result in an overabundance of photographs that need to be catalogued and mapped).

The record of the photographs should be made publicly available if requested. A copy of the archival photographs and related material should be lodged with the Heritage NSW library for access by researchers. The archival records will be prepared generally in accordance with the following guiding documents:

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

Note that an archival record is not limited to photographic capture and may include other material such as drawings, historic plans and oral history to be added when the opportunity arises.

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<sup>5</sup> Springwood Homestead is located on land not owned by HVO but is within current mining lease boundaries. Application of CMP obligations lie with third party owners.



HVO may also opt to make archival photography and recordings of any historic heritage site located on its owned or leased lands regardless of whether the site is threatened by impacts.

### 7.3.2.2 | PREPARATION OF SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Assessing the significance of a place or object is critical before making decisions about future protection and management. Significance assessments have been previously prepared for the Dog Leg Fence and Hobdens Bridge. As the Great Lodge site is potentially of State significance for its historical, research, rarity and representativeness values, it has been recommended in previous studies that an assessment of significance be prepared, which may include management recommendations specific to the conservation of the item if deemed necessary.

### 7.3.2.3 | BLAST VIBRATION MONITORING

The existing HVO North and South Blast Management Plans (BMPs) will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated to protect the Great Lodge from potential damage due to current and planned blasting activities. Furthermore, as part of the annual ECRA review process, or approval of any new or modified development consents, the risk of blasting impacts to all historic heritage sites will be reviewed and, if necessary, updates made to this plan and to BMPs to protect sites from vibration damage.

### 7.3.3 | GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

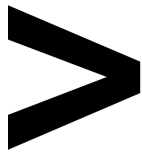
All identified historic heritage sites that will not be impacted by approved or potential mining impacts require no specific management measures for their protection but will be considered in any future development plans by virtue of their being recorded within the HVO Historic Heritage Sites Inventory and GIS database, which is incorporated within existing HVO planning processes. The following strategies apply to all known historic heritage sites across HVO owned and leased lands.

#### 7.3.3.1 | MANAGEMENT OF DISCOVERY OF NEW HERITAGE SITES/ITEMS

If during the course of works any previously unknown historical archaeological material or heritage sites/items are uncovered or identified, all work in the area of the item(s) shall cease immediately and a qualified heritage consultant/archaeologist consulted. If the archaeologist considers the material uncovered constitutes an archaeological 'relic' or a heritage item, Heritage NSW will be consulted, in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW), to determine an appropriate course of action prior to the recommencement of work in the area of the item.

A 'relic' under the Heritage Act is defined as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

- relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- is of State or local heritage significance.



### 7.3.3.2 | POTENTIAL HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

In the event that a potential burial site or potential human skeletal remains are exposed in any area subject to surface disturbance or remediation works, the procedure below is to be implemented in accordance with the *Policy Directive – Exhumation of Human Remains* (NSW Department of Health, 2008), *Skeletal Remains – Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the ‘Heritage Act 1977’* (NSW Heritage Office, 1998) and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* (NPWS, 1997):

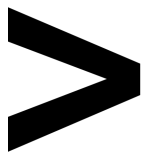
- as soon as remains are exposed, work is to halt immediately to allow assessment and management, including consultation with a qualified heritage consultant/archaeologist;
- contact local police and Heritage NSW;
- a physical or forensic anthropologist will inspect the remains in situ, and make a determination of ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historical or forensic);
- if the remains are identified as forensic the area is deemed as crime scene; or
- if the remains are identified as Aboriginal and not forensic, the site is to be secured, and Heritage NSW and all registered Aboriginal parties are to be notified in writing; or
- if the remains are non-Aboriginal (historical) remains and not forensic, the site is to be secured, and the Heritage NSW is to be contacted.

The above process functions only to appropriately identify the remains and secure the site. From this time, the management of the remains is to be determined through liaison with the appropriate stakeholders (New South Wales Police Force, forensic anthropologist, Heritage NSW and registered Aboriginal parties etc.) and in accordance with the *Public Health Act 1991*.

Approval from NSW Health, under the *Public Health Act 1991*, will be required prior to removing/exhuming any skeletal remains. If removal/exhumation is required and approved, controlled excavation and removal by the site archaeologists and other appropriate specialists (forensic anthropologist, Aboriginal stakeholders, New South Wales Police Force, as appropriate) will be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council Skeletal Remains Guidelines and any requirements of Heritage NSW and NSW Health.

If removal/exhumation is required, a site-specific management policy for the removal of any potential human skeletal remains uncovered within the Project Area will be developed, in consultation with a physical anthropologist, Heritage NSW and relevant stakeholder groups. The management policy will consider the issues detailed in the Heritage Council Skeletal Remains Guidelines. These issues include but are not limited to:

- excavation issues – including personnel who may need to be required, Occupational Health and Safety and recording;
- access issues – including limited access, security and public and professional participation;
- management issues – including management during excavation and analysis, publicity, interpretation, location of interim resting place (in consultation with relevant stakeholders), ongoing curation of recovered materials and professional access to data; and
- re-interment and commemoration.



### 7.3.3.3 | CARE AND CONTROL STRATEGY

HVO is responsible for the care, control and storage of any historical artefacts/relics salvaged from their lands and should make arrangements for any collection to be stored in an appropriate repository. Suitable storage arrangements will be determined by HVO on a site-by-site basis in accordance with the nature of the items and their significance.

## 8 | REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

### 8.1 | APPROVAL OF CHANGES TO THE HHMP

Any modifications of this HHMP must be approved by the HVO Environment and Community Manager, with relevant change information to be noted in Section 10.2 | of this HHMP.

### 8.2 | REPORTING AND REVIEW

All internal reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the HVO Environmental Management System (EMS). Review of risks and opportunities takes place annually as part of the ECRA process.

#### 8.2.1 | INTERNAL REPORTING

The following instances will be captured in HVO's internal reporting and recording systems:

- Any complaints relating to historical heritage items/sites or their management (as well as outcomes of any investigation);
- Of monitoring results have triggered, significant further action is necessary for the prevention of blast damage to sites (e.g. structural support or significant change to blasting practices that may have operational impacts); or
- Any incident relating to historical heritage items/sites (and investigation outcomes).

#### 8.2.2 | REVIEW

This HHMP will be reviewed from time to time in line with new environmental impacts assessments and the HVO ECRA annual review process. Any review will consider aspects such as changes in technology, changes to legislation or internal operational procedures, the outcomes of any relevant incident investigations, the progression of mining and blasting activities, the completion of any actions noted in Section 8 above, and changes to HVO land ownership or leasing arrangements.

The HVO Historic Heritage Sites Inventory and GIS database is reviewed and updated annually to incorporate any changes to object classification, status or new finds.

Where a review results in a revision of the HHMP, the document review table in Section 10.2 | of this HHMP is to be updated. Minor changes such as formatting edits may be made with version control.

## 8.3 | INCIDENTS AND COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT

If an incident occurs that requires external reporting to either Heritage NSW or an LGA, HVO will notify the relevant agency as soon as practicable and in compliance with any timeframes required by the relevant regulatory instrument. If required, HVO will provide any relevant agency with an incident report and such further reports as may be requested.

Internal reporting and investigation will occur in accordance with procedures set out in the HVO Environmental Management Strategy (EMS). A record of the incident must be maintained in HVO's incident reporting and tracking database. This HHMP will also be reviewed and, if necessary, revised to capture any learnings from the incident investigation.

Community Complaints are lodged via the Complaints and Blasting Hotline (1800 888 733). The hotline number will be prominently displayed on the HVO website and regularly advertised in the local newspaper. The Community Complaints and Blasting Hotline will be in operation 24 hours per day, seven days a week.

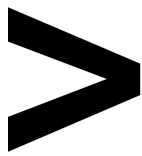
The Hunter Valley Operations Community Consultative Committee (CCC) meets quarterly and is advised of any incidents or activities that require regulatory reporting. These meetings facilitate community feedback on a variety of environmental matters including historic heritage and enable the company to include community views when preparing mitigation responses to incidents.

The details of complaints, and any mitigating actions taken, will be circulated to senior management. Where requested, follow-up correspondence with the complainant will be provided. HVO will maintain a register of complaints updated monthly and made available on the HVO website.

## 9 | ACCOUNTABILITIES

Responsibility for the implementation of this HHMP lies with HVO, with input from external specialists and contractors as required, with relevant accountabilities as follows:

ROLE	ACCOUNTABILITIES
<b>Manager Environment and Community</b>	Allow adequate budget and resources for implementation of the HHMP Oversight of the HHMP implementation Provide a planning and compliance framework to review the effectiveness of the HHMP implementation Co-ordinate and approve the HHMP review process
<b>Environment And Community Officer, Cultural Heritage</b>	Assist the environmental and community manager in leading any community engagement that may be required Oversee Historic Heritage Management at HVO, playing a lead role developing systems and projects Coordinate historic heritage assessments and heritage property maintenance Confirm that actions noted in this HHMP and relevant CMPs are being actively managed and implemented by HVO as and where relevant Ensure that monitoring results are used to develop/trigger management measures for heritage sites



ROLE	ACCOUNTABILITIES
Consultant Archaeologist	<p>Provide specialist advice to support implementation of the HHMP and advice regarding the management of cultural heritage values</p> <p>Assist and advise HVO personnel regarding current and future legislative obligations</p> <p>Assist HVO personnel with inquiries and liaison with, government and other agencies as required</p> <p>Assist HVO during any investigations, sites management, and assessment activities, performing the role of a qualified, competent professional Technical Advisor as required</p> <p>Assist sourcing specialist consultants in areas outside their level of qualification</p> <p>Co-ordinate updates to the HVO Historic Heritage Inventory and GIS Database annually or as required</p>

## 10 | DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Relevant legislation, standards and other reference information must be regularly reviewed and monitored for updates and should be included in the site management system. Related documents and reference information in this section provides the linkage and source to develop and maintain site compliance information.

### 10.1 | REFERENCES

Reference information, listed in Table below, is information that is directly referred to for the development of this document

REFERENCE	TITLE
Federal Government Guideline	The Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (ICOMOS Australia, 2013)
NSW Government Guideline	Statements of Heritage Impact Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office, 2006)
NSW Government Guideline	Investigating Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2004)
NSW Government Guideline	Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2001)
NSW Government Guideline	Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009)





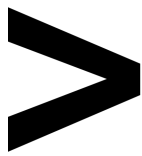
REFERENCE	TITLE
NSW Government Guideline	Archaeological Assessments: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996)
NSW Government Guideline	Policy Directive – Exhumation of Human Remains (NSW Department of Health, 2008)
NSW Government Guideline	Skeletal Remains – Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains under the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW Heritage Office, 1998)
NSW Government Guideline	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS, 1997)
NSW Government Guideline	How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (NSW Heritage Office, 1998)
NSW Government Guideline	Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture (Heritage Office, 2006)
NSW Government Study	RTCA Heritage Register Update for the Upper Hunter Lands Heritage Report (ERM, 2007)
NSW Government Study	Hunter Estates: A Comparative Heritage Study of pre-1850s Homestead Complexes in the Hunter Region (Heritage Council of NSW, 2013)
	Hunter Valley Operations Historic Heritage Register (HVO, 2020)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Historic Heritage Assessment: HVO Continuation Project (EMM, 2022)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Hunter Valley Operations South Mine Project – Dog Leg Fence and Timber Bridge Significance Assessment (Urbis, 2019)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Hunter Valley Operations South Coal Project Environmental Assessment (ERM, 2008)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Hunter Valley Operations West Pit Extension and Minor Modifications Environmental Impact Statement (ERM, 2003)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Heritage Impact Statement: Warkworth Aerodrome, Warkworth, NSW (Weir Phillips, 2007)

REFERENCE	TITLE
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Chain of Ponds Inn Stabilisation Works (ERM, 2012)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Clifford Homestead Ruins Conservation Management Plan (ERM, 2007)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Chain of Ponds Inn Conservation Management Plan (ERM, 2008)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Dight Family Grave Heritage Conservation Advice (ERM, 2007)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Stafford Homestead Conservation Management Plan (ERM, 2007)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Archerfield Conservation Management Plan (Nelson Heritage Consulting, 2024)
Consultant Report (for HVO)	Springwood Homestead Conservation Management Plan (ERM, 2015)

## 10.2 | CHANGE INFORMATION

Full details of the document history are recorded in the document control register, by version. A summary of the current change is provided in table below.

VERSION	DATE	REVIEW TEAM	OWNER	DETAILS OF CHANGE	APPROVAL DATE
1.0	19/2/2025	Joel Deacon, Heritage consultant	Brenton Hubert, HVO Environment and Community Superintendent	Original	19/2/2025



### 10.3 | CONSULTATION

Details of consultation with relevant stakeholders is provided in table below.

VERSION	DATE	STAKEHOLDER	CONSULTATION DETAILS	COMMENTS/FEEDBACK
1.0	5/02/2025	HVO CCC	CCC Advised of preparation of a HVO Historic Heritage Management Plan and invited to comment when Plan is finalised. Review planned for Q2 2025	CCC members voiced interest in receiving and reviewing the HHMP

## APPENDIX A: HERITAGE REGISTER

The items included on the HVO Historic Heritage Register comprise a number of different site types that require different management regimes, including buildings, archaeological ruins, graves and fences. There are also varying levels of significance within the register, determined by items' listings within State planning instruments and assessments by historical archaeologists. The following entries provide a brief description of each item listed within the HVO Historic Heritage Register.

### CHAIN OF PONDS INN

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 314348 6412912

**Regulatory Listing:** State Heritage Register (Item #SHR5045615; Singleton Local Environmental Plan (Item #134)

**Condition:** Fair

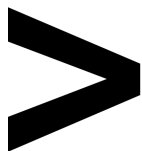
**Tenure:** On HVO-owned land and mining lease

**Antiquity:** 1840s

The inn complex now generally known as the "Chain of Ponds Inn" was built halfway between the towns of Singleton and Muswellbrook in the early 1840s by Henry Nowland, one of the earliest settlers in the Upper Hunter region. Shortly before building the inn and stable buildings, he had constructed the nearby stone lockup which was rented by the Government as a secure place of detention for prisoners being transported through the area. Nowland was an entrepreneurial pioneer in the Muswellbrook area, with interests in hotels, coaching, coachbuilding and repairs and property investment. The inn at the Chain of Ponds was leased over the years and tended to be given different names by a succession of publicans. It was never officially known as the "Chain of Ponds Inn". The longest standing name was "Liddell House", which remained constant after first appearing in the records in 1872 after the inn was delicensed as a hotel.

The inn played an important role in the development of the Upper Hunter, providing accommodation for travellers and facilities for changing and stabling horses. It was also a key element in Nowland's business holdings, in particular the operation of coach services and the delivery of mail throughout the northern regions of New South Wales and into Queensland. The late 1860s saw the advent of the railway and the death of Henry Nowland, two events which led to a downturn in the fortunes of the inn and its subsequent sale. After 1872 it operated as a wine shop and eventually served as a residence. Following purchase by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in 1966 it was occupied by tenants until 1975, since which time it has remained unoccupied.

Located on the site are three buildings comprising of the stone Inn, the stone Lock-up and the Stables. These items are contained within a perimeter fence defining the curtilage. There are several small buildings located to the exterior of the fence, all of which are in various states of ruin. Other landscape features within the grounds include a capped well and remnants of a stone path to the rear of the stable building.



*Figure 3 - Chain of Ponds Inn – northern facade (2020)*



*Figure 4 - Chain of Ponds Inn and outbuildings – from west (2020)*





## ARCHERFIELD HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 317755 6402129

**Regulatory Listing:** Singleton Local Environmental Plan (Item #1141)

**Condition:** House – tenanted and well maintained; Outbuildings - fair

**Tenure:** On HVO-owned land and mining lease

**Antiquity:** House – 1930s; Outbuildings – from c.1840s

The property at Archerfield comprises a Federation-style house with three outbuildings, two with heritage significance. It is believed that the original farmhouse (contemporary with the outbuildings) burnt down, was demolished and replaced with the current homestead.

The two outbuildings date to the mid-Nineteenth Century. The first is a vertical slab construction stable/workshop/barn structure with a shingle roof. There is a collection of equipment associated with rural activities, within and in the vicinity of the building.

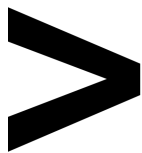
The second building is a sandstock brick structure with basement. A shingle roof remains beneath the present corrugated metal roofing sheets. The building appears to have undergone a series of at least three extensions, from the original two levels (with a number of rooms), the additional single storey brick extension, a small sandstone gable ended extension and finally the addition of brick garages.

The Federation-style Archerfield homestead may have been built as late as the 1930s. The entry is marked by a sweeping carriage circle and a large well-developed garden. The property also features a well and two brick-lined grain silos (built in response to fears of a naval blockade during the Crimean War) to the left side of the main entry to the property.



*Figure 5 -Archerfield brick outbuilding – east facade (2020)*





*Figure 6 - Archerfield stables building – north-east corner (2020)*



*Figure 7 - Archerfield Homestead – south facade (2020)*



## CLIFFORD HOMESTEAD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 319197 6396173

**Regulatory Listing:** Singleton Local Environmental Plan (Item #1142)

**Condition:** Ruin

**Tenure:** HVO-owned land, HVO Exploration Lease

**Antiquity:** 1830s

The Clifford Homestead was built by John Dight on Grant #8 overlooking the Hunter River, which was allocated on 31 March 1821. The Georgian designed homestead is described as having been constructed of sandstone quarried on the property, with small glass paned windows, a veranda across the front and a shingle roof. It comprised a bedroom and office on either side of a 7' wide hall, a large reception room the width of the house (used for ballroom and family functions), six other bedrooms, a parlour and a large cellar in the rear of the house.

A four-room detached kitchen area with a large cooking and eating area, a scullery, a pantry and a storeroom with barred windows was at the back of the house, accessed by a flagstone path. An attic above the pantry was used as the maids' room and, as in the kitchen, it had no ceiling, with the underside of the shingles being exposed. A dairy room, meat room and wash house were behind the kitchen, and the adjoining stables had rooms to house the convict servants. The Dight family retained ownership of the property until 1928 and the homestead was described as being in ruins by 1977.

The site nowadays is marked by a concrete slab (possibly the location of the kitchen/laundry complex to the rear of the main house), wall footings and scatters of bricks. Some introduced plants, including a lemon tree, are all that remain of the garden.



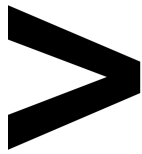
*Figure 8 - Early photograph of Clifford Homestead*





*Figure 9 - Remnant brick paving at Clifford Homestead (2020)*





## STAFFORD HOMESTEAD

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 319888 6395614

**Regulatory Listing:** Singleton Local Environmental Plan (Item #142)

**Condition:** Fair

**Tenure:** HVO-owned land, HVO Exploration Lease

**Antiquity:** 1860s

Stafford Homestead is associated with the other nearby Dight family sites – Clifford Homestead ruins and the Dight Family Crypt – which are located 1km to the north-west. Stafford is constructed on elevated land facing east overlooking the Hunter River. Stafford, constructed sometime between 1840 and 1860, remained in possession of the Dight family until 1924.

Stafford was built of brick and shingles, which were made from clay and timber on the property. Accommodation included a wide central hallway, three bedrooms, a reception room, dining room, bathroom, office and cellar. Internal timberwork was of cedar, including large folding doors which allowed the reception room to be expanded to include the hallway. Louvre shutters were fitted to the windows and the house featured a veranda on all sides.

Outbuildings included a large, detached kitchen at the rear of the house. Adjacent to the western side of the house stood a convict-built stone building, constructed for the accommodation of convicts and comprising a main hall and two smaller rooms. The kitchen was destroyed by fire in 1939, and the convict-built structure was then demolished to allow the house to be extended to include a new kitchen.



*Figure 10 - Stafford Homestead – from west (2020)*





## DOG LEG FENCE

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 309742 6397338

**Regulatory Listing:** No listings but of potential State significance

**Condition:** Poor

**Tenure:** HVO-owned land, HVO Mining Lease

**Antiquity:** 1800s

A total of 330m of the fence has been recorded, however, records indicate it extended further in both directions. The fence runs along a roughly east-west axis north of a more modern fence-line and firebreak. The integrity of the fence varies, with intact sections comprising horizontal upper and lower logs supported on sandstone blocks, with pairs of dog leg branches resting across the lower log and supporting the higher log in its centre. The sandstone blocks are likely to have been locally sourced from outcrops of sandstone located adjacent to the fence, and timber members appear to be Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), which is the dominant hardwood species in the locational area of the fence.

While there are not many areas where both the upper and lower logs remain in-situ, the lower log remains among much of the fence-line. In a number of locations, lengths of ironbark logs lay adjacent to sandstone blocks in the alignment of the former fence. The posts of the fence are the “dog-legs” which are formed by pieces of split Ironbark. Assessment has found that the fence has local historical significance and is of potential State significance for its representativeness and degree of rarity.



Figure 11 - Remnant section of Dog Leg Fence (2019)



## GREAT LODGE

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 309455 6402095

**Regulatory Listing:** No listings but of potential State significance

**Condition:** Poor

**Tenure:** HVO owned, off-lease

**Antiquity:** 1830s

Great Lodge is a cottage constructed in vertical hardwood slabs. The internal walls are surfaced in a thick daub, or mud plaster, and whitewashed. The floors and ceilings are also butt-jointed hardwood timber boards. The bricks in the chimney are machine made and therefore cannot be earlier than the late nineteenth century, but it is unclear whether this is a rebuilding of an earlier chimney. Visible nails are cut or wrought, indicating a probable pre-1870s date. The house is run-down, having been heavily damaged during the 1955 flood. Vegetation has been previously cleared from around the building and a fence erected to keep stock out. Several corrugated iron roofing sheets are missing, exposing the original shingle roof.



*Figure 12 - Great Lodge – northern facade (2012)*





## CARRINGTON HOMESTEAD

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 308515 6401345

**Regulatory Listing:** Nil

**Condition:** Currently tenanted

**Tenure:** HVO owned, off-lease

**Antiquity:** 1920s/30s

Carrington Homestead is located on an elevated position, with views westward over the Hunter River. The current homestead was built in the 1920's and was associated with a succession of horse breeding entities including the White family, the Foyster brothers and the Ingham family. It is constructed of solid masonry walls supporting a timber framed roof structure and a terracotta tiled roof. The building is currently occupied and maintained as part of HVO's residential property portfolio. HVO upgraded drainage to stabilise foundations in 2017 and completed reconstruction of internal walls in 2018.



*Figure 13 - Carrington Homestead (2012)*



## WANDEWOI HOMESTEAD

Co-ordinates (GDA 94, z56): 306966 6402070

**Regulatory Listing:** Nil

**Condition:** Currently tenanted

**Tenure:** HVO owned, off-lease

**Antiquity:** 1930's.

Wandewoi Homestead is located on an elevated position, with views eastward over the Hunter River. The homestead was built in the 1930's by the Moses family, who were successful horse breeders at Arrowfield Stud (present-day Coolmore) during the first quarter of the 20th Century. It is constructed of rendered masonry with a timber framed terracotta roof. The masonry water tanks were drained in 2016 to preserve the integrity of building foundations. The building is occupied and maintained as part of HVO's residential property portfolio.



*Figure 14 - Wandewoi Homestead (2020)*





## GREENLEEK HOMESTEAD

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 318051 6303000

**Regulatory Listing:** Nil

**Condition:** Poor

**Tenure:** HVO owned, HVO Mining Lease

**Antiquity:** Unknown

A red brick house with detached kitchen rooms situated on a rise overlooking the Hunter River to the north. The building and property has not been assessed or studied, however the 1891 Parish Map show the land at the time held by a Joseph Brown and named "Greenluk".



*Figure 15 - Greenleek Homestead northern elevation (2010)*

## REMNANT FOUNDATIONS (HOWICK)

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 306825 6410553

**Regulatory Listing:** Nil

**Condition:** Ruin

**Tenure:** HVO owned, HVO Mining Lease

**Antiquity:** Likely 1800s

The remnant foundations are located in a clearing off the former Mitchell Line, Howick, and comprise three timber posts in a north-east/south-west alignment. At the surface level, several artefacts (glass, metal and ceramic) were encountered. In addition, three European tree plantings are located north-east, in a north-west/south-east alignment. The recorded elements suggest a former hut. The surrounding context of the remnant foundations comprises cleared agricultural land in all directions.

The remnant foundations maintain historic significance at the local level as remnants of a structure built within the original land grant made to John Sheppard. The land holding remained within the Sheppard family until being sold to mining interests in 1964. If substantial archaeological resources were uncovered, they are likely to reveal information regarding the Sheppard family occupation of the site and nineteenth century life.



*Figure 16 - South-eastern detail of timber post (2021)*





## DIGHT FAMILY GRAVE

**Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 319295 6396186

**Regulatory Listing:** Connection with Singleton Local Environmental Plan Item #1142; statutory protection under s139 *NSW Heritage Act 1977*

**Condition:** Intact but damaged

**Tenure:** HVO-owned land, HVO Exploration Lease

**Antiquity:** 1850

The Dight Family Grave is associated with Clifford Homestead which was occupied by successive generations of the Dight family during the mid to late nineteenth century. The grave is situated amongst three overgrown pepper trees northeast of the Homestead ruins, which was constructed around 1830.

The Dight Family Grave faces a north easterly direction and is 2.7m long, 2.3m wide with a height of approximately 0.5m. It comprises a rendered English bond brick wall with Victorian iron palisade fence, with an inscribed sandstone tablet approximately 2.0m x 0.925m x 0.20m laid within. The south and west walls of the grave are substantially intact and retain their original level. The east wall has collapsed and the north wall has broken upwards due to tree root growth. The wrought iron railing is largely intact except for two broken posts in the northeast and northwest corners.



Figure 17 - Dight Family Grave (2020)

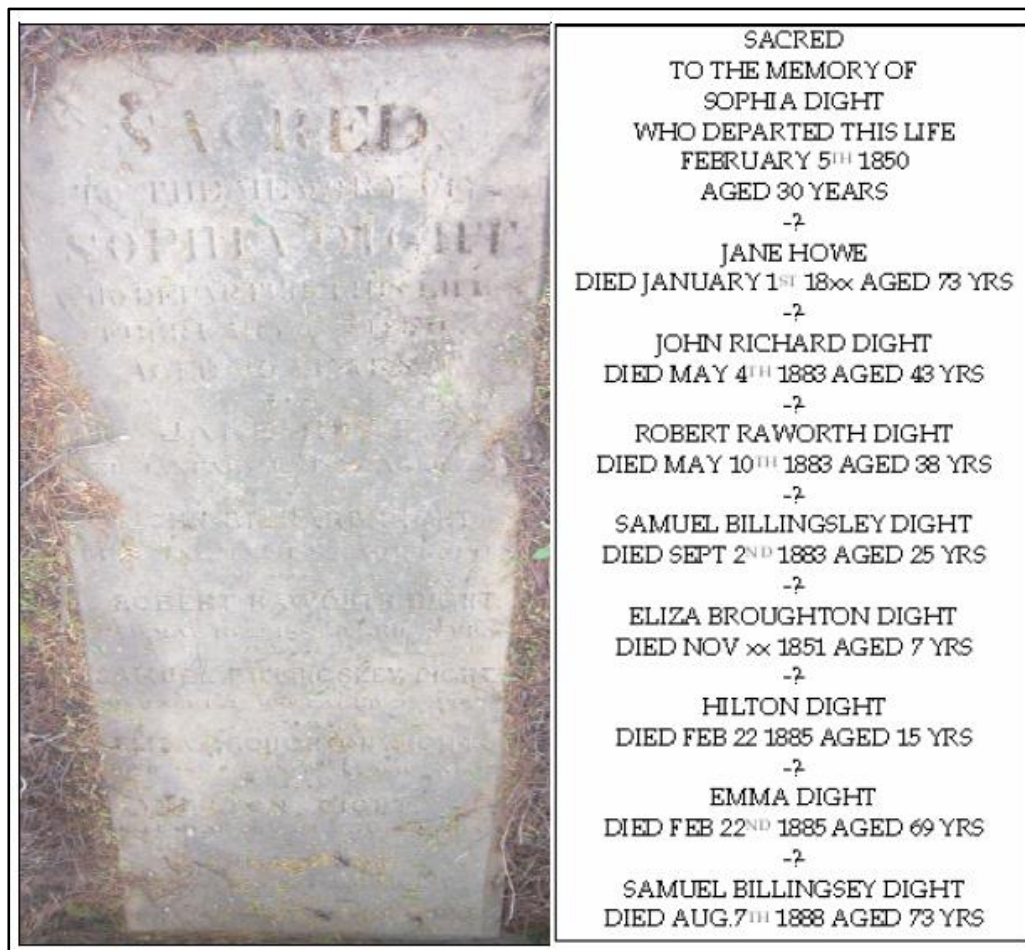
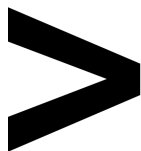


Figure 18 - Dight Family Grave Inscription



**FORMER WARKWORTH PUBLIC SCHOOL****Co-ordinates** (GDA 94, z56): 314349 6394887**Regulatory Listing:** Nil**Condition:** Currently tenanted**Tenure:** HVO owned, HVO mining lease**Antiquity:** 1859

The Former Warkworth Public School was constructed in 1859, with a series of later structures added later as required. The single storey building, located in Warkworth village, is generally architecturally consistent with the Victorian Gothic style. It is rendered brick, and the hipped roof is clad in corrugated metal roofing sheets. The school closed in 1997, and the building is now occupied and maintained as part of HVO's residential property portfolio. A roll of honour, dedicated in 1919, commemorating former Warkworth Public School students and district residents who served in WWI is now located in the Warkworth Community Hall.



*Figure 19 - Former Warkworth Public School (2007)*





## NON-MANAGED ON-LEASE SITES

There are a number of historic heritage sites located within HVO's mining leases that are owned and managed by other entities. These sites are located in and around Warkworth village. Although HVO has no management obligations in relation to these sites, it is important that their locations are known and factored into future mine planning processes, i.e. blast management, so that inadvertent and indirect impacts can be ameliorated or mitigated. These sites are outlined in the table below.

*Table 1.1 – Non-managed On-lease Historic Sites*

SITE	EASTING	NORTHING	LISTING	DESCRIPTION
<b>Former Queen Victoria Inn Ruins</b>	314610	6394720	Singleton LEP #A6	Site of former Queen Victoria Inn / Three Brothers Inn. Brick and stone chimney remains
<b>St Philip's Anglican Church</b>	314870	6394230	Singleton LEP #I143; NSW National Trust #R5782	Early Victorian style stone and brick construction
<b>Warkworth WWII Airstrip</b>	314339	6397037	Nil	Hunter Valley Gliding club, former satellite airstrip for RAAF Bulga airfield
<b>Springwood Homestead</b>	314435	6393563	Nil	Homestead located on rise on top of Wollombi Brook with outbuilding and yard remains to north

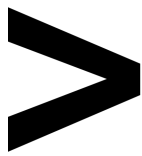
An additional site, known as Hobden Timber Bridge (co-ordinates: 309064 6398783), had been noted in previous HVO documents as warranting further assessment. The site comprises a single span timber girder bridge which sits on a north-east to south-west axis over an unnamed creek. Overall, the bridge is in poor condition, with vegetation growing against the structure, timber members showing signs of deterioration, corroded bolts, and missing timber decking and railing.

The bridge has now been formally assessed for historical significance and determined as not meeting threshold for heritage listing (Urbis 2019). It has been photographically recorded, measured, and its location recorded. No further or additional management measures are required at this site.

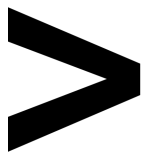


APPENDIX B: GCAA Standard 15 Checklist

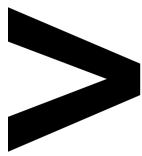
STANDARD 15 SCHEDULE	CONDITION DETAILS	HHMP SECTION
<b>4.2 In Management of Cultural Heritage, All Operations Must:</b>		
4.2.1	Conduct an assessment of cultural heritage risks, impacts and opportunities, consistent with the <b>GCAA Risk Management Standard</b>	Section 7
4.2.2	Consider, as appropriate, cumulative impacts from external activities adjacent to the site or project area, when assessing risks	Section 7
4.2.3	Apply the mitigation hierarchy to minimise impacts to cultural heritage	Section 7
4.2.4	Identify the potential for non-compliance with any relevant agreement and regulatory requirements when undertaking risk assessments	Section 7
4.2.5	Integrate consideration of risks of engagement with relevant stakeholders into the planning process for all phases of the asset lifecycle	Section 7
4.2.6	Review cultural heritage risks, impacts and opportunities annually, and update if required	Section 7
<b>4.3 While State Legislation May Provide What Must Be Included in CHMPs, This Standard Requires a Number of Provisions to be Incorporated into Site Management Systems. All Operations and Projects Must:</b>		
4.3.1	Develop, implement and monitor a CHMP, or relevant alternative, based on the outcomes of cultural heritage risk assessments, documenting the identified risks, impacts and management measures, following the mitigation hierarchy	This document



STANDARD 15 SCHEDULE	CONDITION DETAILS	HHMP SECTION
4.3.2	<p>Include in management systems, in accordance with the GCAA HSEC and HR Standard 6.0 Incident, and where appropriate, based on the outcomes of cultural heritage risk assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a clear commitment to document commitments and management controls as they relate to cultural heritage values;</li><li>• a summary of baseline studies and data and known information about the cultural heritage identified through baseline assessments and Stakeholder consultation;</li><li>• a summary of all cultural heritage risks, opportunities, management actions, and critical controls;</li><li>• processes to facilitate continued community access to cultural heritage if access itself is impacted by site or project activities,</li><li>• identify opportunities to make a positive contribution to the preservation and conservation of traditional knowledge and cultural heritage;</li><li>• processes in the event of encountering any suspected human remains, in accordance with the relevant State requirements;</li><li>• processes to ensure all mitigation and/or preservation works are documented;</li><li>• defined roles and accountabilities;</li><li>• legal and corporate approval and reporting requirements;</li><li>• data management systems;</li><li>• assurance; and</li><li>• internal and external communication protocols.</li></ul>	<p>Section 1   Section 6  ; Appendix A: Section 7    Section 8   Section 8   Section 8   Section 8    Section 10   Section 9   Section 6   Section 9   Section 9  </p>
4.3.3	<p>Develop and implement a chance finds process, either stand alone or as part of the plan, to describe the actions required in the event of a chance find. As a minimum, the process must consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the need for specialist identification and verification of a chance find;</li><li>• a requirement for no further disturbance to, and appropriate demarcation around, the chance find until verification and consultation with approval agencies and relevant cultural heritage stakeholders is complete;</li><li>• record keeping;</li><li>• processes for movable finds;</li><li>• responsibilities and response times for these management measures, and</li><li>• communication and consultation processes for relevant cultural heritage stakeholders and authorities</li></ul>	<p>Section 8  </p>
4.3.5	<p>Undertake management works using competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists) for the management of cultural heritage values</p>	<p>Section 7   and Section 9  </p>



STANDARD 15 SCHEDULE	CONDITION DETAILS	HHMP SECTION
4.3.6	Implement systems to support the effective internal and external communication related to management of cultural heritage.	Section 9
4.3.7	In consultation with the relevant cultural heritage stakeholders, review cultural heritage management plans on a suitable frequency based on risk and update if required in response to changes in the operation's physical and operational boundaries (noting any changes in area may also trigger a need for additional approval and consultation requirements).	Section 9
<b>4.4 In the event of any actual or suspected harm, all operations must:</b>		
4.4.1	Identify, record, report and investigate all cultural heritage incidents in accordance with the cultural heritage management plan or alternative system, and in alignment with the <i>GCAA HSEC and HR Standard 6.0 Incident</i> , considering cross-functional impacts (e.g. community, reputational etc.).	Section 9
4.4.2	Engage with relevant cultural heritage stakeholders and approval agencies where required.	Section 9
4.4.3	Identify and implement remedial actions to avoid repeat incidents	Section 9
4.4.4	Conduct regular reviews of cultural heritage-related incidents, complaints, grievances and concerns to identify trends.	Section 9
4.4.5	Communicate lessons learned from incident investigations with relevant stakeholders	Section 9
<b>4.5 To Minimise the Risks of Cultural Heritage Incidents, All Operations Must:</b>		
4.5.1	Design and implement processes to monitor performance consistent with the requirements of CHMPs	Section 9
4.5.2	Implement data management procedures and data verification/validation of processes	Section 6



STANDARD 15 SCHEDULE	CONDITION DETAILS	HHMP SECTION
4.5.3	Update HSEC and HR management systems and actions, as required, to improve performance.	Section 7   Section 9
<b>4.6 Within the Limits of CHMP Confidentiality Requirements, In Accordance With The GCAA HSEC And HR Standard 6.0 Incident, Operations Must:</b>		
4.6.1	Implement processes for internal reporting and external public disclosure, where relevant, at a regional and/or jurisdictional level	Section 9
4.6.2	Aggregate data and contribute, as required, to overall group-level data collection and public disclosure and reporting requirements	Section 9
4.6.3	Contribute, as required, to overall data collection and public disclosure and reporting	Section 9
<b>4.7 State and Commonwealth Legislative Requirements Associated with Cultural Heritage Are Amended on a Regular Basis. To Ensure That Existing Management Systems Meet Contemporary Legal and Community Expectations, All Operations Must:</b>		
4.7.1	Review their compliance to this Standard at least annually, or where there have been material operational changes, new projects or expansions, or as specified by regulatory requirements and conditions of CHMPs	Section 9
4.7.2	Review site or project specific risk assessments at a suitable and documented frequency.	Section 9