

**WILPINJONG COAL  
HISTORIC HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

WI-ENV-MNP-0044

June 2022

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WI-ENV-MNP-0044	2	December 2017	WCPL	DP&E	Append ARD
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WI-ENV-MNP-0044	5.1	June 2021	WCPL	DPIE	Updated included Section 4.7 Archival Reports for Wollar Churches and Wollar Buildings, record of buildings demolished in Wollar during 2020 and revised disturbance footprint boundary in Pit 6.
WI-ENV-MNP-0044	6	June 2022	WCPL	DPIE	Updated included record of WCPL owned dilapidated buildings demolished in Wollar during 2021.

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# 1 Introduction

The Wilpinjong Coal Mine (the Mine) is owned and operated by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Limited (WCPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd (Peabody).

The Mine is an existing open cut coal mining operation situated approximately 40 kilometres north-east of Mudgee, near the Village of Wollar, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area, in central New South Wales (NSW) (**Figure 1**).

The Mine produces thermal coal products which are transported by rail to domestic customers for use in electricity generation and to port for export. Open cut mining operations are undertaken 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The Mine originally operated under Project Approval (PA 05-0021) that was granted by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* (EP&A Act) on 1 February 2006.

On 24 April 2017, WCPL was granted Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Extension Project (WEP) that provides for the continued operation of the Mine at rates of up to 16 million tonnes per annum of run-of-mine coal, until 2033, and access to approximately 800 hectares of open cut extensions. The Development Consent (SSD-6764) has superseded PA 05-0021. This Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) has been prepared to satisfy the relevant conditions in Development Consent (SSD-6764).

## 1.1 Purpose

The HHMP has been prepared to address the conditions relating to historic heritage management contained within WCPL's relevant approvals. Consistent with Condition 49, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764), the HHMP includes a program and description of the measures/procedures that would be implemented for historic heritage management at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.

## 1.2 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with a variety of regulators throughout the assessment and approval of the WEP including with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

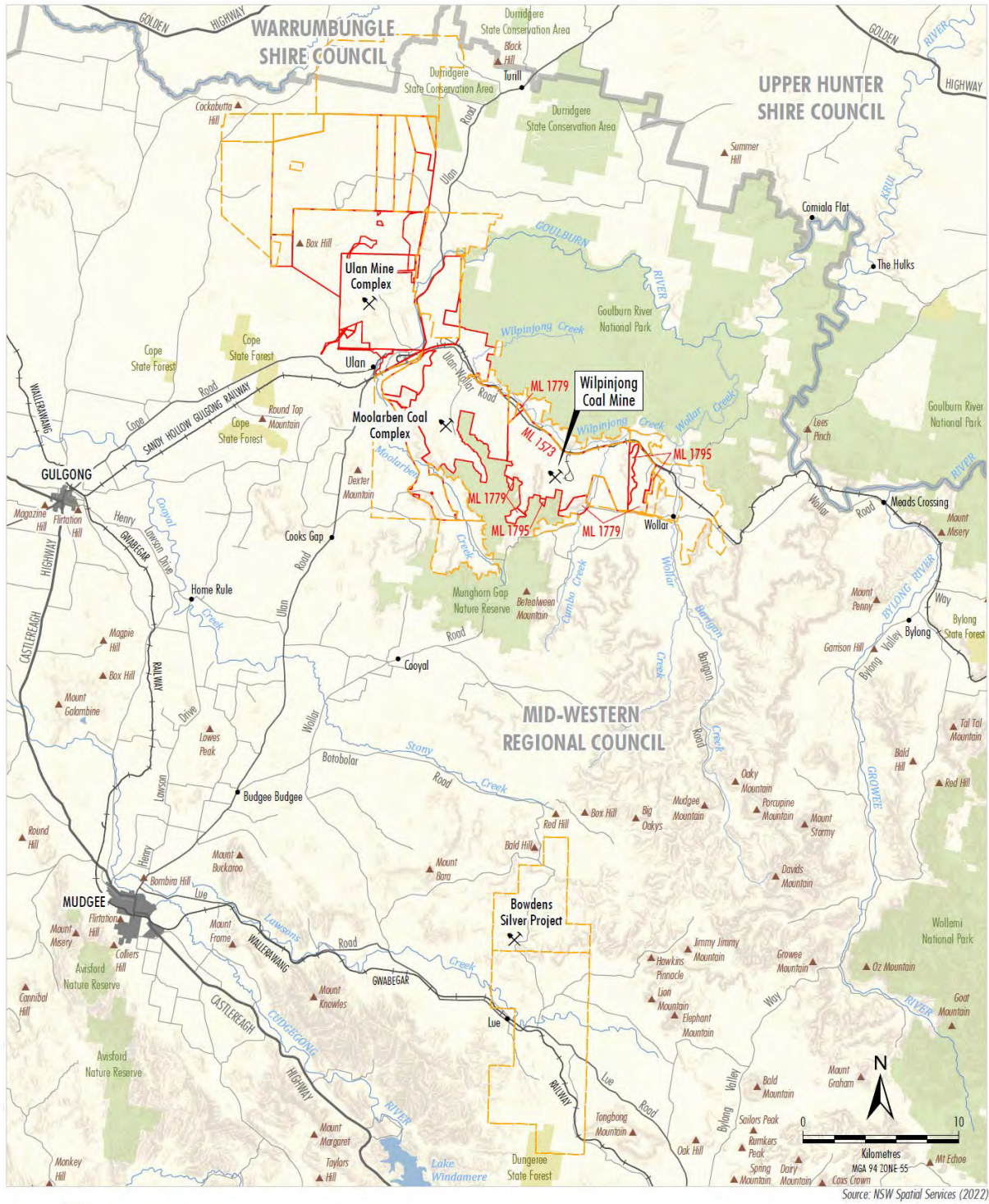
The HHMP has been prepared in consultation with the OEH – Heritage Division, the Mid-Western Regional Council (MWRC) and relevant landholders<sup>1</sup>, as required by Condition 49(b), Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764).

On the 8 August 2019, WCPL commenced consultation with the DPIE to request a minor variation to increase the disturbance footprint and open cut boundary to Pit 8, arising from refinement to the Pit 8 detailed design. On the 23 August 2019, WCPL received approval from the DPIE that the proposed minor changes to the footprint area of Pit 8 are generally in accordance with the WEP and project approval. Accordingly, WCPL have updated all relevant management plans required by SSD-6764 to reflect this change, as discussed with the DPIE.

During May 2021, WCPL sought consultation with the DPIE to request a minor variation to increase the disturbance footprint and open cut boundary of Pit 6, arising from refinement to the detailed design allowing access to additional coal reserves at the south-western boundary of Pit 6 (refer to **Figure 2**). On the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021, WCPL received approval from the DPIE regarding the minor variation to the disturbance footprint area of Pit 6 being deemed generally in accordance with the WEP and project approval. Noting that minor changes to the disturbance footprint were contemplated following detailed design. Accordingly, WCPL have updated all relevant management plans required by SSD-6764 to reflect this change, as required by the DPIE.

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<sup>1</sup> WCPL is the landholder of all items the subject of management measures described in this HHMP and therefore no additional landholders require consultation.



- LEGEND**
- Exploration Licence Boundary
  - Mining Lease Boundary
  - Local Government Area
  - State Forest
  - National Park, Nature Reserve or State Conservation Area
  - ⛏ Coal Mining Operation

**Peabody**  
**WILPINJONG COAL MINE**  
 Regional Location

**Figure 1 Regional Location**

### 1.3 Suitably Qualified and Experienced Persons

The Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) (formally the NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment) approved Mr Jamie Reeves and Fiona Leslie of Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) for the preparation/review of the HHMP on 24 May 2017. This HHMP was prepared in consultation with Jamie Reeves and Fiona Leslie.

### 1.4 Staged Submission of HHMP

The initial HHMP did not include the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) for the test and salvage excavation required at the potential caretaker's cottage site in Pit 8.

During preparation of the initial draft HHMP, Niche identified some further research requirements in relation to the potential caretaker's cottage site (Site 1G), that were subsequently actioned prior to development of an ARD.

As agreed with DPIE, following the completion of the required research, WCPL provided the ARD to the relevant consultees for review and comment. Following finalisation (including addressing any comments) the ARD was provided to the DPIE for subsequent separate approval by the Secretary in accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 5 of Development Consent (SSD-6764).

As required by the ARD, the test and salvage excavation (archaeological) for the potential caretakers cottage was completed by Niche in November 2019 (March, 2020) (**Section 4.1.1** and **Appendix 1**).

## 2 Statutory Requirements

This HHMP has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Development Consent (SSD-6764), recommendations documented in relevant studies, assessments and investigations, and relevant legislation, standards and guidelines.

**Table 1** summarises WCPL’s main statutory approvals, relevant to the HHMP.

**Table 1 WCPL’s Statutory Approvals**

Approval/Licence No.	Description	Date of Approval	Agency
<b>SSD-6764</b>	Project Approval	24 April 2017	DPIE
<b>EPL 12425</b>	EPL	19 June 2020*	EPA

Notes:\* Date of last EPL Variation

PA05-0021 was surrendered on 28 April 2020 in accordance with Condition 9, Schedule 2 of Development Consent SSD-6764.

### 2.1 Development Consent (SSD-6764) Requirements

This HHMP has been prepared in accordance with Condition 49, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764). **Table 2** presents these requirements and indicates where they are addressed within this HHMP.

**Table 2 Development Consent (SSD-6764) Requirements**

Development Consent (SSD-6764) Condition	HHMP Section
<b>Historic Heritage Management Plan</b>	
49. Prior to carrying out any development under this consent, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise, the Applicant must prepare an Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The plan must:	
(a) be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced persons whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary;	<b>Section 1</b>
(b) be prepared in consultation with the Heritage Division, Council and relevant landowners; and	<b>Section 1.2</b>
(c) include the following for the management of historic heritage:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure any workers on site receive suitable heritage inductions prior to carrying out any project on site, and that suitable records are kept of these inductions;</li> </ul>	<b>Section 4.7</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a program and description of the measures/procedures that would be implemented for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ photographic and archival recording of any impacted heritage items;</li> <li>○ where reasonable and feasible, designing, constructing and operating ancillary infrastructure to avoid direct impacts on historic heritage items;</li> <li>○ undertaking test and salvage excavation at the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site (Site 1G);</li> <li>○ monitoring and managing the effects of blasting on potentially affected heritage items;</li> <li>○ managing the discovery of any new historic heritage items during the development; and</li> <li>○ additional archaeological excavation and/or recording of any significant heritage items requiring demolition; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Section 4.1 &amp; 4.7</b> <b>Section 4.1</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a strategy for the storage of heritage items salvaged on site, both during the development and in the long term.</li> </ul>	<b>Section 4.1.1 and Appendix 1</b> <b>Section 4.2 and Blast Management Plan</b> <b>Section 4.3</b>
	<b>Section 4.1 &amp; 4.7</b> <b>Section 4.8</b>



## 2.2 General Management Plan Requirements

Condition 3, Schedule 5 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) outlines general management plan requirements that are applicable to the preparation of the HHMP. **Table 3** presents these requirements and indicates where they are addressed within this HHMP.

**Table 3 General Management Plan Requirements**

Development Consent (SSD-6764) Condition	HHMP Section
<b>Management Plan Requirements</b>	
3. <i>The Applicant must ensure that the management plans required under this consent are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:</i>	
(a) <i>detailed baseline data;</i>	Section 3
(b) <i>a description of:</i>	
• <i>the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant approval, licence or lease conditions);</i>	Section 2
• <i>any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria;</i>	Sections 4 and 5
• <i>the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures;</i>	Section 5
(c) <i>a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria;</i>	Section 4
(d) <i>a program to monitor and report on the:</i>	Sections 4 and 7
• <i>impacts and environmental performance of the development;</i>	
• <i>effectiveness of any management measures (see c above);</i>	
(e) <i>a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;</i>	Section 4
(f) <i>a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the development over time;</i>	Section 8
(g) <i>a protocol for managing and reporting any:</i>	Section 7
• <i>incidents</i>	
• <i>complaints</i>	
• <i>non-compliances with statutory requirements; and</i>	
• <i>exceedances of the criteria and/or performance criteria; and</i>	
(h) <i>a protocol for periodic review of the plan.</i>	Section 8

## 2.3 Other Relevant Legislation

### 2.3.1 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979

The EP&A Act requires that consideration be given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including historic or non-indigenous heritage impacts.

Development Consent (SDD-6764) for the WEP was sought, and granted, under the State Significant Development provisions (Division 4.1) under Part 4 of the EP&A Act. The Wilpinjong Coal Mine is therefore classified as a 'State Significant Development' under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

### 2.3.2 Heritage Act, 1977

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

Archaeological relics are protected by the provisions of section 139 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*. Under this section it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will, or is likely to, result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In such cases, an excavation permit under section 140 of the *Heritage Act, 1977* is required.

Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected if they are of local significance or higher. Note that excavation permits under section 139 of the *Heritage Act, 1977* are not required for a State Significant Development approved under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under section 60 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*.

Demolition of whole buildings will not normally be approved except under certain conditions (section 63 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*). Some of the items listed on the SHR or on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) may either be 'relics' or have relics associated with them. In such cases, a section 60 approval is also required for any disturbance to relics associated with a listed item.

## 3 Historic Heritage

### 3.1 Previous Assessments and Investigations

Heritage Management Consultants (2004) conducted a historic heritage assessment for the original Wilpinjong Coal Project. The assessment identified nine items of local heritage significance in the vicinity of the Mine. No items of regional or state significance were identified (Heritage Management Consultants, 2004).

Archaeological investigations have also been undertaken for the Moolarben Coal Complex, located adjacent to the Mine. These include studies undertaken by Veritas Archaeology and History Service (2005), Heritas Architecture (2008) and EMGA Mitchell McLennan (2013).

A Historical Heritage Assessment for the WEP was undertaken by Niche (2015). The assessment was prepared in consideration of the relevant principles and articles contained in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013), the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office and NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) and *Statements of Heritage Impact* (OEH, 1996). The assessment included the following (Niche, 2015):

- Searches of the following online databases were undertaken for historic heritage items within the proposed development area:
  - The Australian Heritage Database – a combined search of the Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List and Register of the National Estate archive. No registered items were located within, or adjacent to, the WEP.
  - The NSW State Heritage Register and State Heritage Inventory. No registered items of state significance were listed within, or adjacent to, the WEP.
  - The *Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environmental Plan 2012*. Two landscape areas and four historical heritage items located in the Village of Wollar were identified (three of which were also listed in the National Trust Register). All items were located outside of the WEP open cut extension and infrastructure areas.
  - A search of the National Trust Register (a non-statutory register). Four registered items were identified within the Village of Wollar.
- Historical research was undertaken to provide a contextual history of the WEP area and to determine specific histories for heritage items identified. The following repositories and online sources were utilized:
  - The National Library of Australia's TROVE online discovery service.
  - The State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library.
  - NSW Department of Finance, Lands and Property Information (LPI).
  - The NSW Heritage Branch report library.
- Additional historical information was also sourced from the following:
  - Lynne Robinson and John Broadley from the Mudgee Historical Society.
  - The Mid-Western Regional Council Library.
  - Interviews with Gai and Brian McDermott (local residents).

- A field survey was undertaken by Lydia Sivaraman and Balazs Hansel (Niche), on 1 and 2 July 2014.
- Assessment of significance of any potential historic heritage items identified.
- Preparation of an impact assessment for the potential historic heritage items identified.
- Provision of recommendations for the management and mitigation of potential impacts on identified historic heritage items.

### 3.2 Historic Heritage Items

The historic heritage assessment conducted for the Wilpinjong Coal Project (Heritage Management Consultants, 2004) identified nine items of local heritage significance in the vicinity of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine. Archival recording was undertaken for the following items of local heritage significance (Niche, 2015):

- *Cumbo Creek* (stone cottage);
- *Hillside* (property with multiple buildings);
- *Keylah* (slab building);
- *Warrawong* (slab cottage);
- Atcheson's Cottage (Wyangle Portion 19, Parish of Wilpinjong);
- Loy's Cottage;
- *Pine Park* Woolshed;
- Post and Rail Fence (Portion 106, Parish of Cumbo); and
- Road Embankment (Portion 26, Parish of Cumbo).

As a result of the site investigation conducted by Niche (2015), a total of 24 items were documented in the vicinity of the Mine, including 21 items of local historical heritage significance and three items with no historical heritage significance.

Of the identified 21 items of local heritage significance, four have the potential to be impacted by the Mine. These items are listed in **Table 4**.

One site, namely the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex (Site 1) is located in Slate Gully, partially within the approved open cut (Pit 8) boundary. The Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex (Site 1) is comprised of multiple items. Two items associated with the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex (Site 1) are located within the open cut extension areas (the Retort [Item 1B] and the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site [Item 1G]), and are likely to experience direct impacts. A number of other items that are a part of the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex (Site 1) are also potentially within ancillary development areas and may potentially experience direct or indirect impacts associated with the Project (Appendix H).

The Road Embankment (Site 4) is located within the construction area for the realignment of the TransGrid Wollar to Wellington 330 kilovolt (kV) electricity transmission line (ETL).

A further two items (Pine Park [Site 5] and William Carr's Hut [Site 11]) are located in relatively close proximity to the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (**Table 4**). The locations of these four items are shown on **Figure 2**.

The remaining 17 identified items are located away from the Mine, within the Village of Wollar and the broader surrounds.

**Table 4 Known Historic Heritage Items**

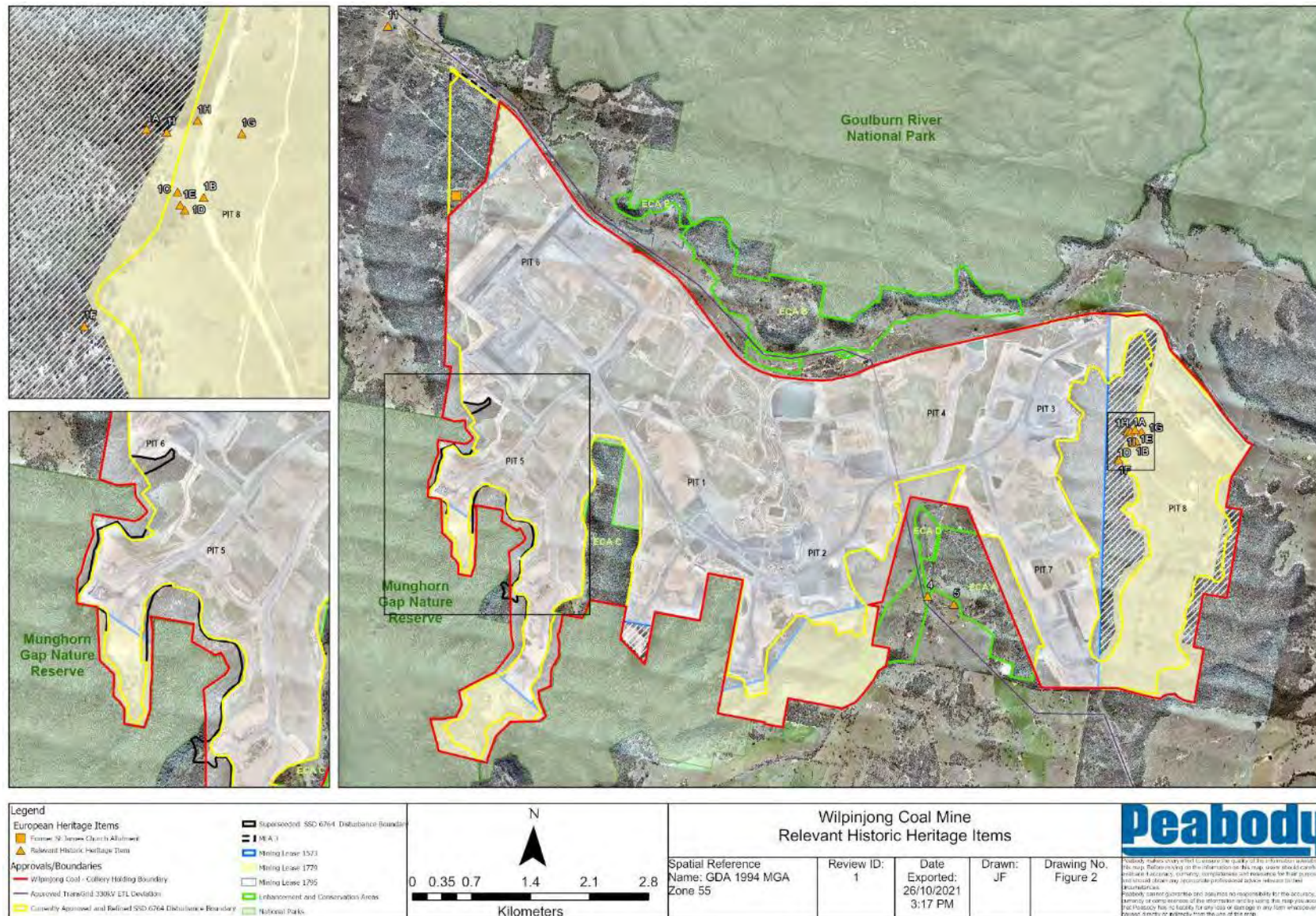
Site Number <sup>1</sup>	Historic Heritage Item	Description <sup>2</sup>	Easting (Zone 56 GDA)	Northing (Zone 56 GDA)
1	<b>Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex</b>		-	-
	1A – Adit	Abandoned historical shale oil mine adit, reinforced with timber beams.	774898	6418956
	1B – Retort	Large concrete blocks lying next to a concrete slab.	775029	6418871
	1C – Ramp leading to Retort	Gravelled ramp extending partway between the adit and ramp.	774973	6418877
	1D – Post and Rail Fence Remains	Collapsed timber post and rail fence.	774994	6418838
	1E – Glass Bottles	Three discarded glass bottles, located near the post and rail fence.	774978	6418848
	1F – Ventilation Shaft	Vertical shaft, much smaller than the mine adit, most likely used for ventilation.	774826	6418654
	1G – Possible Location of Caretaker’s Cottage	Level area of land with brick fragments.	775088	6418963
	1H – Fireplace Remains	Cement and stone fireplace. The only obvious remains of the potential Caretaker’s Cottage.	775009	6419003
	1I – Cut Timber Stockpile	A cut hardwood timber stockpile near the entrance to the mine adit.	774962	6418968
4	Road Embankment	The downslope retaining wall of the road, built with un-coursed stone to create an embankment.	772555	6416975
5	Pine Park	Comprised of a homemade grain silo, a large open pole shed and a woolshed.	772883	6416919
11	William Carr’s Hut	A c1883 hut with multiple extensions.	766167	6423798

Source: after Niche (2015).

<sup>1</sup> The item number correlates with the numbers presented on **Figure 2**.

<sup>2</sup> A detailed description of each item is provided in Niche (2015).

Figure 2 Relevant Historic Heritage Items



### 3.3 Historic Heritage Values

All previously identified historic heritage items were assessed to be of local heritage significance (Heritage Management Consultants, 2004; Niche, 2015). A description of the heritage values for each of the identified historic heritage items that may be subject to impact are summarised in **Table 5**.

**Table 5 Heritage Values of Known Historic Heritage Items**

Historic Heritage Item	Relevant Values/Characteristics
<p>Historical Shale Oil Mine Complex</p> <p><b>(local significance)</b></p>	<p><i>“The shale oil mining industry was important in the course of NSW as a way of obtaining crude oil for fuel. The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar reflected this industry, and contributed to the growth of the Wollar Village where many of the miners lived” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“The Shale Oil Mine has strong associations with the renowned prospector Mancq who worked on many oil mine sites internationally, and in the local area with associations to the Mudgee Imperial Shale Oil Company that ran the operations of the Wollar mine and the operations of other shale mines in the region. The Shale Oil Mine contributed significantly to the shale oil industry in the local area and the long continued history of mining in the wider area” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“The construction of the mine adit, vent shaft and the retort and oil refinery equipment were instrumental in the daily operations of the Shale Oil Mine. The refinery machinery at Wollar was part of a new Australian-made process that extracted greater quantities of oil. The engineering demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement of oil extraction during the early 1930s” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“Archaeological investigation of the Caretaker’s cottage could potentially reveal some information which could contribute to the understanding of the caretaker’s role in operations of the mine, and of the daily life of the caretaker and his family that lived at the mine site” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“Shale mines were not particularly rare or uncommon in the area during the early 1930s. An earlier and larger shale mine operated at nearby Barrigan. However, the status of the former Barrigan mine is uncertain and there are no shale mines listed on the Mid Western Regional LEP. As shale is rarely mined these days, physical evidence of this once common activity is becoming increasingly rare” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“The mine adit, ventilation shaft, the remains of the retort and evidence of the Caretaker’s cottage demonstrate the principle characteristics of shale mine sites in the early 1930s” (Niche, 2015).</i></p>
<p>Road Embankment</p> <p><b>(local significance)</b></p>	<p><i>“The Road Embankment is one of the few nineteenth century (approximate) notable civil works in the area. It demonstrates changes to the local road network as a result of patterns of European settlement of the Wilpinjong area, whereby locals required decent access through the area and to their properties” (Niche, 2015).</i></p>
<p>Pine Park</p> <p><b>(local significance)</b></p>	<p><i>“The woolshed demonstrates settlement patterns of the Wilpinjong area. It is the best preserved older shed in the Project area and is representative of shearing (as being the main industry in the Project area) and the nature of small-farm shearers” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“The woolshed and Pine Park, in general, is typical of shearing sheds of small-holdings, and is a good example of its type” (Niche, 2015).</i></p>
<p>William Carr’s Hut</p> <p><b>(local significance)</b></p>	<p><i>“The slab cottage was built in the 1880s during a period of population decline after a surge in the late 1870s. It reflects the economic hardship in the area and the shortage of affordable access to building materials. It represents a period in the Wilpinjong area when slab constructed housing was a common form of housing vernacular” (Niche, 2015).</i></p> <p><i>“Archaeological excavation of artefact deposits at the site would contribute to the understanding of daily life of early settlers in the area, such as the Carr family. Such deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the hut” (Niche, 2015).</i></p>

Source: Niche (2015).

## 4 Management Measures

### 4.1 Specific Management Measures

The Historic Heritage Assessment (Niche, 2015) prepared for the WEP provided management recommendations for the identified historic heritage items. These recommendations have been incorporated into this HHMP in the subsections below.

In addition to the measures outlined below, it is noted that ancillary development at the Mine is subject to final design, and where practicable, infrastructure would be located to avoid direct impacts to historic heritage items.

#### 4.1.1 Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully (Site 1)

WCPL have engaged a suitably qualified heritage consultant to conduct and complete both the test excavation for the potential caretakers cottage and the archival recording<sup>2</sup> of all the features of the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex (**Figure 2** and **Table 4**) prior to the commencement of any mining works associated with the open cut in Pit 8 (**Appendix 1**).



**Plate 1 Historical Shale Oil Mine Adit (Niche, 2015)**

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<sup>2</sup> The OEH Heritage Branch (2006) stated guidelines in the 'Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture'. The record would include, as a minimum, a photographic record with notes and cross-referencing to base plans.



The test and salvage excavation (archaeological) for the potential caretakers cottage (Site 1G) was completed by Niche in November 2019 (March, 2020) (**Appendix 1**) in accordance with the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) <sup>3</sup>, prior to surface disturbance activities at the inferred location of the cottage.

A summary of the excavation results by Niche in the *Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report (Niche, March 2020)* concluded:

*The excavation carried out on 26/11/2019 by Joshua Madden (Historic Heritage Team Leader, Niche) proceeded according to the archaeological methodology found in Appendix E, and in response to the possible location of the caretaker's cottage identified in the previous heritage survey undertaken by Niche (Niche 2015).*

*In both trenches, several natural layers were identified, and the remains of what was identified to be a felled tree was noted. No introduced material was discovered, nor any artefacts uncovered. There were therefore no archaeological remains identified in either trench, or nothing to warrant an increase of scope for this excavation. The excavation did confirm that clearing of natural vegetation had been conducted in this area.*

*It can be understood from these results that this location was either not the location of the caretaker's cottage, or that this structure was built of insubstantial materials which have left no archaeological remains.*

In previous versions of this HHMP to satisfy Condition 49(c), Schedule 3 of the Development Consent (SSD-6764), a detailed test and salvage excavation program<sup>4</sup> for the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site (Site 1G) was provided in **Appendix 1**. This salvage program has now been superseded with the completion of the *Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report (Niche, March 2020)* and fulfils the requirements of the ARD.

WCPL commissioned Niche in 2020 to undertake and complete a photographic archival recording of the Wilpinjong Shale Oil Mining Complex Slate Valley (Niche, May 2020) (**Appendix 4**). This photographic recording was undertaken to provide a record of existing structure and surrounds of the built heritage.

A copy of the *Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report (Niche, March 2020)* (**Appendix 1**) and a copy of *Wilpinjong Shale Oil Mining Complex Slate Valley Photographic Archival Recording – (Niche, May 2020)* (**Appendix 4**) will be provided to the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library to fulfil the requirement for archival recording in accordance with Condition 49(c) of Development Consent (SSD-6764).

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<sup>3</sup> The initial HHMP did not include the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) for the test and salvage excavation required at the potential caretaker's cottage site in Pit 8.

## 4.1.2 Road Embankment (Site 4)

Avoidance of the Road Embankment (**Plate 2**) was considered during detailed design of the TransGrid Wollar to Wellington 330 kV ETL realignment. The section for realignment of the 330kV ETL was completed by in September 2018. There were no recorded impacts to the Road Embankment during the realignment project as a result of WCPL's avoidance management measures.

No further historic heritage assessment is required as a photographic recording of the item has already been completed and provided to the Mudgee Historical Society. WCPL would notify the Mid-Western Regional Council of any unavoidable impacts, prior to impacts occurring.



**Plate 2 Road Embankment (Niche, 2015)**

### 4.1.3 Pine Park (Site 5)

The item (**Plate 3**) is located approximately 1 km outside the Wilpinjong Coal Mine boundary and may experience continued indirect impacts from blasting as a result of the Mine's activities, however no further historical heritage assessment is required as a photographic record has already been produced and provided to the Mudgee Historical Society.



**Plate 3 Pine Park Grain Silo and Shed (Niche, 2015)**

#### 4.1.4 William Carr's Hut (Site 11)

Moolarben Coal Operations Pty Ltd (MCO) has advised WCPL that archival recording of William Carr's Hut (**Plate 4**) has already been undertaken in accordance with MCO's Project Approval (08\_0135). No further management measures are required.



**Plate 4 William Carr's Hut (Niche, 2015)**

## 4.2 Annual Monitoring

Condition 14, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) requires that the Blast Management Plan “*evaluates and reports on blast vibration and overpressure at the Shale Oil Mine Adit...*”. Monitoring of the Shale Oil Mine Adit site in relation to blasting (i.e. impacts from ground vibration) is outlined in the WCPL Blast Management Plan.

The results of the monitoring will be reported by WCPL in the Annual Review.

## 4.3 New Site Recording Protocol

In the event that a previously unidentified historical heritage items (including relics) are discovered during the life of the Mine, the following procedure is to be adopted:

- All works must cease immediately in the area to prevent any further impacts to the site/relics.
- Notify the Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) immediately. The Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) will determine whether works can continue in the area with safeguards in place.
- Engage a suitably qualified heritage specialist to determine the nature, extent and likely significance of the site/relics.
- Based on the advice of the heritage specialist regarding heritage significance and impact assessment, determine and implement appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. further assessment, excavation, archival recording etc.).
- Depending on the findings of the heritage specialist, notify DPIE and OEH of the discovery in accordance with section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.
- Update the Wilpinjong Coal Mine Historic Heritage Site Database (maintained by WCPL) with the relevant information.
- Revise and update the HHMP (if necessary) in accordance with the protocols outlined in **Section 8**. This revision would incorporate any newly identified items and their management, but it is not required to occur prior to the implementation of the agreed management approach.

## 4.4 Protocol for the Management of Human Remains

In the event that operations reveal possible human skeletal remains, the following procedure is to be followed:

- When suspected human remains are exposed, all work is to cease immediately in the near vicinity of the find location.
- The Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) is to be notified immediately.
- The Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) will contact the police immediately.
- The Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) is to contact the OEH's Environment line to identify that possible skeletal remains have been discovered and that the police have been notified. OEH will provide details on the current processes involved in best dealing with archaeological skeletal remains.
- Under the instructions of the Police, the immediate area (approximately 50 metre radius) will be cordoned off by barricading around the exposed human remains site – work can continue outside of this area as long as there is no risk of interference to the human remains or the assessment of human remains.

- A physical or forensic anthropologist would be commissioned by WCPL to inspect the remains in situ (unless otherwise directed by the Police) and make a determination of ancestry (Aboriginal or non- Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historic or modern):
  - If the remains are identified as modern, liaise with the Police and/or the Coroner's Office and/or NSW Health with respect to the exhumation of the remains.
  - If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, liaise with OEH and Aboriginal stakeholders as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
  - If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historic) remains, liaise with OEH.
  - If the remains are identified as not being human, then work can recommence without delay.

In particular, in the unlikely event that grave cuts, or unusual features including human remains, are identified during excavation in the area of the former St James Church allotment (no historic heritage significance) (**Figure 2**) site work will stop immediately in the vicinity and the procedure described above would be implemented.

#### 4.5 Ground Disturbance Permits

A Ground Disturbance Permit (GDP) is required to be completed prior to the commencement of new projects or activities requiring ground disturbance at the Mine. The GDP must be approved by the Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent) prior to works commencing. Ground disturbing activities are not authorised to proceed without an approved GDP. Pre-clearance surveys will be undertaken as required, in accordance with WCPL's Pre-clearance Protocol.

WCPL will not undertake any ground disturbance activities except in accordance with the terms of this HHMP and following the issuing of an internal GDP. Archaeological investigations will only be undertaken by archaeologists qualified and experienced in historic heritage, and will occur prior to any development impacts occurring to a specific area or site of identified heritage significance.

Regular inspections will be undertaken by respective project managers and environmental representatives to ensure adequate controls are implemented and maintained during the disturbance activity. Inspection frequency will be determined based on the scale of the disturbance and with consideration to the environmental risks.

Controls may need to be amended to accommodate changes in construction activities, disturbance areas, drainage paths and other conditions. Such changes are to be approved by the Environment and Community Manager (or relevant equivalent).

#### 4.6 Historic Heritage Component of Site Induction

As part of all full site inductions, a historic heritage component will be included. This will outline current protocols and responsibilities with respect to conducting works in the vicinity of and the management of historic heritage items. It will also provide an overview of the historic heritage items present and procedures for reporting the previously unidentified historic heritage items. A register of all persons having completed inductions will be maintained.

WCPL will maintain an accurate record of all employee and contractor inductions in accordance with Condition 49(c), Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764).

#### 4.7 Management of Historic Heritage Items in Wollar and Wider Surrounds

In addition to the historic heritage items described elsewhere in this HHMP, it is noted that a number of items of local heritage significance were identified in the Village of Wollar and the broader surrounds. A summary of these items is provided in **Appendix 2**. There would be no impacts caused by the Mine (in particular blasting) to these historic heritage items. However, items that are located on Peabody-owned

land may be subject to demolition in accordance with relevant MWRC approvals (e.g. for workplace health and safety reasons).

In the event that any of these items are proposed to be demolished, WCPL will engage a suitably qualified heritage consultant to conduct an archival recording prior to any disturbance and assess whether further archaeological investigation is warranted. Further, WCPL would seek to offer any salvageable materials from the historic heritage items to the Mudgee Historical Society during the demolition process.

#### **4.7.1 Wollar Churches Archival Recording**

##### **St Luke's Anglican Church Building**

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd were commissioned by WCPL to undertake a Photographic Historical Archival Recording of St Luke's Anglican Church Building and associated cemetery in January 2020 (**Appendix 5**).

The Church building is no longer consecrated and is currently owned by Peabody. Although no immediate impacts to the church building and cemetery are planned, WCPL completed archival recording of the church building to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works as required by Condition 49(c), Schedule 3 of SSD-6764. The location of the St Luke's Anglican Church is projected on **Figure 3**

##### **St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church Building**

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd were commissioned by WCPL to undertake a Photographic Historical Archival Recording of St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church Building and associated cemetery in March 2020 (**Appendix 5**).

The Church building is no longer consecrated and is currently owned by Peabody. Although no immediate impacts to the church building and cemetery are planned, WCPL completed archival recording of the church building to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works as required by Condition 49(c), Schedule 3 of SSD-6764. The location of the St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church is projected on **Figure 3**

Copies of the archival recordings of both the churches have been submitted to the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library.

#### **4.7.2 Wollar Buildings Archival Recording**

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd were commissioned by WCPL to undertake a Photographic Archival Recording of Historical Items located within the Wollar Township and region in July 2020 (**Appendix 6**).

The sites recorded are owned by Peabody. In accordance with the **Section 4.7** of the HHMP, those buildings identified for demolition are required to be archivally recorded. A photographic recording was undertaken to provide a record of each structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance, demolition and restoration works as required by Condition 49(c), Schedule 3 of SSD-6764. The locations of the historic heritage buildings of Wollar are projected on **Figure 3**, identifiers for each building are detailed in **Appendix 2**

Copies of the archival recordings of the buildings archivally recorded have been submitted to the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library.

##### **4.7.2.1 Demolition of Wollar Buildings**

In consultation with WCPL's Community Consultative Committee (CCC), a program to demolish five dilapidated buildings in Wollar began in 2020, with the commencement of asbestos removal by a

licensed specialist from several of the buildings prior to demolition. **Table 6** provides a record of buildings demolished in the Wollar Village during December 2020, heritage buildings demolished are identified on **Figure 3** with building description documented in **Appendix 2**.

During 2021 a further six WCPL owned dilapidated properties were demolished (**Table 7**). Updates of the building demolition program of WCPL owned properties in Wollar was provided to the CCC on the 27 October 2021.







**Table 6 Record of Buildings Demolished in Wollar 2020**

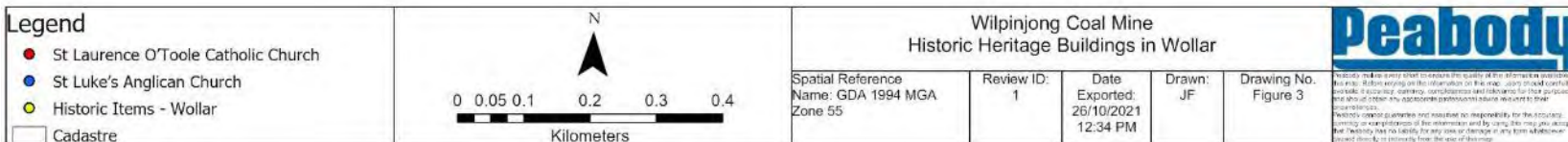
Buildings Demolished in Wollar During 2020	
 <p>#18 King House</p>	 <p>#19 Kirkland's Hut</p>
 <p>26 Barigan Street, Wollar Non-Heritage Listed Building</p>	 <p>9 Barnett Street, Wollar Non-Heritage Listed Building</p>
 <p>#21 Slab Hut<sup>1</sup></p>	

**Notes<sup>1</sup>:** Building material items were recycled by a local community member during the removal of the Slab Hut.



**Table 7 Record of Buildings Demolished in Wollar 2021**

Buildings Demolished in Wollar During 2021	
 <p>#6 Fitzgerald Street</p>	 <p>#8 Fitzgerald Street</p>
 <p>#26 Barnett Street</p>	 <p>#24 Barnett Street</p>
 <p>#47-49 Barnett Street</p>	 <p>#51-57 Barnett Street</p>



**Figure 3 Historic Heritage Buildings of Wollar**

## 4.8 Storage of Heritage Items Salvaged

Condition 49(c), Scheduled 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) requires a strategy for the storage of heritage items salvaged on site, both during the development and in the long term.

WCPL does not anticipate that the storage of any heritage items will be required at the Mine, however in the event that a previously unidentified historical heritage items (including relics<sup>4</sup>) are discovered during the life of the Mine (**Section 4.3**), they would be offered to the local historic society and/or managed in accordance with recommendations made by a suitably qualified archaeologist at the time of the salvage.

## 5 Measurement and Evaluation

### 5.1 Performance Indicators

In accordance with Condition 3(b), Schedule 5 of Development Consent (SSD-6764), WCPL has proposed a performance indicator to judge the performance of, and guide the implementation of, the management measures discussed within this HHMP. The proposed performance indicator is detailed in **Table 8**.

**Table 8 Historic Heritage Performance Indicator**

Aspect	Indicator
Incidents and Non-compliances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No incidents or non-compliances recorded regarding historic heritage at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.</li> </ul>

### 5.2 Contingency Plan for Unpredicted Impacts

WCPL has a good understanding of historic heritage surrounding the Mine and has established a comprehensive system to monitor and respond to heritage management issues. In the event that unpredicted impacts occur to heritage as a result of mining activities at the Wilpinjong Coal Mine, WCPL will:

- Review the current HHMP (controls and monitoring), to ensure it is effective and criteria is being met;
- Develop and implement additional management or mitigation measures;
- Undertake follow-up inspections to assess the effectiveness of the additional measures; and
- Report any exceedances and non-compliances in accordance with **Section 7.1**.

<sup>4</sup> If relics are located, their discovery will be reported in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*.

## 6 Complaints Response Protocol

WCPL operates a Community hotline (**1300 606 625**) for the purpose of receiving complaints from members of the public in relation to mining activities at the Mine. The hotline number is advertised on the WCPL Website.

WCPL has developed a Complaint Response Protocol to reply to community concerns that relate to noise and other matters.

Response to a noise complaint will include:

- Accurately recording all relevant details regarding the complaint in a Complaints Register, including:
  - The date and time of the complaint;
  - The method by which the complaint was made;
  - Any personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;
  - The nature of the complaint;
  - The action taken by the licensee in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and;
  - If no action was taken by the licensee, the reasons why no action was taken;
- Undertaking investigations into the likely cause of the complaint using relevant information at the time of the complaint;
- Assessing and implementing additional control measures, if required; and
- Monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the additional controls.

Records of all complaints will be kept for at least four years after the complaint was made. Records will be produced to any authorised officer who asks to see them.

The Complaints Register will be uploaded to the WCPL website and updated monthly.

## 7 Reporting

The following external reporting will be undertaken by WCPL in accordance with the conditions of the Development Consent (SSD-6764), Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) and Mining Leases:

- Incident and Non-Compliance Report;
- Annual Review;
- Independent Environmental Audit;
- EPL Annual Return;
- Annual Compliance Report; and
- Website updates.

A copy of this HHMP will be made available to the WCPL Community Consultative Committee (CCC) and MWRC. In addition, a copy will be made available for viewing to members of the public at the Mine and on the WCPL website.

### 7.1 Incident and Non-Compliance Reporting

WCPL will immediately notify the DPIE and any other relevant agencies of any incident that has caused, or threatens to cause, material harm to the environment, in accordance with the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). All other non-compliances will be reported to DPIE and any other relevant agencies as soon as practicable.

Within seven days of the date of an incident, WCPL will provide a detailed report to the DPIE that:

- Describes the date, time, and nature of the incident;
- Identifies the cause (or likely cause) of the incident;
- Describes what action has been taken to date; and
- Describes the proposed measures to address the incident.

### 7.2 Annual Review

At the end of March each year, WCPL will review the environmental performance of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine over the previous calendar year and submit an Annual Review report to the DPIE. This report will:

- Describe the development (including any rehabilitation) that was carried out in the past year, and the development that is proposed to be carried out over the next year.
- Include a comprehensive review of the monitoring results and complaints records of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine over the past year, which includes a comparison of these results against the:
  - Relevant statutory requirements, limits or performance measures/criteria;
  - Monitoring results of previous years; and
  - Relevant predictions in the Environmental Impact Statement.
- Identify any non-compliance over the last year, and describe what actions were (or are being) taken to ensure compliance.
- Identify any trends in the monitoring data over the life of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.
- Identify any discrepancies between the predicted and actual impacts of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine, and analyse the potential cause of any significant discrepancies.

- Describe what measures will be implemented over the next year to improve the environmental performance of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine.

A copy of the Annual Review will be made publicly available on the WCPL website and provided to DPIE, in accordance with relevant Mining Leases (ML) conditions.

### **7.3 Independent Environmental Audit**

Within a year of commencing development under the Development Consent (SSD-6764), and every three years thereafter, unless the Secretary directs otherwise, WCPL will commission an Independent Environmental Audit (IEA) of the Mine. This audit will:

- a) Be conducted by a suitably qualified lead auditor and suitably qualified, experienced and independent team of experts in any field specified by the Secretary, whose appointment has been endorsed by the secretary;
- b) Include consultation with the relevant agencies;
- c) Assess the environmental performance of the development and assess whether it is complying with the requirements in the Development Consent and any relevant EPL or ML (including any assessment, plan or program required under these approvals);
- d) Review the adequacy of strategies, plans or programs required under the abovementioned approvals;
- e) Recommend appropriate measures or actions to improve the environmental performance of the development, and/or any strategy, plan or program required under the abovementioned approvals; and
- f) Be conducted and reported the satisfaction of the Secretary.

Within three months of commissioning this audit, or as otherwise agreed by the Secretary, WCPL will submit a copy of the audit report to the Secretary, together with its response to any recommendation contained in the audit report, and a timetable for the implementation of these recommendations as required. WCPL will implement these recommendations, to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

A copy of the audit report (and WCPL's response to any recommendations) will be made publicly available on the WCPL website.

### **7.4 Website Updates**

A comprehensive summary of historic heritage monitoring results will be made publicly available at the Mine and on its website and will be updated every three months.

WCPL will also ensure that any information relevant to historic heritage management is uploaded to the website (and kept up to date). This includes:

- Current statutory approvals;
- Approved strategies, plans or programs required under the Development Consent (SSD-6764);
- A complaints register (updated monthly);
- Minutes of CCC meetings;
- The last five Annual Reviews;
- A copy of any Independent Environmental Audits and WCPL's response to any recommendations in any audit; and
- Any other matter required by the Secretary.

## 8 Review and Improvement of Environmental Performance

Within three months of the submission of:

- The Annual Review;
- An incident report;
- An Independent Environmental Audit; and
- Any modification to Development Consent (SSD-6764),

WCPL will review, and if necessary revise, this HHMP (and its appendices).

WCPL will also review, and if necessary revise, this HHMP in response to a relevant and material change in technology, legislation, or operations.

WCPL will comply with any reasonable requirement/s of the Secretary arising from the Department's assessment of:

- Any reports, strategies, plans, programs, reviews, audits or correspondence that are submitted in accordance with Development Consent (SSD-6764); and
- The implementation of any actions or measures contained in these documents.

Where amendments to this HHMP are made as a result of the review process, WCPL will submit the revised HHMP to the DPIE for approval within four weeks.

## 9 Responsibilities

Responsibilities in relation to the HHMP are provided in **Table 9**.

**Table 9 Historic Heritage Management Plan Responsibilities**

Responsibility	Task	Timing
<b>General/ Mine Manager</b>	Ensure that adequate resources are available to effectively implement requirements of this HHMP	Ongoing and during budget planning
<b>Environment and Community Manager</b>	Engage suitably qualified experts to prepare and review this HHMP	As required
	Undertake stakeholder consultation for this HHMP	As required
	Notify DPIE and OEH (Heritage Division) of any historic heritage related incidents	Immediately (for incidents that have caused or threaten to cause material harm to the environment) or as soon as practicable (for any other non-compliance)
	Ensure that all historic heritage related complaints are responded to in accordance with the Complaints Response Protocol	Following a complaint
	Ensure that all auditing and regulatory reporting is undertaken in relation to this HHMP	As required
	Coordinate relevant reviews of this HHMP	As required
	Ensure that all employees and contractors are given adequate training in environmental awareness, legal responsibilities, and historic heritage-related control methods	Within 3 months of approval of this HHMP, and as required
	Liaise with the environmental management teams at the Moolarben and Ulan Coal mines to minimise cumulative impacts of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine on the surrounding area	On-going
<b>Environmental Representative</b>	Prepare all statutory reports relating to this HHMP	As required
	Report on Continuous Improvement opportunities in the Annual Review when identified	Annually (Annual Review)
	Update the WCPL website	As required
<b>Maintenance Manager</b>	Maintain all machinery and plant used on site in a proper and efficient condition	As required
<b>All employees and contractors</b>	Operate all machinery and plant used on site in a proper and efficient manner	As required



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Niche Environment and Heritage (March 2020) *Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report*

Niche Environment and Heritage (May 2020) *Wilpinjong Shale Oil Mining Complex Slate Valley Photographic Archival Recording*

**APPENDIX 1**

**WILPINJONG CARETAKERS COTTAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
REPORT**

## **Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report**

Prepared for Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 30 March 2020



## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5011	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Joshua Madden	Mid-Western Region Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Date
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R0	Samuel Ward	Joshua Madden	Final	30 March 2020

*Cover photo: The Possible location of the Caretakers Cottage (Niche)*

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Introduction

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL) to undertake an archaeological excavation of a potential former caretaker's cottage site which may be located at E 775088; N 6418963 near Wollar, New South Wales (NSW). The potential site was identified in a previous Niche report (Niche 2015) and will be displaced by the approved Wilpinjong Extension Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project'). An archaeological Research Design (ARD) was prepared by Niche (Niche 2017) to satisfy the Condition 49(c) of Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Mine Expansion project.

### 1.2 Project Background

The Wilpinjong Coal Mine is owned and operated by WCPL, a wholly owned subsidiary of Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd (Peabody). The Wilpinjong Coal Mine is an existing open cut coal mining operation situated approximately 40 kilometres (km) north-east of Mudgee, near the Village of Wollar, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area, in central NSW.

Condition 49(c) of Development Consent (SSD-6764) requires the following:

*49. Prior to carrying out any development under this consent, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise, the Applicant must prepare a Historic Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The plan must:*

...

(c) *include the following for the management of historic heritage:*

...

- o *undertaking test and salvage excavation at the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site (Site 1G);*

This Archaeological Research Design (ARD) is included as an appendix to the approved Historic Heritage Management Plan for the Wilpinjong Coal Mine. This Report outlines the test and salvage excavation (archaeological) which was undertaken in response to the above Condition 49(c).

### 1.3 Site location

The potential former caretaker's cottage site is located on a property to the south of the Ulan-Wollar Road at coordinates -32.332146, 149.922502. The site is approximately 3 km north-west of the town of Wollar. The general location of the site is shown in Figure 1.

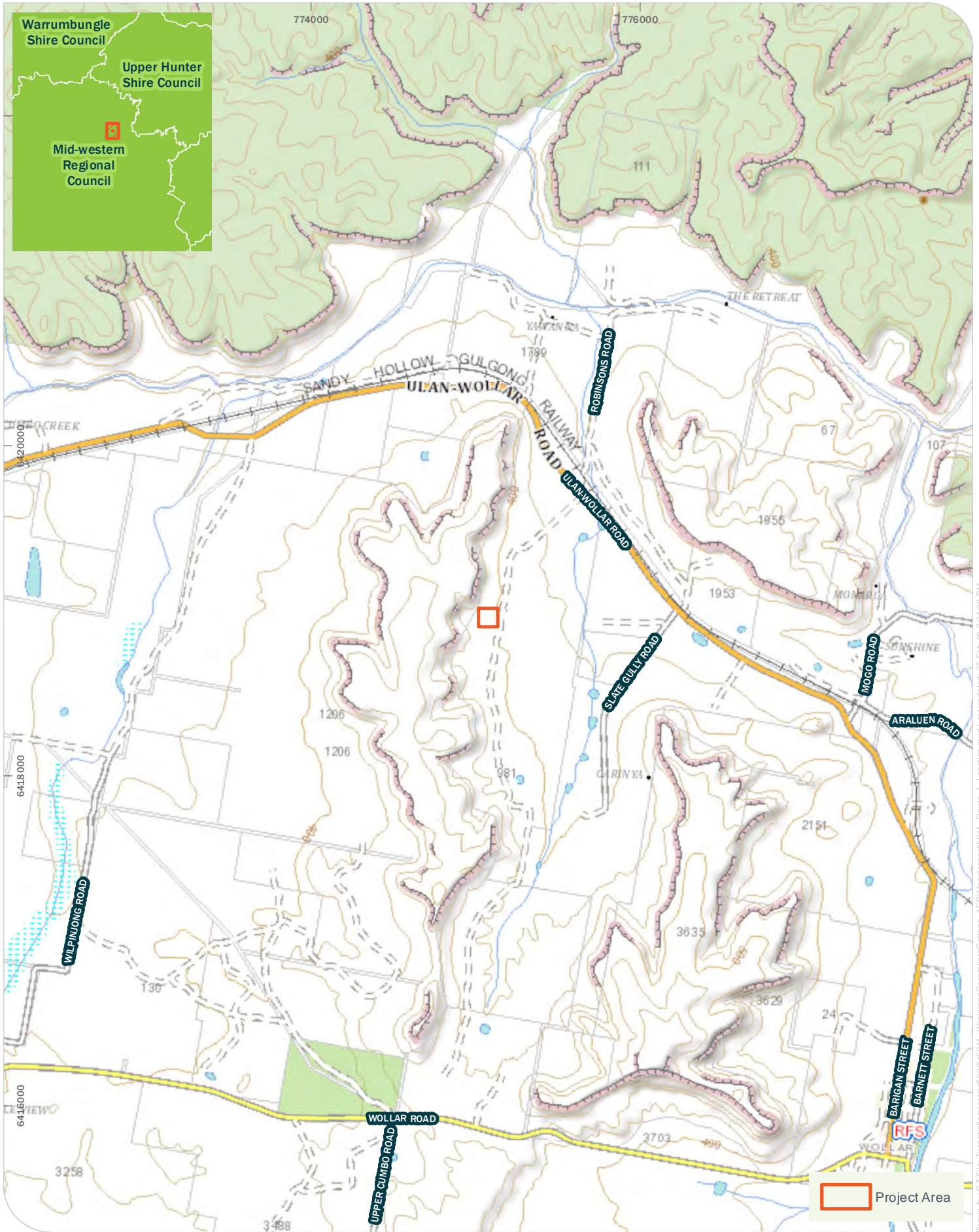
### 1.4 Limitations and scope

This report provides a limited historical background, and significance assessment and does not include a statement of heritage impact for the caretaker's cottage. This ARD has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW's *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (1996) and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (2009). Its aim is to satisfy Condition 49(c)(2)(iii) of the Development Consent (SSD-6764): *undertaking test and salvage excavation at the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site (Site 1G)*.

### 1.5 Personnel

Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historic Heritage of Niche) undertook the archaeological investigation. This report was prepared by Samuel Ward and reviewed by Josh Madden.





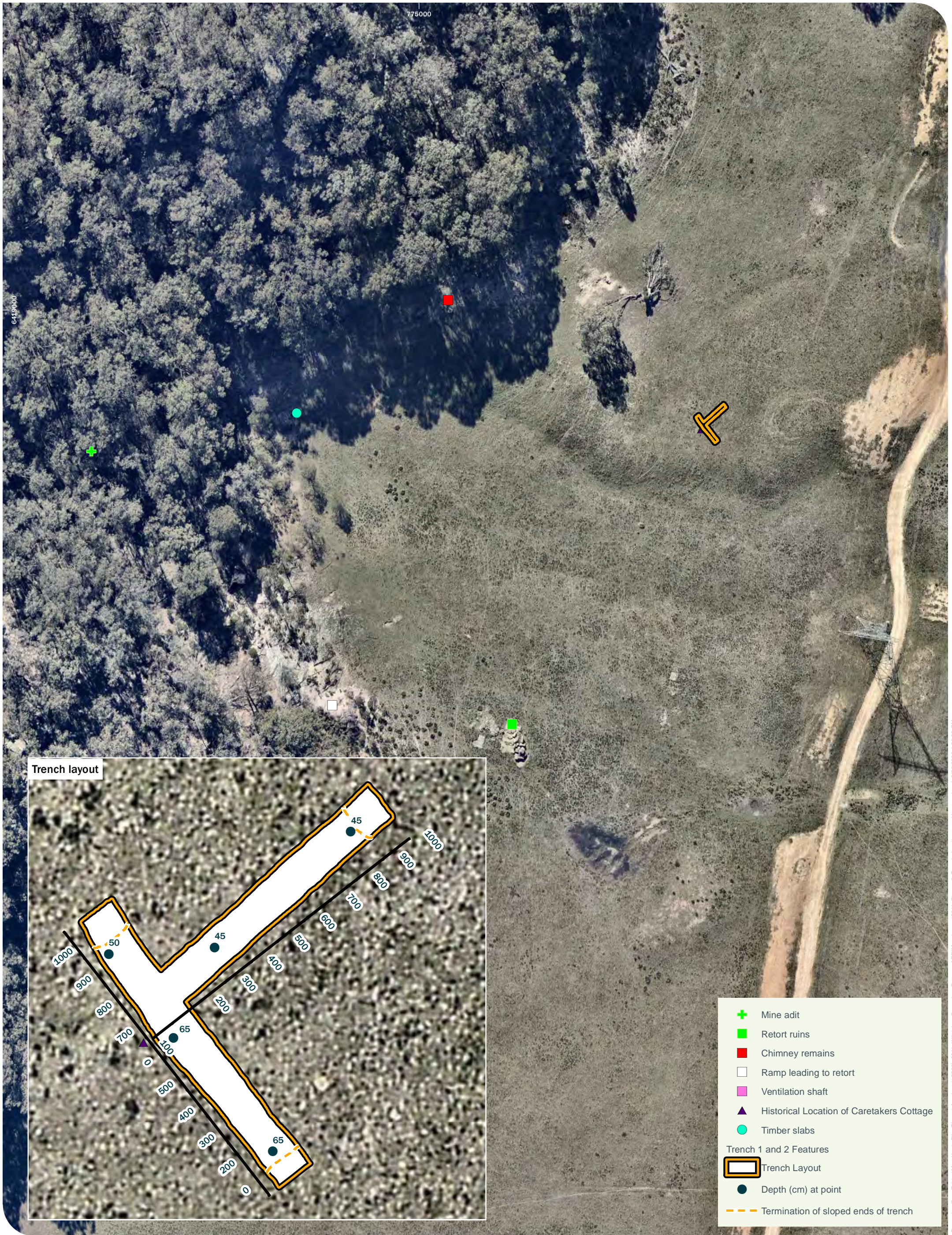
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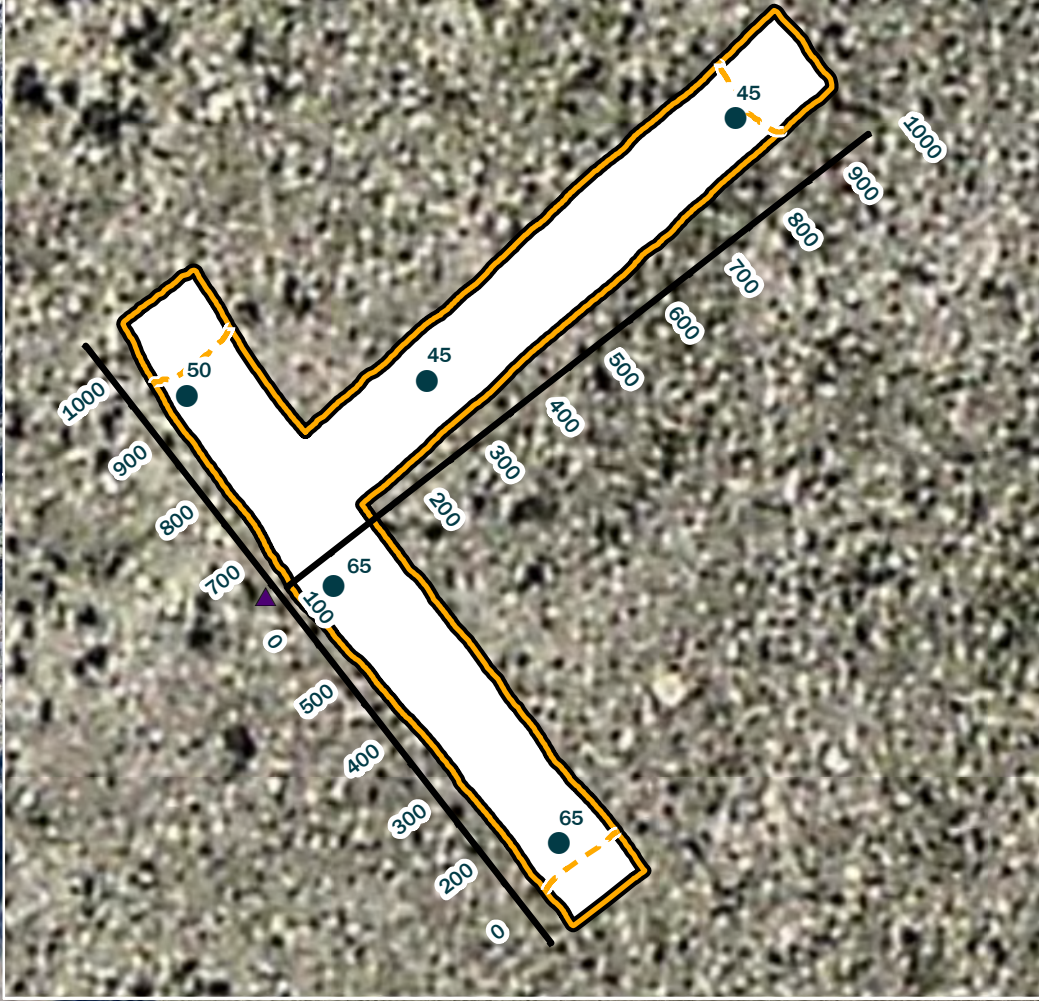
**Location of the Project Area**  
**Wilpinjong Caretakers Cottage Archaeological Excavation Report**

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5011  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 1**



Trench layout



- + Mine adit
- Retort ruins
- Chimney remains
- Ramp leading to retort
- Ventilation shaft
- ▲ Historical Location of Caretakers Cottage
- Timber slabs
- Trench 1 and 2 Features
- Trench Layout
- Depth (cm) at point
- Termination of sloped ends of trench

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## 2. Historical Context

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### 1.1 Preamble

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the Caretakers Cottage, and the Wilpinjong region. It has been compiled from existing documents and sources, in particular the previous Niche report and Archaeological Research Design (Niche 2015 and 2017) and has a limited scope. The aim is to provide an historical context for the Archaeological Excavation Report.

### 1.2 Historical Background

#### 1.2.1 Aboriginal landscape prior to European contact

The Wilpinjong region is near the boundary of Wiradjuri country, which spans from the Murray River to the south and the Darling River to the west. Archaeological evidence, such as that from an excavation site at Botobolar, confirms Aboriginal presence in the region at least 5,500 years B.P (Niche 2015). After European settlement, Aboriginal People were displaced from the land and during the nineteenth century some Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong and Wollar area. The Cassilis Police District employed some Wollar-based Aboriginal trackers however in 1900 most Aboriginal families were forcibly removed from the area around Wollar (Niche 2015).

#### 1.1 Summary chronology

The following is a summary of the chronology of the Wilpinjong region's history, in list form. There were separate expeditions by James Blackman and William Lawson with which European settlers explored the Mudgee region in the early 1820's. 1822 saw settlement of Mudgee, and with the redefining of the 'Limits of Location' by Governor Darling in 1826, the region was able to be settled by private subjects.

- 1821 – James Blackman and William Lawson made separate exploration expeditions to the Mudgee area from Bathurst. Soon access routes to the Central Tablelands could be made from either the Hunter Valley or Bathurst (Niche, 2015).
  
- Mid 1820s – William Lee was thought to be the first settler in the wider area, occupying land in Bylong from the mid-1820s. The prominent emancipist, Robert Fitzgerald, soon followed Lee to the area and took up large blocks of land to become one of the largest landowners in the area. Fitzgerald held a pastoral lease in the Wollar area, and established the "Wollar" run (Wollar Centenary 1984).
  
- 1861 – The NSW *Robinson Land Act 1861* was introduced. The Act included free selection and conditional purchase whereby, land parcels of between 40 and 320 acres could be conditionally purchased without a survey on the condition that the purchaser agreed to improve the land acquired and intended to occupy it for at least 3 years (NSW State Library 2014). It was under this Act that settlement in the valley prospered as farmers and pastoralists who otherwise would have been unable to purchase property were able to do so. The more successful settlers would frequently acquire the blocks of their neighbours and build up the size of their holdings.
  
- 1870s – Under the NSW *Robinson Land Act 1861* settlement in the area peaked and is thought to have been a flow on from the Gulgong gold rush.
  
- 1882 – Elijah Marskell purchased the subject area and surrounding land at Wilpinjong (Figure 3) (WCPL 2006:11).

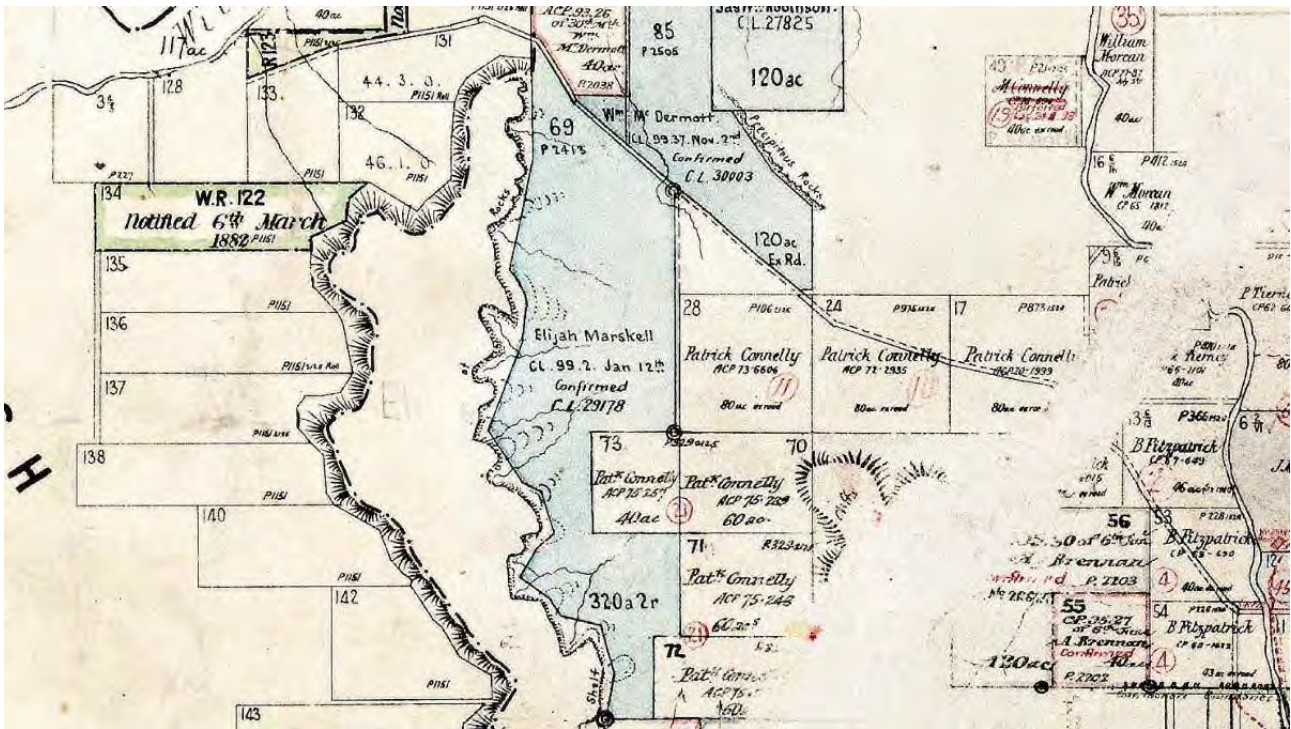


Plate 1: Elijah Marskell's land dated 1882 (Source: LPI)

- 1927 – It was reported that a rich shale seam had been discovered at Wollar, described as “the richest and largest seam of oil shale in the world” (*Mudgee Guardian* 14 November 1927). The shale seam was located after 3 years of prospecting by Mr Mancq (an oil expert who had experience on oil fields in Russia and America) and was three miles long.
- Tests on the shale quality were carried out under the supervision of the Government geologist Mr Carr and the results were considered to be highly satisfactory. A local syndicate was formed to mine the shale, which comprised of Mr Joseph Matthews, Mr Joseph Davis and Mr Mancq (*Mudgee Guardian* 14 November 1927:19).
- 1929 – The shale oil mine (‘the shale mine’) at Wollar started operations, owned by the Imperial Shale Oil Company. The shale oil was mined from land belonging to Elijah Marskell, as the company did not have the finances to purchase the property. In return for the lease, Marskell was made a shareholder (McDermott 1993: 2).
- Circa this time Clarrie Barton, a local to the area, built the cottage along with the site office and dining halls for the workmen, all of these structures are believed to have been located near the mine (the location of the ancillary buildings is unknown); ‘There is a small hill down from the face of the mine with a couple of trees, this was where the cottage was situated’ (McDermott 1993: 2).
- 1929 – During the period of 1929-1933<sup>1</sup>, Les Chick - the works engineer - lived with his wife and his family in the Caretaker’s cottage next to the mine site.
- 1930 – The crushing plant began to be constructed and the condensers were assembled (*The Sun* 13 September 1930:7).

<sup>1</sup> The dates of operation of the Shale Oil Mine are approximate – more precise information is not currently available

A Schultz retort (P US1931417 A) was erected, which rectified shale to motor oil in a single operation (Figures 4, 5 and 6). Ten people were employed in the mining operations, and retorting was expected to begin in October (*Newcastle Morning Herald* 2 August 1930:8).



**Plate 2: Undated photo of the Wollar shale oil mine refinery works (Source: McDermott 1993)**

1930 – The shale mine was closed, as the set up (including the purchase of machinery), operation and production costs of the mine were too great. Drums of oil were abandoned in the paddock for some time after as they were unable to be sold, which was a common theme across NSW at this time.

*‘With the exception of a small amount taken from the Wollar shale mine, near Mudgee, in the western district, for testing purposes, no oil shale was mined during 1934’. This sad comment regarding a potentially great industry is tucked away near the bottom of page 54 of the annual report of the N.S.W. Mines Department’ (Mudgee Guardian 16 September 1935:04).*

## 1.2 Mining activities

### 1.2.1 Coal Resources

In December 1924 it was reported that the mining engineer, Mr. T. Cunningham, had discovered a five-foot seam of coal, extending over two miles north and one mile west at Ulan (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 29 December 1924:9). It was further reported that Cunningham had established the Ulan Coal syndicate which was formed to develop the mine (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 5 May 1930:12). The mine opened at the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine. It was further reported in 1933 that Cunningham, part proprietor of the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine, died (*Sydney Morning Herald* Tuesday 24 October 1933:12). In the years that followed operations were intermittent and there were several changes in ownership. The coal at Ulan was considered inferior to other coal in the region (Roberts c1975:8).

In 1950, the leases were sold to Ulan County Council who began construction of the Ulan Power Station near the mine site. The station was taken over by the Electricity Commission, who called tenders to reopen the Ulan No 1 Underground Mine for a period of 10 years to supply the power plant (Roberts :8; *Mudgee Guardian* and *North-Western Representative* 15 November 1954:1). Development of the Ulan No 1

Underground Mine recommenced in 1956 and various mining operations at the Ulan Coal Mine have continued to the present day.

In 1912 reports of a coal seam at Wilpinjong were made in the papers. A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reported that he was surprised by the sight of the coal seam at Wilpinjong stating “I was of the opinion when told that a seam of coal 4’ thick cropped out in this district was one of those getups for the benefit of the newspaper reporter.....I am surprised at the modest way in which you have brought this before the public, viz. by stating that a coal 4’ thick existed when the seam I am looking at is at least 8’thick” (*Mudgee Guardian* 16 May 1912). Another report in June that same year was that the mineral line at Wollar was very rich in coal, and that the coal extended under the entire district. The outcrop at Wilpinjong was reported as being of better quality than that at Lithgow (*Mudgee Guardian* 27 June 1912).

### 1.2.2 Shale oil resources

NSW was a world leader in extracting oil from shale. Towards the end of the nineteenth century areas such as Mount Kembla, Hartley Vale, Torbane and Joadja gave testament to this industry (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

Shale in the Wollar area had been identified as early as 1887 when Mr. Smith of Barrigan Station sank some pits into a shale deposit on his land. The seam was not mined until 1932 when Mancq and Dewar constructed two substantial adits and a shaft. Shale oil mining also took place at Glen Davis in the region, and the level of activity in the area prompted the Newcastle syndicate, in conjunction with the Mudgee Shale Oil Company, to extract high grade shale and send it to refineries in Newcastle (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

In the late 1860s shale had been identified on land at Ulan owned by Mr Healy and in 1880 the deposit was mined by W.C Wall and J. T. Moir who were able to sell their shale to the Mudgee Gas Co (Hughes *et al.* 1986: Theme 11).

In 1912 newspapers reported on the shale seam at Wollar/Wilpinjong (*Mudgee Guardian* 27 June 1912). This seam was mined from about 1929 to 1933 (see Section 7.1.2). The large expense of the machinery required for building retorts and refineries, and the ongoing expense to operate the mines resulted in the costs outweighing the profits. Many mines were abandoned during the 1930s including the Shale Oil Mine at Wilpinjong.

## 1.3 Shale Oil Mine Complex, Slate Gully

GPS Reference: Easting 774898; Northing 6418956

The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar was operated from approximately 1929 to 1933 and was owned by the Imperial Shale Oil Company. The directors of the Company were Arnold Resch, Stan Chatterton and Percy Marks, all of whom were from Sydney. The shale oil was mined from land belonging to Elijah Marskell, as the company did not have the finances to purchase the property and Marskell was made a shareholder (McDermott 1993: 2).

Clarence John Camroux was the head of the mine, but only came on site occasionally to inspect proceedings. Les Schulz was the manager of the works. Les Chick was the works engineer and lived with his wife (who was the sister of Clarence Camroux) and his family in the Caretaker’s cottage next to the mine site. Clarrie Barton, a local to the area, built the cottage along with the site office and dining halls for the men. These structures were all located near the mine, “There is a small hill down from the face of the mine with a couple of trees, this was where the cottage was situated” (McDermott 1993: 2).

The main shaft of the mine was 1.5 metres (m) high, 3 m wide and 150 m deep (i.e. into the ridgeline) where the shale was loaded onto skips and pushed out of the mine along tram tracks. There were two skips each approximately three feet high with small wheels “they were pushed out of the mine and along a framework that was built to take them from the hill a short distance down the paddock to the retort. You can still see the marks on the tree from the chains of the winch” (McDermott 1993: 4). The ventilation shaft went into the ridgeline approximately 6 feet and was lined with hessian (McDermott 1993: 4).

The shale oil retort was made from cement blocks. A local recollected the following description of the retort: “An engine with an eight-foot fly wheel was mounted on concrete blocks, this was used to drive the retort. Clay bricks were made in the gully near Marskell’s dam. They were left in the sun to dry and used inside the retort as fire bricks to burn the shale. It had cement gutters running from it out into the paddock. These were to get rid of the oil refuse and keep it away from the base of the retort” (McDermott 1993: 4).



**Plate 3: Wollar Shale Oil Mine Adit**

It was reported in the newspaper of the Wollar Shale Oil Mine “that Retorts have been erected, of which Mr. E. L. Schultz holds the patent rights. It is claimed that in this process the shale can be rectified down to motor spirit in the one operation” (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 2 August 1930:8). The operations at Wollar were based on new methods of refining coal and shale, the new machinery was described as “a wonderful labour-saving device and all Australian” (*Mudgee Guardian* Friday 13 June 1930:1). Newspaper accounts at that time indicate the machinery and processes had revolutionised the industry. The *Mudgee Guardian* described a demonstration “At the Wollar works last week the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Co. Ltd., gave a demonstration of a full-working unit producing oil from shale at the rate of 1000 gallons a day. The company says that the retort is a radical departure from stabilised methods, and that it is possible to produce oil from coal and shale on a commercial basis...The principle is low temperature distillation.” (*Mudgee Guardian* 21 December 1931:2).

In 1931 the Mudgee Mail reported that the Shale Oil Mine had suspended operations for approximately five weeks (*Mudgee Mail* 16 July 1931). Five months later it was reported that Mr Camroux, on behalf of the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Company, had applied for a further suspension of labour conditions for three months as “substantial expense had been incurred in mining operations and that the company was temporarily unable to continue the operations requiring time to make further financial arrangements” (*Mudgee Mail* 1 September 1932). Mr Camroux believed it would take three months to obtain the additional capital required to run the mine. The application was granted (*Mudgee Mail* 1 September 1932).

Attempts were made by the Directors of the Shale Oil Mine to get the locals to invest in the mine; however, they had no success in this (McDermott 1993:3).

In c1933 the Shale Oil Mine was closed as the costs of setting up the mine (including the purchase of machinery) and the operation and production of the mine were too great. Drums of oil were abandoned in the paddock for some time after as they were unable to be sold, which was a common theme across NSW at this time.



**Plate 4: 1961 Aerial close-up of Wollar Shale Oil Mine – the potential caretaker’s cottage site is circled in red (Source: LPI with additions by Niche)**



### 3. Previous Site Inspection and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

#### 1.4 Site inspection

A site inspection was carried out by Fiona Leslie (Principal Archaeologist, Niche) and Clare LeEVERS (Archaeologist, Niche) on 25 May 2017. The inspection was intended to relocate heritage items identified as part of the Shale Oil Mine Complex, as noted in the previous Wilpinjong Extension Project Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) (Niche 2015) and assess their condition and archaeological potential.

##### 1.4.3 Introduction

The Shale Oil Mine and associated items are located within Slate Gully. The mine adit (see Plate 7) is located at the base of the slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine. Remnant post and rail fencing, a cart ramp and a ventilation shaft are all located on the lower slopes of the ridgeline. The remains of the retort are located on the valley floor. A chimney from the caretaker's hut is located uphill of a flat rise within the valley. A stockpile of hardwood timber planks is located on the valley floor near the mine adit. The locations of the components of the Shale Oil Mine Complex are presented on Figure 5.

##### 1.4.4 Potential caretaker's cottage site

A level area of land located on a rise above a small gully could be the possible location of the caretaker's cottage. Some fragments of brick are located across the levelled area and down the slope of the rise. Despite general benching of the area to create a level platform, no *in situ* structural material was identified during the site inspection.

A feature previously identified in the HHA (Niche 2015) as likely being the remnant of a chimney from the potential caretaker's cottage was investigated further, and has been re-assessed as being a fragment of the concrete retort which has been relocated in intervening years onto the rise above the potential caretaker's cottage site.



Plate 5: Possible site of the Caretaker's Cottage (Niche 2017)



Plate 6: The potential 'chimney', now believed to be a piece of the retort ruins (Niche 2017)

#### 1.4.5 Mine adit

The shale oil mine adit was constructed into the sandstone at the base of slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the remainder of the Wilpinjong Coal Mine. The opening of the adit is reinforced with timber sets as shoring, but large quantities of sandstone from the rock overhang of the entrance have collapsed into the adit head, covering approximately three quarters of the original opening.



Plate 7: The mine adit (Niche, 2017)

#### 1.4.6 Retort

The Schultz retort was a vertical externally heated retort model with an internal mechanism for keeping the material in motion during distillation. It currently lies in ruins on the surface, much of the vertical structure was potentially reused and recycled elsewhere. During the site inspection two mid- twentieth century hexagonal glass soft drink bottles were located on the surface within the ruins, but no other archaeological material was apparent. As shown in the historical photograph of the retort, timber structures were once present behind the ruin. These buildings likely included a site office and possibly a mess hall. No above ground remains of these structures were identified during the site inspection.



Plate 8: The ruins of the Schultz retort (Niche, 2017)



Plate 9: Close up of the concrete block rubble of the retort (Niche 2017)

## 1.5 Assessment of archaeological potential

This assessment of potential was undertaken in 2017 and informed the development of the Archaeological Research Design.

*The location of the possible caretaker's cottage site contains no in situ surface remains and no scatters of archaeological material or refuse are apparent apart from a few brick fragments. However, given the benched and levelled nature of the area and local knowledge of the potential cottage location, limited archaeological test excavation at the location is warranted prior to the commencement of surface disturbance activities at that location. If archaeological remains of the former cottage have survived they may include: structural remains, such as post holes, fireplace footings and building debris, underfloor deposits within the footprint of the former caretaker's cottage, yard deposits, rubbish pits and deeper subsurface deposits including those used to backfill cesspits and a well (if present). Excavation and analysis of such relics (if present) may contribute to our knowledge of the day-to-day operation and domestic life of the shale oil mine during the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. If substantially intact remains of the caretaker's cottage site are present, they have the potential to be of local heritage significance for their historical heritage value and research potential (Niche 2017).*

## 4. Significance Assessment and Research Framework

### 1.6 Significance assessment

As noted in the previous HHA (Niche 2015) the Shale Oil Mine Complex (including the potential caretaker's cottage) is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
<i>(a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, or NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);</i>	The shale oil mining industry was important in the course of NSW as a way of obtaining crude oil for fuel. The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar reflected this industry and contributed to the growth of the Wollar Village where many of the miners lived. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
<i>(b) An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural and natural history of the local area);</i>	The Shale Oil Mine has strong associations with the renowned prospector Mancq who worked on many oil mines sites internationally, and in the local area with associations to the Mudgee Imperial Shale Oil Company that ran the operations of the Wollar mine and the operations of other shale mines in the region. The Shale Oil Mine contributed significantly to the shale oil industry in the local area and the long-continued history of mining in the wider area. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
<i>(c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievements in NSW (or the local area);</i>	The construction of the mine adit, vent shaft and the retort and oil refinery equipment were instrumental in the daily operations of the Shale Oil Mine. The refinery machinery at Wollar was part of a new Australian-made process that extracted greater quantities of oil. The engineering demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement of oil extraction during the early 1930s. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
<i>(d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;</i>	There is no evidence to indicate that the Shale Oil Mine Complex has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area). The Shale Oil Mine Complex is not significant under this criterion.
<i>(e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);</i>	Archaeological investigation of the Caretaker's cottage could potentially reveal some information which could contribute to the understanding of the caretaker's role in operations of the mine, and of the daily life of the caretaker and his family that lived at the mine site. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
<p><i>(f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);</i></p>	<p>Shale mines were not particularly rare or uncommon in the area during the early 1930s. An earlier and larger shale mine operated at nearby Barrigan. However, the status of the former Barrigan mine is uncertain and there are no shale mines listed on the Mid Western Regional LEP. As shale is rarely mined these days, physical evidence of this once common activity is becoming increasingly rare. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>
<p><i>(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— <i>Cultural or natural places; or</i></li> <li>— <i>Cultural or natural environments;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(or a class of the local area's)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— <i>Cultural or natural places; or</i></li> <li>— <i>Cultural or natural environments;</i></li> </ul>	<p>The mine adit, ventilation shaft, the remains of the retort and evidence of the Caretaker's cottage demonstrate the principle characteristics of shale mine sites in the early 1930s. The Shale Oil Mine Complex is of local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>

## 1.7 Historical themes

Based on the historical research completed to-date, the following historical themes would be relevant to the potential caretaker's cottage site:

National Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Examples
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Mining	Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	Mine, quarry, race, mining field or landscape, processing plant, manager's office, mineral specimen, mining equipment, mining license, ore laden shipwreck, collier, mine shaft, sluice gate, mineral deposit, slag heap, assay office, water race.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences.	Computer, telegraph equipment, electric domestic appliances, underwater concrete footings, museum collection, office equipment, Aboriginal places evidencing changes in tool types.

5 Working	Labour	Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour.	Trade union office, bundy clock, time-and-motion study (document), union membership card, strike site, staff change rooms, servants' quarters, shearing shed, green ban site, brothel, kitchen, nurses' station, hotel with an occupational patronage.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Domestic artefact scatter, kitchen furnishings, bed, clothing, garden tools, shed, arrangement of interior rooms, kitchen garden, pet grave, chicken coop, home office, road camp, barrack, asylum.

## 1.8 Research questions

The main aims of the archaeological investigation would be to determine the nature and extent of archaeological relics at the potential caretaker's cottage site by undertaking a program of test excavation. In the event that locally significant relics were identified by the testing, a program of limited salvage or further investigation may be considered.

The following research questions have been formulated for the potential caretaker's cottage site and would guide the strategy and archaeological methods employed during the investigation:

- Have archaeological relics relating to the early to the 1930s caretaker's cottage survived at the site? If so, what are their condition, nature, extent and significance?
- Does the site contain significant archaeological deposits i.e. underfloor deposits, cesspit fills or well fills? If so, what can they tell us about former occupants of the site?
- What is the spatial arrangement of the archaeological evidence? Can it provide insight into former use of the caretaker's cottage or nearby associated structures (i.e. mine worker's mess hall and mine office)?

## 5. Archaeological Investigation

### 5.1 Excavation Methodology

The excavation was carried out on 26/11/2019 by Joshua Madden (Historic Heritage Team Leader, Niche) according to the methodology presented in Appendix E (Niche 2017). The original co-ordinates designated for the location of the possible caretaker's cottage were relocated and marked out in a runoff line coming off a small spur leading toward the gravelled road. The area and location of the excavated slip trenches are shown in Figure 2 and Plate 10, Plate 11 and Plate 12.



**Plate 10: Pre-excavation, possible location of the Caretakers Cottage and location of Trenches 1 and 2.**

Prior to excavation, the area was surveyed on foot, and not surface artefacts were found, nor any brick fragments. There was no evidence of cut and benching in the area, with all landforms appearing of natural formation. A 10 metre (m) by 10m area was marked out in preparation for excavation, as per the ARD. The following steps were taken in adherence with this research methodology:

### 5.2 Slip Trenches

Two strip trenches were positioned within the investigation area to determine the presence / absence of any archaeological remains of the former cottage. An excavation machine (Yanmar ViOss with a 1.2m blade) was used to remove the topsoil and fills, with monitoring from Joshua Madden. The trenches were exposed, and any features were investigated. The natural layer of archaeologically sterile soil was used to gauge the maximum depth to excavate. The excavation methods described in Appendix E were followed and two trenches were excavated, with the results documented below.



**Plate 11: The location of Trenches 1 and 2, taken after the excavation was finished, looking west.**



**Plate 12: The location of Trenches 1 and 2, taken after the excavation was finished, looking east.**



### 5.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 1.2m wide and 10m in length and was excavated to a depth of 650mm at maximum. This trench was orientated northwest/southeast nearby the datum co-ordinates as shown on Figure 2. Table 1 records the contexts found whilst excavating this trench, and Appendices A and B provide a schematic top-down view and a section drawing of this trench, respectively and photographs are below in Plate 13 to Plate 18.

During the course of excavation of this trench, evidence of a previously burnt/decomposed tree was found (Context 2). This was assessed as this feature was too large to be anything but the location of a former tree stump. It was known that the land was formerly bushland and had been cleared prior to the date that the historical record provides for the construction of the caretaker's cottage. A sondage was excavated in the light brown deposit, with no artefacts or evidence of introduced material.

No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 1.

**Table 1: Trench 1 Contexts**

No	Category	Description
T1:1	Topsoil layer	Up to 150mm of light brown very friable material, mixed with
T1:2	Deposit	Tree roots evident causing staining: high lumic content and had a fill composition of gravels and lumic soils
T1:3	Deposit	Light grey very friable and fine-grained material
T1:4	Archaeologically sterile	Light yellow and grey clayey with up to 30% of cobbles



**Plate 13: Trench 1 Partially Excavated, facing northwest.**



**Plate 14: Trench 1 at context T1:4, looking northwest.**



**Plate 15: Deposit found in Trench 1.**



**Plate 16: Deposit found in Trench 1 after excavation of sondage.**



**Plate 17: View of the stratigraphy of the southern wall of Trench 1.**



**Plate 18: View of the stratigraphy of the sondage excavated in Trench 1.**

## 5.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 1.2m wide and 8m in length and was excavated to a depth of 750mm at maximum. This trench was orientated southwest/northeast nearby the datum co-ordinates as shown on Figure 2, and abuts Trench 1 at its southwestern end. Table 2 records the contexts found whilst excavating this trench, and Appendices C and D provide a schematic top-down view and a section drawing of this trench, respectively and photographs are below in Plate 19 to Plate 26.

During the course of excavation of this trench, two features were identified on the southern wall at the interface of the Trench 2: Context 2 and Trench 2: Context 3 horizons. Both of these features elongated on to an east-northeast axis from the Trench 1: Context 2 Tree root feature found in Trench 1. Both had evidence of high lumic content and had a fill composition of gravels and lumic soils. A burnt tree root was found in the most northerly feature. Note that Trench 2: Contexts 4 and 5 are identical to Trench 2: Context 3, and Trench 1: Context 4. This trench was excavated into the Context 3 horizons, however no artefacts or evidence of introduced material was found.

No archaeological remains were identified in Trench 2.

**Table 2: Trench 2 Contexts**

No	Category	Description
T2:1	Topsoil layer	Up to 150mm of light brown very friable material, mixed with
T2:2	Deposit	Light grey very friable and fine-grained material
T2:3	Archaeologically sterile	Light yellow and grey clayey with up to 30% of cobbles
T2:4	Archaeologically sterile	Light yellow and grey clayey with up to 30% of cobbles
T2:5	Archaeologically sterile	Light yellow and grey clayey with up to 30% of cobbles
T1:2	Tree root staining	Feature matching that found in T1 - Tree roots evident causing staining: high lumic content and had a fill composition of gravels and lumic soils



**Plate 19: View looking east at the start of excavation of Trench 2.**



**Plate 20: Detail of Trench 2 looking Northeast after the removal of Context T2:1**



Plate 21: looking southwest along Trench 2 after Context T2:3,4,5 were reached, showing deposits.



Plate 22: View of Trench 2 looking northeast after Context T2:3,4,5 were reached, showing deposits.



Plate 23: detail of deposits found in Trench 2



Plate 24: Detail of deposits found in Trench 2



Plate 25: Detail of excavated deposit in Trench 2



Plate 26: Detail of excavated deposit in Trench 2

### 5.3 Summary of Excavation Results

The excavation carried out on 26/11/2019 by Joshua Madden (Historic Heritage Team Leader, Niche) proceeded according to the archaeological methodology found in Appendix E, and in response to the possible location of the caretaker's cottage identified in the previous heritage survey undertaken by Niche (Niche 2015).

In both trenches, several natural layers were identified, and the remains of what was identified to be a felled tree was noted. No introduced material was discovered, nor any artefacts uncovered. There were therefore no archaeological remains identified in either trench, or nothing to warrant an increase of scope for this excavation. The excavation did confirm that clearing of natural vegetation had been conducted in this area.

It can be understood from these results that this location was either not the location of the caretaker's cottage, or that this structure was built of insubstantial materials which have left no archaeological remains.

## 6. Response to Research Questions

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The archaeological test and salvage program conducted within the Project Area, Wilpinjong was carried out in accordance with the archaeological research design outlined in the 2017 ARD (Niche, 2017).

A number of general questions in relation to the nature and extent of the archaeological resource were posed in the 2017 research design to provide a basic archaeological context for the archaeological investigation. These are responded to below:

### 1.9 Research Questions and Responses

- Have archaeological relics relating to the early to the 1930s caretaker's cottage survived at the site? If so, what are their condition, nature, extent and significance?

*There were no archaeological relics relating to the early to the 1930s caretaker's cottage identified at the Project area, either at the surface or in the sub-surface investigation.*

- Does the site contain significant archaeological deposits i.e. underfloor deposits, cesspit fills or well fills? If so, what can they tell us about former occupants of the site?

*The site did not contain significant archaeological deposits, with the only identifiable feature relating to the clearing of bushland in the region.*

- What is the spatial arrangement of the archaeological evidence? Can it provide insight into former use of the caretaker's cottage or nearby associated structures (i.e. mine worker's mess hall and mine office)?

*The arrangement of the evidence suggests that the cottage was not constructed in this location. This could indicate that the position of the gravel track leading to the shale mine site, which was identified in historical aerial imagery, is not an accurate indicator of the location of this cottage, with a different layout of this complex than originally thought. The lack of identifiable remains at this location could also suggest that the caretaker's cottage was not as substantial as originally thought and did not include brick construction or substantial foundations. The brick structure shown in Plate 6 was originally thought to be from the caretakers cottage but is now thought to have been a part of the shale oil retort stand. The greater arrangement of features associated with the shale oil site as shown in Figure 2 may indicate that the machinery of shale oil extraction were the most important structures built at this location, with worker's accommodation being of a more temporary nature.*

## 7. Conclusions

---

This report documents the archaeological test and salvage excavation of the possible location of the Caretakers Cottage feature identified in the Wilpinjong historical heritage survey report completed by Niche in 2015 for the Wilpinjong Mine Expansion Project.

The excavation was undertaken according to the archaeological Research Design (ARD) prepared by Niche in 2017 to satisfy the Condition 49(c) of Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Mine Expansion Project. The excavation was carried out for the purpose of undertaking test and salvage excavation at the Potential Caretakers Cottage Site (Site 1G), and to answer research questions which related to the nature and location of this historical item, and to determine if this location was the site of the 1930s Caretakers Cottage.

The results of this excavation found the following: In both trenches, several natural layers were identified, and the remains of what was identified to be a felled tree was noted. No introduced material was discovered, nor any artefacts uncovered. There were therefore no archaeological remains identified in either trench, or nothing to warrant an increase of scope for this excavation. The excavation did confirm that clearing of natural vegetation had been conducted in this area.

The responses to the archaeological research questions can be found in Section 1.9, and due to the lack of artefacts found, no post-excavation artefact analysis was necessary.

It was determined that this location was either not the location of the caretaker's cottage, or that this structure was built of insubstantial materials which have left no archaeological remains.

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***Newspapers***

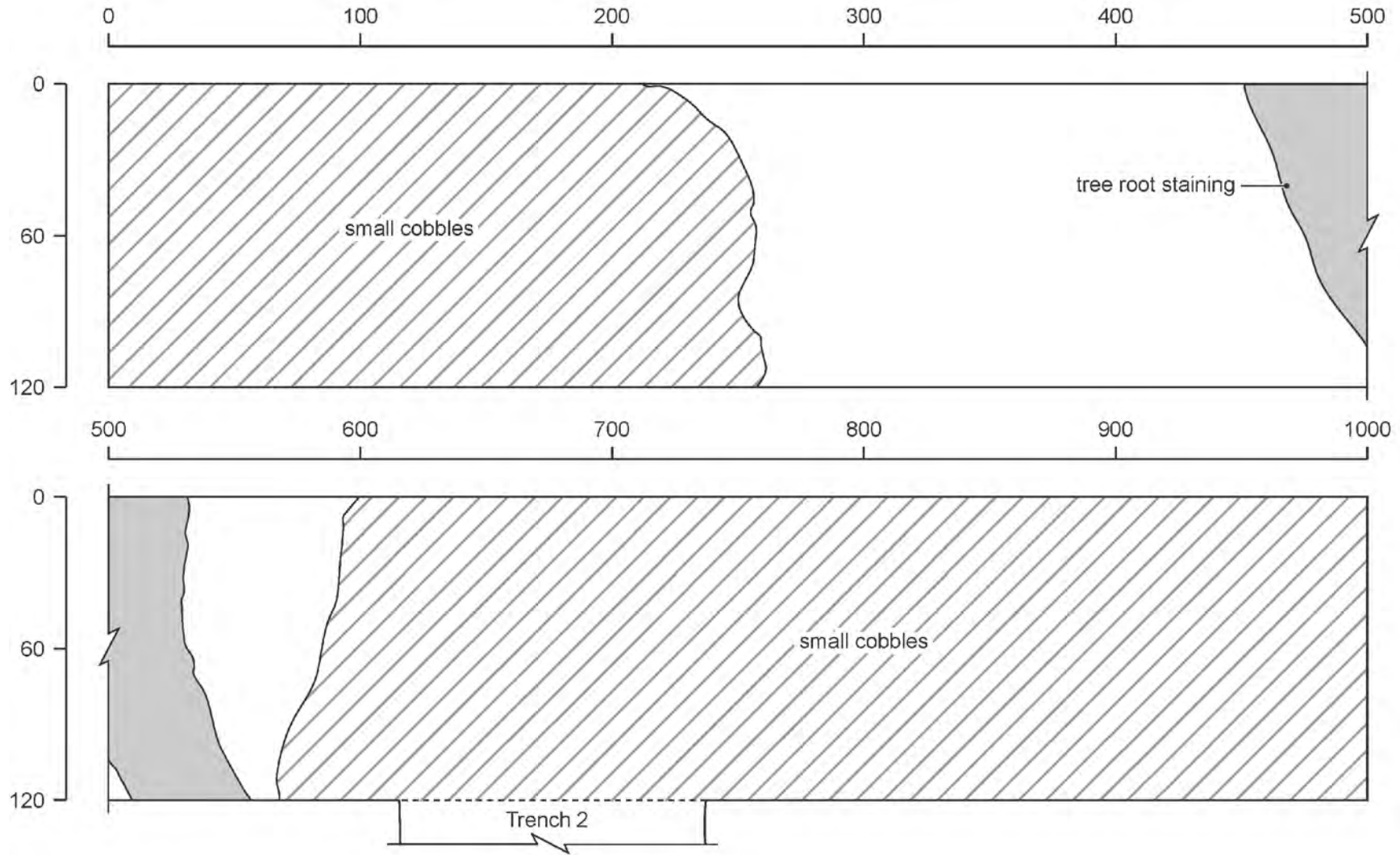
Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Saturday 2 August 1930 page 8

Mudgee Guardian 16 September 1935

Mudgee Guardian 14 November 1927

The Sun 13 September 1930

## Appendix A Trench 1 Schematic Plan

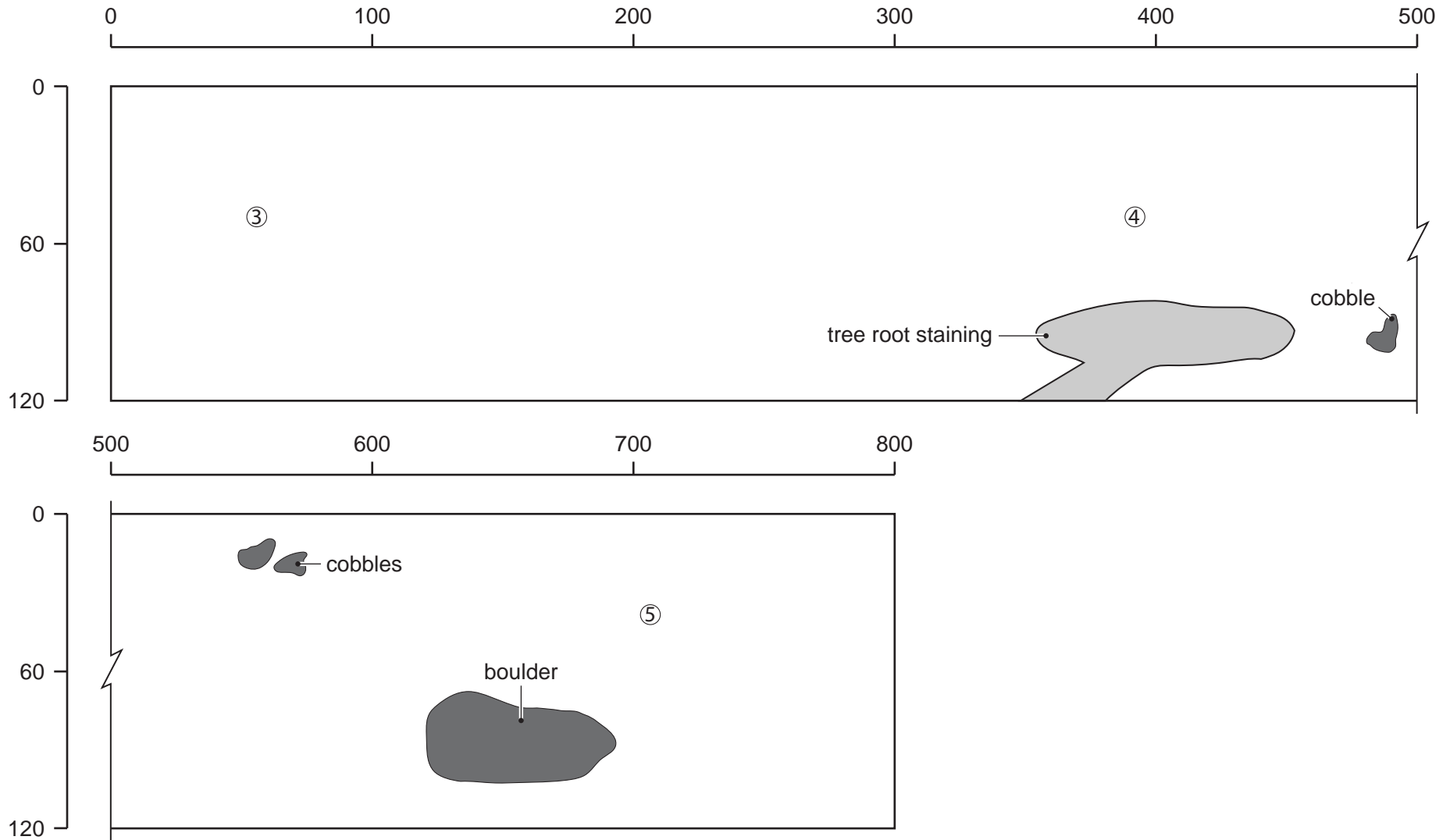


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## Appendix B Trench 1 Section Plan



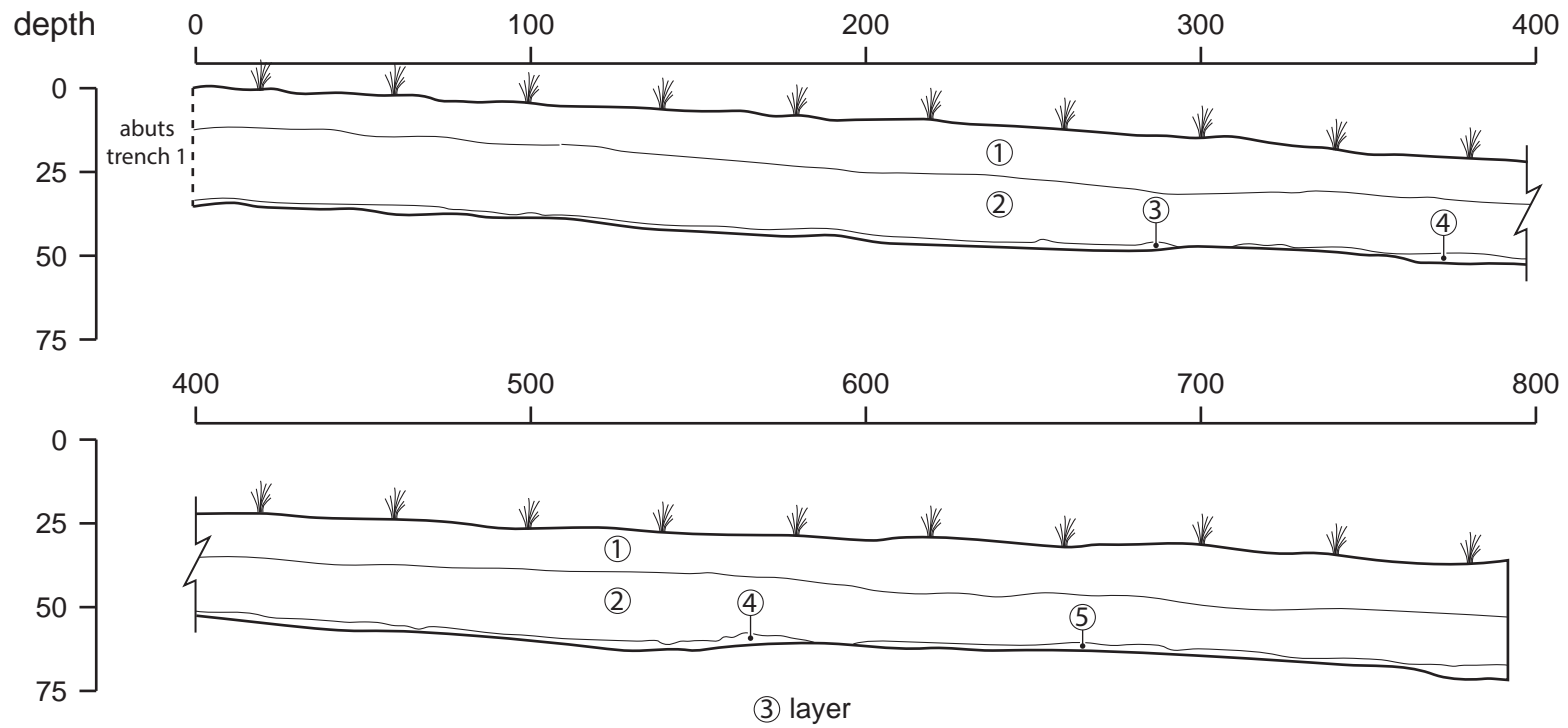
## Appendix C Trench 2 Schematic Plan



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## Appendix D Trench 2 Section Plan



## Appendix E Archaeological Research Design (Niche 2017)

### 1.1 Proposed strategy and approach

An initial investigation area is proposed for the subject site and is shown in Figure 7.

The area of the initial investigation is believed to be the former caretaker's cottage location (See Plates 4 and 5). This area would measure roughly 10 m wide by 10 m long. Two initial strip trenches would be positioned within this area to determine the presence / absence of any archaeological remains of the former cottage.

If substantially intact archaeological remains were identified within the proposed strip trenches the investigation area would be expanded to capture the full extent of the locally significant archaeological features and deposits.

In general terms, the proposed methodology would involve:

- Machine removal of grass and topsoil and any introduced modern fills, if present, within the strip trenches; and, if relics were identified,
- Open area manual excavation to expose and investigate locally significant archaeological features. The maximum depth of excavation would be the depth of natural / archaeologically sterile soil.

Please note: This methodology does not include provision for the removal of State-significant relics. If State significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the excavation, they would be recorded in-situ, where possible, and the NSW Heritage Division, OEH and the DPE would be notified.

### 1.2 Excavation methods

Standard archaeological excavation and recording methodologies would be adopted during the investigation. These include undertaking the following tasks:

- A survey datum would be established in order to record the levels of extant deposits and features;
- Vegetation and grass would be removed using a small excavator fitted with a batter bucket;
- After the removal of grass and topsoil manual excavation, cleaning and recording of deposits would be undertaken in reverse order of deposition to either the surface of significant archaeological features and / or structures or deposits or culturally sterile levels (e.g. 300mm to 1m, depending on the depth at which sterile subsoil or bedrock is encountered);
- If significant archaeological features or deposits were identified, they would be exposed to their full extent to ensure complete recording;
- Scaled site plans and profile or cross-section drawings showing the location of all archaeological deposits and features revealed by excavation would be prepared as required. These would be keyed to the site datum;
- Photographic recording of all phases of the work on site would be undertaken. This would involve recording of archaeological features using an appropriate photographic scale;
- A standard context recording system would be employed, namely the location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits would be recorded on sequentially

numbered *proforma* context recording sheets. This form of written documentation would be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits;

- Cultural artefacts retained for analysis would be cleaned on site, sorted according to their fabric classes, bagged and boxed with reference to the context from which they were recovered; and,

Excavation would be conducted until sufficient information to address the research questions was recovered.



Plate 27: Map showing the proposed investigation area (Source: Google 2017 with additions by Niche)

### 1.3 Post excavation analysis and reporting

Artefact processing may be undertaken off site, as follows:

- Artefacts would be cleaned and dried;
- Items would then be divided into categories according to their type and fabric and in the case of glass and ceramics, by colour. These would be further divided into those which are non-diagnostic and those which require more close consideration;
- Items such as unmarked broken glass, shells, small wooden fragments, metal fragments etc. would be weighed and recorded, then discarded;
- Remaining items would be retained for analysis and research.
- Upon completion of analysis and research, artefactual material may be offered to the nearest local historical society or museum. If the society / museum does not wish to accept the material, then Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd Mine would provide a safe secure storage place at the Mine.

Any post excavation analysis of materials recovered during excavation would be undertaken in a suitable secure location by a suitably qualified heritage specialist.

On completion of the on-site excavation and any post excavation analyses, an Excavation Report would need to be prepared for the site. The report would present the results of the investigation in accordance with best practice and address the research questions listed in Section 3.3

## Contact Us

**Niche Environment and Heritage**  
02 9630 5658  
info@niche-eh.com

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PO Box 2443 North Parramatta  
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Sydney  
Illawarra  
Central Coast  
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Cairns



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Archaeological, built and landscape values

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Rehabilitation  
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation  
Project management

### Environmental offsetting

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Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)  
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
Offset site establishment and management  
Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **HISTORIC HERITAGE ITEMS IN WOLLAR AND SURROUNDS**

### Historic Heritage Items in Wollar and Surrounds

Site Number <sup>1</sup>	Historic Heritage Site	Description <sup>2</sup>	Easting (Zone 56 GDA)	Northing (Zone 56 GDA)
2	Archer's Cottage Ruins (Plate A2-1)	The site is comprised of an orchard, a stockyard and the ruins of a cottage.	768791	6422807
6	Mara Cottage Ruin, Castle View (Plate A2-2)	There is no structural evidence of the house, but fragments of brick and stone are scattered across the site.	772009	6416085
7	Barton's Cottage Ruin, Binngarra (Plate A2-3)	The main feature is an in situ sandstone fireplace and chimney.	769543	6414369
8	Hillview (Plate A2-4)	The sandstone shed is constructed of stone and mortar with a corrugated iron gabled roof. All that remains of the house is the concrete floor and remnant brick rendered walls.	769588	6414747
10	Wandoona, Wollar (Plate A2-5)	The sandstone Wandoona Homestead is situated on the top of a rise with commanding views.  Constructed in three stages, the Homestead consists of a Victorian Georgian style main house, a separate sandstone kitchen and a Queen Anne style gabled roof room, built between the two earlier buildings linking them together.	777390	6414447
12	St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar (Plate A2-6)	Gothic style sandstone church.	777323	6415739
13	Former Mason's Store (Plate A2-7)	Originally used as a store. Timber building with a corrugated iron roof.	777547	6415655
14	St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery, Wollar (Plate A2-8)	1914 sandstone church with Romanesque influence, cemetery is located behind the church with sandstone headstones.	777652	6415377
15	Wollar Cemetery (Plate A2-9)	Situated to the north-west of Wollar, there are 250 known graves at this cemetery.	777212	6416587
16	Former Butcher and Garage, Wollar (Plate A2-10)	Two semi-detached cottages constructed of weatherboard each with a corrugated iron roof. Formerly a butcher and garage.	777506	6415668
17	Lynch's House, Wollar (Plate A2-11)	Federation timber bungalow with a corrugated iron gable roof, c1890-1915.	777446	6415673
18	King's House, Wollar (Plate A2-12)	Victorian Georgian timber cottage with a corrugated iron hipped roof, c1890.	777555	6415890
19	Kirkland's Hut, Wollar (Plate A2-13)	Originally of slab construction, c1880-1890, clad with fibro c1960s.	777573	6415914
20	Old General Store, Wollar (Plate A2-14)	The Old General Store comprises of two semi-detached buildings originally constructed of timber, with corrugated iron gabled roof and skillion veranda awning.	777630	6415772
21	Slab Hut, Wollar (Plate A2-15)	Timber slab constructed hut with a corrugated iron pyramidal roof.	777583	6416116
22	Wollar School, Wollar (Plate A2-16)	Weatherboard building with a corrugated iron gable roof.	777557	6416181
23	Former Police Station, Wollar (Plate A2-17)	The Former Police Station is a 1936 inter-war Georgian Revival weatherboard building with a corrugated iron hipped roof.	777679	6416052

Source: after Niche (2015).

<sup>1</sup> The site number correlates with the numbers presented in Niche (2015).

<sup>2</sup> A detailed description of each site is provided in Niche (2015).





**Plate A2-1 Archer's Cottage Ruins (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-4 Hillview (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-2 Mara Cottage Ruin, Castle View (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-5 Wandoona, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-3 Barton's Cottage Ruin, Binngarra (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-6 St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-7 Former Mason's Store (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-10 Former Butcher and Garage, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-8 St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-11 Lynch's House, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-9 Wollar Cemetery (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-12 King's House, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-13 Kirkland's Hut, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-16 Wollar School, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-14 Old General Store, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-17 Former Police Station, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**



**Plate A2-15 Slab Hut, Wollar (Niche, 2015)**

**APPENDIX 3**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN CONSULTATION**

Department of Planning and Environment



Our ref: SSD-6467-PA-65

Mr Ian Flood  
Manager Project Development and Approvals  
Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

By email: [iflood@peabodyenergy.com](mailto:iflood@peabodyenergy.com)

06/02/2023

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**Subject: Wilpinjong Coal Extension Project (SSD 6467) - Approval of Historic Heritage Management Plan**

Dear Mr Flood

I refer to the Historic Heritage Management Plan submitted in accordance with Condition 49 of Schedule 3 of the above development consent.

I understand this plan has been updated to include record of the demolition of six Wilpinjong Coal-owned dilapidated buildings in Wollar.

The Department has carefully reviewed the document and is satisfied that it meets the requirements of the relevant conditions in consent. Accordingly, the Secretary, has approved the plan (version 6, dated June 2022).

You are reminded that if there are any inconsistencies between the plan and the conditions of consent, the conditions prevail.

Please ensure you make the document publicly available on the project website at the earliest convenience.

If you wish to discuss the matter further, please contact Gen Lucas on (02) 9274 6489 or [gen.lucas@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:gen.lucas@planning.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SOD", written over a light grey rectangular background.

Stephen O'Donoghue  
Director  
Resource Assessments  
As nominee of the Planning Secretary



Mr Ian Flood  
Manager Project Development and Approvals  
Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd  
1434 Ulan-Wollar Road  
Wilpinjong New South Wales 2850

18/11/2021

Dear Mr Flood

**Wilpinjong Coal 2 - (SSD-6764)  
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan**

I refer to the revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan which was submitted in accordance with Condition 46 of Schedule 3 of the consent for the Wilpinjong Coal 2 (SSD-6764-PA-38).

The Department has carefully reviewed the document and is satisfied that it generally meets the requirements of the condition.

Accordingly, the Secretary has approved the revised Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Revision 8.1, dated November 2021). Please ensure that the approved plan is placed on the project website at the earliest convenience.

If you wish to discuss the matter further, please contact Charissa Pillay on 02 99955944.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S O'Donoghue'.

Stephen O'Donoghue  
Director

As nominee of the Secretary



Our ref: DOC21/530682

Kieren Bennetts  
Peabody Energy Australia Pty Ltd  
Email: [kbennetts@peabodyenergy.com](mailto:kbennetts@peabodyenergy.com)

Dear Mr Bennetts

**Post Approval Submission for comment for Wilpinjong Coal Mine (SSD 6764)**

Thank you for your referral received on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021 inviting comments from the Heritage Council of NSW on the above State Significant Development (SSD) application to address Condition 49b, Schedule 3 in accordance with Condition 5(a), Schedule 5 of the SSD consent.

Heritage NSW has reviewed the documents supporting the referral, and as delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW I am satisfied that they meet the requirements of Condition 49b, Schedule 3 of SSD 6764.

If you have any questions regarding the above matter please contact Dr Hana Lewis, Senior Historical Archaeology Officer, at Heritage NSW on (02) 9585 6323 or by email at [hana.lewis@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:hana.lewis@environment.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

*F. Barry*

**Felicity Barry**  
A/Senior Team Leader, Specialist Services  
Heritage NSW  
Department of Premier and Cabinet  
**As Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW**  
16 September 2021



Mr Ian Flood  
Manager – Project Development and Approvals  
Peabody Australia  
1434 Ulan-Wollar Road  
WILPINJONG NSW 2850

Via email: [iflood@peabodyenergy.com](mailto:iflood@peabodyenergy.com)

Dear Mr Flood

**Wilpinjong Coal Mine (SSD-6764)  
Management Plan Review**

I refer to your emails dated 27 September 2019 and 17 April 2020 submitting revised management plans for the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (SSD-6764), including the:

- Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (condition 47 of Schedule 3, version 6 dated September 2019);
- Air Quality Management Plan (condition 20 of Schedule 3, version 5 dated September 2019);
- Biodiversity Management Plan (condition 42 of Schedule 3, version 6 dated September 2019);
- Blast Management Plan (condition 14 of Schedule 3, version 6 dated September 2019);
- Environmental Management Strategy (condition 1 of Schedule 5, version 6 dated September 2019);
- Historical Heritage Management Plan (condition 49 of Schedule 3, version 3 dated September 2019); and
- Noise Management Plan (condition 5 of Schedule 3, version 4 dated September 2019).

The Department has reviewed the above plans and is satisfied that they meet the requirements of the relevant conditions of consent. Accordingly, the Secretary has approved these plans.

I also refer to the revised Water Management Plan which was submitted on 17 April 2020. The Department notes that substantial changes have been made to the site water balance component of this plan.

As such, the Department requests that this plan be submitted through the Major Projects portal for review by the Department and relevant agencies.

If you have any questions, please contact Jack Turner on 02 9995 5387 or [Jack.Turner@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:Jack.Turner@planning.nsw.gov.au)

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'SOD'.

19/6/20

Stephen O'Donoghue  
**Director**  
**Resource Assessments**  
as nominee of the Secretary





Planning &  
Environment

**Resource and Energy Assessments**

Contact: Stephen Shoesmith  
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Mr Ian Flood  
Manager, Project Development and Approvals  
Wilpinjong Coal Mine

Via Email to: [iflood@peabodyenergy.com](mailto:iflood@peabodyenergy.com)

Dear Mr Flood

**Wilpinjong Coal Mine (SSD\_6764)  
Approval – Historic Heritage Management Plan**

I refer to your email dated 20 December 2017, seeking the Secretary's review and approval of the Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) for the Wilpinjong Coal Mine (SSD\_6764).

The Department has reviewed the HHMP, dated December 2017, and is satisfied that it addresses the requirements of Condition 49, Schedule 3 of the Wilpinjong Development Consent (SSD\_6764.)

Accordingly, the Secretary approves the revised Historic Heritage Management Plan. Please ensure that a copy of the approved plan is placed on your website as soon as possible.

If you require further information, please contact Stephen Shoesmith on (02) 9274 6164 or by email to [stephen.shoesmith@planning.nsw.gov.au](mailto:stephen.shoesmith@planning.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

Steve O'Donoghue  
**A/Director**  
**Resource and Energy Assessments**  
as nominee of the Secretary

**Department of Planning & Environment**

Level 22, 320 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000 | GPO Box 39 Sydney NSW 2001 | [www.planning.nsw.gov.au](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au)



Resource Assessments

Contact: Stephen Shoemith  
Phone: 9274 6164  
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Mr Ian Flood  
Manager Project Development & Approvals –  
Peabody Energy  
Wilpinjong Extension Project

By email to: [IFlood@peabodyenergy.com](mailto:IFlood@peabodyenergy.com)

Dear Mr Flood

**Wilpinjong Extension Project (SSD-6764)  
Approval of Environmental Management Plans**

I refer to the management plans submitted to the Department, seeking the Secretary's review and approval for the Wilpinjong Extension Project (WEP).

The Department has completed a detailed review of the management plans, which were subsequently revised to address the Department's comments including the:

- Noise Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017);
- Air Quality Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017);
- Blast Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017);
- Historic Heritage Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017);
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017);
- Biodiversity Management Plan (Version 3, dated August 2017); and
- Environmental Management Strategy (Version 3, dated August 2017).

As part of its review, the Department also considered Peabody's request to submit the Historic Heritage Management Plan on a staged basis in accordance with Condition 6, Schedule 5 of the WEP Development Consent (SSD-9794).

The Department is satisfied that the proposed staging of the Historic Heritage Management Plan, as described in Section 1.4 of the HHMP, is reasonable and that the plans have been prepared in consultation with the relevant agencies and address the requirements of Conditions 5, 14, 20, 42, 47 and 49, in Schedule 2 and Condition 1, in Schedule 5 of SSD-9794. Accordingly, the Secretary approves the revised management plans.

Please ensure that all new monitoring sites proposed for the WEP, where establishment dates have not been nominated with the respective management plan are established within 60 days of the date of this letter and that a copy of the approved plans is placed on your website as soon as possible following the commencement of the WEP.

If you require further information, please contact Stephen Shoemith on 9274 6164

Yours sincerely

Steve O'Donoghue  
A/Director  
Resource and Energy Assessments  
As nominee of the Secretary

Department of Planning & Environment

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## **APPENDIX 4**

# **WILPINJONG SHALE OIL MINING COMPLEX SLATE VALLEY PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVAL RECORDING**

**Wilpinjong Shale Oil Mining Complex  
Slate Valley**

**Photographic Archival Recording**

Prepared for Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd | 25 May 2020



## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5011	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Samuel Ward	Mid-Western Regional Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Comments	Date
D1	Samuel Ward	Sarah McGuiness	Draft		30 April 2020
R0	Samuel Ward	Sarah McGuiness	Final		15 May 2020
R1	Samuel Ward	Josh Frappell	Final		25 May 2020

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd to undertake a Photographic Archival Recording of the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex. This site is located near to the village of Wollar at the following co-ordinates: Zone 55H Easting 774898; Northing 6418956, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA) (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Subject Area is the locality surrounding the remaining features which were associated with the Shale Oil Mining Complex, within the following Lot and DPs: Lot 7318/DP1141391 and 69/DP755455.

The *Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012* has not listed this site as a local Heritage Item, however it was identified as historically significant during the historical heritage assessment conducted in 2015 as part of the Wilpinjong Extension Project. The site currently owned by Peabody Energy, who operate the nearby Wilpinjong open cut coal mine. Wilpinjong Coal are undertaking archival recording of this site to comply with the Historic Heritage Management Plan, which calls for archival recording of this item prior to potential impacts from the open cut mine in progress at the time of writing.

A photographic recording is undertaken to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works. This recording fulfils the requirement for archival recording in accordance with Condition 49(c) of the Mine's Development Consent (SSD-6764).

### 1.2 Methodology

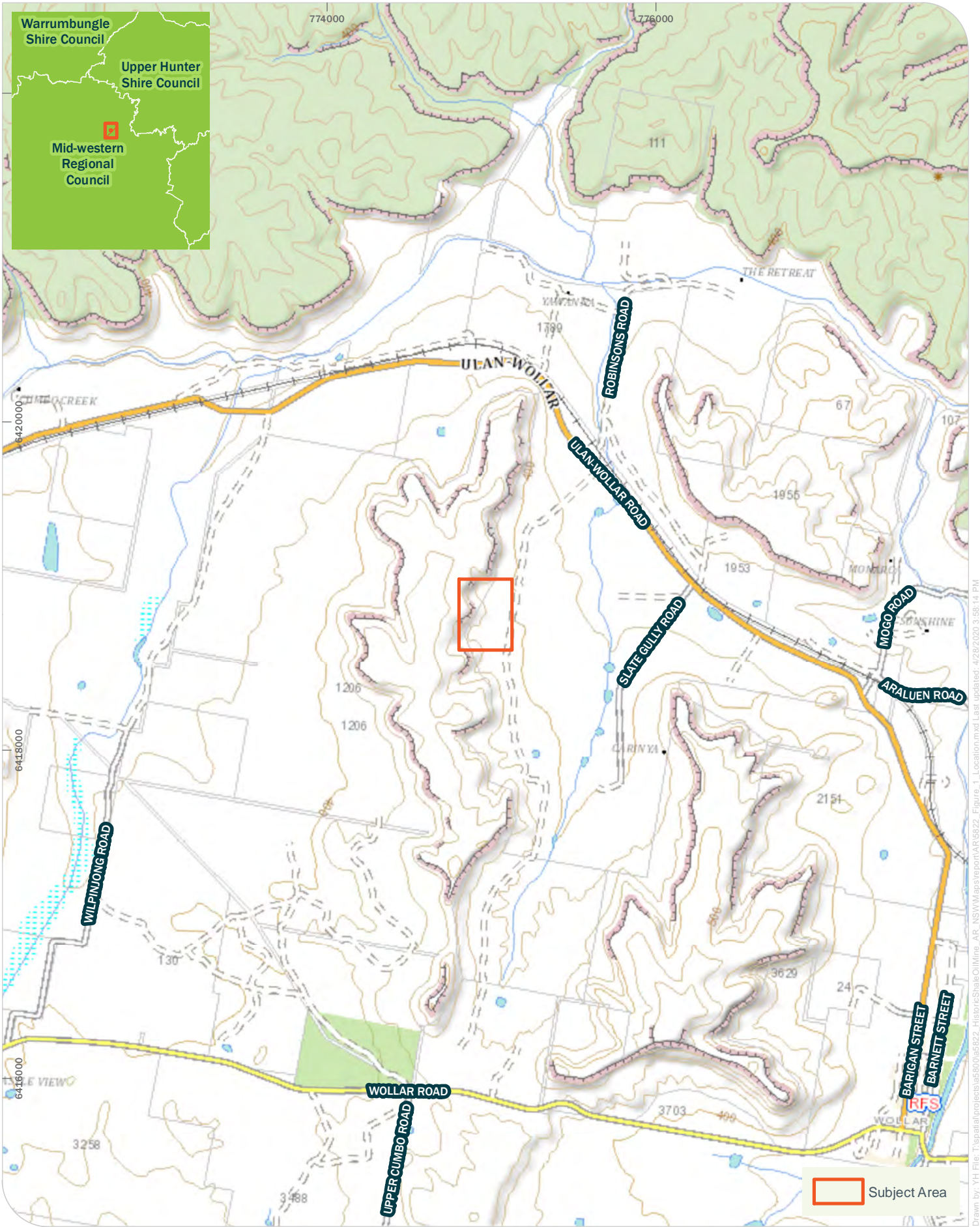
This record has been prepared with reference to The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, *The Burra Charter 2013* (Burra Charter) and in accordance with the Heritage NSW (formerly OEH) guidelines *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

### 1.3 Authorship and acknowledgements

A photographic recording of the Shale Oil Mine Site was undertaken by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) on 10 April 2020.

This archival record has been written by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and reviewed by Sarah McGuinness (Heritage Consultant, Niche). Technical drafting and GIS assistance has been provided by Yin Hua (GIS Analyst, Niche).





Drawn by: YH File: T:\spatial\projects\as600\as622\_HistoricShaleOilMine\_AR\_NSWM\Mapstrep\AR\6822\_Figure\_1\_Location.mxd Last updated: 4/28/2020 3:58:14 PM



**Location of the Subject Area**  
Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex Wilpinjong Archival Recording

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
Niche Proj. #: 5822  
Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 1**



- Subject Area
- 5011 Trench Layout
- + Mine adit
- Retort ruins
- Chimney remains
- Ramp leading to retort
- Ventilation shaft
- ▲ Possible location of caretakers residence
- Glass bottles
- Post and rail fence remains
- Timber slabs

## 2. Historical Context

---

### 2.1 Preamble

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the Shale Oil Mine Complex at Slate Gully, and the European settlement of the region. It has been compiled from existing documents and sources, in particular the previous Historical Heritage Assessment (Niche 2015) and has a limited scope. The aim is to provide an historical context for the Archival Recording.

### 2.2 Historical Background

#### 2.2.1 The Aboriginal landscape and European contact

The village of Wollar was built near the boundary of Wiradjuri country, which spans from the Murray River to the south and the Darling River to the west. Archaeological evidence, such as that from an excavation site at Botobolar, confirms Aboriginal presence in the region at least 5,500 years B.P (Niche 2015). After European settlement, Aboriginal people were displaced from the land and during the nineteenth century some Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong and Wollar area. The Cassilis Police District employed some Wollar-based Aboriginal trackers however in 1900 most Aboriginal families were forcibly removed from the area around Wollar (Niche 2015).

There were separate expeditions by James Blackman and Willian Lawson with which European settlers explored the Mudgee region in the early 1820s. 1822 saw settlement of Mudgee, and with the redefining of the 'Limits of Location' by Governor Darling in 1826, the region was able to be settled by private subjects. The Wilpinjong district was settled in the 1830s, with William Lee the first to purchase Crown land in the area (Niche, 2015). The closest settlement or village to Slate Gully is the township of Wollar.

#### 2.2.2 The settlement of Wollar

The site of the Wollar township was first set aside as a village reserve by 1837 and the Village of Wollar is shown on maps as early as December 1867, but it was not declared a village until March 20, 1885. The Village of Wollar prospered due to the wealth of the surrounding pastoral properties and the employment they created (Niche 2015).

A provisional school was opened in 1873, as well as a police station and churches in 1875. Public houses and inns date from c1867 to 1880s, with butcher, bakers, general stores, a blacksmith and butter factory were all present from the 1870s to 1893 (Niche 2015). The village was at a high point for population in the early 1900s. In 1936 the work to construct the Sandy Hollow Railway again gave the region an economic boost, however it was not enough to sustain growth of this settlement. Like many small rural settlements in NSW the population declined with the expansion of mining along with improved roads and communications, and the unprofitability of small-scale agriculture which was this village's main economic driver (Niche 2015). At the time of writing only the general store still operates, with the public school newly closed.

#### 2.2.3 The Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex

The existence of shale oil in the Wollar area was known prior to 1912, when it was reported in the Mudgee Guardian that the mineral line at Wollar was very rich in coal and kerosene shale. The kerosene shale seam was reported as being 2 feet 6 inches thick and outcropping in several valleys. It was also reported that the lack of a railway had prevented the shale from being mined (Mudgee Guardian 27 June 1912). In 1922 the papers reported that "the government should do the right thing and build a railway so that the Derowen Shale deposits around Wollar could be mined" (Mudgee Guardian 27 June 1912). In 1927 it was reported that a rich shale seam had been discovered at Wollar, described as "the richest and largest seam of oil shale

in the world” (Mudgee Guardian 14 November 1927). The shale seam was located after 3 years of prospecting by Mr Mancq and was three miles long. Mr Mancq was an oil expert who had experience on oil fields in Russia and America among other countries (Mudgee Guardian 14 November 1927: 19). Tests on the shale quality were carried out under the supervision of the Government geologist Mr Carr and the results were considered to be highly satisfactory. As the Maryvale Sandy Hollow Railway had been surveyed along a route close to the shale seam, a local syndicate was formed to mine the shale. Mr Joseph Matthews, Mr Joseph Davis and Mr Mancq formed the syndicate (Mudgee Guardian 14 November 1927:19).

The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar was operated from approximately 1929 to 1933 and was owned by the Imperial Shale Oil Company. The directors of the Company were Arnold Resch, Stan Chatterton and Percy Marks, all of whom were from Sydney. The shale oil was mined from land belonging to Elijah Marskell, as the company did not have the finances to purchase the property and Marskell was made a shareholder (McDermott 1993: 2).

Clarence John Camroux was the head of the mine, but only came on site occasionally to inspect proceedings. Les Schulz was the manager of the works. Les Chick was the works engineer and lived with his wife (who was the sister of Clarence Camroux) and his family in the Caretaker’s cottage next to the mine site. Clarrie Barton, a local to the area, built the cottage along with the site office and dining halls for the men. These structures were all located near the mine, “There is a small hill down from the face of the mine with a couple of trees, this was where the cottage was situated” (McDermott 1993: 2).

The main shaft of the mine was 1.5 metres (m) high, 3 m wide and 150 m deep (i.e. into the ridgeline) where the shale was loaded onto skips and pushed out of the mine along tram tracks. There were two skips each approximately three feet high with small wheels “they were pushed out of the mine and along a framework that was built to take them from the hill a short distance down the paddock to the retort. You can still see the marks on the tree from the chains of the winch” (McDermott 1993: 4). The ventilation shaft went into the ridgeline approximately 6 feet and was lined with hessian (McDermott 1993: 4).

The shale oil retort was made from cement blocks (see Plate 1). A local recollected the following description of the retort: “An engine with an 8-foot fly wheel was mounted on concrete blocks, this was used to drive the retort. Clay bricks were made in the gully near Marskell’s dam. They were left in the sun to dry and used inside the retort as fire bricks to burn the shale. It had cement gutters running from it out into the paddock. These were to get rid of the oil refuse and keep it away from the base of the retort” (McDermott 1993: 4).



**Plate 1: Undated photo of the refinery works (source: Mr and Mrs McDermott in Niche 2015)**

It was reported in the newspaper of the Wollar Shale Oil Mine “that Retorts have been erected, of which Mr. E. L. Schultz holds the patent rights. It is claimed that in this process the shale can be rectified down to motor spirit in the one operation” (Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate 2 August 1930:8). The operations at Wollar were based on new methods of refining coal and shale, the new machinery was described as “a wonderful labour-saving device and all Australian” (Mudgee Guardian Friday 13 June 1930:1). Newspaper accounts at that time indicate the machinery and processes had revolutionised the industry. The Mudgee Guardian described a demonstration “At the Wollar works last week the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Co. Ltd., gave a demonstration of a full-working unit producing oil from shale at the rate of 1000 gallons a day. The company says that the retort is a radical departure from stabilised methods, and that it is possible to produce oil from coal and shale on a commercial basis...The principle is low temperature distillation.” (Mudgee Guardian 21 December 1931:2).

In 1931 the Mudgee Mail reported that the Shale Oil Mine had suspended operations for approximately five weeks (Mudgee Mail 16 July 1931). Five months later it was reported that Mr Camroux, on behalf of the Australian Imperial Shale Oil Company, had applied for a further suspension of labour conditions for three months as “substantial expense had been incurred in mining operations and that the company was temporarily unable to continue the operations requiring time to make further financial arrangements” (Mudgee Mail 1 September 1932). Mr Camroux believed it would take three months to obtain the additional capital required to run the mine. The application was granted (Mudgee Mail 1 September 1932).

Attempts were made by the Directors of the Shale Oil Mine to get the locals to invest in the mine; however, they had no success in this (McDermott 1993:3).

In c1933 the Shale Oil Mine was closed as the costs of setting up the mine (including the purchase of machinery) and the operation and production of the mine were too great. Drums of oil were abandoned in the paddock for some time after as they were unable to be sold, which was a common theme across NSW at this time.

### 3. Physical Evidence

#### 3.1 Description of the Site

The Shale Oil Mine and associated items are located within Slate Gully. The mine adit (Plate 1) is located at the base of the slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine. Remnant post and rail fencing, a cart ramp and a ventilation shaft are all located on the lower slopes of the ridgeline. The remains of the retort are located on the valley floor. A chimney from the caretaker's hut is located uphill of a flat rise within the valley. A stockpile of hardwood timber planks is located on the valley floor near the mine adit. The locations of the components of the Shale Oil Mine Complex are presented on Figure 2.

The features which make up the current site are presented below in Table 1. The site has been prepared for the Wilpinjong Mine Extension Project, with the grading of a trail installed in proximity to the site.

**Table 1: Features at the Shale Oil Mine Complex**

Feature Name	Description	Easting (Zone 55H GDA)	Northing (Zone 55H GDA)
1A – Mine Adit	Abandoned historical shale mine adit, reinforced with timber beams	774898	6418956
1B – Retort	Large concrete blocks lying next to a concrete slab	775029	6418871
1C – Ramp leading to Retort	Gravelled ramp extending partway between the adit and retort	774973	6418877
1D – Post and Rail Fence Remains	Collapsed fence of post-and-rail design	774994	6418838
1E – Glass Bottles	Two discarded glass bottles, located near the collapsed fence	774978	6418848
1F – Ventilation Shaft	Vertical shaft, much smaller than the mine adit, most likely used for ventilation – capped.	774826	6418654
1G – Possible location of Caretakers Cottage	Level area of land with brick fragments	775088	6418963
1H – Fireplace Remains	Cement and stone fireplace/chimney base. Thought to be associated with the Caretakers Cottage	775009	6419003
1I – Cut Timber Stockpile	A cut hardwood timber stockpile near the entrance to the adit	774962	6418968

### 3.2 Description of 1A – Mine Adit

The shale oil mine adit was constructed into the sandstone at the base of the slope associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine. The opening of the adit is reinforced with timber sets to reduce the risk of collapse. Horizontal timber beams were placed across the adit to indicate that it is closed. Plate 2 to Plate 6 show the interior of the mine as it was during a survey in 1997.



Plate 2: the face of the adit as it looked in 1997 (source: Niche 2015).



Plate 3: Interior of shale mine, showing wooden supports (source: Niche 2015).



Plate 4: Detail of mine supports and face of shale deposit (source: Niche 2015).





**Plate 5: detail of wooden roof support structures**  
(source: Niche 2015).



**Plate 6: single wooden roof support of mined shale deposit**  
(source: Niche 2015).

The mine adit is in fair to poor condition. Large quantities of rubble from the adit overhang have collapsed into the adit face, covering approximately three quarters of the original opening, and earthworks associated with the management of bat habitats have caused the opening to be buried behind rubble fill, with pipe inserted to reinforce and manage an access and egress for bats in the event of roof collapse.. The interior of the mine is currently not safe to enter.

### **3.3 Description of 1B – Remains of Shale Oil Retort**

Large concrete blocks, lying next to a concrete slab are the ruins of the shale oil retort. Remnant identifiable items include a furnace and some metal posts. Parts of the shale oil refinery works originally located alongside the retort were a crusher and gantry, boiler house, condenser, distilling columns, an engine room and a storeroom (See Plate 1). No specific remains of these additional items were identified during the field survey.

### **3.4 Description of 1C – Ramp leading to Shale Oil Retort**

On the slopes of the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine and above the mine adit, a gravelled ramp extends from the direction of the adit declining towards the retort ruins. Presumably a track would have extended from the ramp to above the adit.

### **3.5 Description of 1D – Post-an-Rail Fence Remains**

A collapsed timber post and rail fence are located on the gradual slopes associated with the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine

### **3.6 Description of 1E – Glass Bottles**

Located on the slopes of the ridgeline that separates Slate Gully from the existing Wilpinjong Coal Mine and near the collapsed post and rail fence two glass bottles which are hexagonal in shape and appear to have been soft drink bottles. One still has a metal screw cap lid. A third discarded glass bottle is missing: this was a circular bottle that was inscribed with: "SUPPLY OF NIGHTINGALE".

### **3.7 Description of 1F – Ventilation Shaft**

Located on the other side of a small spur off the main ridgeline is a shaft. The cavity is much smaller than the mine adit and is clearly not intended to be used for access purposes due to its small size. The vertical drop and lack of reinforcement around the shaft face indicate the shaft was likely to have been used to ventilate the mine. This shaft has collapsed, and the head has been capped by eroded gravel and collapsed

vegetation. Further east from this shaft site are some scattered bricks and other remains of the mining operation here, possibly used to line the ventilation shaft, or for a related structure.

### **3.8 Description of 1G – Fireplace/Chimney Remains**

A cement and stone fireplace are the only obvious remains of the Caretaker’s cottage. The fireplace is located on the slope of a rise. The recently graded trail passes close to this feature.

### **3.9 Description of 1H – Possible location of Caretakers Cottage**

A level area of land located downhill from the fireplace on a rise above a small gully could be the possible location of the Caretaker’s cottage. Some fragments of brick are located across the levelled area with increasing quantities of brick fragment down the slope of the rise. Historical aerial imagery also indicated that this location may have been the position of the Caretaker’s cottage as there is evidence of a remaining access track terminating at this location (refer grey triangle in Figure 2).

In 2019, an historical archaeological excavation was carried out to assess this location and determine if any archaeological remains were located at this position which related to the Caretakers cottage. This excavation was undertaken in accordance with the archaeological Research Design (ARD) prepared by Niche in 2017 to satisfy the Condition 49(c) of Development Consent (SSD-6764) for the Wilpinjong Mine Expansion Project. While it is was thought that this location was the site of the Caretaker’s cottage, no in situ archaeological remains identified in either trench, or nothing to warrant an increase of scope for this excavation. The excavation did confirm that clearing of natural vegetation had been conducted in this area.

It was determined that this location was either not the location of the caretaker’s cottage, or that this structure was built of insubstantial materials which have left no archaeological remains.

### **3.10 Description of 1I – Cut Timber Stockpile**

A cut hardwood timber stockpile is located close to the entrance to the mine adit. The cut timber has been placed in a straight row, with several piles of timber scattered within an area of 10 square metres.

### 3.11 Sample of Archival Photographs

The following photographs are a sample of those included in this Archival Recording



**Plate 7: SAMPLE IMAGE 1) Catalogue Image No.1: View looking west towards the Mine Adit and the cut timber stockpile (with scale).**



**Plate 8: SAMPLE IMAGE 2) Catalogue Image No.44: View of the face of the Adit, showing the bat habitat earthwork measures in place.**



Plate 9: SAMPLE IMAGE 1) Catalogue Image No.38: view looking down at the entrance to the adit.



Plate 10: SAMPLE IMAGE 1) Catalogue Image No.67: View looking east of the retort ruins, with the recently graded trail in the foreground (with scale).



**Plate 11: SAMPLE IMAGE 5) Catalogue Image No.124: View of the possible location of the caretakers cottage, showing the fireplace remains in the background (to the left of frame) and the disturbances related to the mine extension (plastic pipeline and graded trail) located either side of the tree.**

## 4. Assessment of Significance for the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex

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An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular place is of heritage importance and to enable appropriate site management to be determined. The following section contains a summary assessment of heritage significance of the Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex.

### 4.1 Statement of Heritage Significance

The shale oil mining industry was important in the course of NSW as a way of obtaining crude oil for fuel. The Shale Oil Mine at Wollar reflected this industry and contributed to the growth of the Wollar Village where many of the miners lived (Niche, 2015).

The Shale Oil Mine has strong associations with the renowned prospector Mancq who worked on many oil mine sites internationally, and in the local area with associations to the Mudgee Imperial Shale Oil Company that ran the operations of the Wollar mine and the operations of other shale mines in the region. The Shale Oil Mine contributed significantly to the shale oil industry in the local area and the long-continued history of mining in the wider area (Niche, 2015).

The construction of the mine adit, vent shaft and the retort and oil refinery equipment were instrumental in the daily operations of the Shale Oil Mine. The refinery machinery at Wollar was part of a new Australian-made process that extracted greater quantities of oil. The engineering demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement of oil extraction during the early 1930s (Niche, 2015).

Archaeological investigation of the Caretaker's cottage could potentially reveal some information which could contribute to the understanding of the caretaker's role in operations of the mine, and of the daily life of the caretaker and his family that lived at the mine site (Niche, 2015).

Shale mines were not particularly rare or uncommon in the area during the early 1930s. An earlier and larger shale mine operated at nearby Barrigan. However, the status of the former Barrigan mine is uncertain and there are no shale mines listed on the Mid Western Regional LEP. As shale is rarely mined these days, physical evidence of this once common activity is becoming increasingly rare (Niche, 2015).

The mine adit, ventilation shaft, the remains of the retort and evidence of the Caretaker's cottage demonstrate the principle characteristics of shale mine sites in the early 1930s (Niche, 2015).

## 5. Methodology

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The aim of the photographic record is to provide a visual documentation of a place prior to alteration or restoration works, or to provide documentation of the current state of a relic, structure or item of historical interest. The archival record aims to capture a place at a specific moment in time documenting a variety of attributes from small scale details to the landscape setting of an item.

### 5.1 Photographic Recording Methodology

A number of techniques were used to maximise the quality of the archival photography. A high-quality Cannon EOS 700D Camera was used to record the Shale Oil Mine Complex and capture CR2 (Cannon Raw Version 2 Files) and JPEG images simultaneously. The archival recording site figure showing the location and direction of general site photographs (Figure 3) is found in Section 6. The photographic catalogue sheet, which describes each of the archival images, is found in Section 6. All archival images of the Shale Oil Mine site features are as thumbnails and found in Section 7 (Figure 4).

This report meets the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines: *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (OEH, 2006). Each photograph was recorded on the catalogue sheet with the direction noted and a description provided (Section 6). The general locations of the photographs were also marked on a reference aerial of the site (Section 6). All digital photographs are provided in CR2 and JPEG formats on an accompanying digital storage media.

This report and accompanying digital storage media should be submitted to the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2017).

### 5.2 Camera/Lens Combination

All photographs were taken using a Cannon EOS 700D Camera. The lens used was 18-55mm.

### 5.3 Contents of CD/DVDs (Digital Storage of Photographic Archival Record)

**CD/DVD 1:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and TIFF format.

**CD/DVD 2:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and CR2 format.

## 6. Photographic Catalogue and Listing Sheets

Project Name:	#5822 Wilpinjong Shale Oil Archival Recording – Archival Recording		
Camera:	Cannon EOS 700D	Lens:	18-55mm
Photographer:	Samuel Ward		

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
General Views of the Subject Area				
01	01	10/4/2020	View looking west towards the Mine Adit and the cut timber stockpile (with scale)	W
02	01	10/4/2020	View to the southwest, looking towards the southern shoulder between the Mine adit and ramp features, showing current mine infrastructure.	SW
03	01	10/4/2020	View looking north to the northern shoulder of the gully containing the shale mine, with the fireplace feature visible to the right of frame.	N
04	01	10/4/2020	View to the northeast towards the location of the possible Caretaker's Cottage location and the earthworks associated with the new roadway.	NE
05	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the east of the mine site, with the roadway earthworks and pipeline in the foreground.	E
06	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the southeast of the mine site, with the roadway earthworks and pipeline in the foreground.	SE
07	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the south of the mine site, with the roadway earthworks and pipeline in the foreground.	S
08	01	10/4/2020	View across the gully containing the mine, taken from the south shoulder to the northern shoulder where the fireplace is located.	N
09	01	10/4/2020	View to the northeast from the southern shoulder towards the possible Caretaker's Cottage.	NE



Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
10	01	10/4/2020	View from the northern shoulder looking north along the roadway and associated earthworks which have been created at this point of the site.	N
11	01	10/4/2020	View from the northern shoulder looking southwest from the roadway towards the associated cutting, with the fireplace visible in the background.	SW
12	01	10/4/2020	View from the northern shoulder looking south along the roadway and associated earthworks which have been created at this point of the site.	S
13	01	10/4/2020	View from the northern shoulder looking southeast along the roadway and associated earthworks which have been created at this point of the site, with the southern portion of the valley floor in the background.	SE
14	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the east, from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage.	E
15	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the northeast, from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage.	NE
16	01	10/4/2020	View across the valley floor to the northwest, from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage, with the path of the roadway and pipeline to the left of frame (west of this position).	NW
17	01	10/4/2020	View to the west showing the possible location of the Caretakers Cottage, with a tree planting and the pipeline nearby.	W
18	01	10/4/2020	View to the southwest from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage in the direction of the Mine Adit, with the pipeline in the foreground.	SW
19	01	10/4/2020	View to the southwest from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage in the direction of the Mine Adit, with the pipeline in the foreground.	SW
20	01	10/4/2020	View to the south from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage with the earthworks associated with the roadway visible.	S

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
21	01	10/4/2020	View to the south from the possible location of the Caretaker's Cottage across the valley floor.	S
22	01	10/4/2020	View from the ramp feature to the north to the northern shoulder of the gully containing the shale mine site. The roadway earthworks are visible, as is the vehicle used in this survey.	N
23	01	10/4/2020	View from the Glass Bottles' location to the east across the valley floor, showing the roadway in the foreground.	E
24	01	10/4/2020	View from the Glass Bottles' location to the southeast across the valley floor, showing the roadway in the foreground.	SE
25	01	10/4/2020	View from the Glass Bottles' location to the southeast across the valley floor, showing the roadway in the foreground.	SE
26	02	10/4/2020	View from the Glass Bottles' location to the south showing the adjacent valley over the ridge in the foreground.	S
27	02	10/4/2020	View looking east from the valley containing the Ventilation Shaft which is located immediately to the south of the valley containing the shale mine, with bricks in the foreground.	E
28	02	10/4/2020	View looking northeast from the valley containing the Ventilation Shaft which is located immediately to the south of the valley containing the shale mine, with bricks in the foreground.	NE
1A - Adit				
29	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SW
30	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SW
31	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	W
32	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	W
33	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SW
34	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	S

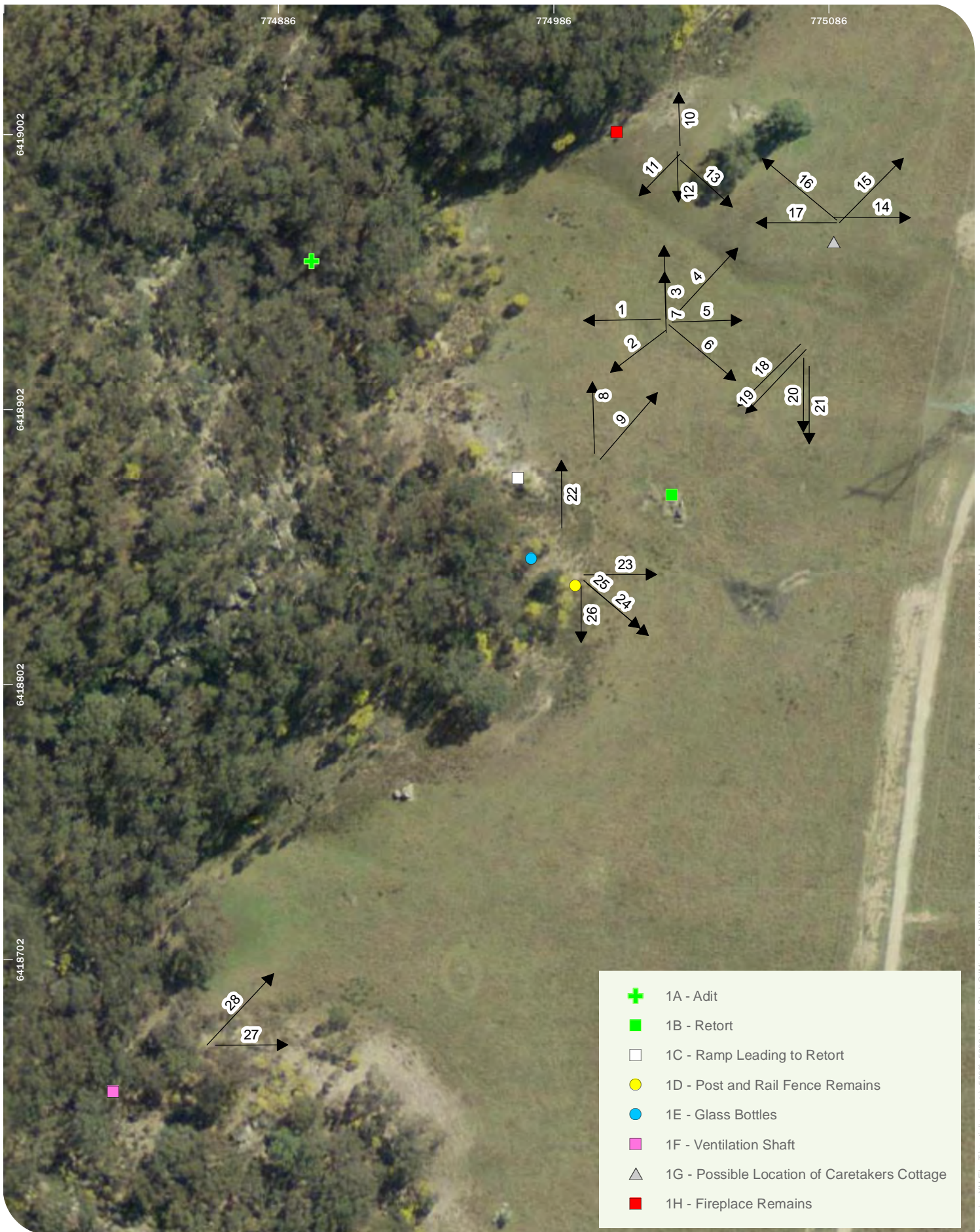
Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
35	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	E
36	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	NE
37	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	S
38	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SE
39	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	W
40	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SE
41	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	E
42	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	N
43	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	NE
44	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SW
45	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	S
46	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	SW
47	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	W
48	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	NW
49	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	E
50	02	10/4/2020	General View of Adit	E
51	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
52	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
53	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
54	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
55	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	SE
56	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	W
57	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	SE
58	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	SW
59	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	SW

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
60	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	SE
61	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
62	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
63	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
64	03	10/4/2020	Detail view of Adit	S
1B - Retort				
65	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	W
66	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	NW
67	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	E
68	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	N
69	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	S
70	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	SW
71	03	10/4/2020	General View of Retort ruin	N
72	03	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
73	03	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	E
74	03	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	E
75	03	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
76	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	E
77	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	E
78	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
79	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
80	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	SE
81	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	W
82	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NE
83	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
84	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
85	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NE
86	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NE
87	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	E
88	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NE
89	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	W
90	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	SW
91	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NW
92	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
93	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
94	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NW
95	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	NW
96	04	10/4/2020	Detail of Retort Ruins	N
1C - Ramp Leading to Retort				
97	04	10/4/2020	General Views of ramp leading to retort	E
98	04	10/4/2020	General Views of ramp leading to retort	W
99	04	10/4/2020	General Views of ramp leading to retort	NW
100	04	10/4/2020	General Views of ramp leading to retort	S
101	05	10/4/2020	General Views of ramp leading to retort	N
1D - Post and Rail Fence Remains				
102	05	10/4/2020	General Views of Post-and-Rail fence remains	W
103	05	10/4/2020	General Views of Post-and-Rail fence remains	NW
104	05	10/4/2020	General Views of Post-and-Rail fence remains	SE
1E - Glass Bottles				
105	05	10/4/2020	General View of Glass Bottles	W

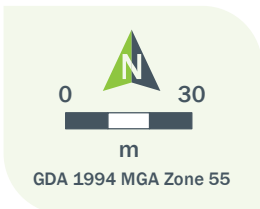
Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
106	05	10/4/2020	General View of Glass Bottles	W
107	05	10/4/2020	General View of Glass Bottles	E
108	05	10/4/2020	Detail View of Glass Bottles	N
109	05	10/4/2020	Detail View of Glass Bottles	W
110	05	10/4/2020	Detail View of Glass Bottles	W
111	05	10/4/2020	Detail View of Glass Bottles	E
112	05	10/4/2020	Detail View of Glass Bottles	E
<b>1F - Ventilation Shaft</b>				
113	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	NE
114	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	W
115	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	E
116	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	NE
117	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	W
118	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	NE
119	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	SW
120	05	10/4/2020	General view of area around Ventilation Shaft	S
121	05	10/4/2020	Detail view of area around Ventilation Shaft	W
122	05	10/4/2020	Detail view of area around Ventilation Shaft	W
123	05	10/4/2020	Detail view of area around Ventilation Shaft	S
<b>1G - Possible Location of Caretakers Cottage</b>				
124	05	10/4/2020	General View of Possible Location of Caretakers Cottage	W
125	05	10/4/2020	General View of Possible Location of Caretakers Cottage	NE
126	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Possible Location of Caretakers Cottage	N

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
<b>1H - Fireplace Remains</b>				
127	06	10/4/2020	General View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	SW
128	06	10/4/2020	General View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	W
129	06	10/4/2020	General View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	N
130	06	10/4/2020	General View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	NE
131	06	10/4/2020	General View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	S
132	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	S
133	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	W
134	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Fireplace/Chimney remains	NW
<b>1I - Cut Timber Stockpile</b>				
135	06	10/4/2020	General View of Cut Timber Stockpile	W
136	06	10/4/2020	General View of Cut Timber Stockpile	SW
137	06	10/4/2020	General View of Cut Timber Stockpile	S
138	06	10/4/2020	General View of Cut Timber Stockpile	NW
139	06	10/4/2020	General View of Cut Timber Stockpile	S
140	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Cut Timber Stockpile	NW
141	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Cut Timber Stockpile	W
142	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Cut Timber Stockpile	E
143	06	10/4/2020	Detail View of Cut Timber Stockpile	NW



- + 1A - Adit
- 1B - Retort
- 1C - Ramp Leading to Retort
- 1D - Post and Rail Fence Remains
- 1E - Glass Bottles
- 1F - Ventilation Shaft
- △ 1G - Possible Location of Caretakers Cottage
- 1H - Fireplace Remains

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**General Views of the Subject Area listed in the Catalogue  
Historic Shale Oil Mine Complex Wilpinjong Archival Recording**

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
Niche Proj. #: 5822  
Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 3**



## 7. Photographic Listing Sheets

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12



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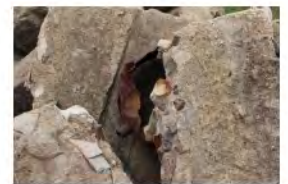
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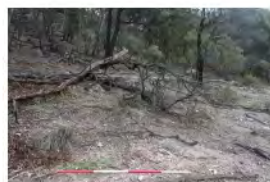
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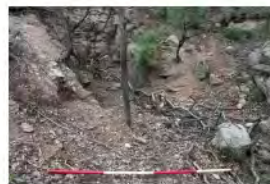
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## 8. Sample Photographs and Digital Storage

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SAMPLE PHOTO 3 - <Page intentionally left blank>

SAMPLE PHOTO 4 - <Page intentionally left blank>

SAMPLE PHOTO 5 - <Page intentionally left blank>

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Illawarra  
Coffs Harbour  
Central Coast  
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Canberra



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Terrestrial  
Freshwater  
Marine and coastal  
Research and monitoring  
Wildlife Schools and training

### Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage  
Historical heritage  
Conservation management  
Community consultation  
Archaeological, built and landscape values

### Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments  
Development and activity approvals  
Rehabilitation  
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation  
Project management

### Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)  
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)  
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
Offset site establishment and management  
Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)



**APPENDIX 5**  
**WOLLAR CHURCHES ARCHIVAL RECORDING**

## St Luke's Anglican Church

Wollar

### Photographic Archival Recording

Prepared for Wilpinjong Coal

Prepared for Niche Environment and Heritage | 30 March 2020



## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5011	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Josh Madden	Mid-Western Regional Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Comments	Date
D1	Samuel Ward	Josh Madden	Draft		06 March 2020
F1	Samuel Ward	Josh Madden	Final		30 March 2020

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd to undertake a Photographic Historical Archival Recording of St Luke's Anglican Church Building and associated cemetery. This site is located within the town of Wollar at 13 Barigan Road Wollar, 2850, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA), and the parish of Wollar in the Anglican Diocese of Bathurst. The Project Area is the Church building and adjacent cemetery, which are within Lot 61A, DP 755455.

The *Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012* has two listings related to this site: LEP #1519 *St Luke's Anglican Church Cemetery* and LEP #1418 *St Luke's Church of England*. The Church building is no longer consecrated and is currently owned by Peabody Energy. Although no immediate impacts to the church building and cemetery are planned, Wilpinjong Coal are undertaking archival recording of the church building. This recording is in accordance with Condition 49(c) of the Mine's Development Consent (SSD-6764).

A photographic recording is undertaken to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works. This archival record has been prepared by Niche in response to the above requirements.

### 1.2 Methodology

This record has been prepared with reference to The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, *The Burra Charter 2013* (Burra Charter) and in accordance with the Heritage NSW (formerly OEH) guidelines *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

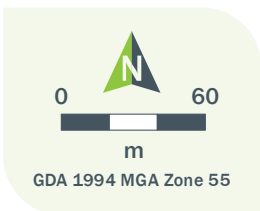
### 1.3 Authorship and acknowledgements

A photographic recording of the Church building was undertaken by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historical Heritage) on 27 November 2019.

This archival record has been written by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and reviewed by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historical Heritage, Niche). Technical drafting and GIS assistance has been provided by Yin Hua (GIS Analyst, Niche).



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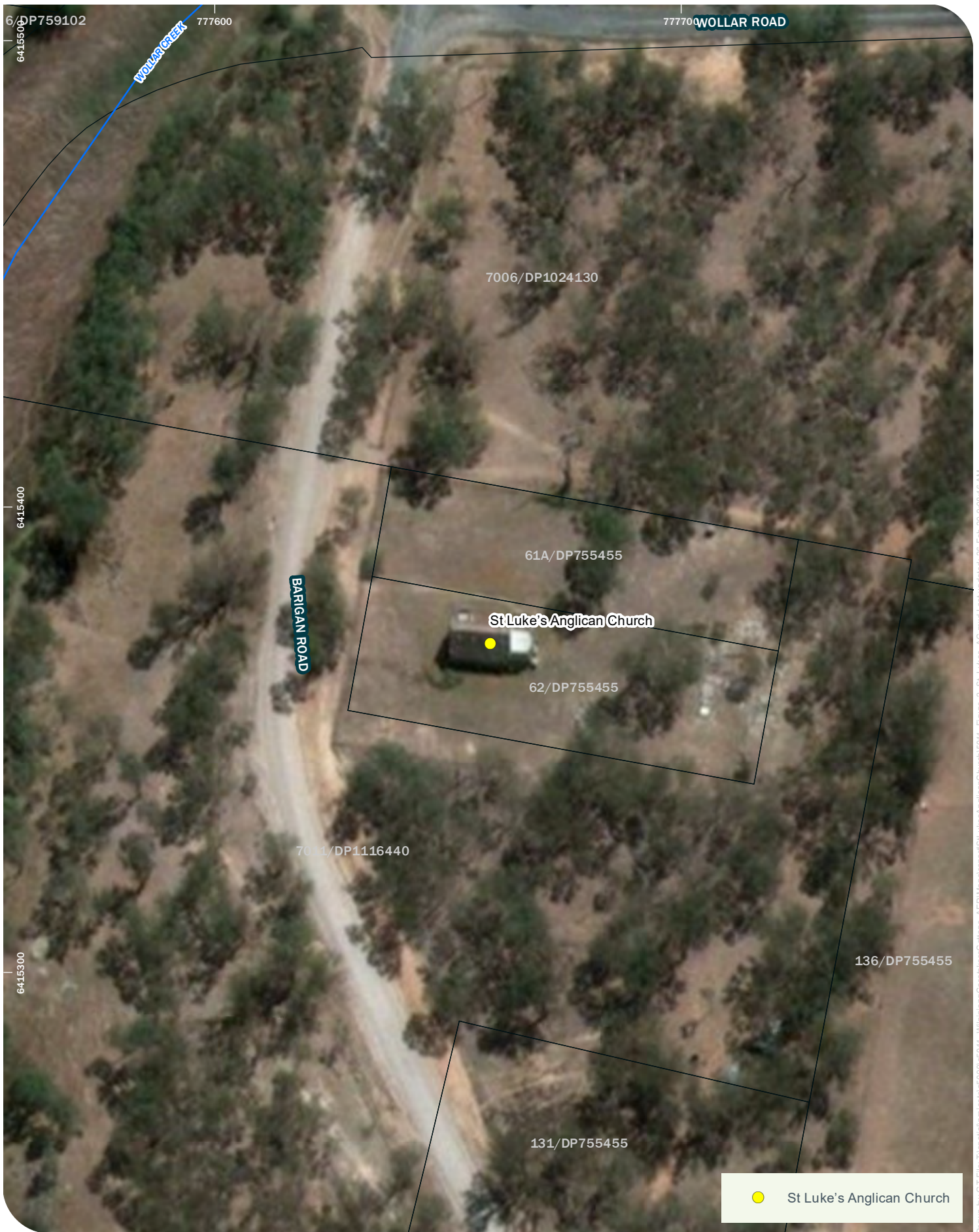


**Location of the Wollar Churches**

**St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording**

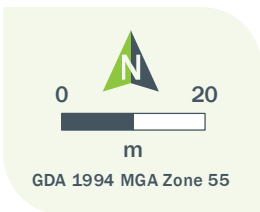
Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5011  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 1**



● St Luke's Anglican Church

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**Location of St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar**  
**St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording**

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5011  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 2**



## 2. Historical Context

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### 2.1 Preamble

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the Church Buildings, and the European settlement of the region. It has been compiled from existing documents and sources, in particular the previous study prepared by John Broadley (Broadley 2009) and has a limited scope. The aim is to provide an historical context for the Archival Recording.

### 2.2 Historical Background

#### 2.2.1 Aboriginal landscape prior to European contact

The region where the village of Wollar was built near the boundary of Wiradjuri country, which spans from the Murray River to the south and the Darling River to the west. Archaeological evidence, such as that from an excavation site at Botobolar, confirms Aboriginal presence in the region at least 5,500 years B.P (Niche 2015). After European settlement, Aboriginal People were displaced from the land and during the nineteenth century some Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong and Wollar area. The Cassilis Police District employed some Wollar-based Aboriginal trackers however in 1900 most Aboriginal families were forcibly removed from the area around Wollar (Niche 2015).

There were separate expeditions by James Blackman and Willian Lawson with which European settlers explored the Mudgee region in the early 1820's. 1822 saw settlement of Mudgee, and with the redefining of the 'Limits of Location' by Governor Darling in 1826, the region was able to be settled by private subjects. The Wilpinjong district was settled in the 1830s, with William Lee the first to purchase crown land in the area (Niche, 2015).

#### 2.2.2 The settlement of Wollar

The site of the Wollar township was first set aside as a village reserve by 1837 and the Village of Wollar is shown on maps as early as December 1867, but it was not declared a village until March 20, 1885. The Village of Wollar prospered due to the wealth of the surrounding pastoral properties and the employment they created. From the 1870s the town had a Catholic and an Anglican Church, both of which were rebuilt as stone churches in the early 1900s (Niche 2015).

A provisional school was opened in 1873, as well as a police station in 1875. Public houses and inns date from c1867 to 1880s, with butcher, bakers, general stores, a blacksmith and butter factory were all present from the 1870s to 1893 (Niche 2015). The village was at a high point for population in the early 1900s, when the wooden Church buildings were replaced by stone structures (ADFAS 2017). In 1936 the work to construct the Sandy Hollow Railway again gave the region an economic boost, however it was not enough to sustain growth of this settlement. Like many small rural settlements in NSW the population declined with the expansion of mining along with improved roads and communications, and the unprofitability of small-scale agriculture which was this village's main economic driver (Niche 2015). At the time of writing the two churches have closed, and only the general store still operates, with the public school newly closed.

#### 2.2.3 St Luke's Anglican Church Wollar

The Anglican community in the parish of Wollar have historically been generous with donations used to provide land and funds to build church buildings. The current church building stands on grounds which were donated by local grazier Alexander MacDonald, who owned the property of Wollara (Broadley, 2009).

The first church building was of wooden construction, and was a simple weatherboard structure, with a shingled gable roof and a front porch, built on the same grounds as the current stone building (see Plate 1). A wooden yard was used to accommodate horses during church gatherings (Plate 2).

It is unknown when this structure was completed, however the Mudgee Guardian comments in 1907 about plans to replace with a new church the building constructed “30 years previously” (Broadley, 2009). Another reference in a diary entry by Henry Single, who was a local landowner, of the first church building being expanded in 1895, and later destroyed by fire prior to the construction of the new building. It is of note that the discussion to construct a new stone Anglican church began in 1907, which was after the new stone Catholic Church was built in 1905 (ADFAS 2017).



**Plate 1: Photograph of the original wooden church structure (date unknown - Source: Broadley 2009).**



**Plate 2: Earlier view of the original wooden church building, showing the parked carriages, and horses accommodated in the adjoining fenced yard (Source: Niche 2015).**

The current stone church was built in 1914-1915, using funds and donations made by the local parishioners, some of whom had a connection to the stonemasons engaged to build the church. The Lord Bishop of Bathurst, Dr Long, laid the dedication stone in September 1914 (no longer in situ), and construction was undertaken by the Babidge Brothers, who were locally stonemasons and builders who had come to the Mudgee district from Devon in England (Broadley 2009)



**Plate 3: Dedication stone installed near the entrance porch (no longer in situ - Source: Broadley 2009)**

The architect of the stone replacement building was Harold Hardwick, who was known locally for his work on ecclesiastical projects, including the recent completion of St Laurence O'Toole Roman Catholic Church, also in Wollar. Hardwick was Mudgee's sole architect at the turn of the century and evidence of his design work is still present throughout the region (Broadly 2009).

The Church has an attached cemetery which had been used through the life of the wooden structure, and continued to receive burials until the late 1950s and memorials until the early 2000's. Several of the influential families of the region have graves in this cemetery, including the Maskell and Single families, with the earliest burial thought to be of Myers in 1865. Due to the rocky nature of the ground in this cemetery, explosives were sometimes used to facilitate excavation of new graves. The church use was brought to a close in 2009 when items, the tripartite stained-glass memorial windows of the eastern end and other furnishings were removed, and the building deconsecrated and sold to Peabody Energy Pty Ltd, owners of the nearby Wilponjong Mine, who currently manage the site. The items which were removed, especially the communion table and stained-glass memorial windows were installed in a transept of Mudgee Cathedral Church (Niche 2015, Broadley 2009).

### 3. Physical Evidence

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#### 3.1 Description of the Physical Setting

The Church property is located to the southeast of the village of Wollar, and has a church building, and grave markers as the dominant features, with several trees in amongst the graves. The cemetery is located in the southeast corner of the property, with the church situated on a slight rise centred towards the west of the site. There is historical evidence for a kept lawn and deliberate plantings on the site, however this has been cleared at the time of writing and was overgrown in 2015.

The description of these structures is informed by the historical Study undertaken by the John Broadley (Broadley 2009). The schematic diagram of the Church building below (see Plate 4) is based off the Floor Plan in (Broadley 2009).

#### 3.2 Description of the Church Building's Exterior

The church is of a similar, but expanded design to that of the nearby St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church by the same architect. The structure is of locally quarried sandstone, and the nave is aligned east-west, with a chancel to the east, which features an octagonal-shaped apse at the eastern end. There are two stone porches, attached to the north-western end of the nave and the northern side of the chancel respectively, both these and the chancel have flat roofs. The nave is constructed with a high gabled roof with asbestos tiles and has four small gablet air vents on either slope. Terracotta air vents are used within the coursework and are arranged five-tall in a vertical arrangement on either gable end as a feature.

The porches and apse feature stone crenulations, and all the windows are tall lancet, but with rounded arches which give the structure a Romanesque style, as opposed to the typical gothic arches used on the earlier Catholic Church in Wollar. Stone buttresses, the apexes of the gables featuring a stone cross, and the use of projecting quoin work at windows and other features are similar to the style seen at St Laurence O'Toole's. The stonework is undressed, and semicircular concrete steps lead to the entrances (Broadley 2009).

#### 3.3 Description of the Church Building's Interior

The interior of the structure is divided into four main spaces, with these being the entrance porch; the nave; the chancel and the vestry. All of these structures are of stone, and interior furnishings were originally in place in most of these rooms.

The entrance porch is of stone, with rounded exterior main doors, and double doors which are covered in vinyl open into the nave. There are two rounded lancet windows on the eastern and western walls of this room. Both sets of doors were originally coloured red.

The nave is a simple rectangular space, with interior furnishings originally including an organ, a stone baptismal font, pews, wooden hymn card display boards and cupboards for storage of prayer books and Bibles. Three rounded lancet windows dominate the western end of the nave, with the opaque white glass with a coloured red boarder installed. These windows were raised to a higher level than the other seven windows of the nave, three were in the northern wall, four in the southern wall. All of these windows were glazed in the same style as the three western windows and are also of rounded lancet design (see Plate 5).

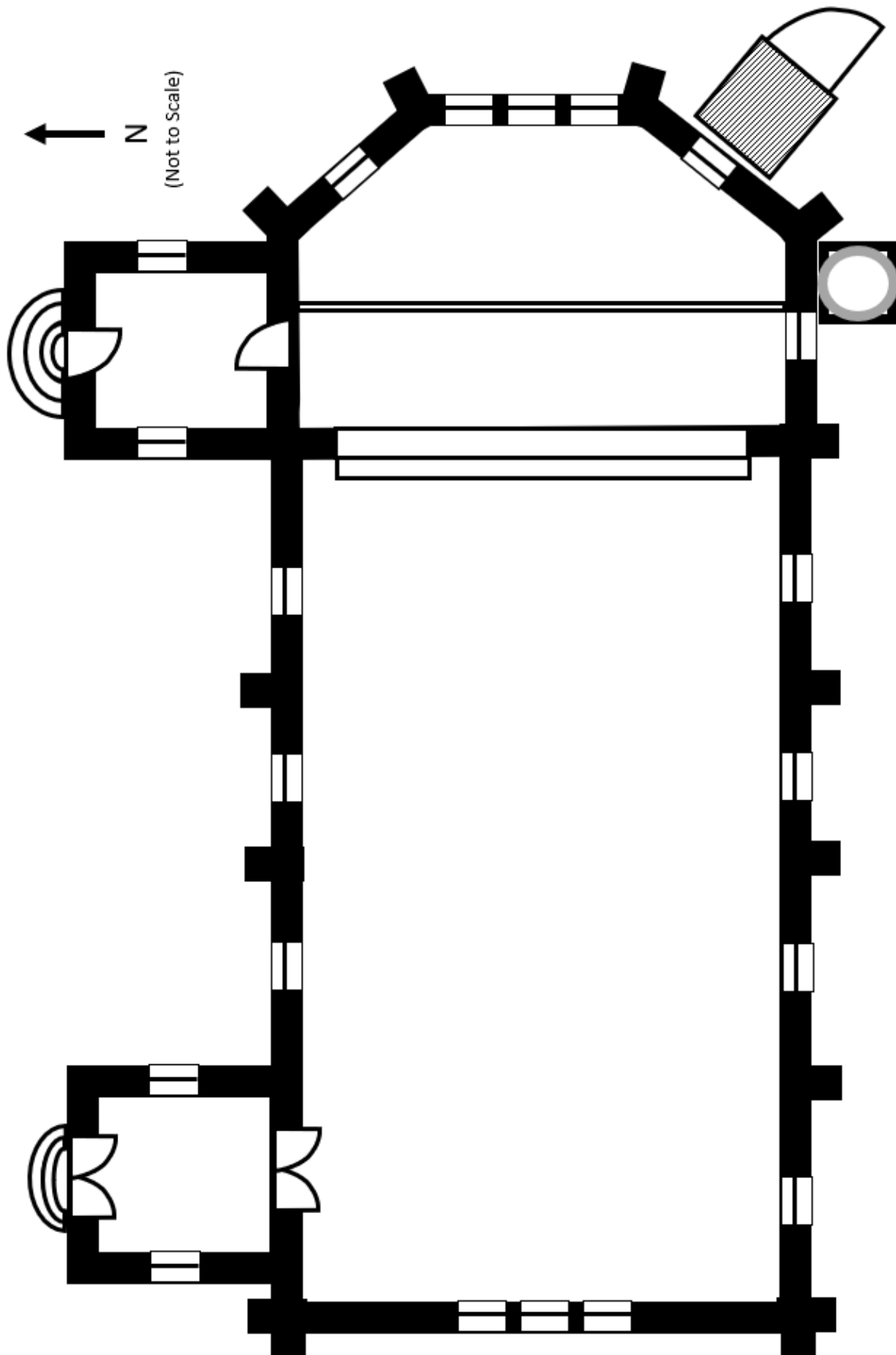


Plate 4: Schematic diagram of the layout of St Luke's Anglican Church Wollar. Please note that this is not to scale (source: Niche, with reference to Broadley 2009).



**Plate 5: The interior and furnishings of the nave, looking west prior to the removal of items (Source: Bradley 2009).**

At the eastern end of the nave is a rounded chancel arch, which leads to the chancel which is raised two steps above the level of the nave. The eastern end of the chancel was further divided and a step-up lead to a sanctuary, which contained the alter/communion table, and which was divided by a timber and brass rail. The chancel has three rounded lancet windows of the same glazing as the nave, with the eastern end of the sanctuary/chancel featuring their tripartite memorial stained-glass window with a detailed scene presented (see Plate 6). These three windows are no longer in place and have been replaced by glass panes. The northern wall of the chancel leads into the vestry via a simple rectangular doorway.

The vestry is of similar proportions to the entrance porch and contained church records and storage for vestments. The integrity of the church is in flux due to cracking in the coursework at key areas, most notably at the corners of the nave and the key of the interior chancel arch.



Plate 6: The eastern side of the church, showing the chancel/sanctuary and original furnishings, including the three memorial windows (Source: Bradley 2009).



### 3.4 Sample of Archival Photographs

The following photographs are a sample of those included in this Archival Recording



Plate 7: SAMPLE IMAGE 1 (Catalogue Image No.2) - View of the northern facade of the Church building.



Plate 8: SAMPLE IMAGE 2 (Catalogue Image No.14) - View of southern facade of the Church Building.



Plate 9: SAMPLE IMAGE 3 (Catalogue Image No.61) - View of the church cemetery looking northwest.



Plate 10: SAMPLE IMAGE 4 (Catalogue Image No.159) - Interior view of chancel and eastern end of the church.



Plate 11: SAMPLE IMAGE 5 (Catalogue Image No.173) - View of the windows at the western end of the nave.

## 4. Assessment of Significance for St Luke's Anglican Church Wollar (LEP #I418 and #I519)

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An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular place is of heritage importance and to enable appropriate site management to be determined. The following section contains a summary assessment of heritage significance of the St Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery, Wollar.

### 4.1 Statement of Heritage Significance

St. Luke's Anglican Church and Cemetery represents a fine example of the concept of the parish church and associated churchyard continued into the twentieth century, with some simple but finely crafted turn of the century sandstone and marble monuments blending well with the stone church and latter-day memorials. The structure is finely crafted and is a good representative example of ecclesiastical architecture from the turn of the century and is connected to a locally significant Architect's work. Whilst the interior furnishings have been removed, the fabric is still largely intact, and retains the integrity of its original form. An earlier wooden church structure was originally present on this site.

## 5. Methodology

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### 5.1 Preamble

The aim of the photographic record is to provide a visual documentation of a place prior to alteration or restoration works, or to provide documentation of the current state of a relic, structure or item of historical interest. The archival record aims to capture a place at a specific moment in time documenting a variety of attributes from small scale details to the landscape setting of an item.

### 5.2 Photographic Recording Methodology

A number of techniques were used to maximise the quality of the archival photography. A high-quality Cannon EOS 700D Camera was used to record the Stone Chapel building and capture CR2 (Cannon Raw Version 2 Files) and JPEG images simultaneously. The archival recording site figure showing the location and direction of external building and external cemetery and internal building photographs (Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5) is found in Section 6. The photographic catalogue sheet, which describes each of the archival images, is found in Section 6. All archival images of Church and outbuildings are as thumbnails and found in Section 7 (Figure 6).

This report meets the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines: *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (OEH, 2006). Each photograph was recorded on a photographic catalogue sheet with the direction noted and a description provided (Section 6). The general locations and directions of the photographs were also marked on a reference aerial of the site (Section 6). All digital photographs are provided in CR2 and JPEG formats on an accompanying CD/DVD-ROM.

This report and accompanying CD/DVDs should be submitted to the Secretary, Mid-Western Regional Council, the nearest local library or public historical society, and a copy retained by Peabody Energy/Wilpinjong Coal.

### 5.3 Camera/Lens Combination

All photographs were taken using a Cannon EOS 700D Camera. The lens used was 18-55mm.

### 5.4 Contents of CDs (Digital Storage of Photographic Archival Record)

**CD/DVD 1:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and CR2 format.

**CD/DVD 2:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and CR2 format.

## 6. Photographic Catalogue Sheet

Project Name:	#5011 St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar – Archival Recording		
Camera:	Cannon EOS 700D	Lens:	18-55mm
Photographer:	Joshua Madden		

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
Exterior of Church Building				
01	01	27/11/19	Exterior view of the Vestry entrance.	Facing S
02	01	27/11/19	Exterior view of the northern façade, showing the two entrances.	Facing SW
03	01	27/11/19	Exterior view of the northern façade.	Facing S
04	01	27/11/19	Exterior view of the northern façade.	Facing S
05	01	27/11/19	Detail of the exterior northern wall, showing glazing and buttressing detail.	Facing S
06	01	27/11/19	View of the north-western corner of the building, showing the main entrance vestibule.	Facing SW
07	01	27/11/19	View of north-eastern corner of building, showing the vestry entrance.	Facing SE
08	01	27/11/19	View of the main entrance doors and vestibule.	Facing S
09	01	27/11/19	View of the western façade of the building.	Facing W
10	01	27/11/19	Detail of the western side of the main entrance vestibule.	Facing W
11	01	27/11/19	Detail of the window and brickwork on the western side of the main entrance vestibule. Note the space where an inlaid commemoration stone was located.	Facing E
12	01	27/11/19	Detail of the gable on the western façade of the building. Note the use of rectangular ventilators, and the cracks separating the stonework in some places.	Facing E

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
13	01	27/11/19	Detail of the cracked stonework nearby the buttresses of the southwest corner of the building.	Facing E
14	01	27/11/19	View of the church and grounds from the southwest corner of the property. Note the position of the graveyard.	Facing NE
15	01	27/11/19	View of the church and grounds from the southwest corner of the property. Note the position of the graveyard.	Facing NE
16	01	27/11/19	View of the church building from the south, showing the southern façade. Note the corrugated iron lean-to storage structure.	Facing N
17	01	27/11/19	View of the southern and south-eastern corner of the building showing the crenelated eastern side. Note the structures placed against this corner of the building.	Facing NW
18	01	27/11/19	Detail of the crenelated eastern portion of the church.	Facing NNW
19	01	27/11/19	View of the eastern façade of the building from the east.	Facing W
20	01	27/11/19	View of the eastern façade of the building from the northeast	Facing SW
21	01	27/11/19	Detail view of the north-eastern corner, showing the location of plaques inlaid into the coursework.	Facing SW
22	01	27/11/19	Detail of the inlaid Plaques, which display the names of builders (Babidge Bros.) and architect (H. Hardwick).	Facing SW
23	01	27/11/19	Detail of the eastern side of the vestry entrance vestibule.	Facing SW
24	01	27/11/19	View of the profile of the eastern façade of the building, which shows detail of the drainage systems in place.	Facing S
25	01	27/11/19	General View of the church property from its northeast corner, showing the location of the	Facing SW

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
			cemetery, corrugated iron outbuilding and the church building on the site.	
Cemetery located within Church Grounds				
26	02	27/11/19	General view of the church grounds showing the location of the cemetery towards the southeast section of the site.	Facing E
27	02	27/11/19	View of the eastern section of the cemetery.	Facing S
28	02	27/11/19	View of the cemetery taken from the north.	Facing S
29	02	27/11/19	View from the northeast property corner across the cemetery towards the church building.	Facing SW
30	02	27/11/19	General view of eastern boundary of the cemetery and property.	Facing S
31	02	27/11/19	Detail of grave. Note the brick border and the detached memorial stone.	Facing w
32	02	27/11/19	Detail of detached memorial stone.	Facing W
33	02	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing NW
34	02	27/11/19	Detail of two displaced and defaced headstones.	Facing W
35	02	27/11/19	View from eastern graves looking across the cemetery.	Facing SW
36	02	27/11/19	View of grave, headstone only, with tree nearby.	Facing W
37	02	27/11/19	View of graves – two headstones with wooden posts as a boarder, stones are extremely worn.	Facing W
38	02	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, extremely worn.	Facing W
39	02	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, extremely worn.	Facing W
40	02	27/11/19	Detail of grave – with wrought-iron boundary fence.	Facing W
41	02	27/11/19	Detail of grave – concrete capping slab and border with granite headstone.	Facing W
42	02	27/11/19	Detail of grave – headstone only, showing significant weathering.	Facing W



Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
43	02	27/11/19	Detail of headstone – inscription is visible but faded, damage to detail at top of stone.	Facing W
44	02	27/11/19	Detail grave – headstone only with stone capping which is broken and displaced. Grave is close in between two others and has a concrete border around the broken stone capping.	Facing W
45	02	27/11/19	Detail of broken stone capping, showing an inscription which was originally there.	Facing W
46	02	27/11/19	View of grave, consists of headstone only.	Facing W
47	02	27/11/19	View of grave, headstone only, with a displaced footstone nearby.	Facing W
48	02	27/11/19	Detail of headstone – most of the inscription has been removed.	Facing W
49	02	27/11/19	View of grave, showing headstone and footstone.	Facing W
50	02	27/11/19	Detail of grave, showing headstone and footstone.	Facing W
51	03	27/11/19	Detail of grave, showing headstone and concrete border.	Facing W
52	03	27/11/19	View of group of graves, showing varied types of memorials, with the church building in the background.	Facing W
53	03	27/11/19	View of grave, with headstone on concrete slab capping. Note the metal memorial flower container. Concrete slab is cracked.	Facing W
54	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, weathered but intact.	Facing W
55	03	27/11/19	Detail of inscription on headstone, some wear marks which disturb the patina.	Facing W
56	03	27/11/19	Detail of metal flower arrangement container, with stone plaques with inscriptions.	Facing N
57	03	27/11/19	Detail of graves in southeast corner of cemetery, showing two head and footstones, with wrought iron boundary fencing.	Facing W
58	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, heavily weathered but intact.	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
59	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone inscription.	Facing W
60	03	27/11/19	Detail of second headstone, heavily weathered with no remaining inscription.	Facing W
61	03	27/11/19	General view across the cemetery, from the southeast corner.	Facing NW
62	03	27/11/19	Detail of three graves, with the church building in the background. Two have granite and marble headstones, with granite capping, in a concrete slab. The other is sealed with concrete with intact headstone.	Facing W
63	03	27/11/19	Detail of two graves, showing glass flower covers.	Facing W
64	03	27/11/19	Detail of single grave, showing intact headstone, concrete boarder and capping and smaller flower cover.	Facing W
65	03	27/11/19	General view of several graves.	Facing SW
66	03	27/11/19	Detail of joint graves, with marble and granite headstone/ capping.	Facing W
67	03	27/11/19	Detail of two graves, one with headstone only, one with concrete boarder, and headstone.	Facing SSW
68	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, showing weathering but intact inscription.	Facing W
69	03	27/11/19	Detail of grave with concrete boarder, showing headstone with dollar sign and three crosses.	Facing W
70	03	27/11/19	Detail of inscription showing weathering, guidelines and pitting.	Facing W
71	03	27/11/19	Detail of grave with headstone, bronze plaque and wrought iron fence boarder.	Facing W
72	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing additional bronze plaque.	Facing W
73	03	27/11/19	General view of graves.	Facing SSW

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
74	03	27/11/19	Detail of grave with painted stone boarder, granite headstone, bronze plaque, and marble inserts, and asphalt capping.	Facing W
75	03	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing W
76	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with stone border and headstone.	Facing W
77	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone, showing weathering and vegetal growth.	Facing W
78	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave showing cracked stone boarder and headstone.	Facing W
79	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing water wash and inscription.	Facing W
80	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with stone boarder, granite and marble headstone and asphalt capping.	Facing W
81	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with marble plaque and stone capping.	Facing W
82	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave's marble plaque and inscription.	Facing W
83	04	27/11/19	General view of cemetery from mid-point of graves.	Facing NW
84	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with tile decoration on stone capping, stone casement and metal flower mesh at the foot.	Facing W
85	04	27/11/19	Detail of head plaque and inscription.	Facing W
86	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with concrete foundation, stone capping and headstone.	Facing W
87	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with inscription.	Facing W
88	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave sowing positioning of bronze plaque and headstone.	Facing W
89	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with added bronze plaque with inscriptions.	Facing W
90	04	27/11/19	Detail of bronze plaque and inscription.	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
91	04	27/11/19	Detail of several graves showing grave with headstone and brick boarder in foreground.	Facing SW
92	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing heavy weathering and vegetal growth. Inscription is only partially legible.	Facing W
93	04	27/11/19	Detail of graves with fenced graves in the foreground.	Facing SW
94	04	27/11/19	Detail of headstone within fenced grave, showing heavy weathering but legible inscription.	Facing W
95	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with concrete capping, and bronze plaque.	Facing W
96	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave's plaque with military inscription.	Facing W
97	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave showing concrete capping and marble and a bronze plaque.	Facing W
98	04	27/11/19	Detail of plaques attached to grave, one marble and one small bronze.	Facing W
99	04	27/11/19	Detail of bronze plaque which is affixed using Allen-keyed screws.	Facing N
100	04	27/11/19	Detail of grave with concrete capping, marble plaque and nearby headstone.	Facing W
101	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone nearby to graves.	Facing W
102	05	27/11/19	Detail of two graves, with concrete foundations and stone capping and headstones.	Facing W
103	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing W
104	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing W
105	05	27/11/19	Detail of grave with concrete foundation and stone headstone and capping.	Facing W
106	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with marble plaque.	Facing W
107	05	27/11/19	Detail of several graves, with nearby headstone, one of these graves is a sub-adult's burial.	Facing W
108	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
109	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone.	Facing W
110	05	27/11/19	Detail of nearby headstone with vegetal growth, weathering, and visible inscriptions.	Facing W
111	05	27/11/19	Detail of grave of sub-adult.	Facing W
112	05	27/11/19	Detail of grave with chequered tile decorative capping, and stone headstone.	Facing W
113	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with vegetal growth and inscription.	Facing W
114	05	27/11/19	Detail of graves with concrete foundation, joint burial with white tile decoration on stone capping, and metal flower holder.	Facing W
115	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone of joint grave.	Facing W
116	05	27/11/19	General view of the central portion of the cemetery.	Facing NNW
117	05	27/11/19	View of the graves in the central portion of the cemetery.	Facing N
118	05	27/11/19	Detail of grave with stone border and head and footstone.	Facing W
119	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing pigmented colouring, and water wash, with visible inscription.	Facing W
120	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with inscription and heavy weathering.	Facing SW
121	05	27/11/19	Detail of three headstones with bush in the foreground.	Facing SW
122	05	27/11/19	Detail of graves and headstones with stone borders and bush ground on graves.	Facing N
123	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing concrete and marble with weathering present.	Facing WNW
124	05	27/11/19	Detail of grave with iron paling fence, with stone boarder, and headstone.	Facing W
125	05	27/11/19	Detail of headstone inside iron paling fence with weathering and visible inscription.	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
126	06	27/11/19	Detail of grave with stone boarder but no headstone.	Facing W
127	06	27/11/19	Detail of grave with small stone boarder – possibly a sub-adult burial.	Facing W
128	06	27/11/19	Detail of grave with iron filial fence and stone boarder, and headstone.	Facing W
129	06	27/11/19	Detail of headstone showing weathering and vegetal growth.	Facing W
130	06	27/11/19	Detail of grave showing stone headstone and remains of wooden picket fencing.	Facing W
131	06	27/11/19	Detail of headstone with weathering and pitting at base.	Facing W
132	06	27/11/19	Detail of graves from north of the central portion of the cemetery.	Facing S
133	06	27/11/19	Detail of headstone of grave with wrought iron boarder and stone border.	Facing WSW
134	06	27/11/19	General view of graves in central portion of cemetery from the direction of the church building.	Facing ESE
135	06	27/11/19	General view of graves in central portion of cemetery from the west.	Facing E
136	06		General view of graves in the western section of the cemetery. These are one single row of approximately ten visible graves.	Facing SW
137	06		General view of graves in the western section of the cemetery looking west. Showing the position of the Church building to the north west of these graves.	Facing W
138	06		Detail of joint graves with concrete capping, and granite and marble headstones.	Facing W
139	06		Detail of headstones showing weathering and vegetal growth and marble plaques.	Facing W
140	06		Detail of grave with stone boarder and steel bars in between stone posts on top. The headstone of the	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
			grave is broken and displaced. Only partial inscription is visible as it lies.	
141	06		Detail of headstone showing partial inscription visible.	Facing E
142	06		Detail of partial inscription of the headstone.	Facing E
143	06		Detail of three graves, two with boarders, one with only a headstone.	Facing W
144	06		Detail of grave with stone capping, glass flower cover, metal and stone flower holder and weathering on headstone.	Facing W
145	06		Detail of grave with headstone, brick flower holder and stone boarder, with concrete inlaid with pebble capping.	Facing W
146	06		Detail of headstone showing marble inlaid plaque.	Facing W
147	06		Detail of grave with headstone and footstone.	Facing W
148	06		Detail of headstone.	Facing W
149	06		Detail of grave with concrete capping with cracks and headstone.	Facing W
150	06		Detail of plaque on headstone.	Facing W
151	07		Detail of grave with stone boarder, metal plaques and stone inlaid headstone.	Facing W
152	07		Detail of headstone showing metal plaques.	Facing W
153	07		Detail of grave with stone boarder and headstone with inlaid plaque.	Facing W
154	07		Detail of marble inlaid plaque in headstone.	Facing W
Interior of Church Building				
155	07	27/11/19	View of eastern end of the church, showing the raised dais and stone corbelled archway.	Facing E
156	07	27/11/19	View of the roof of the church, showing the fluorescent lighting, and wooden construction.	Facing E

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
157	07	27/11/19	View of entrance vestibule and interior doorway.	Facing N
158	07	27/11/19	View of eastern end of the church, showing the raised dais and stone corbelled archway.	Facing E
159	07	27/11/19	View of the archway and raised dais at the eastern end of the church.	Facing E
160	07	27/11/19	Detail of the southern side of the arch and supporting stonework.	Facing E
161	07	27/11/19	Detail of the northern end of the archway with the interior vestry door visible.	Facing N
162	07	27/11/19	Detail of the three arched windows at the eastern end of the church. Note the removed glazing with steel mesh provided to seal the gaps left.	Facing E
163	07	27/11/19	Detail southern stained-glass windows in the raised eastern portion of the building.	Facing SE
164	07	27/11/19	Detail of stained-glass window to the north of the eastern portion of the building.	Facing NE
165	07	27/11/19	Detail of stained-glass window to the south of the eastern portion of the building. Note the missing stone in a course under the window.	Facing S
166	07	27/11/19	View of the interior door to the vestry.	Facing N
167	07	27/11/19	View of the western portion of the church, with the arch in the foreground.	Facing W
168	07	27/11/19	Detail of the Nave of the church facing west.	Facing W
169	07	27/11/19	Detail of the north wall of the nave. Note the missing stone block nearby the vestry's interior door.	Facing NW
170	07	27/11/19	Detail of the south wall of the nave.	Facing SW
171	07	27/11/19	Detail of the roof of the nave looking towards the west.	Facing W
172	07	27/11/19	Detail of the roof of the nave looking towards the west.	Facing W

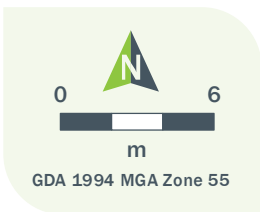


Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
173	07	27/11/19	Detail of the Western side of the church, showing the three stained-glass windows.	Facing W
174	07	27/11/19	Detail of a window in the nave of the church.	Facing N
175	07	27/11/19	Detail of a window in the nave of the church.	Facing N
176	08	27/11/19	Detail of two windows in the northern wall of the nave.	Facing NW
177	08	27/11/19	Detail of the main entranceway doors.	Facing N
178	08	27/11/19	Detail of the entrance vestibule. Note the leather covering of the interior doors to this room.	Facing NE
179	08	27/11/19	Detail of the roof of the entrance vestibule.	Facing N
180	08	27/11/19	Detail of the eastern window of the entrance vestibule.	Facing NE
181	08	27/11/19	Detail of the western window of the entrance vestibule.	Facing NW
182	08	27/11/19	Detail of the western side of the entrance vestibule.	Facing NW
183	08	27/11/19	Detail of the three western windows of the nave.	Facing W
184	08	27/11/19	Detail of the north-eastern side of the church building.	Facing NE
185	08	27/11/19	Detail of the south-eastern side of the church building.	Facing SE
186	08	27/11/19	Detail of the northern wall of the nave, showing the placement of windows.	Facing NW
187	08	27/11/19	Detail of the southern wall of the nave, showing the placement of windows.	Facing SW
188	08	27/11/19	View of the eastern wall of the vestry vestibule, showing the eastern window and existing cabinetry.	Facing NE
189	08	27/11/19	View of the vestry looking south, showing the interior door and linoleum flooring, with the interior door in the background.	Facing S

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
190	08	27/11/19	View of the western wall of the vestry vestibule, showing the western window and existing cabinetry.	Facing SW
191	08	27/11/19	Detail of the eastern wall and window of the vestry.	Facing NE
192	08	27/11/19	Detail of the roof structure of the vestry.	Facing NE



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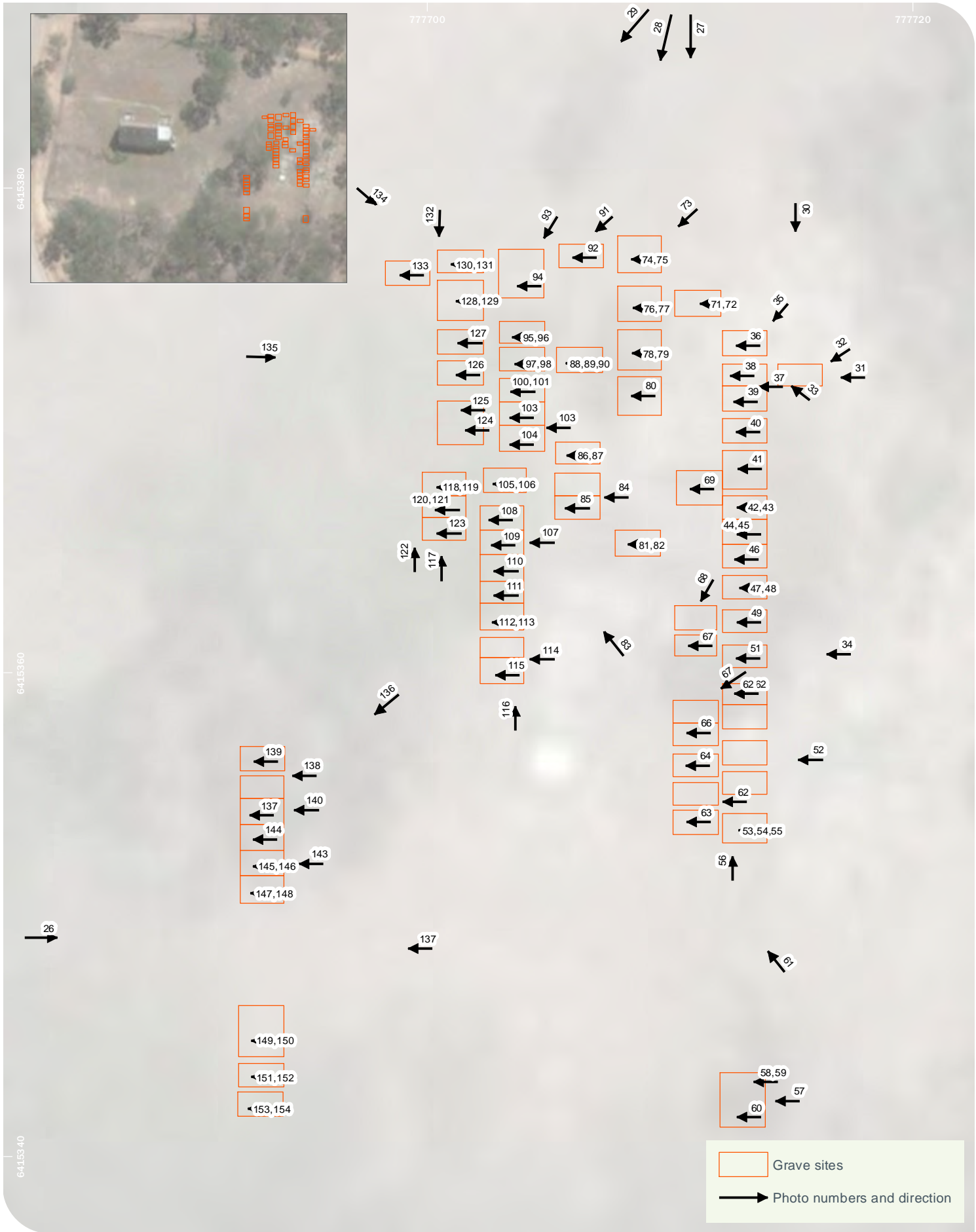


### Site Map Showing Exterior Views of Church Building

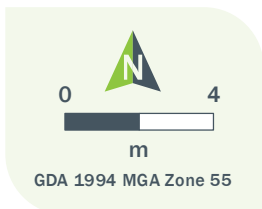
#### St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
Niche Proj. #: 5011  
Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 3**



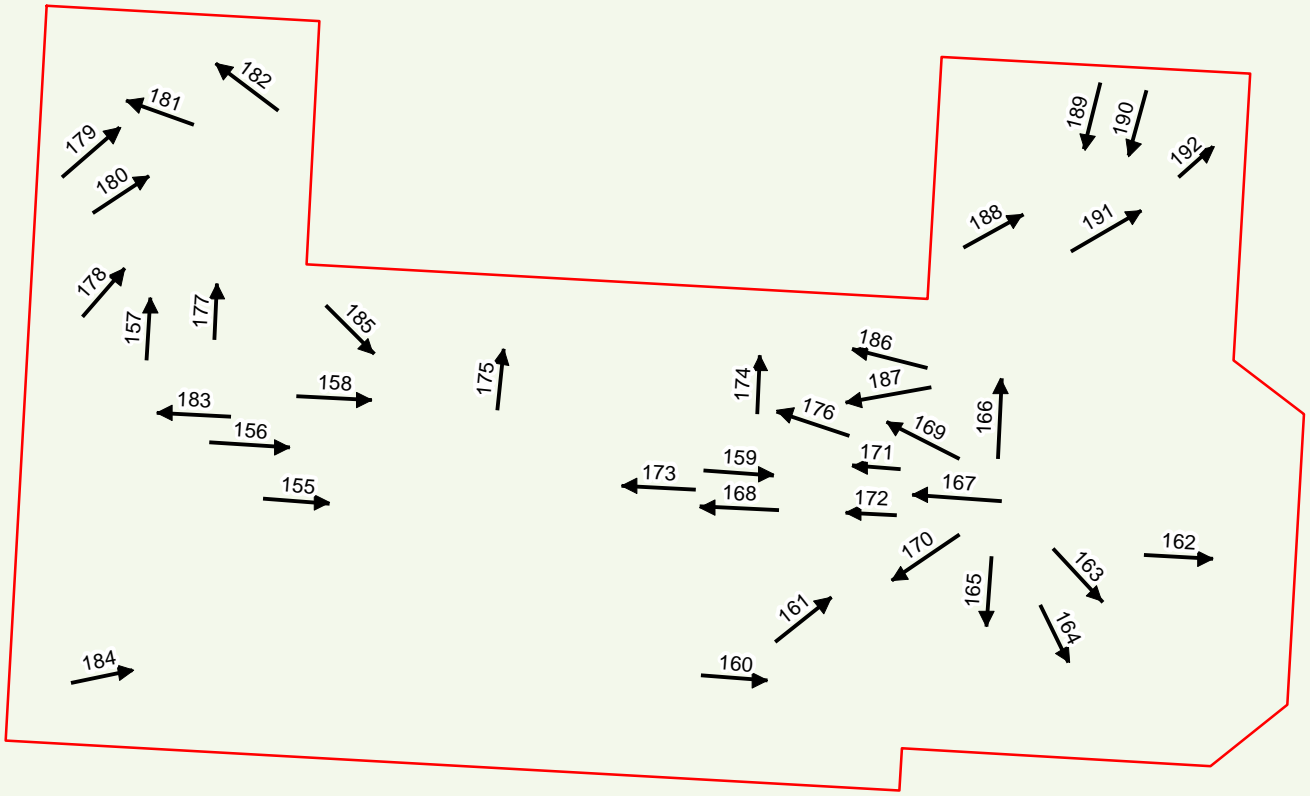
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### Site Map Showing Views of Cemetery located Within Church Grounds St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
Niche Proj. #: 5011  
Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

Figure 4



Building footprint  
 Photo numbers and direction

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## 7. Photographic Listing Sheets

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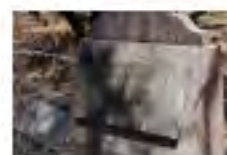
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## 8. Sample Photographs and Digital Storage

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INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 1



INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 2

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INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 4

INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 5

INSERT DATA STORAGE CD HERE

## 9. Conclusion

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Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
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Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)

## St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church

Wollar

### Photographic Archival Recording

Prepared for Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd | 30 March 2020





## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5011	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Josh Madden	Mid-Western Regional Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Comments	Date
D1	Samuel Ward	Josh Madden	Draft		10 January 2020
F1	Samuel Ward	Josh Madden	Final		30 March 2020

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd to undertake a Photographic Historical Archival Recording of St Luke's Anglican Church Building and associated cemetery. This site is located on the outskirts of the village of Wollar at 13 Fitzgerald Street Wollar 2850, within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA), and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Bathurst (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Project Area is the Church building and associated outbuildings which are within the following Lot and DPs: Lot /DP 6/4/DP759102; 7/4/DP759102 and 8/4/DP759102.

The *Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012* has listed this site as a local Heritage Item: LEP #I419 *Catholic Church*. The Church building is no longer consecrated and is currently owned by Peabody Energy, who operate the nearby Wilpinjong open cut coal mine. Although no immediate impacts to the church building and cemetery are planned, Wilpinjong Coal are undertaking archival recording of the church building. This recording is in accordance with Condition 49(c) of the Mine's Development Consent (SSD-6764).

A photographic recording is undertaken to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance and restoration works. This archival record has been prepared by Niche in response to the above requirements.

### 1.2 Methodology

This record has been prepared with reference to The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, *The Burra Charter 2013* (Burra Charter) and in accordance with the Heritage NSW (formerly OEH) guidelines *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

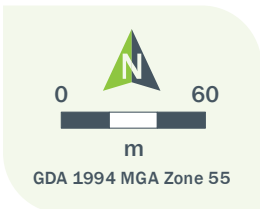
### 1.3 Authorship and acknowledgements

A photographic recording of the Church building was undertaken by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historical Heritage) on 27 November 2019.

This archival record has been written by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and reviewed by Joshua Madden (Team Leader – Historical Heritage, Niche). Technical drafting and GIS assistance has been provided by Greg Tobin (Senior GIS Analyst, Niche).



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**Location of the Wollar Churches**

**St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording**

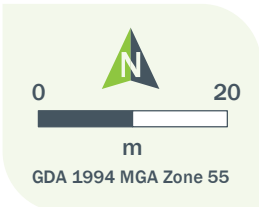
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 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 1**

Imagery: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



- St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church
- Mid-Western Regional LEP 2012



**Location of St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar**  
**St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording**

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
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**Figure 2**

## 2. Historical Context

---

### 2.1 Preamble

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the Church Buildings, and the European settlement of the region. It has been compiled from existing documents and sources, in particular the Church Study undertaken by John Broadley and the *Mudgee Australian Decorative and Fine Arts Societies* (ADFAS 2017) and has a limited scope. The aim is to provide an historical context for the Archival Recording.

### 2.2 Historical Background

#### 2.2.1 The Aboriginal landscape and European contact

The region where the village of Wollar was built near the boundary of Wiradjuri country, which spans from the Murray River to the south and the Darling River to the west. Archaeological evidence, such as that from an excavation site at Botobolar, confirms Aboriginal presence in the region at least 5,500 years B.P (Niche 2015). After European settlement, Aboriginal People were displaced from the land and during the nineteenth century some Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong and Wollar area. The Cassilis Police District employed some Wollar-based Aboriginal trackers however in 1900 most Aboriginal families were forcibly removed from the area around Wollar (Niche 2015).

There were separate expeditions by James Blackman and Willian Lawson with which European settlers explored the Mudgee region in the early 1820's. 1822 saw settlement of Mudgee, and with the redefining of the 'Limits of Location' by Governor Darling in 1826, the region was able to be settled by private subjects. The Wilpinjong district was settled in the 1830s, with William Lee the first to purchase crown land in the area (Niche, 2015).

#### 2.2.2 The settlement of Wollar

The site of the Wollar township was first set aside as a village reserve by 1837 and the Village of Wollar is shown on maps as early as December 1867, but it was not declared a village until March 20 1885. The Village of Wollar prospered due to the wealth of the surrounding pastoral properties and the employment they created. From the 1870s the town had a Catholic Church with a site dedicated from 1875 and an Anglican Church, both of which were rebuilt as stone churches in the early 1900s (Niche 2015).

A provisional school was opened in 1873, as well as a police station in 1875. Public houses and inns date from c1867 to 1880s, with butcher, bakers, general stores, a blacksmith and butter factory were all present from the 1870s to 1893 (Niche 2015). The village was at an high point for population in the early 1900s, when the wooden Church buildings were replaced by stone structures (ADFAS 2017). In 1936 the work to construct the Sandy Hollow Railway again gave the region an economic boost, however it was not enough to sustain growth of this settlement. Like many small rural settlements in NSW the population declined with the expansion of mining along with improved roads and communications, and the unprofitability of small-scale agriculture which was this village's main economic driver (Niche 2015). At the time of writing the two churches have closed, and only the general store still operates, with the public school newly closed.

#### 2.2.3 St Laurence O'Toole Roman Catholic Church, Wollar

The Catholic Christian community of Wollar and the surrounding area first met in private homes, with visiting clergy performing marriages and other religious ceremonies. In 1873 the site which was to be the Wollar Catholic Church was blessed, and in 1875 a wooden structure was built. This building was of slab and shingle construction, had a rail for hitching horses at the rear and was located further from the road than the current stone building (ADFAS 2017).

By 1901 the original building was no longer sufficient, and funding was collected to construct a new building in stone. It was decided to build a rectangular sandstone building with a vestry at the side. The architect was Mr Harold Hardwick, who was Mudgee's local architect and who was responsible for several church buildings built at this time, and of a similar pattern. The builder was John Nutt, who worked between Mudgee, Muswellbrook and the Blue Mountains. The cornerstone was laid in 1904, and the church building was completed in 1905 with many visiting for the inaugural mass (See Plate 1) (ADFAS 2017).



**Plate 1: The crowd attending the opening of St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church in 1905 (source: Lynne Robinson and Gai McDermott in ADFAS 2017).**

The church served the community up until 2006 when it was deconsecrated and sold to Peabody Energy Pty Ltd, owners of the nearby Wilpinjong Coal Mine. Several additions were made in this time, to the interior furnishings, as well as the construction in the 1950s of a cement outbuilding to accommodate visiting priests.



## 3. Physical Evidence

---

### 3.1 Description of the Physical Setting

The complex of structures is dominated by the church building which is aligned on a north-south axis, with outbuildings to the northwest of the site. These consist of a cement cottage for use by visiting priests with nearby toilets, posts for mounting the church bell, and a small corrugated iron building in the north-western corner of the site. The description of these items is informed by the Church Study undertaken by the Mudgee ADFAS, and the schematic diagram of the Church (see Plate 2) which is referenced from this study. (ADFAS 2017).

The cottage was built in the 1950s by members of the parish and has a skillion verandah over a concrete porch on the eastern (front) side of the structure. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof with a brick chimney, and there is a concrete and wood tank stand on the northern side of the building. The toilets, which are sheltered by a wood and corrugated iron skillion-roofed shed were relocated from Wollar School, and are not connected to sewerage or a septic system. They have corrugated iron privacy screens installed.

### 3.2 Description of the Church Building's Exterior

The Church Building is rectangular plan, with an attached stone sacristy located off the chancel on the western side (the north-western corner). The structure is made from locally sourced, roughly hewn stone and the style is restrained gothic, with all windows and the main entrance doors featuring gothic arches. The roof is of a gable design and is of corrugated iron. Three air vents, in a lucarnes or *chatières* style are on the western and eastern slopes of the main gable. The gable ends at the north and south feature a ventilator of trefoil or Reuleaux triangle design, and at the northern façade there is a double lancet window with quatrefoil top.

There are buttresses on eastern and western walls, and a concrete pillar has been installed at the northern junction between the sacristy and the chancel, which might not have been original to the design. The exterior entrance to the sacristy is capped with a simple flat stone lintel. The apexes of each gable feature a stone cross, and the stonework is arranged to subtly emphasise the building's form, with undressed quoin work projecting from the stone courses at corners, windows, doors, stone arch trims and sills; and at the gable ends.

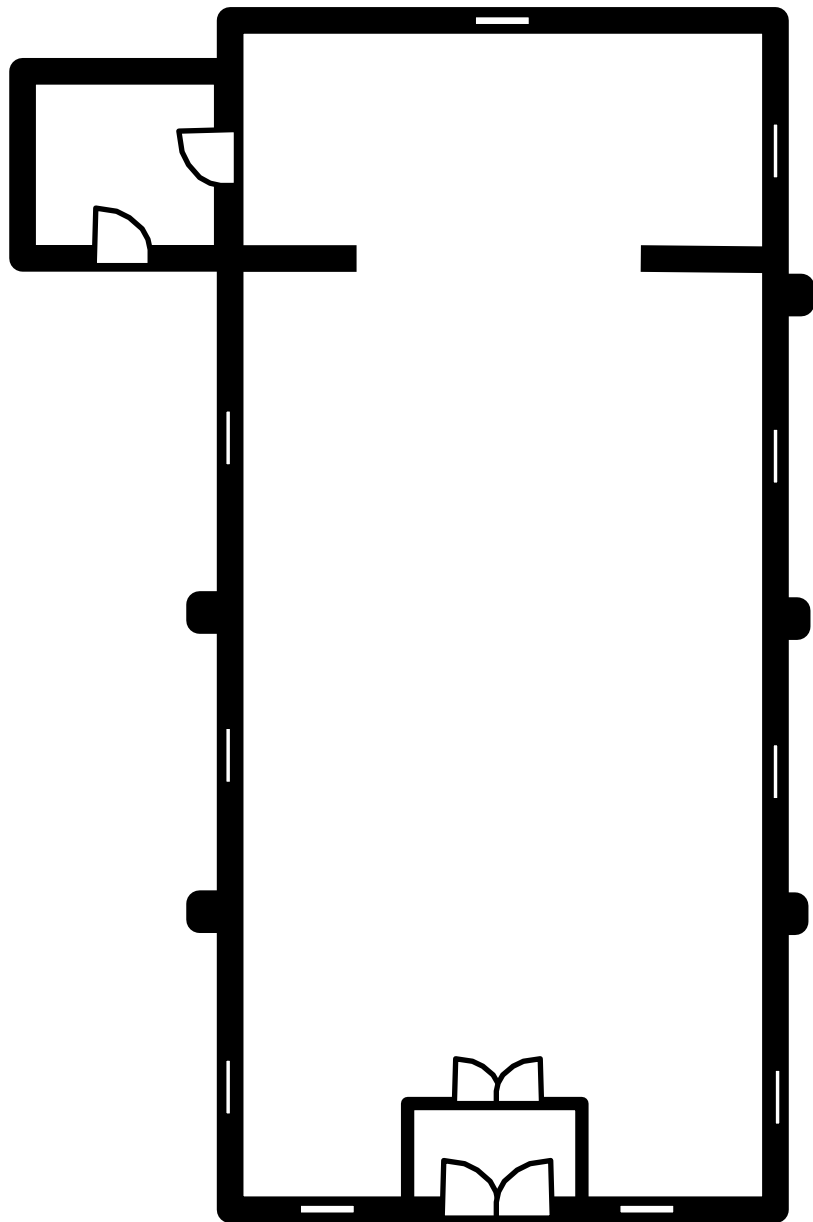
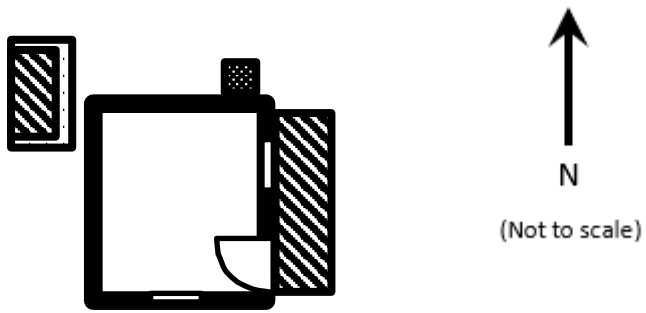
### 3.3 Description of the Church Building's Interior

The interior of the church is divided into three distinct spaces: The Nave, chancel and sacristy. The nave is further partitioned with a small wooden vestibule which shields the main entrance doors and originally had a small brass holy water font on the western side.

While the nave is now cleared of furnishings, there were wooden pews installed on either side, with statutory installed in the twin alcoves, podiums and wooden shelves along the walls (see Plate 3). The stained-glass windows all use the same colours in diamond panes: several shades of green, rose pink, brown and yellow. A lamp hung towards the northern end of the nave, from the vaulted ceiling panelling which was of 'Wunderlich' pressed metal construction.

At the northern end of the nave a gothic chancel arch opens onto a raised chancel, with another step outlining the sanctuary with wood-and-marble alter. An alter rail of brass and timber was previously located along the chancel's step, and once demarked this area (see Plate 4 and Plate 6).

The sacristy was simply furnished, with a cabinet for storage of vestments (see Plate 5), along with other articles of worship. A simple door in the western wall of the chancel connects the two rooms.



**Plate 2: Schematic Diagram of St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church and outbuildings. Please note that this diagram is not to scale (source: Niche, with reference to John Broadley in ADFAS 2017).**



Plate 3: Furnishings in the nave, prior to deconsecrating, looking south (Source: John Broadley in ADFAS 2017)



Plate 4: the northern portion of the nave, and the gothic arch, chancel and alter at the northern end of the building (source: John Broadley in ADFAS 2017).



Plate 5: Vestment cabinet in the sacristy (source: John Broadley in ADFAS 2017)



Plate 6: Marble and wooden altar at the northern end of the chancel (source: John Broadley in ADFAS 2017)

### 3.4 Sample of Archival Photographs

The following photographs are a sample of those included in this Archival Recording



**Plate 7: SAMPLE IMAGE 1) Catalogue Image No.7 - view of the western façade of the Church Building looking northeast.**



**Plate 8: SAMPLE IMAGE 2) Catalogue Image No.38 - view of the eastern facade of the church building looking southwest.**



Plate 9: SAMPLE IMAGE 3 (Catalogue Image No.25) - View of cement priest's cottage outbuilding looking west.



Plate 10: SAMPLE IMAGE 4 (Catalogue Image No.55) - interior of the nave, looking north towards the chancel.



Plate 11: SAMPLE IMAGE 5 (Catalogue image 58) - view across the chancel towards the scarcity, showing the remains of the altar and the window behind.

## 4. Assessment of Significance for St. Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church Wollar (LEP #I419)

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An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular place is of heritage importance and to enable appropriate site management to be determined. The following section contains a summary assessment of heritage significance of the St Laurence O'Toole Roman Catholic Church, Wollar.

### 4.1 Statement of Heritage Significance

St. Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church represents a fine example of a small regional church and is connected with a locally significant Architect. The structure presents a simple but finely crafted example of ecclesiastical architecture from the turn of the century. Whilst the interior furnishings have been removed, the fabric is still largely intact, and retains the integrity of its original form. An earlier wooden church structure was originally present on this site.



## 5. Methodology

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### 5.1 Preamble

The aim of the photographic record is to provide a visual documentation of a place prior to alteration or restoration works, or to provide documentation of the current state of a relic, structure or item of historical interest. The archival record aims to capture a place at a specific moment in time documenting a variety of attributes from small scale details to the landscape setting of an item.

### 5.2 Photographic Recording Methodology

A number of techniques were used to maximise the quality of the archival photography. A high-quality Cannon EOS 700D Camera was used to record the Stone Chapel building and capture CR2 (Cannon Raw Version 2 Files) and JPEG images simultaneously. The archival recording site figure showing the location and direction of external and internal photographs (Figure 3 and Figure 4) is found in Section 6. The photographic catalogue sheet, which describes each of the archival images, is found in Section 6. All archival images of Church and outbuildings are as thumbnails and found in Section 7 (Figure 5).

This report meets the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines: *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (OEH, 2006). Each photograph was recorded on a photographic catalogue sheet with the direction noted and a description provided (Section 6). The general locations and directions of the photographs were also marked on a reference aerial of the site (Section 6). All digital photographs are provided in CR2 and JPEG formats on an accompanying CD/DVD-ROM.

This report and accompanying CD/DVDs should be submitted to the Secretary, Mid-Western Regional Council, the nearest local library or public historical society, and a copy retained by Peabody Energy/Wilpinjong Coal.

### 5.3 Camera/Lens Combination

All photographs were taken using a Cannon EOS 700D Camera. The lens used was 18-55mm.

### 5.4 Contents of CD/DVDs (Digital Storage of Photographic Archival Record)

**CD/DVD 1:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and CR2 format.

**CD/DVD 2:** Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF; JPEG folder: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, and CR2 format.

## 6. Photographic Catalogue Sheet

Project Name:	#5011 St Luke's Anglican Church, Wollar – Archival Recording		
Camera:	Cannon EOS 700D	Lens:	18-55mm
Photographer:	Joshua Madden		

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
Exterior of Church Building				
01	01	27/11/19	View of the exterior of the church from the south eastern property boundary.	Facing NNW
02	01	27/11/19	View of the southern property boundary from the south-eastern corner.	Facing NW
03	01	27/11/19	View of the southern façade of the church from the south property boundary.	Facing N
04	01	27/11/19	View of the southern façade of the church from the south property boundary.	Facing N
05	01	27/11/19	View of the southern façade of the church from the south property boundary.	Facing N
06	01	27/11/19	View of the southern façade of the church, with the main entrance, two south windows and the central ventilator visible. The ventilator is in the shape of a Reuleaux triangle (also known as Trefoil form), which has associations with the Christian doctrine of the trinity and is common in ecclesiastical architecture.	Facing N
07	01	27/11/19	View of the south-western corner of the church from the southwestern property boundary. Note the entrance to the sacristy at the northwest corner, and the nearby outbuilding.	Facing NE
08	01	27/11/19	View of the western side of the church with the sacristy and outbuilding visible, along with cleared vegetation on the property boundary.	Facing NNE
09	01	27/11/19	View from the south-western corner of the property.	Facing NE

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
10	01	27/11/19	View of the southern portion of the property from the south-western corner.	Facing ENE
11	01	27/11/19	View of the western façade of the church building, showing the lancet windows and the sacristy to the left of frame. The decorative stone crosses can be seen at the apex of the roof's gable ends.	Facing E
12	01	27/11/19	Detail of the lancet windows, showing the distinctive stonework and the brick ventilators installed in the stone coursework.	Facing E
13	01	27/11/19	Detail of the secondary entrance through the sacristy.	Facing NE
14	01	27/11/19	Detail of the sacristy entrance, note the simple straight stone lintel.	Facing N
15	01	27/11/19	View of the rendered outbuilding to the north west of the church.	Facing NNE
16	01	27/11/19	View of the outbuildings on the property, looking north.	Facing N
17	01	27/11/19	View of the rendered outbuilding, note the wooden toilets associated with this structure.	Facing E
18	01	27/11/19	View of the wooden toilet block and rendered outbuilding from the northwest. Note the corrugated iron privacy screens, the concrete and wood tank stand and the concrete slab foundations.	Facing SE
19	01	27/11/19	Detail of the northern toilet cubicle, with wooden casing around the toilet bowl evident.	Facing WSW
20	01	27/11/19	Detail of the corrugated iron privacy screens, with the dual cubicle configuration of the toilet block visible.	Facing S
21	01	27/11/19	Detail of the entrances to cubicles, showing the weatherboard cladding on the exterior, with fibro interior walls and peeling paint.	Facing SW
22	01	27/11/19	Detail of the privacy screen and the wooden structure, looking south. Note the rolled metal	Facing S

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
			edges to the structure's roof, with conical metal finials at these edges' apexes.	
23	01	27/11/19	View of the northern side of the rendered outbuilding and wooden toilet structure. Note the brick chimney, the tank stand and downpipe which indicate where a water storage tank was located, the verandah on the front (eastern) facing of the outbuilding and the damage to the corrugated iron roof.	Facing SSW
24	01	27/11/19	Detail of the former tank stand, with downpipe from the roof's gutters above. Note also the paint applied to the concrete porch, which matches the verandahs posts.	Facing S
25	01	27/11/19	View of the front (eastern) façade of the outbuilding, showing the red painted posts, concrete, window frame and door. The second outbuilding, made from corrugated iron and located in the north-western corner of the property, is visible to the left of frame.	Facing W
26	02	27/11/19	Detail of the corrugated iron outbuilding in the north-western corner of the property.	Facing W
27	02	27/11/19	View of the corrugated iron outbuilding to the north-western corner of the property, showing the curved roof design.	Facing WSW
28	02	27/11/19	View of the western portion of the property, showing the location of the corrugated iron outbuilding and boundary fencing.	Facing SW
29	02	27/11/19	General view of the church, toilets and rendered outbuilding from the north-western corner of the property, looking south-southeast.	Facing SSE
30	02	27/11/19	General view of the church, toilets and rendered outbuilding from the north-western corner of the property, looking southeast.	Facing SE
31	02	27/11/19	Detail of the sacristy, with the concrete drainage solution visible at the base of the structure.	Facing E
32	02	27/11/19	View of the western façade of the sacristy.	Facing E

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
33	02	27/11/19	View of the north-western corner of the church building	Facing SE
34	02	27/11/19	View of the northern façade of the church, showing the Reuleaux triangle-shaped (trefoil) ventilator, and the double lancet window with quatrefoil top located at this side of the building. Note also the erosion visible at the north-eastern corner.	Facing S
35	02	27/11/19	Detail of the ventilator and the quatrefoil top to the double lancet window.	Facing S
36	02	27/11/19	Detail of the north-eastern corner of the building, showing the ground erosion and posts at this point.	Facing WSW
37	02	27/11/19	Further detail of the erosion and the profile of the northern wall of the church.	Facing W
38	02	27/11/19	View of the church from the northeast	Facing SW
39	02	27/11/19	View of the eastern façade, (northern section).	Facing W
40	02	27/11/19	View of the eastern façade, (middle section).	Facing W
41	02	27/11/19	View of the eastern façade, (southern section). Note the electrical services connection and junction box.	Facing W
42	02	27/11/19	Detail of the main entrance doors and lancet windows and inset dressed inscription stone.	Facing N
43	02	27/11/19	Detail of the main entrance doors.	Facing N
44	02	27/11/19	Detail of one of the lancet windows to nearby the main entrance.	Facing N
45	02	27/11/19	Detail of the dressed stone with an inscription of dedication of the church, dated 9 <sup>th</sup> October 1904.	Facing N
Interior of Church Building				
46	02	27/11/19	View of the interior of the sacristy, taken from the external entrance, with the western window visible.	Facing NW
47	02	27/11/19	View of the internal entrance to the sacristy. Note the chipped paint and cracking to the centre of frame, and the Bakelite light switch.	Facing NNE

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
48	02	27/11/19	View of the northern wall of the sacristy, with details of the ceiling ventilation visible. Note the simple light fixture.	Facing N
49	02	27/11/19	Detail of the ceiling ventilation design.	Facing N
50	02	27/11/19	Detail of the western sacristy window, with the pattern of the coloured glass prominent.	Facing W
51	03	27/11/19	View east from the sacristy's internal entrance with the alter and the internal archway visible.	Facing E
52	03	27/11/19	Reverse view from above towards the internal sacristy entrance, note the door has been removed from its hinges.	Facing W
53	03	27/11/19	View north towards the alter and the double lancet window with quatrefoil top behind. Note the raised dais for the alter, and the safety tape marking the raised extent of the chancel of this church.	Facing N
54	03	27/11/19	The same view as #38 with reduced lighting to show the glass in the window.	Facing N
55	03	27/11/19	View of the interior of the church building looking north. Note the internal arch marking the extent of the chancel, as well as alcoves which were used to contain religious statues.	Facing N
56	03	27/11/19	Detail of the statue alcove to the west of the interior archway. Note the missing plaque and the ornate ventilator fixture.	Facing NW
57	03	27/11/19	Detail of the statue alcove to the east of the interior archway. Note the missing plaque and the ornate ventilator fixture on this side also.	Facing NE
58	03	27/11/19	View looking from the eastern side of the nave into the chancel and through to the sacristy across the raised dais where the alter is located. Note the cracking in the north western corner of the church.	Facing NW
59	03	27/11/19	Detail of the eastern walls of the chancel and part of the nave, showing two of the four lancet windows.	Facing E
60	03	27/11/19	View towards the eastern side of the church, with three lancet windows visible. Note the ventilators	Facing ESE

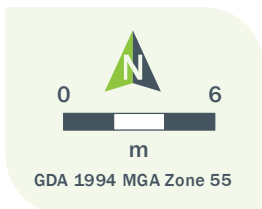
Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
			visible as well as the markings on the walls which show where pews were located.	
61	03	27/11/19	View of the eastern wall of the nave. Note the form of the tin ceiling is visible in this image.	Facing SE
62	03	27/11/19	View of the nave looking towards the main entrance, with the wooden vestibule visible as an internal wooden structure around the main entrance doors.	Facing SE
63	03	27/11/19	View of the interior entrance to the sacristy, showing the detached door, the damage to the fabric of the building through cracking, and the state of the alter.	Facing W
64	03	27/11/19	View of the western wall of the church showing two lancet windows, the entrance to the sacristy and detail of ventilators and ceiling trim.	Facing SW
65	03	27/11/19	View of the western and southern walls of the church, showing three lancet windows on the western wall, and a partial view of the lancet windows in the southern wall. Note the podium which has been placed in the south-western corner of the nave, and the wooden vestibule structure which surrounds the main entrance.	Facing SSW
66	03	27/11/19	Interior view looking south towards the main entrance doors. Note the shape of the ceiling, the ventilation trim and the podiums which have been left in these portions of the church.	Facing S
67	03	27/11/19	Detail of the main entranceway looking south, with flash.	Facing S
68	03	27/11/19	Detail of the eastern window in the south wall of the church.	Facing S
69	03	27/11/19	Detail of the podium left in the south-western corner of the church.	Facing SSW
70	03	27/11/19	Detail of the middle lancet window in the western wall of the church. Note the cracking to the stonework at this point of the church.	Facing W

Image Number	Listing Sheet	Date	Description	Orientation
71	03	27/11/19	Detail of the middle lancet window in the western wall of the church, with the led-light window and glass pattern emphasised.	Facing W
72	03	27/11/19	Detail of an adjustable ventilator grating on the interior walls of the church. Note the closed position.	Facing W
73	03	27/11/19	Detail of an adjustable ventilator grating on the interior walls of the church. Note the open position.	Facing W
74	03	27/11/19	Detail of the metal ceiling with ventilator covers, light fixture hanging wire and shape visible.	Facing S
75	03	27/11/19	Detail of light fixture hanging wire and ventilator covers of the ceiling.	Facing S
76	04	27/11/19	View of the eastern interior wall showing three lancet windows on the eastern wall, and one of the lancet windows of the southern wall, ventilator gratings and the moveable portions on two of these windows.	Facing SE







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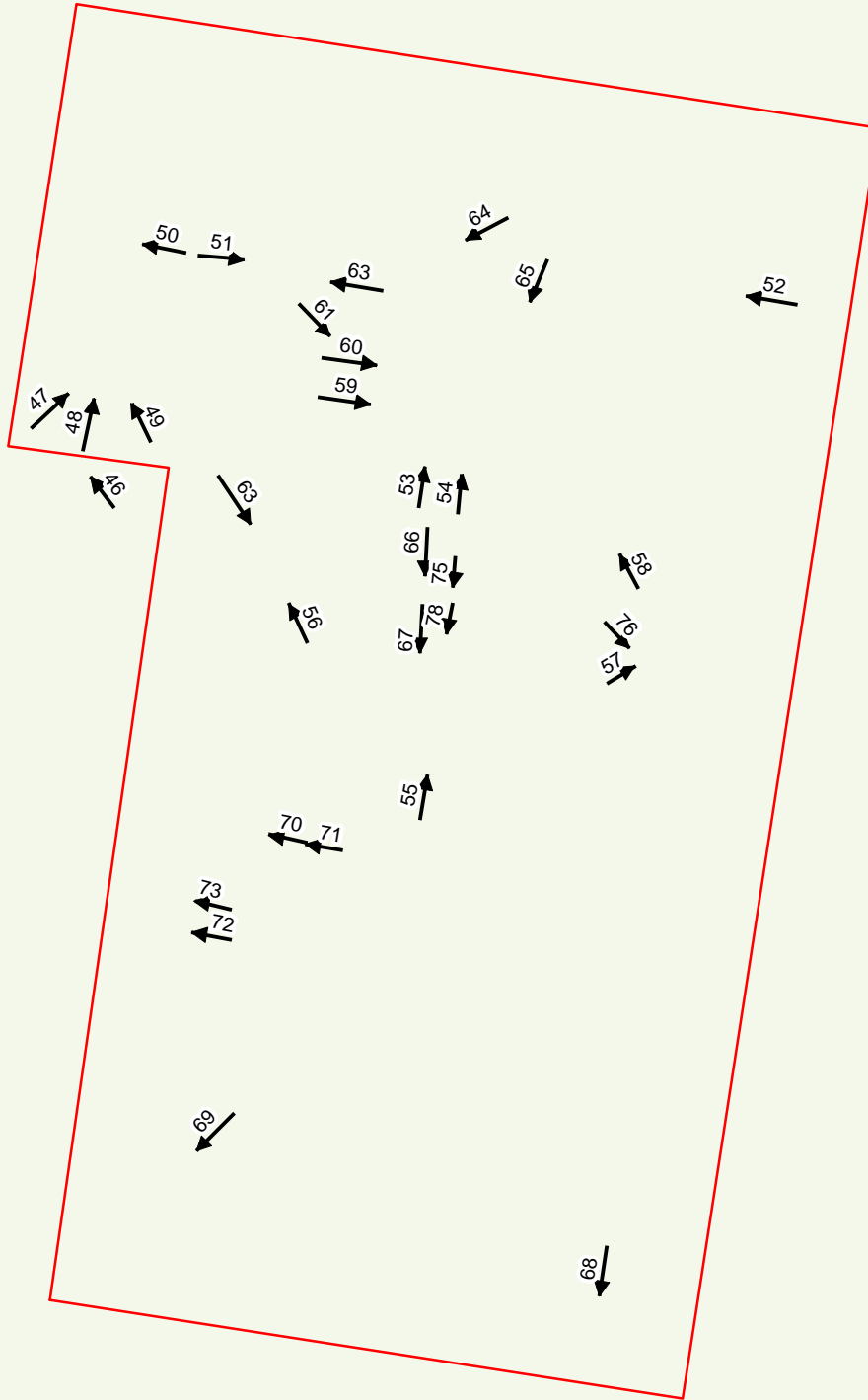


**Site Map Showing Exterior Views of Church Building**  
**St Laurence O'Toole Catholic Church, Wollar - Photographic Archival Recording**

Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5011  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Figure 3**

 Building footprint  
 Photo numbers and direction



## 7. Photographic Listing Sheets

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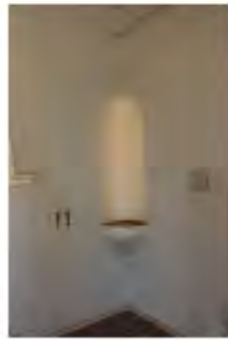
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## 8. Sample Photographs and Digital Storage

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INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 1

INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 2

INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 3

INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 4

INSERT SAMPLE PHOTO 5

INSERT DATA STORAGE CD HERE

## 9. References

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Freshwater  
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Archaeological, built and landscape values

### Environmental management and approvals

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Development and activity approvals  
Rehabilitation  
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation  
Project management

### Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)  
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)  
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
Offset site establishment and management  
Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)



**APPENDIX 6**  
**WOLLAR BUILDINGS ARCHIVAL RECORDING**

## Wollar Buildings Archival Recording

Wollar, NSW

## Photographic Archival Recording

Prepared for Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd | 3 September 2020



## Document control

Project number	Client	Project manager	LGA
5963	Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd	Samuel Ward	Mid-Western Regional Council

Version	Author	Review	Status	Comments	Date
D1	Samuel Ward	Sarah McGuinness	Draft		7 August 2020
R0	Samuel Ward	Sarah McGuinness	Final		25 August 2020
R1	Samuel Ward	Sarah McGuinness	Final		3 September 2020

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Project Background and Aims

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd (WCPL) (the Proponent) to undertake a Photographic Archival Recording of Historical Items located within the Wollar Township and region. The *Mid-Western Regional Council Local Environment Plan* (LEP) 2012 has mostly not recorded these sites as local Heritage Items, however they were identified as historically significant during the historical heritage assessment conducted in 2015 as part of the Wilpinjong Extension Project. All sites are within the Mid-Western Regional Local Government Area (LGA) (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). For the purposes of this recording, the Subject Areas are considered the locality surrounding the remaining features which were associated with each of the items as can be seen in Figures 2 and 3.

The sites recorded are owned by Peabody, who operate the nearby Wilpinjong open cut coal mine. In accordance with the Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan (2015), buildings identified are required to be archivally recorded, of which this Recording details.

A photographic recording is undertaken to provide a record of the structure and surrounds of built heritage prior to the commencement of maintenance, demolition and restoration works. This recording can be used to fulfil the requirement for photographic archival recording in accordance with Condition 49(c) of the Mine's Development Consent (SSD-6764) should this be required.

### 1.2 Approach and Report Structure

This record has been prepared with reference to The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, *The Burra Charter* 2013 (Burra Charter) and in accordance with the Heritage NSW (formerly OEH) guidelines *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (2006).

This report contains several Photographic Archival Recordings which have been undertaken within the Wollar region. The first section outlines the information which is common to all recordings, and then each section focuses on detail for each specific item.

### 1.3 Authorship and acknowledgements

A photographic recording of the Wollar Sites was undertaken by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) on 13, 14, and 15 July 2020.

This archival record has been written by Samuel Ward (Heritage Consultant, Niche) and reviewed by Sarah McGuinness (Heritage Consultant, Niche). Technical drafting and GIS assistance has been provided by Yin Hua (GIS Analyst, Niche).

## 2. Wollar Archival Recordings Project Overview

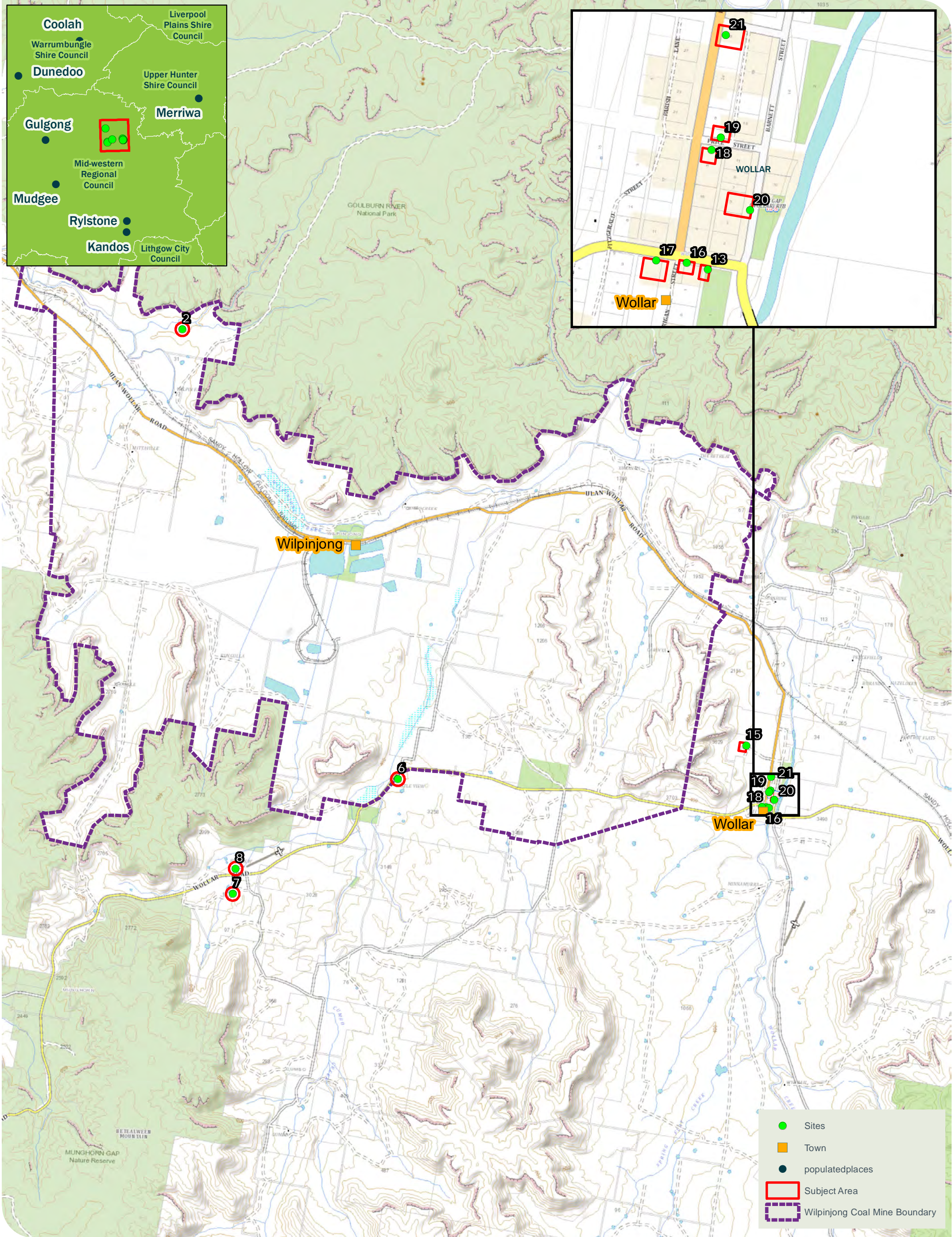
### 2.1 Photographic Recording locations

WCPL is required to conduct Photographic Archival Recording of the local heritage buildings and items in the village of Wollar and broader surrounds as part of the Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP). Condition 49, Schedule 3 of Development Consent (SSD-6764) outlines the requirement for:

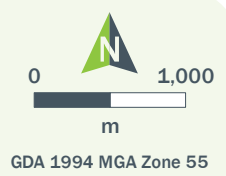
- *Photographic and archival recording of any impacted heritage items.*

The following items were identified as requiring PAR in the Historic Heritage Assessment compiled by Niche in 2015 (Niche 2015). These items are included in this report, and their locations are marked on the Figures 1 to 3 included below.

Item number (Corresponds to Niche 2015)	Item Name	Significance	Easting (GDA Zone 55H)	Northing (GDA Zone 55)	order captured
Item #2	Archer's Cottage ruins	Local	768791	6422807	11
Item #6	Remains of the Mara Cottage, Castlevew	Local	772009	6416085	10
Item #7	Barton's Cottage, Binngarra	Local	769543	6414369	9
Item #8	Hillview	Local	769588	6414747	8
Item #13	Old Store Masons	Local	777547	6415655	6
Item #15	Wollar Cemetery	Local	777212	6416587	12
Item #16	Former Butcher and Garage, Wollar	Local	777506	6415668	3
Item #17	Lynch's House, Wollar	Local	777446	6415673	7
Item #18	King's, Wollar	Local	777555	641890	2
Item #19	Kirkland's Hut, Wollar	Local	777573	6415914	5
Item #20	Old general Store, Wollar	Local	777630	6415772	4
Item #21	Slab Hut, Wollar	Local	777583	6416116	1



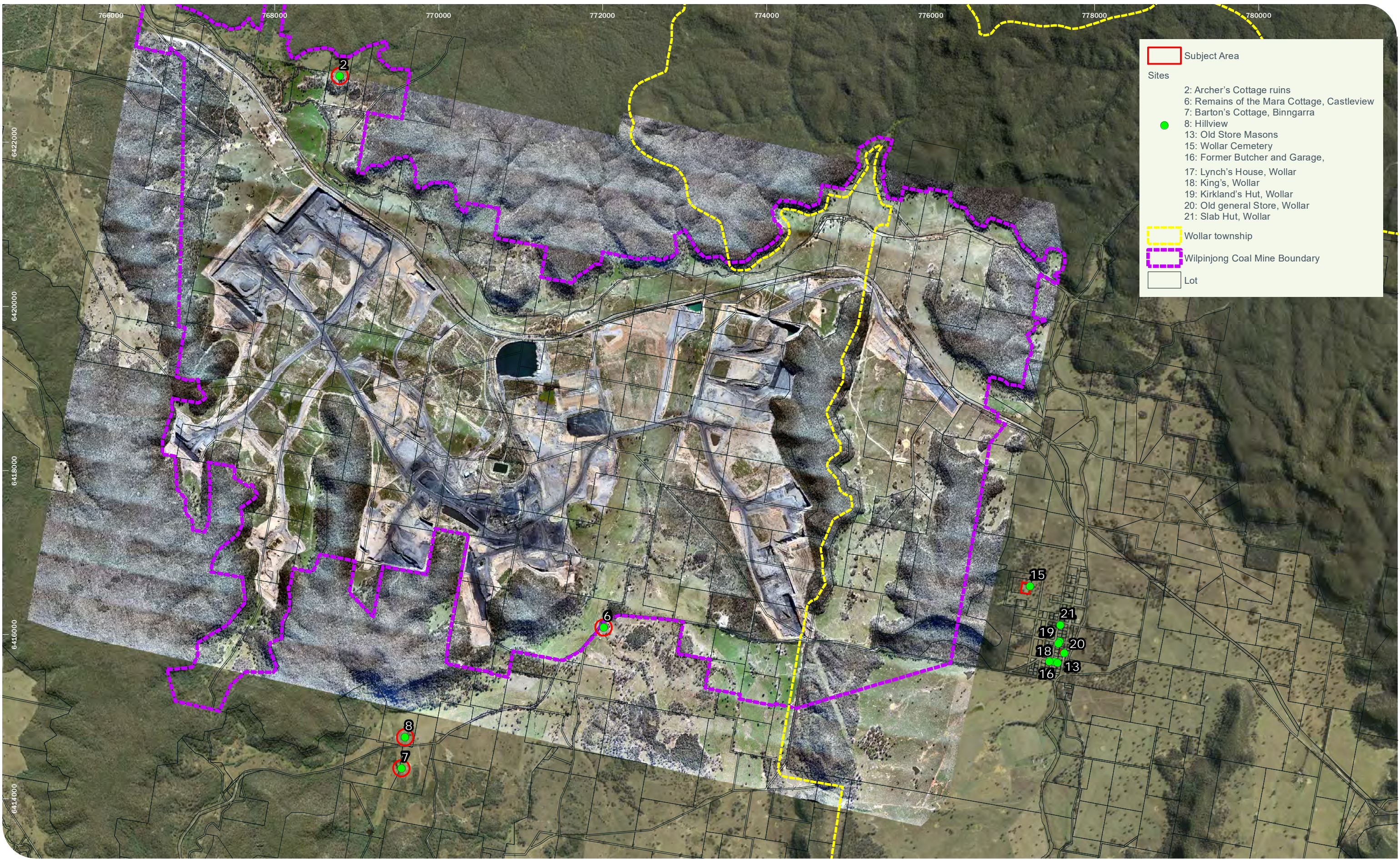
- Sites
- Town
- populated places
- Subject Area
- Wilpinjong Coal Mine Boundary



Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5963  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Regional Location of Subject Areas  
 Wollar Buildings Archival Recording**

**Figure 1**



**Subject Area**

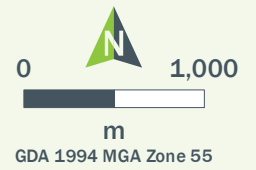
**Sites**

- 2: Archer's Cottage ruins
- 6: Remains of the Mara Cottage, Castleview
- 7: Barton's Cottage, Binngarra
- 8: Hillview
- 13: Old Store Masons
- 15: Wollar Cemetery
- 16: Former Butcher and Garage,
- 17: Lynch's House, Wollar
- 18: King's, Wollar
- 19: Kirkland's Hut, Wollar
- 20: Old general Store, Wollar
- 21: Slab Hut, Wollar

**Wollar township**

**Wilpinjong Coal Mine Boundary**

**Lot**



Niche PM: Samuel Ward  
 Niche Proj. #: 5963  
 Client: Wilpinjong Coal Pty Ltd

**Location of Subject Areas**  
**Wollar Buildings Archival Recording**

**Figure 2**

public/NSW\_imagery: © Department of Customer Service 2020

Drawn by: YH File: T:\spatial\projects\5900\5963\_WollarBuildingsArchivalRecording\Figure\_2\_SubjectAreas.mxd Last updated: 02/06/2020 4:16:50 PM



## 2.2 Historical Context of the Wollar Region

This section provides a brief overview of the history of the European settlement of the region. It, and the specific historical notes on each item has been compiled from existing documents and sources, in particular the previous Historical Heritage Assessment (Niche 2015) and have a limited scope. The aim is to provide a general historical context for the Archival Recording.

### 2.2.1 The Aboriginal landscape at the time of European arrival

The village of Wollar was built near the boundary of Wiradjuri country, which spans from the Murray River to the south and the Darling River to the west. Archaeological evidence, such as that from an excavation site at Botobolar, confirms Aboriginal presence in the region at least 5,500 years B.P (Niche 2015). After European settlement, Aboriginal people were displaced from the land and during the nineteenth century some Aboriginal families worked on local farms in the Wilpinjong and Wollar area. The Cassilis Police District employed some Wollar-based Aboriginal trackers however in 1900 most Aboriginal families were forcibly removed from the area around Wollar (Niche 2015).

### 2.2.2 European Exploration

James Blackman and William Lawson both made separate exploration expeditions to the Mudgee area from Bathurst in 1821. Blackman was the first European to cross the Cudgegong River while Lawson crossed the Turon River. From Mudgee, Lawson explored the Upper Goulburn River in 1822, which he named after Henry Goulburn. Alan Cunningham soon followed in 1823 and recorded the land near the Goulburn River as “a more delightful and rich country cannot possibly be” (Veritas Archaeology and History Service 2005:9).

The Hunter Valley had been opened up for settlement in the early 1820s. Settlement in Mudgee began in 1822. Explorations of the Upper Hunter and the lower Goulburn River in the mid-1820s, and Cunningham’s discovery of Pandora’s Pass in 1824, allowed a passage from the Liverpool Plains to Bathurst. Soon access routes to the Central Tablelands could be made from either the Hunter Valley or Bathurst. When Governor Ralph Darling redefined the ‘Limits of Location’ as the furthest boundaries of settlement in 1826, the entire Central Tableland was opened to private settlement. Settlement of the Wilpinjong area soon followed in the 1830s.

### 2.2.3 The settlement of the Wollar region and town

William Lee was thought to be the first settler in the wider area, occupying land in Bylong from the mid-1820s (Wollar Centenary 1984).

The prominent emancipist, Robert Fitzgerald, soon followed Lee to the area and took up large blocks of land to become one of the largest landowners in the area. Fitzgerald held a pastoral lease in the Wollar area, and established the “Wollar” run. In 1828 the census recorded that on his Wollar property Fitzgerald had one horse, 434 head of cattle, 587 sheep and three acres of land under cultivation (Wollar Centenary 1984).

In 1830 Fitzgerald purchased 1,930 acres. In 1837 a survey was undertaken as Fitzgerald expanded his holding by purchasing more Crown land. The survey shows that Fitzgerald owned 3,867 acres on the Wollar Creek, had established a track along Wollar Creek and had stockyards and a hut (LPI 1837 CP104-671) (Plate 1). Fitzgerald died on the 15 May 1840 aged 68. Fitzgerald’s only living son, Robert Fitzgerald, inherited “Wollar” (Wollar Centenary 1984).



**Plate 1: Extract from 1837 Crown Plan showing a hut, stockyards and a track on Fitzgerald's land (Source: LPI 104-671).**

In the early 1840s, George Bloodsworth, William Lee's brother-in-law, took up 'Woollara' run, south east of the subject area. Also, in the 1840s John Terry Hughes acquired a 760-acre block at Wilpinjong (HMC 2004: G6). Settlement in the area continued at a very slow pace until after 1861 when the NSW *Robinson Land Act 1861* was introduced. The Act included free selection and conditional purchase whereby, land parcels of between 40 and 320 acres could be conditionally purchased without a survey on the condition that the purchaser agreed to improve the land acquired and intended to occupy it for at least 3 years (NSW State Library 2014). It was under this Act that settlement in the valley prospered as farmers and pastoralists who otherwise would have been unable to purchase property were able to do so. The more successful settlers would frequently acquire the blocks of their neighbours and build up the size of their holdings. This resulted in the subject area being made up of many small blocks which passed hands regularly (HMC 2004: G6). Under this Act settlement in the area peaked in the 1870s and is thought to have been a flow on from the Gulgong gold rush.

Elijah Marskell purchased land at Wilpinjong in 1899. This land was rich in shale and coal and a Shale Oil Mine was established on it (Item 7.1). The Marskell family had moved to Wilpinjong in the 1860s and resided in the property 'Hillside' (WCPL 2006:11).

Henry Archer first selected land in Wilpinjong in 1875. His son, William, purchased property in Wilpinjong in 1884 where he lived in a cottage (now the Archer's Cottage Ruins) (Item 7.2).

The Quinlans were the descendants of Fitzpatrick (one of the early settlers to the area) and built temporary accommodation on their land (now the Cumbo Hut remains) (Item 7.3).

Patrick and Susan Mara purchased land in the area in 1861 and occupied what is now Castle View. Their son, Peter, purchased Portion 175 in the Parish of Cumbo in 1890 and lived there in a cottage (now the remains of the Mara Cottage, Castle View) (Item 7.6).

James Power purchased land at Spring Flat in 1867, and he and his wife Rose may have taken up residence there at that time. Rose was buried at Spring Flat, although her grave site has not been identified (Item 7.9).

Hillview (Item 7.8) was acquired in 1866 by Emanuel Timbrill but does not appear to have been occupied until John and Mary Barton purchased the property in 1879. John and Mary Barton lived in Barton's Cottage across the road (Item 7.7). In the 1970s and 1980s a new pattern of settlement in the Wilpinjong and Wollar areas took place. Many holiday makers purchased small sub-divided blocks of land and built simple cottages as weekenders.

The site of the Wollar township was first set aside as a village reserve by 1837 and the Village of Wollar is shown on maps as early as December 1867, but it was not declared a village until March 20, 1885. The Village of Wollar prospered due to the wealth of the surrounding pastoral properties and the employment they created (Niche 2015).

A provisional school was opened in 1873, as well as a police station and churches in 1875. Public houses and inns date from c1867 to 1880s, with butcher, bakers, general stores, a blacksmith and butter factory were all present from the 1870s to 1893 (Niche 2015). The village was at a high point for population in the early 1900s. In 1936 the work to construct the Sandy Hollow Railway again gave the region an economic boost, however it was not enough to sustain growth of this settlement. Like many small rural settlements in NSW the population declined with the expansion of mining along with improved roads and communications, and the unprofitability of small-scale agriculture which was this village's main economic driver (Niche 2015). At the time of writing only the general store still operates, with the Wollar public school currently in recess.



## 2.3 Photographic Archival Recording Methodology

The aim of the photographic record is to provide a visual documentation of a place prior to alteration or restoration works, or to provide documentation of the current state of a relic, structure or item of historical interest. The archival record aims to capture a place at a specific moment in time documenting a variety of attributes from small scale details to the landscape setting of an item.

### 2.3.1 Methodology

A number of techniques were used to maximise the quality of the archival photography. A high-quality Nikon D5100 DSLR Camera was used to record the Wollar heritage items and capture NEF (Nikon Electronic Format Files) and JPEG images simultaneously. This report meets the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines: *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture* (OEH, 2006).

Each photographic archival recording contains the following elements:

- A brief description and historical overview for each recorded item;
- Any notes on the specific methodology required to record the item;
- A photographic catalogue sheet, which lists and describes the selected archival images, and;
- All archival images for each item are presented as thumbnails which corresponds to the catalogue and diagram.

All photographs are recorded on the corresponding catalogue sheet for each item with the direction the camera as facing noted and a description provided. Thumbnail sheets are provided which show all images for each item. The general locations of the photographic recordings are also marked on the reference aerial of the site (see figure 3). All digital photographs are provided in NEF, TIFF and JPEG formats stored digitally.

This report and accompanying digital storage media should be submitted to the Mudgee Historical Society, Mudgee Library and the NSW Heritage Branch Library as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2017).

### 2.3.2 Camera/Lens Combination

All photographs were taken using a Nikon D5100 DSLR Camera. The lens used was 18-55mm.

### 2.3.3 Contents of Digital Storage of Photographic Archival Record

**Removable Storage Drives:** The storage drives included with the hard copies of this report contain the following items:

- Document folder: Complete photographic archival report as a PDF;
- Image folders: all digital photographs provided in JPEG, RAW and TIFF format.

### 3. Item #2 Archer's Cottage Ruins

#### 3.1 Physical Evidence

The site of the Archer's Cottage ruins is comprised of an orchard, a stockyard and the ruins of a cottage. The Item is located on the Wilpinjong Creek flats to the northwest of Wollar (see Figure 2). Approximately 80 m south-west of the orchard are the remains of the cottage. Located within a paddock, a parcel of land has been fenced in recent times during a family reunion of the Archer descendants. Within the fenced area shrubs have flourished. A raised grassed platform indicates the pad of the original cottage. At the south end of the pad is a cast iron stove set into solid cement aggregate. There are two timber posts at each end of the stove. The brand of the stove is "Auburn", "WT CARMICHAEL LTD". Timber posts are also situated at each corner of the pad and one along the side of the pad. Approximately 30 m south-east of the pad is a modern cement besser block shed. Behind the shed are the remains of timber stockyards. The stockyards are comprised of vertical timber slabs which have been wired together and erected into the ground, forming a large square. Most of the fence has fallen down. Approximately 10 m north of the stockyard is a three walled slab shed, which has been filled with rubbish.

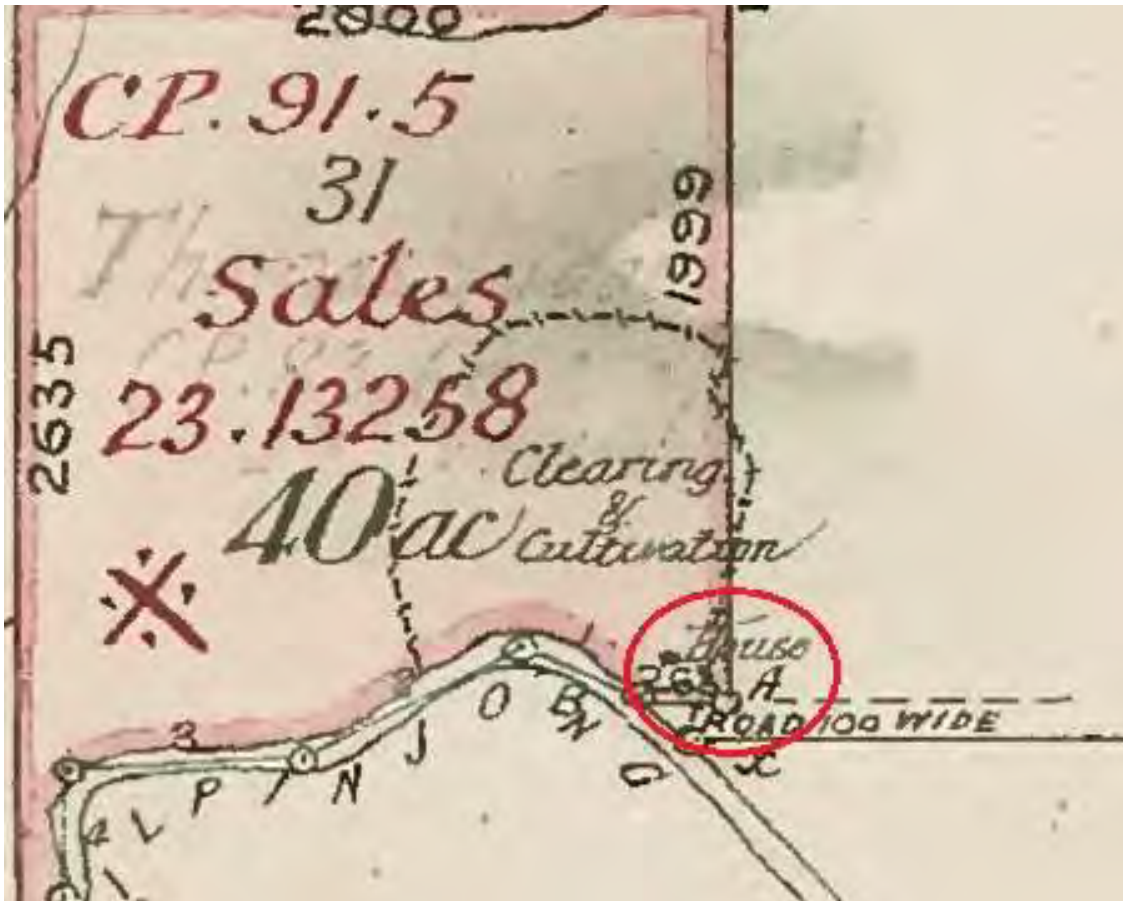
The bulk of the fabric of Archer's Cottage has been removed, with the exception of the stove. The site has been overgrown by shrubs and the fence associated with the orchard has collapsed. The stockyards have also collapsed. Overall, the item is in poor condition but has not deteriorated since the historical survey of this location in 2015 (see Plate 2).



Plate 2: The remains of Archer's Cottage as they looked in 2015 (source: Niche 2015)

### 3.2 Historical Overview

Archer's Cottage is located on Portion 31 in the Parish of Wilpinjong. This portion of 40 acres on the Wilpinjong Creek was originally applied for by Thomas Judge. On the 19th August 1884 Henry and Augustine Dewey purchased the land and the Crown Plan shows that at this time there was a house already built within a cultivated area of the land and the value of improvements to the property were listed as; hut 20 pounds, fencing 3 pounds and clearing 5 pounds. William Archer purchased the land by conditional purchase on the 9th April 1891 (LPI 1884 CP 1316-2125). Plate 3 is an extract from this Crown Plan showing Portion 31 with the house circled in red.



**Plate 3: Extract of 1884 Crown Plan 1316-2125 for portion 31 (Source: LPI)**

William Archer is the son of Henry Archer and Anna Gully who married in 1857 and had two daughters and six sons. Henry Archer first selected land in Wilpinjong in 1875, later selecting more land and building a home. William was born on the 22 July 1862 and died on the 10 September 1947.

William married Ellen 'Nell' Phillips on the 14 October 1885. William and Ellen Archer had five children, the three younger children were born after they purchased Portion 31 in 1891, however all of the children were born at Murragamba, near Ulan Wollar (Robinson notes: 12).

In 1903 the Mudgee Mail reported that William Archer was a farmer at Murragamba Wollar (*Mudgee Mail*, July 1903). He was reported as a farmer at Ulan in the 1913 electoral Roll, and a labourer at Ulan in 1930 (*Mudgee Mail*, August 1930). He was a partner in a local construction company called Archer Bros Builders.

The cottage footprint at this Item could be that of the original cottage which was already reported as being on the property during the 1884 crown survey. The stove on the property dates from post 1927 when the

stove works company W. T. Carmichael, Ltd. moved from Marrickville to Auburn (*Sydney Morning Herald* Monday 16 August 1937:11). The stove company closed on the 5 March 1971.

### 3.3 Significance

The Archer's Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The cottage ruin is important in the pattern of settlement in the area. It is likely that the cottage was built prior to 1884 representing one of the earlier periods of settlement in the area. The date of land selection by William Archer in 1891 reflects the second wave of settlement in the area, where land selection peaked from 1889 to 1892. The Archer's Cottage ruins are of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations between the cottage and any person/s of importance in the area. The Archer's Cottage ruin is not significant under this criterion.
(c)	The cottage and the stockyards are in ruins. They do not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this Item. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The cottage is a ruin, but its footprint is quite clear, and a small scattering of artefacts is evident. It is possible that targeted archaeological investigation could reveal valuable information regarding the age of the cottage and the lifestyles of the inhabitants, which would contribute to the history of the local area. The Archer's Cottage ruins are of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Only the stove and the foundations of the cottage remain and therefore do not possess any uncommon aspects of the history of the local area. The dilapidated stockyards are also a common feature found across pastoral lands of NSW. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not significant under this criterion.
(g)	The Item is not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW or the local area. The Archer's Cottage ruins are not of heritage significance under this criterion.

### 3.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

### 3.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The recording of this item was undertaken on 15 July 2020, and the site was re-located at the GPS waypoints recorded in the 2015 survey. The site boundary and relationship between features was recorded, then individual features were captured. Details were photographed where located, however the site has been subject to flooding, and none of the artefacts observed in the 2015 survey remain.

### 3.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #2

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1077	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1078	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1079	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1080	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1081	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1082	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1083	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1084	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1085	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1086	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1087	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1088	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1089	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1090	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1091	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1094	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1095	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1096	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1097	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1098	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1100	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1101	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1102	15/7/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1103	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1104	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1105	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1106	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1108	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1109	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1110	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1112	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1113	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1114	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1116	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1117	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1118	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1119	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1122	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1123	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1124	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1125	15/7/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_1126	15/7/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_1127	15/7/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_1131	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1133	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1134	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1135	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1136	15/7/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1137	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1138	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1139	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1140	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1141	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1142	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1145	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1148	15/7/2020	External view of Site

### 3.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #2





DSC\_1077.JPG



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## 4. Item #6 Mara Cottage Ruin at ‘Castleview’

### 4.1 Physical Evidence

The location of the original Mara Cottage at Castle View is located behind the current 1960s house (see Figure 2). The site of the cottage is located on a rise above the Cumbo Creek with peppercorn trees marking the location. There is no structural evidence of the original house, but fragments of brick and stone are scattered across the site. Two timber logs and pieces of metal sheeting lie on the surface of the site.

Inserted upright into the ground are two iron posts with a copper plaque attached to them. The plaque reads “R. W. Winfield & Son/[Baten] tees and Manufacturers/London & Birmingham” This metal works company produced ornamental metal furniture such as bed heads. It was established as Winfield and Son in 1862 and became the Winfield Co. in 1882. The original Mara Cottage has been demolished.

### 4.2 Historical Overview

The site of the former Mara Cottage is located on Portion 175 in the parish of Cumbo. The land was first purchased as part of a conditional purchase on the 23rd April 1890 by Peter Mara. The adjoining portion of land was already owned by the Mara family, having been selected by Patrick Mara in 1864. At the time of the Crown Plan survey in 1864 this property already had a hut, fencing and had been cleared. The improvements on the property were valued at 70 pounds (LPI 1864 CP222-2125). The crown survey of Portion 175 in 1889 recorded fencing as the only improvements on the property, indicating that the Mara Cottage had not been built at this time (LPI 1889 CP1730-2125). It is likely that the Mara Cottage was built soon after the land was purchased by Peter Mara. This ruin has been reported as the Mara family home (McDermott and Robinson 2012:23).

Peter Mara was the carrier for the Wollar Butter factory. He married Annie Hogan who died during the birth of their first child. Peter remarried Julia Ada Wall, and in about 1917 he sold his farm to George J Robinson (McDermott and Robinson 2012:23).

### 4.3 Significance

The Mara Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Mara family settled in the area in the 1860s and the Mara Cottage was built as a second-generation family home c1890. It demonstrates early family settlement patterns in the area whereby the next generation of pioneering settlers continued to expand family holdings and settle with their own families within the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this former cottage. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The cottage has been demolished and therefore does not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	Archaeological excavation of deposits of artefacts at the site may contribute to the understanding of daily life of people in the local area, such as the Mara family. Such deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the cottage ruin. The Mara Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The cottage has been demolished and does not possess uncommon aspects of the history of the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The cottage has been demolished and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The Mara Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

#### 4.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan (2015)*, noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

#### 4.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The site was recorded generally, and then visible details were photographed. This site was recorded on 15 July 2020.

#### 4.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #6

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1036	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1037	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1038	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1040	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1041	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1042	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1043	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1044	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1045	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1046	15/7/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1047	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1048	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1049	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1050	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1051	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1055	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1056	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1058	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1059	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1060	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1061	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1062	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1063	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1064	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1065	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1066	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1067	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1068	15/7/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1069	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1070	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1071	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1073	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details
DSC_1075	15/7/2020	External view of Site Details

## 4.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #6



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## 5. Item #7 Barton Cottage Ruin at ‘Binngarra’

### 5.1 Physical Evidence

Located on a rise behind the present cottage are the remains of the early Barton’s Cottage. The main feature is an in-situ sandstone fireplace and chimney which has been constructed of irregular shaped sandstone blocks and mortar, with evidence of cement rendering at the top of the fireplace. The old cottage has become a ruin. The chimney is in situ and has clearly undergone repairs, which are evident by the presence of the cement render at the top of the fireplace. Overall, the Item is in poor condition.

### 5.2 Historical Overview

John Barton married Mary Ann Willis in approximately 1855. They moved to Wollar in about 1879. John selected small land grants on Wollar Road, but expanded his holdings by purchasing adjoining blocks of land. The Barton family lived in the cottage, which can still be identified by the remains of the chimney. John and Mary Barton’s son Haslam built the Hillview house on the opposite side of Wollar Road, and has since been demolished (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14). John Barton died at Hillview in 1903.

The date the Barton’s Cottage ruin was constructed is unclear. The land the cottage was located on was first selected by John Barton’s wife, Mary Ann Barton. On the 1 September 1904 the land was officially granted to her as a conditional purchase, although it seems clear they were working the land for some time prior to that. At the time of the Crown survey in 1904, the valuation of improvements for the property listed that clearing, ringbarking and fencing had been undertaken on the land (LPI 1904: CP2821-2125).

George Nathaniel Mason purchased the land from the Barton’s in approximately 1918. George Mason was involved with community affairs, was instrumental in the restarting of the Wollar Progress Association in 1930 and owned a store in Wollar. Mason owned up to 5,000 acres in the area and died in 1951. His son, Clive Mason, took over the management of Hillview and probably the Barton’s Cottage and land which is now referred to as Binngarra (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 24).

### 5.3 Significance

The Barton’s Cottage ruin is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Barton’s Cottage is of local importance in the pattern of European settlement within the subject area, and it was the home of a family long associated with the area. The Barton’s Cottage ruin is of heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage ruin. The Barton’s Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The cottage ruin does not demonstrate strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. The Barton’s Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this cottage. The Barton’s Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	Archaeological investigation of the Item may contribute to the understanding of daily life of the Barton family. Archaeological deposits may be found in places such as a well, a privy or a rubbish dump which would have been associated with the cottage ruin. Such information could contribute to the understanding of late nineteenth and early twentieth century lifestyles in the Wilpinjong area. The Barton's Cottage ruin is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The Barton's Cottage ruin does not possess uncommon aspects of the history of the local area.
(g)	The only physical structure that remains of the cottage is the chimney and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The Barton's Cottage ruin is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

## 5.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan (2015)*, noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

## 5.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The site was recorded generally, and then visible details were photographed. This site was recorded on 15 July 2020.

## 5.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #7

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1002	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1003	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1004	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1005	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1006	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1007	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1008	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1009	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1010	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1011	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1012	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1013	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1014	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1015	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1016	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1017	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1018	15/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_1020	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1021	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1022	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1023	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1024	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1025	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1026	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1027	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1028	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1029	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1030	15/07/2020	External view of Site

## 5.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #7



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## 6. Item #8 'Hillview'

### 6.1 Physical Evidence

This property is un-kept with long grass, rubble and a gully located next to the item, which has been previously used as a rubbish dump. The sandstone shed is constructed of stone and mortar with a corrugated iron gabled roof, a pressed metal gable inserts, and corrugated iron awning and a metal grid gate.

Next to the sandstone shed are the concrete foundations of the former house. All that remains of the house is the concrete floor and remnant brick rendered walls. This is the former Hillview Cottage. The Hillview Cottage was identified in HMC (2004: G10). The house was reported as a ruin, and it has since been demolished, and the shed is in dilapidated condition.

### 6.2 Historical Overview

The Hillview property was land originally granted to Emanuel Timbrill in 1866 as a conditional purchase under the NSW *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861* (LPI 1866 403-1524).

The land became the property of the Commissioners of Government Savings Bank of NSW sometime prior to 1881, possibly indicating that Timbrill had trouble meeting his mortgage repayments (LPI 1866 403-1524). John Barton subsequently purchased the property and is shown as the owner of the Hillview property on the 1881 Wollar Road survey (LPI 1881 2203-1603) (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Extract from 1881 Crown Plan (Source: LPI 2203-1603)

The Crown Plan for this property shows the extent of the land worked by the Barton's within the Hillview property by 1881. The plan shows a hut which may have been the original rooms of Hillview. Also marked on the plan are a sheep yard, a sawpit to the south (closer to the Barton's Cottage [Item 7.7]) and numerous fences. A shed is also marked to the north east.

John Barton and his wife, Mary, owned much of the adjoining lands along the Wollar Road at Cumbo. Their son Haslam built Hillview, where John Barton passed away in 1903 (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14).



George and Sarah Mason purchased Hillview in approximately 1918 and owned up to 5,000 acres in the area. Mason was involved with community affairs in the Wollar Town. George Mason died in 1951 and his son Clive Mason managed the property until he sold it to Vern Ardron in 1967 (McDermott & Robinson 2012: 14).

### 6.3 Significance

Hillview is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	Hillview was important to the Barton family who lived and died there, and to the Mason family who managed the property. Both families were early settlers to Wilpinjong and remained in the area for generations. Hillview demonstrates the settlement pattern in the Wilpinjong area whereby it was common for families to expand their land through the purchase of small adjoining lots resulting in certain families owning much of the land in the area. Hillview is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Hillview and is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	Hillview is in a state of dilapidation, the house has been demolished, the sandstone shed is in poor condition and the property has been used as a recent dumping ground. Hillview is not significant under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with Hillview and is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The site of former Hillview has been used as a rubbish dump in recent times. It is likely that recent disturbance to the item, including demolition works and rubbish dumping has disturbed any archaeological relics at the site. Archaeological investigation of the item is unlikely to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of the local history. Hillview is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The Hillview Cottage has been demolished, and the sandstone shed is a common style of shed in the local area. Hillview is not significant under this criterion.
(g)	The Hillview Cottage has been demolished and therefore does not demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. The sandstone shed, however, does demonstrate a style of shed found across the region. Due to the poor condition of this particular shed better local examples can be found. Hillview is therefore not considered to be significant under this criterion.

### 6.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

### 6.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The site was recorded generally, and then visible details were photographed. This site was recorded on 15 July 2020.

## 6.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #8

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0903	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0904	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0905	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0906	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0907	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0908	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0909	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0910	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0911	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0912	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0913	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0914	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0915	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0916	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0917	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0918	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0919	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0920	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0921	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0922	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0923	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0924	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0925	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0926	15/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0929	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0930	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0931	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0932	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0935	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0936	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0937	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0941	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0942	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0943	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0944	15/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0953	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0954	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0955	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0957	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0960	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0964	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0965	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0967	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0968	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0969	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0970	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0973	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0974	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0975	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0976	15/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0978	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0979	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0980	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0981	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0983	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0986	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0988	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0989	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0990	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0991	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0992	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0993	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0994	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0995	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0997	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0999	15/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_1000	15/07/2020	External view of Site

## 6.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #8



DSC\_0901.JPG



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## 7. Item #13 Former Masons Store

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### 7.1 Physical Evidence

The item was until recently used as a residential house but was originally occupied as a store. The building is a timber construction with a corrugated iron hipped roof and a corrugated iron awning protruding over a timber floored veranda. The front of the veranda and house is curved in shape. The house sits on timber stump foundations and has three single paned windows and two doors along the face of the building. There is a brick chimney at the rear of the building.

### 7.2 Historical Overview

This following history has been summarised from McDermott & Robinson (2012:47-48).

This building was originally opened as a store owned and operated by James Carroll who moved to Wollar shortly after marrying his wife, Ann, in 1875. Upon arrival Carroll established the Wollar Store (Plate 5), which was passed on to James Carroll Junior who ran it with his father in law James Brennan. The store next passed hands to Tom Carroll.



**Plate 5: Wollar Store (Source: McDermott & Robinson 2012:48).**

In the mid-1930s the store was leased by Millie Mason, and Connie Robinson worked for her in the store at that time (Plate 6). The store changed hands to Jack Marskell. The store was first used solely for residential premises when it was rented by a group of Italian workers who were building the power line from Ulan to Wandoona. After this time the property fell into a state of disrepair until it was purchased in 1976 by a member of the Nicod family and restored by Peter Seaman. Albert Harley rented the refurbished house until the 1990s. The Former Mason's Store was acquired by Simon Nicod but is now owned by Peabody Energy.





Plate 6: 1950 Mason's Store (Source: Gai McDermott 2012: Wollar Reunion Folder).

### 7.3 Significance

The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The store was built approximately c1875 and was used as a store until the 1950s and is the oldest surviving store in Wollar. The store represents important surviving evidence of the early development of the local area and growth of the local community. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. The Former Mason's Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	Having been restored to its original design the building demonstrates the aesthetic qualities of a late nineteenth century store. The Former Mason's Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with the building. The Former Mason's Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	Archaeological Investigations of early refuse deposits, or archaeological deposits in a well or beneath the floorboards have the potential to yield information about the products sold at the store, providing valuable insight into the consumer needs of a rural area in the late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries. The Former Mason’s Store is of local heritage significance for its research potential.
(f)	There are a number of former stores in the Wollar Village and more in the local area. The Former Mason’s Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The positioning of the building on a corner and the angled shape of the building are characteristics of “corner/general” stores found throughout NSW. Although not uncommon, this store is important in demonstrating these characteristics as early as c1875 in the Wollar Village. The Former Mason’s Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

## 7.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item’s viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

## 7.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior of the structure was recorded. Visible details were photographed when encountered. This site was recorded on 14 July 2020.

## 7.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #13

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0393	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0394	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0395	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0396	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0397	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0399	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0400	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0401	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0402	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0403	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0404	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0406	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0408	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0409	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0410	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0411	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0412	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0413	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0414	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0416	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0417	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0418	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0419	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0421	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0422	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0424	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0425	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0426	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0427	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0429	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0430	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0548	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0549	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0551	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0552	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0554	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0556	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0557	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0558	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0559	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0562	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0564	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0615	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0618	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0619	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0620	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0621	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0622	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0623	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0624	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0625	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0626	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0627	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0630	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0631	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0632	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0633	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0634	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0635	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0636	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item

## 7.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #13



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DSC\_0391.JPG



DSC\_0392.JPG



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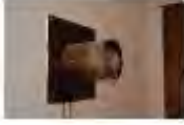
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## 8. Item #15 Wollar Cemetery

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### 8.1 Physical Evidence

The Wollar Cemetery is located to the north west of the Wollar township. It is situated on a large parcel of land in pleasant leafy surrounds and is enclosed by a timber post and wire fence with a green arched iron entrance gate. There are 250 known graves at this cemetery (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45).

There is an obvious pattern of grave plots across the cemetery where burials have been grouped together based on religion. Further evidence of this grouping can be seen by remnant timber posts where fences would have partitioned the religious groups. The grave headstones and beds are mainly made of sandstone. The occasional grave is enclosed with wrought iron fence. One of the earlier headstones situated in the north east corner is made of marble and is for James Power who died 5th September 1899 and for his wife Rose who died in 1871. A wrought iron fence surrounds the grave. Another sandstone headstone simply reads "M.C 1877". The earliest headstone is for Mary Loy who was buried in the Roman Catholic section of the cemetery in 1874 (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45). One of the later graves is for Ruby Wore, who died in 1998. Her grave comprises a bed of gravel with a painted metal cross. Many of the graves are simple cement grave beds with metal plaques attached. To the west of the cemetery there is a cluster of graves with the remains of a timber rail fence. Although now deteriorated, it once stood erect around these graves. One of the timber posts still has a metal gate hinge to it.

### 8.2 Historical Overview

An application was made to establish the Wollar Cemetery on 13 November 1874. The site for the cemetery was surveyed on the 15 June 1874 and dedicated on the 8 June 1875 (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984).

The surveyed plan shows that the cemetery was initially laid into seven sections with a road running through the centre. On the east side of the road was the Church of England and the Roman Catholic sections of the cemetery. The west side of the road were the General Cemetery, the Presbyterian and the Wesleyans sections of the cemetery, with two very small sections for the [Independents] and the Jewish (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984) (Figure 11).

The Roman Catholics, Church of England and the General Cemetery burial grounds were each appointed trustees (LPI 15 June 1875 418-1984). Prior to the dedication of the cemetery people were buried at Mudgee. Volunteers were required to assist in the digging of graves until 1970 when the management of the cemetery was taken over by the Mudgee Shire Council (McDermott and Robinson 2012:45).

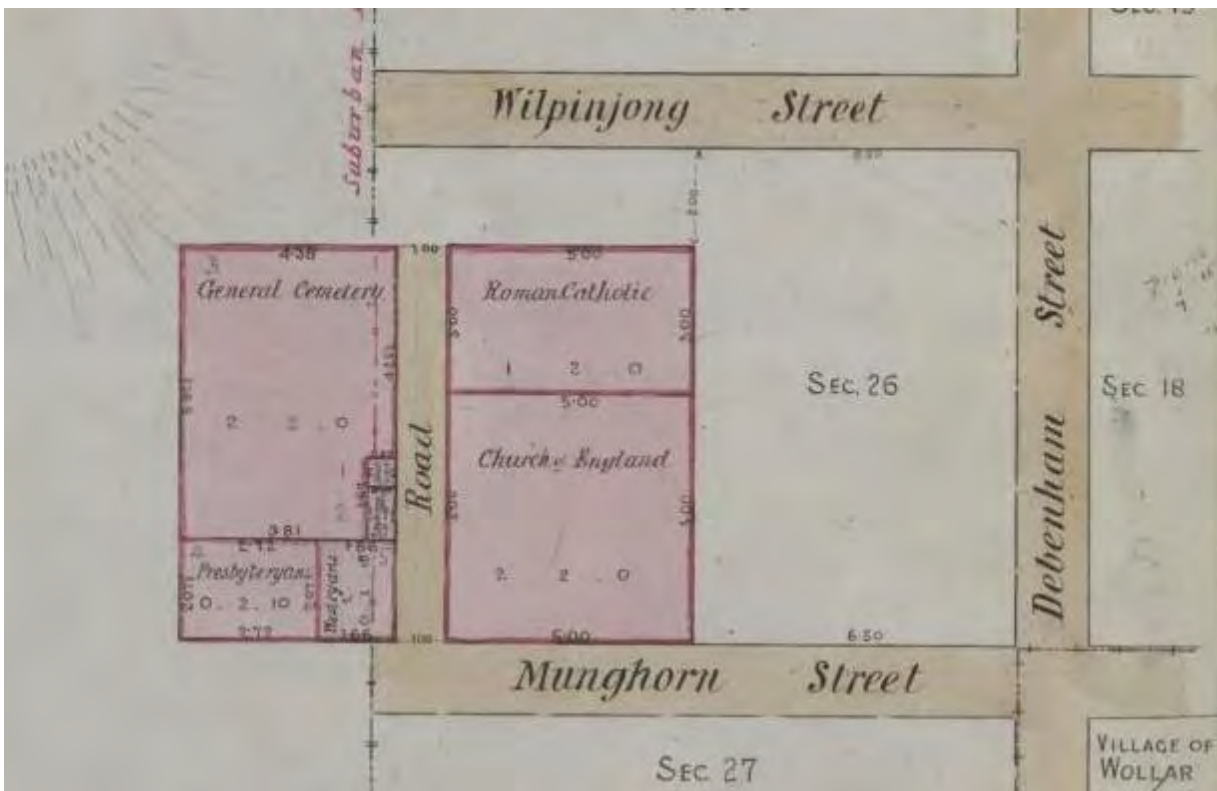


Plate 7: 15 June 1875. Plan of General Cemetery in the Parish of Wollar (Source: LPI. CP 418-1984).

### 8.3 Significance

The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The Wollar Cemetery was dedicated in 1875 due to demand from an increasing population of the Wollar town. It represents settlement patterns of the town and the religious diversity which can be attributed to the growth of the town. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The cemetery has strong and special associations for the people of Wollar who buried their dead according to their spiritual beliefs from c1875 until the present. Friends, descendants and relatives of the deceased can visit graves at this cemetery as a form of grieving, respect or out of interest as it is a tangible link to the deceased. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The cemetery is in a peaceful well treed setting, with many elaborately carved sandstone headstones and a number of wrought iron fences. These features are important in demonstrating aesthetic qualities of cemeteries and contribute to a setting of serenity and tranquillity. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The cemetery is a burial ground set aside for the people of Wollar to bury their dead. It was, and still is, used as a spiritual place for ceremony. The item is strongly connected to the descendants of those people buried in the cemetery, and to families and friends who want to be buried near their loved ones. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	The cemetery has the potential to yield information about the individuals who were buried at the cemetery and the people of the area in general. Information from the graves could contribute to the understanding of periods when mortality rates were at the highest or lowest in the area. Information such as average age of death at particular periods of time could be determined. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Cemeteries are not uncommon in NSW, or to the local area, however they are a good historical record of the people present and past that lived in or near a town, in this case Wollar. As each person is only buried once, Wollar cemetery possesses rare information about the people that have occupied the village and surrounding area since 1875 to the present. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The cemetery demonstrates the principal characteristics of a spacious cemetery block with a mixture of old and new graves in a pleasant treed setting. The Wollar Cemetery is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

## 8.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan (2015)*, noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. This site is currently under the management of Mid-Western Regional Council. This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

## 8.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The site was recorded generally, with each grave location recorded and then visible details of headstones were photographed. This site was recorded on 14 and 15 July 2020.

## 8.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #15

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0728	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0729	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0730	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0731	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0732	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0733	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0734	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0735	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0736	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0737	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0738	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0739	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0747	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0748	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0749	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0758	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0759	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0760	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0762	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0763	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0766	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0767	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0768	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0769	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0770	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0844	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0876	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0877	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0883	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0885	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0887	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0890	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0891	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0893	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0894	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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## 8.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #15





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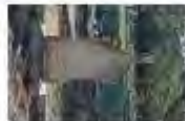
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## 9. Item #16 Former Butcher and Garage Wollar

### 9.1 Physical Evidence

Located on the corner of Maitland and Barigan Streets, Wollar, are two semi-detached cottages constructed of weatherboard with corrugated iron gabled roof. The first building was built in the 1930s as a garage before the second building was built as a butcher shop. The former butcher building is clad with white tiles at the front and the gable pitch has fibro cladding. A corrugated iron skillion roof veranda extends across the two cottages supported by simple timber posts. A white timber fence fronting the cottages is in a state of disrepair, particularly in front of the former garage building which still has a weatherboard gable pitch and has undergone less restoration works. The two structures are loosely joined and do not share a common wall, but the interior space between the two houses is a toilet.

### 9.2 Historical Overview

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

The land was originally purchased by George Mason who built a garage on one half of the block in around the 1930s, which was operated by a man named Friday Regan. Mason then built a butcher shop in a twin building attached to the garage. The butcher shop was called Mason & Sons, and Bill Cottee worked for Mason as a butcher (Plate 8). The butcher supplied the meat to the railway camps.

The garage, however, was converted into a “Billiard room, two-up school & saloon” (McDermott 2012). Initially it was run by Jack Wild and then by Stan Wilpor. Next the building was used as a drapery store, and then in the 1940’s the store was used as a barber’s shop.



**Plate 8: 1950s Mason's and Sons Butcher (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).**

Charlie Lawson leased the butchery off Mason, and he converted the other building into a residence to live in with his wife. At this time the brick chimney was made at the stone crusher located on the Bylong Road at the north end of Wollar. The butcher shop closed in the late 1940s.

Over the next few decades, the ownership of the buildings did not change hands many times, and the buildings were tenanted (Plate 9).



**Plate 9: 1985. Former butcher and garage (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).**

After the Masons passed away their daughter, Flora Barton, inherited the property and continued to rent it out for approximately 25 years, until in 1998 when it was sold to Steve Gavan. In 2000 it was sold to Denis and Michelle MacGill. PEA have since acquired this property.

### 9.3 Significance

The former Butcher and Garage is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The garage was constructed in the 1930s and was used as a building for various businesses until it was converted as a residence for the butcher. The butcher shop was constructed shortly after the garage. The twin buildings are important surviving evidence of the development of the local area and growth of the local community from the 1930s. The Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The former Butcher and Garage has special associations with the Mason family who owned the land, established both businesses and owned the buildings from their origins until the late 1990s. The Masons were prominent members of the Wollar community as they ran another store in Wollar and serviced the local community. The former Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The construction of the twin shops does not demonstrate any important aesthetic characteristics or technical achievement. The former Butcher and Garage is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research did not identify any strong or special associations with important community or cultural groups in NSW or the local area's history. The former Butcher and Garage are not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	There is low potential for this item to yield any new information that will contribute to the history of the local area. The former Butcher and Garage is not of local heritage significance for this criterion.
(f)	The current general store at Wollar is another example of attached twin shops in Wollar indicating they are not uncommon in the area. The former Butcher and Garage are not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(g)	The former Butcher and Garage demonstrate the twin shop style which is principle characteristics for shops in Wollar. The former Butcher and Garage is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

## 9.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item’s viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

## 9.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior of the structure was recorded. Visible details were photographed when encountered. This site was recorded on 13 July 2020.

## 9.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #16

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0144	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0145	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0146	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0147	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0148	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0149	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0150	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0153	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0154	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0155	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0156	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0157	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0158	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0159	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0160	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0161	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0162	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0163	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0164	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0167	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0168	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0174	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0204	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0206	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0207	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0208	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0209	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0211	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0249	13/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0403	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0407	13/07/2020	External view of Site

## 9.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #16



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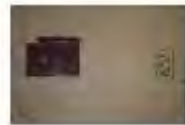
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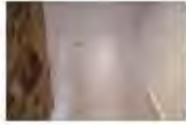


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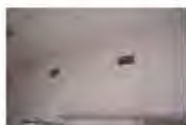
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## 10. Item #17 Lynch's House Wollar

### 10.1 Physical Evidence

Lynch's House is a c1890-c1915 federation timber bungalow with corrugated iron gable roof and a separate veranda roof supported by simple timber posts. The side of the house has two 12 paned double hung windows and double hung sash windows at the front of the house. The entrance is via the veranda with a brick chimney at the rear of the house. An extension has been added to the rear of the house. A simple timber fence surrounds the house with a metal gate. The front of the house has been painted pink while the sides of the house are cream.

### 10.2 Historical Overview

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

Lynch's House is believed to be one of the older houses in Wollar. Alan Mara was a local auctioneer and stock and station agent. He lived in this house and it is thought he probably built it.

Alan Mara leased the house out as a teacher's residence to the following teachers: James Crittenden, Peter Gobert, Alan King, and Stanley Gallanger.

Alan Mara sold the property to Christopher and Kathleen Lynch during the late 1930s. It was inherited by their sons Alex and Tony who continued to live there until c2000 (Plate 10 and Plate 11).



Plate 10: 1985 Lynch's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).



Plate 11: 1990 Lynch's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

### 10.3 Significance

Lynch's House is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	This house is thought to be one of the oldest surviving houses in Wollar; built c1890-c1915. The house is demonstrative of the early residential settlement pattern of Wollar in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lynch's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(c)	The house has not been kept in good condition and therefore is not important in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements. Lynch's house is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The house is not known to have any special associations with a particular community or cultural group. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	This house is considered to be one of the oldest in Wollar and archaeological deposits associated with privies, rubbish pits and wells may exist near the house. Often such deposits are artefact rich. If such deposits have survived on the site, their analysis may provide some insight into the lives of the Mara family, the teachers that resided there and the Lynch family. This analysis may contribute to our understanding of the history of the local area. Lynch's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Examples of federation bungalows can commonly be found in the area. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	This house is a federation bungalow and, although it does contain the principle characteristics of its architectural style, it is not an important example as it is in poor condition and its original fabric has been altered by the extension of a room at the rear. Lynch's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

#### 10.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. This report will fulfill the requirement for photographic recording of this structure, once the internal recording has been completed and this report updated with the result.

#### 10.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, although restrictions prevented the full recording of this site. This site was recorded on 14 July 2020.

#### 10.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #17

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0638	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0644	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0645	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0649	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0652	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0653	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0656	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0657	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0717	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0718	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0722	14/07/2020	External view of Site

## 10.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #17



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## 11. Item #18 King's House Wollar

### 11.1 Physical Evidence

Located on the corner of Price Street and Barigan Street in Wollar, c1890 King's House is a Victorian Georgian timber cottage with green painted corrugated iron hipped roof and a sandstone chimney. There is a door at the centre of the facade of the cottage with two symmetric windows on either side. The skillion backed veranda roof was supported by simple timber posts, but this structure has recently collapsed. The veranda floor is constructed of concrete. There is a brick chimney and fibro room extension at the side of the house with a skillion roof. In front of the extension is a corrugated iron tank. This house is in poor condition, and the timber floorboards have been removed.

### 11.2 Historical Overview

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

P Tierney originally owned the block and had the house built. He sold to the Kings in the early 1900s. The Kings rented the house to the schoolteachers: Peter Gobert around 1907 and Thomas Conroy from 1917 until c1926. A series of renters occupied the house until eventually the owners Herb and Ethel King came to live in it (Plate 12). After the death of Herb, and due to Ethel experiencing ill health, the house was sold to Syd and Lynn Miles around 1982. By 1986 the property had been sold to the Roberts family and they sold to Trevor Crosby in 1988 (Plate 13). The Asmus family purchased the house in the late 1990s. A man by the name of Bernard who rented the property constructed a demountable office building and a large shed and started a business for "High Class Kitchens". They left Wollar in 2007. PEA has subsequently acquired the property.



Plate 12: 1970s King's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).



Plate 13: 1985 King's House (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

### 11.3 Significance

King's House is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	This house built c1890 is demonstrative of the early residential settlement pattern of Wollar in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(b)	The house has special associations with the King family who owned the house for approximately 82 years. It also has associations with the teachers who taught at the Wollar School and who contributed to the education of the community, as the house was used a teacher's residence prior to an official residence being built. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The house is not of particular importance in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements as it has not been kept in good condition and there are better examples of similar style houses. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The house is not known to have any special associations with a particular community or cultural group. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological deposits associated with privies, rubbish pits and wells may exist near the house. Often such deposits are artefact-rich and can provide information into the lives of the people that lived in this house from the 1890s. If such deposits are present their analysis may contribute to our understanding of the history of the local area. King's House is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	This house is in a deteriorating condition and has been modified with fibro cladding. There are better examples of c1890 houses in the area, many of which are listed on the Mid-Western Regional LEP. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	This house is a Victorian Georgian timber cottage. Although it does contain the principle characteristics of its architectural style, it is not an important example as it is in poor condition and its original fabric has been altered by fibro cladding. King's House is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

#### 11.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

#### 11.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior of the structure was recorded. Visible details were photographed when encountered. This site was recorded on 13 July 2020.

#### 11.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #18

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0053	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0054	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0055	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0056	13/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0057	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0058	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0060	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0062	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0063	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0064	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0065	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0066	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0069	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0070	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0071	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0072	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0073	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0074	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0075	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0076	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0077	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0078	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0079	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0080	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0081	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0082	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0083	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0084	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0085	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0086	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0087	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0088	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0089	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0090	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0094	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0095	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0096	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0097	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0098	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0099	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0100	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0101	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0102	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0103	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0104	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0105	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0106	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0107	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0108	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0109	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0110	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0111	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0112	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0113	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0114	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0115	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0116	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0117	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0118	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0119	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0120	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0121	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0122	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0123	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0124	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0125	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0126	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0127	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0128	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0129	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0130	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0133	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0134	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0135	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0136	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0137	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0138	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0139	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0142	13/07/2020	External view of Site

## 11.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #18



DSC\_0053.JPG



DSC\_0054.JPG



DSC\_0055.JPG



DSC\_0056.JPG



DSC\_0057.JPG



DSC\_0058.JPG



DSC\_0060.JPG



DSC\_0062.JPG



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DSC\_0065.JPG



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DSC\_0071.JPG



DSC\_0072.JPG



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DSC\_0080.JPG



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DSC\_0100.JPG



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DSC\_0102.JPG



DSC\_0103.JPG



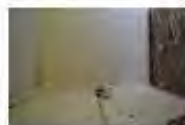
DSC\_0104.JPG



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DSC\_0142.JPG

## 12. Item #19 Kirkland's Hut Wollar

### 12.1 Physical Evidence

Kirkland's Hut is located on the corner of Price Street and Barigan Street in Wollar and is currently partially collapsed due to the nearby tree falling on half of the structure. This hut was originally of slab construction but was clad with fibro c1960s. The hut has a corrugated iron gable roof with broken-back skillion roof extension of two rooms on each side of the house. Both these skillion roofed rooms were probably originally constructed as front and back veranda which were later enclosed to create extra rooms. The front of the house has a timber door and two double louvered windows. A mature peppercorn tree grows next to the house. Plate 14 shows the state of the structure in 2015, prior to the partial destruction of the item.



**Plate 14: The original front facade and setting of Kirkland's Hut, prior to the tree falling on the structure (Source Niche 2015).**

### 12.2 Historical Overview

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

This hut was the home of the multi-skilled Richard Kirkland who first acquired the property c1880s 1890s. The house was originally built as a slab hut and Kirkland ran a blacksmith forge on the eastern side of the house. Kirkland also operated as an undertaker and he built the coffins himself, he was also a dentist and veterinary surgeon and coach and sulky builder for a period of time. The quality of his carpentry craftsmanship was renowned in Wollar.



**Plate 15: 1930s Kirkland's Hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).**

**Plate 16: 1950s Kirkland's Hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).**

Kirkland's son, Bill, inherited the property before it was transferred to Arthur Ellis who operated 'Ellis Garage' out of the blacksmith shed through the 1930s (Plate 15). The garage had a petrol bowser out the front.

Issac Smith was the next owner of the property and he lived there with his family up until the late 1960s (Plate 16). The house was then rented out and was vacant for a period of time. It was purchased by Leon Glawson in 1974 and rented out until 1984 to Maureen and Morris Jones who then purchased the house. It was again unoccupied and purchased by Kim Peach in the 1990s who then sold the property to PEA in 2011.

### 12.3 Significance

Kirkland's Hut is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	Kirkland's Hut signifies the early and successful attempts to establish a residential settlement in Wollar. The businesses conducted from near the hut, particularly the blacksmith forge and the carpentry work, strengthen the role the property played in the settlement pattern of Wollar. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The hut has strong associations with Richard Kirkland who was an important person in the Wollar community being the only blacksmith in Wollar, and for many people Kirkland was their only means to veterinary and dental procedures. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The hut does not have demonstrably strong aesthetic qualities or display a degree of technical or creative achievement. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	Historical research has not identified any strong or special associations associated with this hut. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(e)	Archaeological deposits associated with the blacksmith shop and Kirkland's home could provide valuable information about blacksmith forges and the various occupations of Kirkland. In turn, this could provide information about the needs and lifestyles of the Wollar Village in the late nineteenth century. Kirkland's Hut is considered of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	The original slab hut is rare example of an early slab hut in the area but is in poor condition and has been heavily modified. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance for this criterion.
(g)	The slab hut had been heavily modified losing much of its integrity, therefore is not a good example to demonstrate characteristics of a class of the local area. Kirkland's Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.

## 12.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

## 12.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior detail was recorded from the outside. No attempt was made to enter the structure, as it is currently unstable and dangerous. This site was recorded on 14 July 2020.

## 12.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #19

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0431	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0432	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0433	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0434	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0435	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0436	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0437	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0439	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0440	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0441	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0442	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0444	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0445	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0446	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0447	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0448	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0449	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0450	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0451	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0452	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0453	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0454	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0455	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0456	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0457	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0458	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0459	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0498	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0503	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0505	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0508	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0510	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0511	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0512	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0513	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0514	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0515	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0516	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0520	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0521	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0523	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0524	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0525	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0526	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0528	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0529	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0530	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0531	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0532	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0533	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0534	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0535	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0536	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0537	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0538	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0540	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0542	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0545	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0547	14/07/2020	External view of Site



## 12.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #19



DSC\_0431.JPG



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DSC\_0447.JPG



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## 13. Item #20 Old General Store Wollar

### 13.1 Physical Evidence

Located on Barnett Street in Wollar, the Old General Store comprises of two semi-detached buildings originally constructed of timber, with corrugated iron gabled roof and skillion veranda awning. The veranda has been enclosed with tin sheeting and the walls have been clad with tin sheeting. The buildings are unoccupied and contain asbestos (pers. comm. Jamie Lees 2/7/2014). Painted in the gable pitch of one building reads "General Store Wollar", the other gable pitch is painted with the BP logo.

The building is becoming dilapidated, with the effects of rot and animal/insect habitation. The interior form of the shopfront is noticeable from the interior of the plywood boarding.

### 13.2 Historical Overview

The General Store and residence were originally built early 1900s by Shah Dean, an Indian Hawker who hawked his wares around the area on a horse drawn wagon. The store was used as a general store run by Bernard Ellis, Mrs Charles Smith and Ted and Liz Lewis at various times. Bill Quinn ran a butcher's shop from the front section of the store whilst it operated as a general store, the butcher shop was then taken over by Harold McKenzie. When Aussie and Elsie Hayes took over the store, they set up a BP depot next door and the fuel bowsers were used right up until the store was closed (McDermott and Robinson 2012:48).

A rabbit freezer was set up next to the shop by the Hayes. The locals would trap or shoot rabbits and put them in the freezer. It was removed in the 1970s around the time the store ceased to operate. The last storekeepers were Colin and Dot Primmer who sold to Joe Preval in the late 1970s who used the property as a weekender. In 2008 it was sold to Scott Preval who then sold to PEA in 2010 (McDermott and Robinson 2012:48).

### 13.3 Significance

The General Store is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The General Store was built by the Indian hawker Shah Dean and represents the role Indian hawkers played in providing products to rural towns. The demands for such products and requirement for a General Store reflect the growth and prosperity of Wollar during the early years. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The original building has special associations with Indian hawker, Shah Dean, and represents the importance of Indian hawkers to rural areas, providing a range of wares which otherwise would not be available. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The building does not demonstrate important aesthetics or technical achievement. The General Store is not of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The store was built by an Indian hawker who sold his wares in the area on a horse and cart and represents the widespread role of hawkers in rural towns by providing a large range of products, as well as a diversion from the everyday. The General Store is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(e)	The General Store has no research potential and is not of local heritage significance for this criterion.

Criterion	Significance
(f)	The current general store at Wollar and the former Butcher and Garage are other examples of attached twin shops in Wollar indicating they are not uncommon in the area. The General Store is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The store buildings are in poor condition and contain asbestos, indicating modifications to the fabric of the buildings. They are not important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class. The General Store is not of significance under this criterion.

### 13.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item’s viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

### 13.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior of the structure was recorded. Visible details were photographed when encountered. This site was recorded on 14 July 2020.

### 13.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #20

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0257	14/07/2020	External view of Site
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DSC_0260	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0261	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0262	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0263	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0264	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0265	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0266	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0270	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0271	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0272	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0274	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0275	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0276	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0277	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0278	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0279	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0280	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0282	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0283	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0286	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0287	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0288	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0289	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0290	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0291	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0293	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0294	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0297	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0298	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0300	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0304	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0305	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0306	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0312	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0316	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0317	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0318	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0319	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0321	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
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DSC_0323	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0324	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0325	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0326	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0327	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0328	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0329	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0330	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0331	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0332	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0333	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0334	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0335	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item



Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
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DSC_0337	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0338	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0339	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0340	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0341	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0342	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0343	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0344	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0345	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0346	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0347	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0348	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0350	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0351	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0353	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0354	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0355	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0356	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0357	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0358	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0359	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0360	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0361	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0362	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0363	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0364	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0365	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0366	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0367	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0368	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0369	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0370	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0371	14/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0372	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0373	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0374	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0375	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0376	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0377	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0379	14/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0380	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0381	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0382	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0383	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0384	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0385	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0386	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0387	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0388	14/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0389	14/07/2020	External view of Site

## 13.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #20



DSC\_0257.JPG



DSC\_0258.JPG



DSC\_0259.JPG



DSC\_0260.JPG



DSC\_0261.JPG



DSC\_0262.JPG



DSC\_0263.JPG



DSC\_0264.JPG



DSC\_0265.JPG



DSC\_0266.JPG



DSC\_0270.JPG



DSC\_0271.JPG



DSC\_0272.JPG



DSC\_0274.JPG



DSC\_0275.JPG



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DSC\_0277.JPG



DSC\_0278.JPG



DSC\_0279.JPG



DSC\_0280.JPG



DSC\_0282.JPG



DSC\_0283.JPG



DSC\_0286.JPG



DSC\_0287.JPG



DSC\_0288.JPG



DSC\_0289.JPG



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DSC\_0291.JPG



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## 14. Item #21 Slab Hut Wollar

### 14.1 Physical Evidence

The Slab Hut in Wollar is a timber slab constructed hut with a corrugated iron pyramidal roof and an extended veranda awning at front and rear supported by simple timber posts. The hut has an external sandstone block chimney. The front door has a four paned glass window on each side of the door. One window is boarded over the other is broken. There are two windows at the rear of the hut. The corrugated iron is heavily rusted. The glass in the windows has broken, one of which is boarded up. The veranda awning is sloping, and the guttering is becoming detached. Some of the vertical slabs of the walls have broken away. The sandstone chimney appears sound. The Slab Hut is considered to be in fair condition.

### 14.2 Historical Overview

The following history has been summarised from a folder compiled by Gai McDermott for the Wollar Reunion 2012.

The original building was built in the early 1900s with a kitchen located where the acacia trees now grow (note that the kitchen rubble is still evident). The Lennox family lived in this home, until George Jordon purchased the property and built the present Slab Hut in around the early 1920s.

Apparently, George cut the timber for this hut on his property at Mogo, and he wheeled it all to the site of this hut in a wheelbarrow. Post-1942 George moved to Merriwa but visited Wollar a few times a year and stayed in his hut. Josie O'Keefe inherited the block and then passed it on to her daughter, Denise White, who sold it to Debbie Emery in 1996. PEA purchased the property in 2011.



Plate 17: 1970s Slab hut (Source: Gai McDermott 2012).

### 14.3 Significance

The Slab Hut is an item of local heritage significance:

Criterion	Significance
(a)	The construction of this slab hut in the 1920s is demonstrative of the residential settlement pattern of Wollar during the early twentieth century and the slab building material represents a lack of finances and access to building materials during this time. The Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(b)	The historical research has not identified any strong or special associations with a person or persons of importance in the history of the area. The Slab Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(c)	The hut is not of particular importance in demonstrating aesthetic or technical achievements, as it is of simple rough construction and is beginning to deteriorate. The Slab Hut is not of heritage significance under this criterion.
(d)	The Slab Hut is not known to have any special associations with particular cultural or community groups. The Slab Hut is not of significance under this criterion.
(e)	Archaeological excavation of the kitchen remains of the original house on the property may yield information regarding the daily lives of the residence in the late nineteenth century. The Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(f)	Slab huts were a common building material of the nineteenth century, but due to their simplistic construction have not commonly survived. This hut was built much later in the 1920s and therefore has survived without modification. Therefore, the Slab Hut is of local heritage significance under this criterion.
(g)	The hut is not in good condition and was constructed in a later period than was usual for slab hut construction. Therefore, the Slab Hut is not of heritage significance for this criterion.

#### 14.4 Management Outcomes

This site should be managed as per the recommended action set out in the *Wilpinjong Coal Historic Heritage Management Plan* (2015), noting that this site is not listed as a heritage item. The condition and structural integrity of this structure, as well as its heritage value should be included as factors when assessing this item's viability as per the *Wilpinjong Coal Social Impact Management Plan*. Additional assessment, salvage investigation and study are at the discretion of the current property owner (Peabody Energy). This report fulfills the requirement for photographic recording of this structure.

#### 14.5 Notes on Recording Methodology

The external fabric of the site was recorded generally, and then the interior of the structure was recorded. Visible details were photographed when encountered. This site was recorded on 13 July 2020.

#### 14.6 Photographic Catalogue and listing Sheet for Item #21

The following table is a record of the images selected for this recording:

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0001	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0002	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0003	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0004	13/07/2020	External view of Site

Image File Name	Date Taken	Description
DSC_0005	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0006	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0007	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0008	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0009	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0010	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0011	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0012	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0013	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0014	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0015	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0016	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0017	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0020	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0021	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0022	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0023	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0025	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0026	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0027	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0028	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0029	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0031	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0033	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0034	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0036	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0037	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0040	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0041	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0042	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0044	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0045	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0046	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0047	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0048	13/07/2020	Interior View of Item
DSC_0049	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0050	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0051	13/07/2020	External view of Site
DSC_0052	13/07/2020	External view of Site

## 14.7 Image Thumbnail Sheets for Item #21



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DSC\_0004.JPG



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## 15. Sample Photographs and Digital Storage

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SAMPLE PHOTO 12 - <Page intentionally left blank>

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## 16. References

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Port Macquarie  
Illawarra  
Coffs Harbour  
Central Coast  
Gold Coast  
Canberra



## Our services

### Ecology and biodiversity

Terrestrial  
Freshwater  
Marine and coastal  
Research and monitoring  
Wildlife Schools and training

### Heritage management

Aboriginal heritage  
Historical heritage  
Conservation management  
Community consultation  
Archaeological, built and landscape values

### Environmental management and approvals

Impact assessments  
Development and activity approvals  
Rehabilitation  
Stakeholder consultation and facilitation  
Project management

### Environmental offsetting

Offset strategy and assessment (NSW, QLD, Commonwealth)  
Accredited BAM assessors (NSW)  
Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)  
Offset site establishment and management  
Offset brokerage  
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)