

Appendix E – Aboriginal Heritage Study

**An Archaeological Survey for the
Proposed Kaolin Mine near Newnes Junction.**

**Commissioned by International Environmental
Consultants Pty Ltd for Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd**

**Robynne Mills
Archaeological and Heritage Services
60 Watkin Street
Newtown 2042
Ph (02) 95171413
Fax (02) 95179860
Email: robynnemills@ozemail.com.au**

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Executive Summary

International Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd commissioned Robynne Mills, Archaeological and Heritage Services, to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed Newnes Kaolin Mine. The archaeological study was designed to identify potential impacts of the proposed development on Aboriginal relics ('relics' as defined by the *New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and non-indigenous heritage items as defined by the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (amended) and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Acts 1975*.

The field component of the study was conducted by Robynne Mills and Jim Kelton, archaeological consultants on Friday 3rd December, 1999. Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) was represented by Richard Peters, LALC Sites Officer. Details of LALC consultation and LALC *Statement of Involvement in the field survey* are included as Appendix 3.

This report provides details of local environmental observations relevant to the archaeological sensitivity of the study area. It identifies all known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area as recorded in the site registers of the Australian Heritage Commission, NSW Heritage Council, NSW National Trust, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) and the Heritage Schedules of Lithgow City Council. Survey methods and significance assessments are in accordance with NPWS and Heritage Council guidelines. Where appropriate, the report recommends site management options to minimise impact on areas of heritage sensitivity and items within the study area.

No indigenous or non-indigenous sites or areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were identified in the survey area. Newnes Junction Railway is listed on the Lithgow Council LEP schedules. The Newnes Junction relics and those of the Wolgan Valley Railway are outside the impact area of this project.

It is concluded that there are no archaeological constraints to the project proceeding as proposed.

1. Details of the Development Proposal and Consultancy Brief.

1.1 Development Proposal

Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd proposes to develop a Kaolin Mine near Newnes Junction (Maps 1, 2)

1.2 Consultancy Brief

The consultant was commissioned to:

- consult with Bathurst LALC prior to the survey, to identify any areas of special significance to the Aboriginal community and issues of community concern.
- arrange for a representative of LALC to participate in the field work to ensure Aboriginal community representation in discussions relating to the significance, protection and management of all relics identified in the archaeological survey.
- examine the proposed development area for indigenous and non-indigenous heritage items, sites and places which could be impacted upon, either directly or indirectly by the proposed development.
- assess the potential impact of the development on cultural heritage items
- assess the significance of heritage sites/items/places recorded and make recommendations for the protection and management of these items.
- prepare a report on the heritage investigation which meets the requirements of the NPWS and Heritage Office.

1.3 Impacts

There have been few impacts to the proposed mine area. The northern boundary abuts the Clarence Colliery and the coal stockpile area extends along the boundary. A powerline easement forms the eastern extent of the survey area. The area has been cleared of old growth timber and a series of parallel tracks associated with drill sampling have been cut through the area.

The current proposal will remove the kaolin ore from the total mine area.

Part 1: Indigenous Heritage

2. Aboriginal Community Consultation

The survey area is on the boundary of the Deerubbin, Gandangara and Bathurst LALCs. The mining lease was confirmed to be within the Bathurst LALC after consultation with the State LALC and Deerubbin LALC, Gandangara LALC, through Mr Lenny Malone CEO and Mr Warwick Peckham of Bathurst LALC. Following these discussions, a fax which formally advised the LALC of the pending field survey and requested LALC involvement was sent to Bathurst LALC. LALC was asked to provide survey, a *Statement of Involvement* and to detail any concerns that the LALC might have regarding the development proposal. The LALC statement is provided as Appendix 3. After the completion of the field survey, a summary document was sent to the LALC on 12th December, 1999 confirming the results of the archaeological survey. The LALC was advised that it would be provided with a copy of the final report.

3. Study Area.

3.1 Location

The proposed development is located approximately 2km north of Newnes Junction, between the existing sand Mine and Clarence Colliery (Map 1).

3.2 Environmental Observations.

The proposed mine site is located on a steep, east facing hill slope which is crossed from east to west by two narrow ephemeral creeklines which drain into the Wollangambe River (Map 3). The soil is very sandy and well drained and supports open woodland with regrowth timber in the gully areas. There is also a substantial understorey of a variety of native plants.

The sub-strata across the site is predominantly weathered, medium grained, cream to white sandstone. A characteristic of this Triassic Bank Wall Sandstone is that it forms a thin hardened surface crust, rarely exceeds a few millimetres which mantles a friable, crumbly sandstone with a clay matrix of kaolin. There is an overall absence of ironstone crusts.

There were no outcrops of sandstone visible in the proposed mine area.

4. Ethnographic Evidence for Aboriginal occupation of the Newnes Plateau

One of the earliest reports of Aboriginal people in the Blue Mountains was made in 1791 by Governor Phillip who recorded evidence of Aboriginal camp sites on the banks of the Nepean River. His coastal guides indicated that these camps belonged to people of a different tribe to themselves, "mountain people".

Settlement of the coastal plain brought the first white settlers to the Blue Mountains in the early 1800s. Evidence of Aboriginal reaction to this advance into their territory is limited but suggests that there were two contemporaneous responses to white settlement: active resistance and passive acceptance. Skirmishing at the frontier of white appropriation of land was a regular occurrence in eastern Australia. (Bowdler, 1981) A third response to white encroachment on Aboriginal lands could have been withdrawal to the mountains. Whether or not this strategy was adopted is unclear, however explorers to the mountains did report an Aboriginal presence in the area. Blaxland (1814) reported hearing people calling in the valleys. In 1804 Caley saw camp fires in the Jamison Valley. Barrallier (1804) met and observed Aborigines in the Wollondilly Valley. Despite these reports of early contact with mountain people, contemporary opinion suggests that the people in the mountains adjacent to the Cumberland Plain were the Dharug. As late as the 1890s, there were a few Dharug people who retained the traditional knowledge and language.

McCarthy (1974) concludes from the historical record that "the native did live on the mountain ridges and in the deep narrow gorges, a rugged area that probably formed a neutral territory between natives east and west of the range". He also notes that the Burraborang Valley was permanently occupied and that it was probable that local groups lived in the Kanimbla and Jamison Valleys. McCarthy sees these larger valleys being exploited by people based in the open country east and west of the range. (Gollan 1989 p:33).

It has been noted that the Newnes Plateau is the western margin of the Dharug Territory (Tindale 1974). Bowdler (1984, p8) describes the area as a zone of interaction between the western Wiradjuri, the Dharug and the southern upland peoples, the Gangangarra and Ngarigo. She references the cultural similarities between Dharug and Wiradjuri, and implicitly the division between these groups and the coastal plains people.

5. Archaeological Background

5.1 Sites identified in the area from NPWS Sites Register.

A search of NPWS records was conducted prior to commencement of the field survey. This search identified a total of 63 sites in the vicinity of the development area. No sites are within the survey area (Map 2. Appendix 4).

5.2 Native Title Searches

A search of the Native Title Register for the Greater Lithgow Local Government Area identified 8 Native Title Claims. None of these claims apply to the proposed Kaolin Mine area.

5.3 Existing Archaeological Evidence

5.3.1 Academic Research in the Upper Blue Mountains

Several theories of Aboriginal use of highland areas have been inferred from archaeological evidence. McCarthy (1964) claimed that occupation was restricted to the valley floors and the higher regions were visited only for sporadic hunting trips. Stockton (1970) and Johnson (1979) considered that the low density of sites and surface artefacts combined with the presence of numerous art sites and stone arrangements in the Blue Mountains indicated that the highlands were used for ceremonial activities. Historical records for the area record that the Aboriginal population numbers were low and that food resources were in short supply. However historical records are often unreliable when reporting population numbers as Aboriginal people had no wish to reveal their presence to Europeans. Additionally, the lack of understanding by early explorers and government representative of Australian flora and fauna and the Aboriginal diet may make statements about food resources inaccurate.

In recent years, as more survey work has been carried out in the area, more sites have been identified (Brayshaw 1981, 1983, 1989; Gorecki 1982, 1983, McIntyre 1990, Rich 1988, Silcox 1988, Gorman 1991, Mills 1995). It is likely, therefore, that the low density of sites is to some extent a reflection of the amount of surveying carried out. The interpretation of site data appears to be influenced by the size of the study area. If statements about Aboriginal use of mountain areas are deduced from a regional data base of site locations, the data appear to support sporadic or specific use. However, once in depth assessments of specific sites are made, the data appears to support a model of more permanent use of these mountain areas. For example Gollan (1983) argued that the Newnes Plateau swamp area provided year round resources.

Archaeological evidence identified by Brayshaw (1983, 1989, 1990, 1991), Brayshaw and Dallas (1993), Brayshaw and Haglund (1992), Rich (1980, 1985), Rich and Gorman (1992) and Silcox (1988) supports the thesis that there was an increase in the number of sites on the western side of the Blue Mountains from 3000BP and this increase in site density has been interpreted as representative of an increase in population. Many sites lack diagnostic components. However at two sites where sub-surface investigations have been carried out, Ivanhoe and Lamberts Creek artefacts which were consistent with those of the Small Tool Tradition were identified. Therefore it can be assumed that these sites were occupied within the last 3-4000years.

Similar patterns of site distribution and interpretation have emerged for the mountainous areas of Northern NSW. McBryde (1972), from an assessment of data gathered on a regional scale, proposed that Aboriginal people moved through the landscape on a seasonal basis with a prior knowledge of the fruiting and seeding patterns of plants and the feeding patterns of animals. The best documented account of this movement of large numbers of people for ceremonial activities is that of the triennial nut feasts in the Bunya and Blackall Range (Bundock 1898, Petrie 1904). Other researchers who have concentrated their studies in specific locations refute this model. Godwin (1985), researching in the Apsley and Upper Macleay Gorges, presents a model of Aboriginal people living in this alpine ecosystem on a permanent basis (cited Mills and Wilkinson 1994).

5.3.2 Previous Archaeological Surveys within the immediate vicinity of the proposed Kaolin Mine.

Most of the archaeological investigations on the Newnes Plateau have been conducted as a direct response to development related activity (eg mine developments, power line installations, road construction etc). Such surveys were conducted by Gorecki, (1983), Brayshaw (1981, 1983), Sullivan (1981), Stockton (1983), MacIntyre (1990), Kohen (1992a, 1992b) and Rich (1992). However the most comprehensive non-development specific investigation of the Newnes Plateau was conducted by Klim Gollan for NPWS in 1987.

Gollan's project titled the *Newnes Plateau Research Project* was initiated by NPWS in response to pressures to open up the plateau to uses other than forestry and the perceived need for NPWS to identify the potential cultural heritage significance of the Newnes Plateau. Although this study was conducted in the 1980s, it remains the only comprehensive study conducted across the Plateau. Its conclusions, comparative data and discussion remain a useful tool for site prediction and interpretation. In his report, Gollan presents an overview of the geological formation of the plateau; land system classification; flora and fauna and hydrology as they relate to Aboriginal occupation of the Plateau. Comparative site type and distribution data was collected by surveying 13 sample areas across the Plateau. These sample areas tested three land systems: swamp environments, local peaks and their associated high-level ridges and the talus slopes on the Plateau escarpment. Included in Gollan's survey sample were areas to the north of the proposed Kaolin Mine. These were Paddy's Creek, Farmers Creek, Happy Springs, Bald Hill Trig, Waratah Ridge and Mount Horne (Gollan 1987 p54-99). Gollan concluded that:

- open camp sites, marked by artefactual materials were located on the surfaces of sandy fan deposits subtending swamp margins
- there appeared to be an observable association between extant stands of useable plant foods (*Lomandra* and *Ghania*) on the swamp margins and sites marked by artefact assemblages.
- the primary determinants of the location of site exposures are the surface characteristic and the aspect of the site location.
- Open sites were characterised by diffuse distributions of utilised and unutilised flakes made on a range of locally and regionally available lithic, materials. There was considerable variation in the artefact assemblages in terms of predominant raw materials, the main division being between quartz sites and sites with a range of stone materials.

Brayshaw's 1981 survey of the Downcast Shaft and 3.5km of transmission line near Clarence Colliery identified no cultural heritage sites. MacIntyre's 1990 study of the Kariwara Project Area for the Electricity Commission of NSW involved an extensive survey of cliff lines and test excavation of several shelters. A total of 41 shelters were identified and one scarred tree. Three major site complexes were recorded at Mt Horne, the upper reaches of the Wolgan River and Blackfellow's Hands. From data collected, MacIntyre draws the following conclusions. Major site complexes were located at the head of open gullies where there was relatively easy access from ridge tops to the

resources provided by major creeks and rivers. Such complexes were also located on the plateau at locations where vantage points were combined with localised resources. Large sites were located along the western flank of the plateau where streams entered the Cox's River Valley. Smaller sites, representing sporadic visits, were found at the end of long ridges. Macintyre notes that art on the Plateau is "drawing" whereas sites in easy walking distance from the major rivers tend to be predominantly hand stencils.

In 1992 Kohen conducted two surveys within the Clarence Colliery area. No cultural material was located in either survey. Kohen concluded that the absence of sites was a reflection of the fact that none of the favoured landform units was present within the survey area (ie exposed sandstone, cliff lines, hanging swamps or creeklines).

5.4 Development of a predictive model for site type and distribution within the study area.

It is reasonable to expect that site types represented in the development area will be similar in type and distribution patterns to those identified in studies carried out by Gollan and MacIntyre. The most likely site types will be:

- open camp sites which are most likely to be associated with creeklines
- sites associated with sandstone landform areas (ie rock shelters, art sites, grinding grooves etc) Rockshelters are most likely to be located at the base of sandstone outcrops or within eroded sandstone outliers below cliff lines where there is easy access to swamps and creeklines. Grinding grooves would be anticipated in association with water courses.
- scarred trees may occur across the survey area where old growth timber remains
- isolated artefacts may occur across the survey area but are most likely to be located on the ridge lines which were most likely used as transport routes through the area.

5.5 Predicted Archaeological Sensitivity

Based on the results of previous archaeological investigations in the region and a study of the topography within the study area, it was predicted that the most archaeologically sensitive micro-landform units in the study area will be ephemeral creek lines and any exposed areas of sandstone. This assessment is supported Gollan (1987), MacIntyre (1990) and Kohen (1992).

6. Field Survey Methods

6.1 Pre-field Survey Investigation

Initial investigations carried out prior to commencement of the field survey included site and archival searches of the NPWS site data base, and the Register of the National Estate, Canberra. Consultation also took place with Bathurst LALC.

6.2 Pre-Field Survey Assessment

Prior to the commencement of the field survey, a desk top study of the survey area landform and archaeological land systems was conducted. As a result of this assessment, a model of site prediction and sensitivity was developed (Section 5.4) in conjunction with a strategy for survey area coverage (Section 6.4).

6.3 Landscape Classification

Archaeological land systems correspond with landform units (Section 3.2). These differing landform units within the study area include the ephemeral creeklines, gullies and moderate to steep hill slope areas.

6.4 Field Survey Strategy

Initial reconnaissance of the survey area was conducted by vehicle. During this reconnaissance, the boundaries of the survey area and the extent of the two ephemeral creeklines and gullies were established (Map 4) and a strategy for a combined vehicle and on foot survey was designed.

This survey strategy included a full on foot survey of both ephemeral gullies and a series of east/west and north-south transects along tracks across hill slope areas where visibility was high. As destruction of the site will be total, it was important to cover as much ground as possible. Visibility off the tracks was poor. However the eroded shoulders of the gullies and the vehicle tracks gave access to high visibility samples of all landform units in the survey area (Map 4).

6.5 Field Recording Methods

The field survey was conducted using the Lithgow 1:25000 topographic map and maps and aerial photographs of the proposed development supplied by International Environmental Consultants (IEC). The Director of EIC took the consultants on a tour of the proposed Mine site and identified tracks and access lines which could be used in the survey.

6.6 Field Survey Methods and Coverage Data

It is important to attempt to quantify the effectiveness of coverage of these varying impact zones. 'Effective coverage' for the areas surveyed using a total coverage strategy, a sample coverage strategy and a vehicle reconnaissance strategy is set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Effective Coverage tables

Landform Units	Sampled area in metres	Sample Area in ha	Coverage method Foot/ Vehicle	% visibility	Effective Coverage ha	% area effect surveyed
Steep hill slope	620 x 530	32.9	Foot 30% Veh. 70%	30%	9.9	26.3
Hill crest	200 x 100	2.0	100% foot	30%	0.6	1.6
Ephemeral creeklines and gullies	400 x 70	2.8	100% foot	40%	1.1	2.9
Total		37.7ha			11.6	30.8

Site detectability varied over the survey area and was determined by factors such as surface visibility (see Table 2), geomorphology, the size of the survey team and the type of sites present (whether present ie whether the sites are obtrusive or unobtrusive). The measurement of site detectability is difficult given the range of factors which may influence site detection, some of which are mentioned above. Effective coverage assessment can be determined by the interpreted accuracy of a field investigation (Witter 1990b). For the current study, a method of coverage analysis where effective coverage can be reasonably accurately calculated, was adapted from Witter (cited Bonhomme 1993:50) where the following applies:

Survey Coverage Assessment formula (Boot 1996 pers Com)

$L \times W \times \% \text{ of visible ground surface} = \text{effective survey coverage}$

where L is the length of the of the survey area/unit/transect in metres, W is the width of the survey unit/area/transect in metres. Therefore of the total survey area of approximately 37.7 ha, of which 11.6 ha or 30.8% was effectively surveyed.

6.7 Surface visibility

Surface visibility within an archaeological context generally refers to the degree of impediments on the surface which might obstruct surface observation of archaeological material. The main factor to affect visibility is vegetation cover, although features such as rock outcrops and other natural or man-made obstructions on the landscape can also affect surface visibility. Surface visibility can be expressed as a percentage of the surface which is visible (Bonhomme 1986:11). Table 2 provides a basis for surface visibility assessment.

During this survey, 100% visibility conditions prevailed on a network of tracks cut through the area. This network of tracks extended through all landform units and provided a representative sample of all archaeological units within the development area. There were also extensive areas of high visibility associated with areas of surface erosion along the shoulders of ephemeral gullies. As a result of the skeletal soils and absence of dense vegetation cover general visibility was greater than 30%.

Table 2: Surface Visibility Criteria

a	Nil soil visibility	0-5%
b	Occasional glimpses of bare ground	5-19%
c	Frequent patches of bare ground	20-49%
d	Approximately 50% bare surface	50-69%
e	>70% bare surface	70-100%

Surface visibility varies within and between different landform areas and these differences are shown in Table 1. The generally low levels of surface visibility prevailing during this archaeological survey allowed for only a limited level of archaeological assessment of some landscape areas.

6.8 Surface Exposure

Surface exposure of archaeological sites is linked with visibility but should not be confused with surface visibility, in that exposure usually refers to the results or the effects of geomorphic processes on archaeological deposits. The major cause of surface exposure at this site was water erosion.

7. Overview of Survey Results and Discussion

No sites or areas of potential archaeological deposit were identified in the survey. The absence of sites may be the result of the following physical characteristics of the survey area. The closest permanent sources of water are in Dargan Creek to the south where camp sites have been recorded (Mills 1999) and the Wollangambe River to the east. Although two ephemeral creeklines, upper tributaries of the Wollangambe River, cross the survey area, the steep, sandy nature of the soil may decrease the retention rate of water in the creek beds. The sandy soil would provide a comfortable camping area but the general terrain is steep and unsuitable for large camp sites.

Part 2 Non-indigenous Heritage

8. Non-indigenous Heritage Assessment

8.1. Archival Searches and results

Heritage registers and schedules of the Australian Heritage Commission, NSW Heritage Council and Lithgow City Council were reviewed.

8.1.1 Australian Heritage Commission (AHC)

The Australian Heritage Commission maintains the Register of the National Estate. This register lists both indigenous and non-indigenous heritage sites and is organised by both Local Government Area and Locality. Places on this list are classified as:

“Indicative Places”: not on the register, but identified as important

“Interim Places”: currently being evaluated for inclusion on the Register

“Registered Places”: listed

There are a total of 45 registered sites listed by the AHC in the Lithgow Local Government Area (LGA). None of these sites is in the vicinity of the proposed sands quarry.

8.1.2 State Heritage Register of the NSW Heritage Council.

The Heritage Council of NSW maintains the State Heritage Register. The Register was created in April 1999 by amendments to the Heritage Act 1977. Only those items which are of state significance in NSW are listed on the Register. The Register replaces the old system of permanent conservation orders as a means of listing items of state significance. Listing on the State Heritage Register controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development. The focus of heritage protection has changed considerably since the Heritage Act (1977) when the Heritage Council was the principal body involved in the statutory listing of heritage items to the present time when local government has a major role and responsibility for managing heritage in NSW. The principal tools which guide local government decisions are the heritage study and the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) which is prepared in accordance with principles laid down in the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979.

There are twenty registered items in the Lithgow LGA. None of these items is in the vicinity of the proposed development.

8.1.3 National Trust

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) is a non-government, community organisation which promotes the conservation of both built and natural heritage. The Trust maintains a register of landscapes, townscapes, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the Trust determines have heritage significance and are worthy of conservation. Items listed in the Trust's Register are said to be "classified". The listing of a place in the Trust's Register has no legal force, however the Trust does encourage owners of listed places to respect their heritage significance. The Trust often helps local councils in the preparation of Local Environmental Plans and encourages local councils to refer development applications affecting properties listed on the Register for advice and comment by the Trust's Architectural Advisory Committee.

There are a total of 33 items listed in Lithgow LGA. Of these one is in the vicinity of the proposed development. This item is described as:

- All Railway bridges, buildings, tunnels etc on the Main West Line: Newnes Junction to Sodwells.

These items are located to the south-west of the proposed site and will not be impacted either directly or indirectly by the proposed development.

8.1.4 Lithgow City Council Heritage Schedules

Under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) local Councils and Planning NSW are required to prepare local and regional environmental planning instruments (LEPs and REPs), to give statutory force to planning controls. These plans incorporate provisions for the conservation and management of archaeological sites and heritage items.

There are 98 items listed in the S170 LEP Schedules of Lithgow City Council. Of the listed items two are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. These items are both located at Newnes Junction and include:

- Main West Railway line: Railway items Newnes Junction-Sodwalls
- Main West Railway Line: Wolgan Valley Railway.

8.2 Historical Background to Newnes Junction (Extract from Shale Railways of NSW p 119-203)

The line from Newnes Junction to Newnes Shale Mine was one of the great "Shale Railways of New South Wales". The line was essential for the transporting products from the Kerosene Shale Mine at Newnes in the Wolgan Valley, to the Main Railway Line at Newnes Junction. It also provided supplies and transport for the residents of this isolated area. In April 1906 Mr D.A. Sutherland, Consulting Engineer and Manager of the Commonwealth Oil Corporation, engaged Mr Henry Deane, former chief engineer for Railway Construction to the NSW Government, to take charge of the survey and construction of the proposed railway. The site for the connection to the Great Western Railway was determined by Mr Deane at a point 86 miles 70 chains from Sydney and about 1.5 miles on the Sydney side of Clarence, in the locality known as Dargans. Wolgan Valley Railway was one of the most ambitious railway construction works undertaken by private enterprise in the State of NSW, if not the whole of Australasia. The Wolgan Valley line was outstanding having regard to length and difficulty of terrain for the servicing of a single industrial undertaking.

The Railway terminated in a dead end runaway siding adjacent to the Great Western Railway of the NSW Government System to which it had access by a staff locked connection in the Dargans/Clarence electric staff section. The junction faced Down trains from Sydney at an elevation of 3611 feet above sea level. A passenger platform of small dimensions was located on the Government Line, in the angle formed by the junction and was officially named Newnes Junction

from the 17th November 1906.

After passing through the boundary gate and a deep cutting, the exchange sidings were reached at a distance of twenty chains. These sidings consisted of two loops and had catch points at their junction end. A chain or so further on was an engine siding, with ash pit and shed to house one engine, and a coal stage and water tank, accessible from both sidings and main line. The water was obtained by pumping from a small dam in a nearby swamp. Further on was the triangle for turning the locomotives and the station limits ended at an “Up Home” signal, situated at a little over half a mile from Newnes Junction (Map 5).

After the opening of the Zig Zag deviation in 1910, the new Newnes Junction Station was relocated about twenty chains nearer to Sydney, a section of the old Government line being retained to provide a connection with the Wolgan Railway. The new junction, sited 85 miles 39 chains from Sydney, was furnished with a Branch loop and Engine release loop, together with a pair of “Full” and “Empty” dead-end sidings at each end of the station yard, thus giving adequate exchange and shunting facilities for both railway systems. The new “Down” main platform was single-faced, whilst the “Up” main platform was of the “island” type, with the Newnes Branch line and its adjacent engine release loop, on the opposite side. This latter branch at its Sydney end had a direct cross over connection with the “Up” main, and at the Clarence end another crossover led to the “Down” main, a single slip inserted in the crossover gave a connection from the latter track to the “Up” main. The signal box controlling all yard movements was placed about midway in the length of the “island” platform.

The first recorded passenger working over the Wolgan Railways appears to have been made on December 27th 1907 when a train left Newnes on the Saturday morning in time to catch the Government excursion train. A passenger service with some degree of comfort commence officially on the 4th February, 1910. For a brief period in 1909 the traffic required the working of two trains per day between Newnes and Newnes Junction. At this time it was custom to take loads of 400 tons from Newnes to Deane, using double-headed Shay locomotives up the 1 in 25 grades and through the two tunnels. One engine would cut off at Deane and return light to Constance, the single engine completing the haul to Newnes Junction. As C.J. O’Sullivan has expressed.... “You can imagine the music those two Shays would make in heavy action up the 1 in 25...coming home from Newnes Junction was a string of empties, the crews would let the train roll down the grade- you could hear the Shays clanking and the locomotive bells ringing when they were five miles away from Newnes Township, a sign for the womenfolk to give thought to the preparation of the evening meal and for the hotel keeper to start setting out the glasses on the bar for the boys coming in”.

8.3. Field Assessment

The survey for indigenous and non-indigenous sites was carried out concurrently (see Section 5 of this report for details).

8.3.1 Survey Methods and Strategies

This survey was designed to identify areas of possible heritage significance within the study area, make a brief assessment of the heritage significance of sites where possible and recommend additional investigation if required.

8.4 Site Prediction Model

A model for the site type and distribution patterns for heritage items in the survey area was developed from a review of the records of the Australian Heritage Commission, NSW Heritage Council and the Lithgow Council LEP Heritage Schedules. It was considered that the following heritage items and places may be located within the survey area: remains of early farm buildings, machinery, wells, fencing. These remains could include both standing structures and archaeological sites. Although the

only listed items are associated with the Newnes Junction Railway, it is unlikely that any rail-associated items would be located as the railway alignment is well outside the survey area.

8.5. Results of non-indigenous heritage survey.

No non-indigenous heritage sites or relics were identified in the field assessment.

9. Site Management Recommendations

Newnes Kaolin Pty Ltd, as a developer, has an obligation under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, NSW Heritage Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act to determine if their proposed mine extension will impact upon indigenous heritage and where required, take ameliorative action. The following recommendations have been developed to minimise the potential impact of the mining development on heritage items and places and to ensure that the proposed development is accommodated within a management framework that is endorsed by NPWS and includes consultation with Bathurst LALC.

As no indigenous or non-indigenous sites or areas of potential archaeological sensitivity were identified in the survey, it is concluded that there is no archaeological impediment to the project proceeding as planned.

Recommendation 1:

In the unlikely event that cultural heritage items should be located during mining, all activity should cease in the vicinity of the heritage item and a representative of NPWS and/ or Lithgow City Council should be contacted so that a plan of management can be prepared for the heritage material.

10. Legal Requirements and Obligations

All non-indigenous heritage items are protected by the NSW Heritage Act (1975 and the EP & A Act (1979). All indigenous relics (sites and objects), other than those made for sale, are protected under the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Act 1967 (amended 1974). Archaeological sites are a non-renewable resource, valued for the information they can provide on the lifestyles of people in the past, and are also valued by local communities who maintain cultural links with the past through these sites and places.

It is illegal to damage or destroy a site or relic without the prior consent of the Director of NSW NPWS and/or Planning NSW. Any such disturbance requires a permit from the Director. The NPW Act requires that the relics recovered under such a permit come under the custody of the Australian Museum in Sydney or the LALC, if a Care and Control Permit has been issued.

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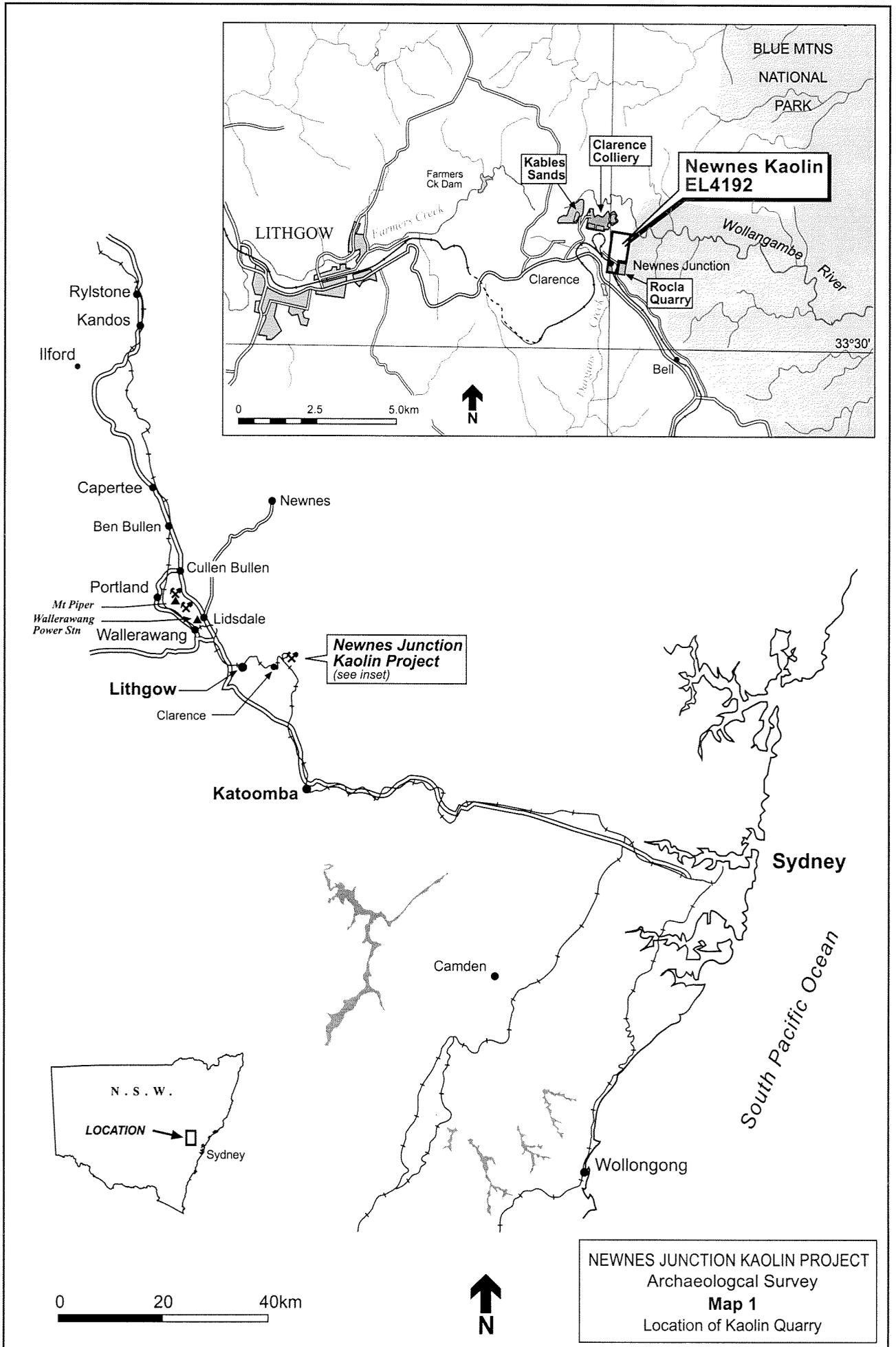
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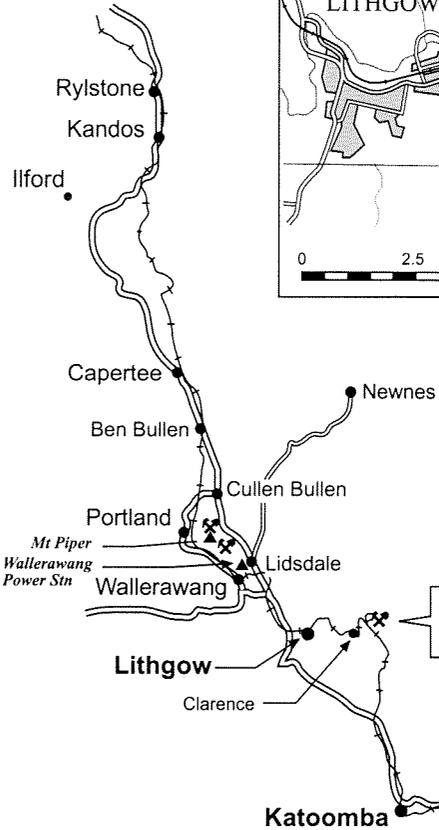
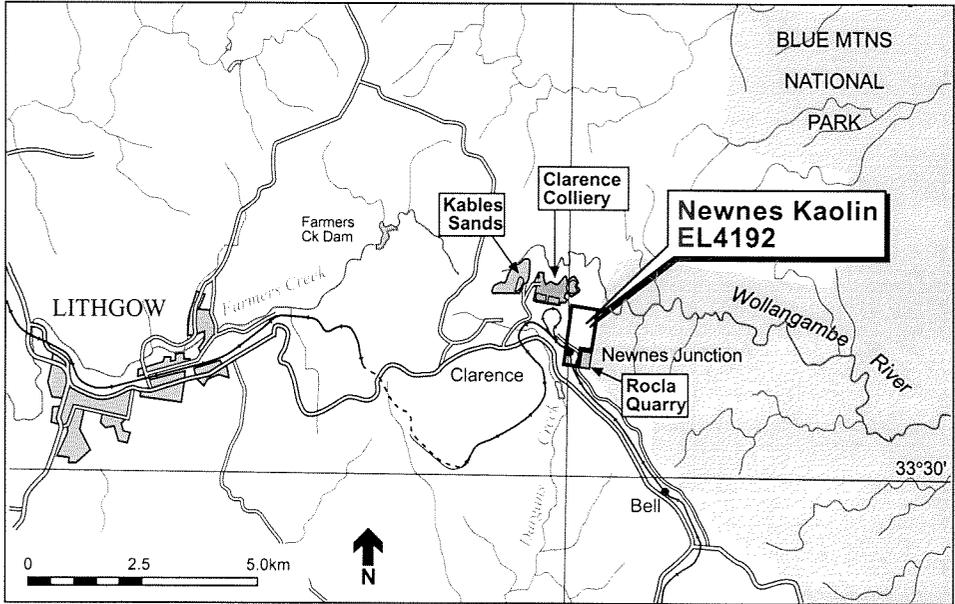
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Appendix 1: Maps

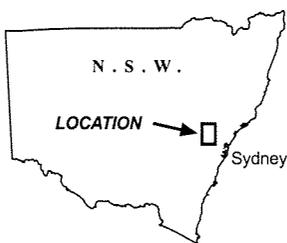


BLUE MTNS
 NATIONAL
 PARK

**Newnes Kaolin
 EL4192**



**Newnes Junction
 Kaolin Project**
 (see inset)

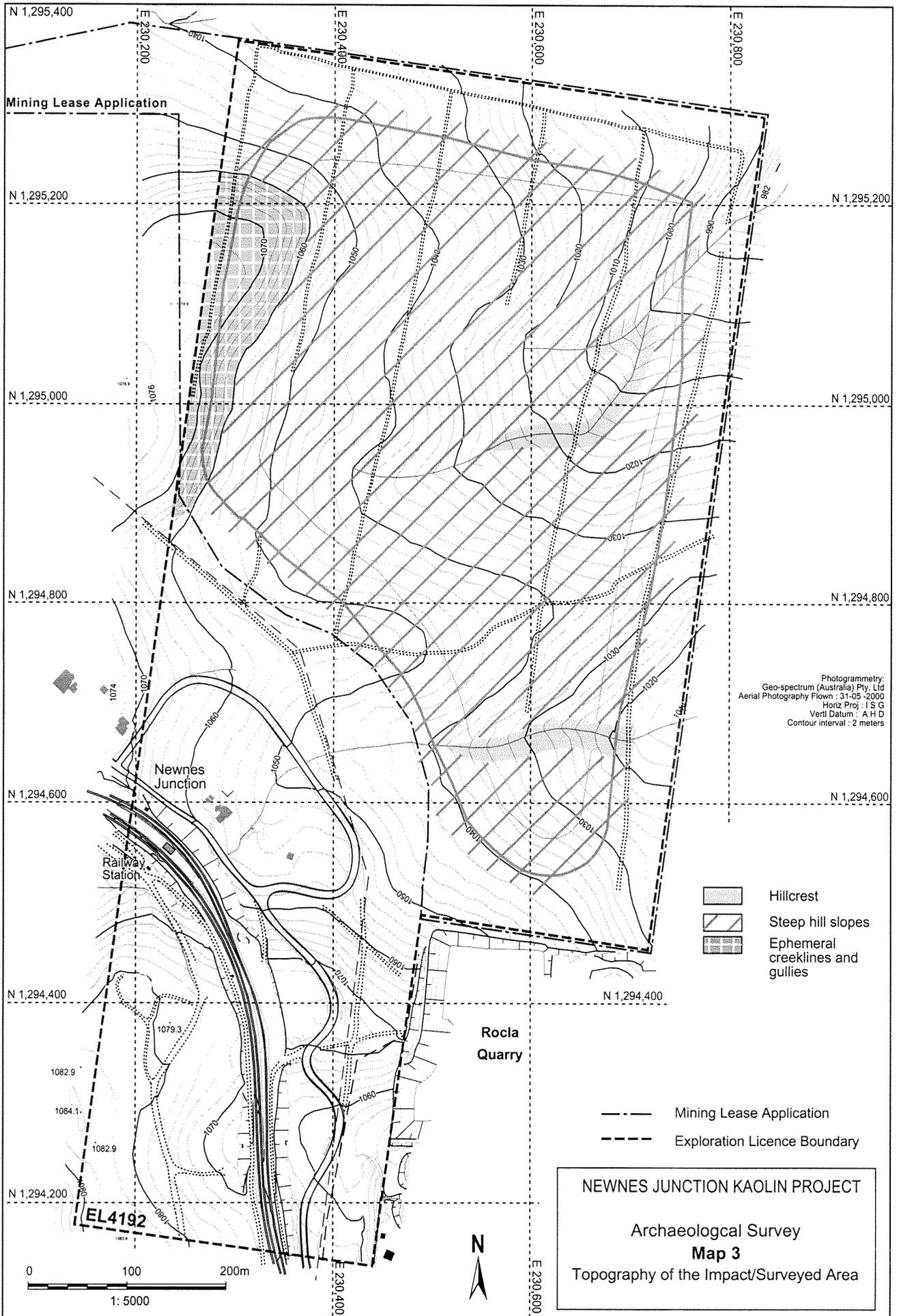


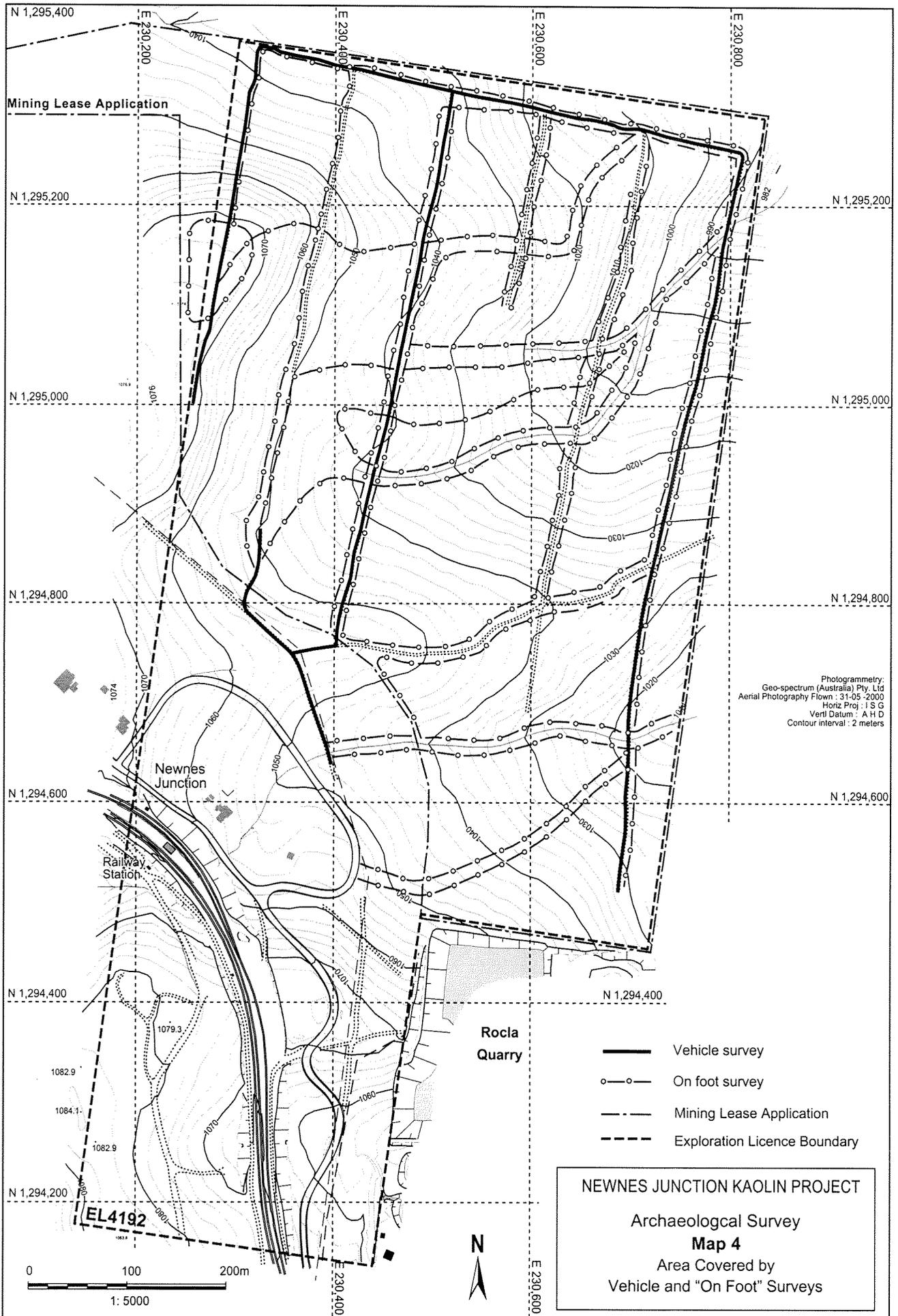
South Pacific Ocean

NEWNES JUNCTION KAOLIN PROJECT
 Archaeological Survey
Map 1
 Location of Kaolin Quarry



Map 2: Known sites and sites identified in this survey





N 1,295,400

N 1,295,200

N 1,295,000

N 1,294,800

N 1,294,600

N 1,294,400

N 1,294,200

E 230,200

E 230,400

E 230,600

E 230,800

N 1,295,200

N 1,295,000

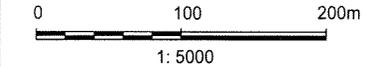
N 1,294,800

N 1,294,600

N 1,294,400

E 230,600

E 230,400



Photogrammetry:
Geo-spectrum (Australia) Pty. Ltd
Aerial Photography Flown : 31-05-2000
Horiz Proj : I S G
Vert Datum : A H D
Contour interval : 2 meters

Newnes Junction

Railway Station

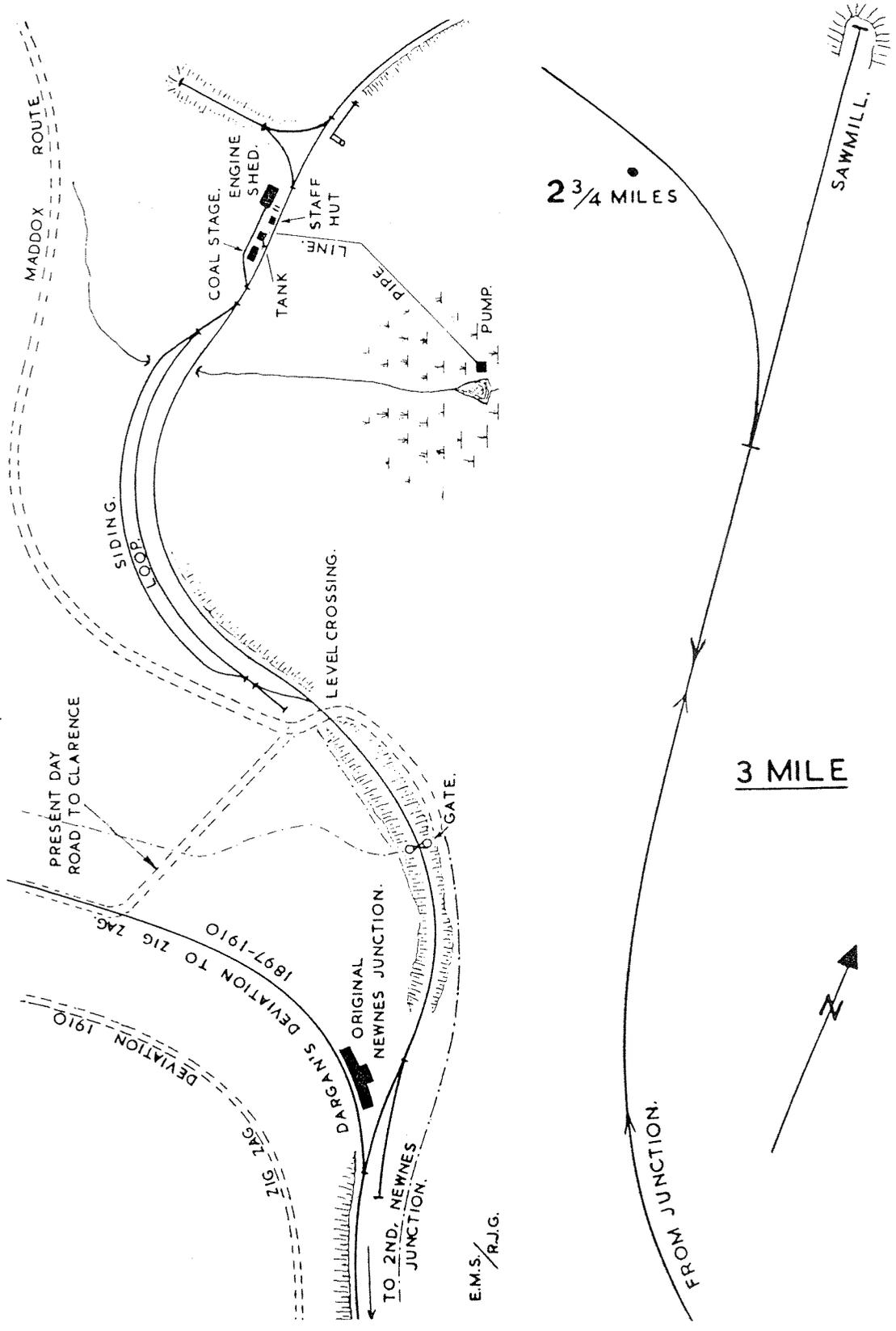
Rocla Quarry

EL4192

- Vehicle survey
- On foot survey
- - - Mining Lease Application
- - - Exploration Licence Boundary

NEWNES JUNCTION KAOLIN PROJECT
Archaeological Survey
Map 4
Area Covered by
Vehicle and "On Foot" Surveys

NEWNES JUNCTION.
(1906-1910.)



E.M.S./R.J.G.

Map 5: Location of the Newnes Junction to Newnes Railway Line.

Appendix 2: Photographs

Appendix 3:
Statement from Bathurst LALC



**BATHURST
LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL**
133 Howick Street, Bathurst, NSW 2795

Phone: 063 - 32 6835
Fax: 063 - 32 3623

CLARENCE SAND EXTRACTION

7 DECEMBER 1999

A survey was conducted on Saturday 4 December 1999 for the proposed Opencut Sand Extraction Quarry at Clarence near Lithgow New South Wales.

The proposed area that was surveyed had no potential for Aboriginal occupancy

Ground visibility was nil as the area was covered by thick dense bushland

Therefore I can find no reason for the proposed project not to proceed.

Present at this survey were:

Robynne Mills	Archaeologist	Archaeological and Heritage Services
James Kelton	Archaeologist	
Richard Peters	Sites Officer	Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council

Richard J. Peters

Richard J Peters
Sites Officer
Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council

FAX

Robynne Mills
Archaeological and Heritage Services
60 Watkin Street
Newtown 2042
Ph: (02) 95171413
Fax: (02) 95179860
Email robynnemills@ozemail.com.au

To: Deerubbin LALC
Attention: Chairperson
Fax No:
Date: 23rd November, 1999

Message: Re our phone call of 22nd November regarding the survey of Clarence Colliery

International Environmental Consultants have commissioned me to carry out a survey of the area of Clarence Colliery as shown on the accompanying map. I contacted Bathurst LALC who have confirmed that the survey area is within their LALC area however it does appear that the land is close to the Deerubbin boundary. If this is the case and Deerubbin LALC have an interest in the survey area, could you please contact me immediately so that I can arrange for the Deerubbin LALC to be represented in the survey.

The survey is scheduled for Tuesday 30th November and will take at least 4 days to complete. If you could let me know any requirements LALC may have in regard to the survey I would be most grateful.

Regards,



Robynne.

FAX

Robynne Mills
Archaeological and Heritage Services
60 Watkin Street
Newtown 2042
Ph: (02) 95171413
Fax: (02) 95179860
Email robynnemills@ozemail.com.au

To: Gandangarra LALC
Attention: Lenny Malone
Fax No:
Date: 23rd November, 1999

Message: Re our phone call of 22nd November regarding the survey of Clarence Colliery

Dear Len,

I spoke with Murray at the LALC office yesterday about a proposed survey at Clarence Colliery which is situated near Lithgow (Map attached).

I contacted Bathurst LALC who have confirmed that the survey area is within their LALC area. However in discussions it came to light that there may be some Native Title issues which related to the Gandangarra LALC.

Could you please confirm if the LALC has an interest in the survey area. The survey is scheduled for Tuesday 30th November. If you could let me know any requirements LALC may have in regard to the survey I would be most grateful.

If I do not receive a response to this fax I will assume that there are no issues of concern to the LALC.

Regards,



Robynne.

FAX

Robynne Mills
Archaeological and Heritage Services
60 Watkin Street
Newtown 2042
Ph: (02) 95171413
Fax: (02) 95179860
Email robynemills@ozemail.com.au

To: Gandangarra LALC
Attention: Lenny Malone
Fax No:
Date: 23rd November, 1999

Message: Re our phone call of 22nd November regarding the survey of Clarence Colliery

Dear Len,
I spoke with Murray at the LALC office yesterday about a proposed survey at Clarence Colliery which is situated near Lithgow (Map attached).

I contacted Bathurst LALC who have confirmed that the survey area is within their LALC area. However in discussions it came to light that there may be some Native Title issues which related to the Gandangarra LALC.

Could you please confirm if the LALC has an interest in the survey area. The survey is scheduled for Tuesday 30th November. If you could let me know any requirements LALC may have in regard to the survey I would be most grateful.

If I do not receive a response to this fax I will assume that there are no issues of concern to the LALC.

Regards,

Robynne

Len

Robynne

① The Gandangarra LALC has no native title interest in the area in question.

② However you may wish to contact the Gandangarra Tribal Council at Katoomba whom may have Native title interests.

I do not have a contact No for them but you contact the Native title Unit at NSWRL on 9.689.4444 they should also be help.

Regards Len.

98
11 9233 5413
g. lewin

Appendix 4:

Gazetteer of previously recorded sites

ASR Site Search Criteria

SiteID (like): Zone: 56
 AMGE: 236000 to 245000
 AMGN: 6290000 to 6303000
 Name(like):
 Recorder:
 Date from: to
 LGA:
 Local ALC:
 District:
 SiteType1:
 SiteType2:
 SiteType3:
 Contact:
 DateModified: to

ASR Standard Site List - 6822(a)

15/11/99 12:10:15

SiteID:	SiteName:	Location:	Zone:	AMGE:	AMGN:	Check Method:	Site Type:	Recorder:	Record Date:	Assoc. Report:
/ 45-1-0002	Bungleboori;Old Bells		56	239300	6300400		Axe Grinding Groov	Jelinek, A.	31/05/77	
/ 45-1-0003	Waratah Ridge;Mt Home;Mt Home Engravings;		56	243420	6301180		Axe Grinding Groove	Jelinek, A.	31/05/77	?
/ 45-1-0003	Waratah Ridge;Mt Home;Mt Home Engravings;		56	243420	6301180		Rock Engraving <i>grinding grooves</i>	Jelinek, A.	31/05/77	?
/ 45-1-0003	Waratah Ridge;Mt Home;Mt Home Engravings;		56	243420	6301180		Shelter with Deposit	Jelinek, A.	31/05/77	?
/ 45-1-0004	Mt Home;Newnes State Forest;1/Mt Home;		56	242600	6301200		Axe Grinding Groove	Sullivan, S.	24/06/86	C-2016 C-339 ✓
/ 45-1-0004	Mt Home;Newnes State Forest;1/Mt Home;		56	242600	6301200		Shelter with Art	Sullivan, S.	24/06/86	C-2016 C-339 ✓
✓ 45-1-0005	Old Bells Line Track;		56	239960	6301000		Axe Grinding Groov	Jelinek, A.	31/05/77	A-1474 NP
/ 45-1-0051	Nine Mile Pine Plantation;Carne Creek;		56	240250	6302850		Open Camp Site	Bostock	1/01/81	
/ 45-1-0052	Cairne Creek;Bird Rock;Nine Mile Pine Plantation;		56	241000	6303000		Open Camp Site	Lichacz, W.	1/01/81	

ASR Standard Site List - 6822(a)

15/11/99 12:10:15

SiteID:	SiteName:	Location:	Zone:	AMGE:	AMGN:	Check Method:	Site Type:	Recorder:	Record Date:	Assoc. Report:
45-1-0055	Wollangambe Creek 1;Newnes Junction 1;		56	244870	6294550		Shelter with Art			
45-1-0055	Wollangambe Creek 1;Newnes Junction 1;		56	244870	6294550		Shelter with Deposit			
45-1-0056	Bald Hill/Bald Trig	Newnes Junction	56	243250	6295720		Not-an-Aboriginal Site	Lichacz, W.	6/04/81	
45-1-0057	Newnes Junction;Bald Hill;Bald Trig;		56	243220	6295730		Shelter with Art		1/01/80	
45-1-0057	Newnes Junction;Bald Hill;Bald Trig;		56	243220	6295730		Shelter with Deposit		1/01/80	
45-1-0058	Bungleboori;		56	244800	6297650		Shelter with Art	Bostock	1/01/81	
45-1-0058	Bungleboori;		56	244800	6297650		Shelter with Deposit	Bostock	1/01/81	
45-1-0059	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 1;		56	240400	6290560		Shelter with Art	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333
45-1-0059	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 1;		56	240400	6290560		Shelter with Deposit	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333
45-1-0060	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 2;		56	240420	6290550		Shelter with Art	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333
45-1-0060	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 2;		56	240420	6290550		Shelter with Deposit	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333
45-1-0061	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 3;		56	240390	6290540		Shelter with Art	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333

ASR Standard Site List - 6822(a)

15/11/99 12:10:15

SiteID:	SiteName:	Location:	Zone:	AMGE:	AMGN:	Check Method:	Site Type:	Recorder:	Record Date:	Assoc. Report:
45-1-0061	Brown's Gap;Clarence Trig;Blackman's Creek 3;		56	240390	6290540		Shelter with Deposit	Bostock	1/01/81	C-1333
45-1-0063	Newnes Junction;Bald		56	243380	6295800		Axe Grinding Groov	Brayshaw, H.	1/01/81	
45-1-0064	Newnes Junction;Bald Trig;		56	243180	6295750		Shelter with Deposit	Brayshaw, H.	1/01/81	
45-1-0065	Mt Horne;Paddys Creek;		56	241100	6299220		Axe Grinding Groove			
45-1-0065	Mt Horne;Paddys Creek;		56	241100	6299220		Shelter with Deposit			
45-1-0085	Old Bells Line of Road 2;Newnes Plateau;		56	241600	6294500		Open Camp Site	Stockton	1/01/83	
45-1-0103	Newnes Junction;Lithgow;		56	243120	6294940		Open Camp Site	Smith, Lorna	27/05/86	
45-1-0128	2;Newnes State Forest;		56	242200	6301100		Shelter with Art	McIntyre, S.	25/07/86	C-2016_C-339
45-1-0129	3;Newnes State Forest;		56	241950	6300950		Scarred Tree	McIntyre, S.	23/06/86	C-2016_C-339
45-1-0130	4;Newnes State Forest;		56	243300	6300800		Shelter with Deposit	McIntyre, S.	23/06/86	C-2016_C-339
45-1-0179	CC 5;NEWNES SF;		56	242100	6301750		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
45-1-0181	Mt Horne_1;NEWNES SF;		56	242350	6301200		Axe Grinding Groove	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
45-1-0181	Mt Horne_1;NEWNES SF;		56	242350	6301200		Shelter with Art	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
45-1-0182	Mt Horne_2;NEWNES SF;		56	242350	6301150		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
45-1-0183	Mt Horne_3;NEWNES SF;		56	243400	6300350		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?

ASR Standard Site List - 6822(a)

15/11/99 12:10:15

SiteID:	SiteName:	Location:	Zone:	AMGE:	AMGN:	Check Method:	Site Type:	Recorder:	Record Date:	Assoc. Report:
/45-1-0184	PC 1;NEWNES SF;		56	240750	6298400		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0185	PC 2;NEWNES SF;		56	241200	6298500		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0186	PC 3;NEWNES SF;		56	241600	6299000		Shelter with Art	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0187	PC 4;NEWNES SF;		56	241650	6298800		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0188	PC 5;NEWNES SF;		56	241800	6299150		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0189	PC 6;NEWNES SF;		56	242400	6298950		Shelter with Art	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0190	PC 7;NEWNES SF;		56	242950	6298600		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0191	PC 8;NEWNES SF;		56	242950	6298500		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0192	HVS 1;NEWNES SF;		56	241550	6296900		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0193	FC 4;NEWNES SF;		56	241450	6296000		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	? 1185
/45-1-0194	FC 3;NEWNES SF;		56	241150	6295800		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	? 1185
/45-1-0195	FC 2;NEWNES SF;		56	241200	6296500		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0196	FC 1;NEWNES SF;		56	241100	6296600		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0197	CC 1;NEWNES SF;		56	242080	6302950		Open Camp Site	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0199	MC 1;NEWNES SF;		56	236200	6298400		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0200	SMC 1;NEWNES SF;		56	236450	6294000		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0201	BHT 2;NEWNES SF;		56	243100	6295850		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0202	BHT 1;NEWNES SF;		56	243250	6295800		Shelter with Deposit	Gollan, K.	1/09/83	?
/45-1-0204	S11;Newnes Plateau;		56	236120	6300900		Shelter with Art	Rich, E.	1/01/92	C-2300 ✓
/45-1-0205	S10;Newnes Plateau;		56	236200	6301020		Shelter with Art	Rich, E.	1/01/92	C-2300
45-1-0246	Blackmans Ck;		56	240350	6290450		Shelter with Deposit	Bluff, W.T.	8/05/96	C-1333 x(L-oft)

*** End of Report *** Site Count: 46

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Appendix 5:
Results of Non-indigenous Archival Searches



Helping the community to



NSW
Heritage
Office

About the Heritage Office
About the Heritage Council
Listing heritage items
Researching Heritage Items
Conserving Heritage Places

Heritage Funding
State Government Resources
Local Government Resources
For Students
Aboriginal Heritage

Historical
Maritime
Movable
Multicultural
Natural

Listing Heritage Items

State Heritage Inventory Search Results

Statutory Listed Items

Information and items listed in the State Heritage Inventory come from a number of sources. This means there are several entries for the same heritage item in the database. For clarity, the search results have been divided into two sections:

- The first section contains items listed on the State Heritage Register, covered by an Interim Heritage Act under section 130 of the NSW Heritage Act. This information is provided by the NSW Heritage Office
- The second section contains items listed by Local Councils & Shires and State Government Agencies and contain additional information on some of the items listed in the first section.

Section 1. Items listed under the NSW Heritage Act.

The search results can be resorted by clicking on the **(sort)** option at the top of each column.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	Status
Bowenfels Presbyterian cemetery	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	No
Collits Inn	Hartley Vale Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	Yes
Coerwull	Great Western Highway	Bowenfels	Lithgow	No
Emoh and stone Culvert	Great Western Highway	Old Bowenfels	Lithgow	No
Fernhill	Great Western Highway	Bowenfels	Lithgow	Yes
Great Zig Zag Railway and Reserves	Brewery Lane	Lithgow	Lithgow	Yes
Hermitage Colliery Managers Cottage	8 Coalbrook Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	No
Lidsdale House Gardens	Mudgee Road	Lidsdale	Lithgow	No
Lithgow Blast Furnace	Inch Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	Yes
Lithgow Valley Colliery & Pottery Site	Bent Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	Yes
Sweet Briars, Old Bowenfels	Great Western Highway	Old Bowenfels	Lithgow	No
Victoria Pass	Great Western Highway	Mount Victoria	Lithgow	No

There were **12** records in this section matching your search criteria.

Section 2. Items listed by Local Government and State agencies.

Item Name (sort)	Address (sort)	Suburb (sort)	LGA (sort)	In (s)
Airdrie	Kirkley Street	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Ambermere	Great Western Highway	Little Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Andrew Brown's Private Cemetery	Coerwull Road (off)	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG

Anglican Church	Cartwright Street	Rydal	Lithgow	LG
ANZ Bank	30 Main Street (cnr)	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Bank	156 Main Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Ben Avon	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Blackman and Merrick family cemetery	Gap Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	LG
Blast Furnace Site	Inch Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Bowenfels Presbyterian cemetery	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Bowenfels Railway Station Group	Main Western Line	Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Braemar House	50 Tweed Road	Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Caddies Restaurant	1 Coerwull Road	Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Cemetery	Mead Street	Meadow Flat	Lithgow	LG
Collits Inn	Hartley Vale Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	LG
Collitt's / Mt.York burial ground	Hartley Vale Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	LG
Coerwull House	Great Western Highway	Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Coerwull Presbyterian Church	Great Western Highway	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Cottage (duplex)	16 & 18 Lithgow Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Eliza Rodd Grave	Jenolan Caves Road (off)	Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Emoh	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Eskbank House	Bennett Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Fernhill	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Forty Bends	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Forty Bends Cemetery	Old Forty Bends Road	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Forty Bends Cottage	Old Forty Bends Road	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
General Cemetery	Capertee Road	Dark Corner	Lithgow	LG
General Store (former)	Bathurst Street (0.5km N of town)	Rydal	Lithgow	LG
Great Zig Zag	Lithgow Valley Reserve	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Gymnasium	Railway Parade	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Harp of Erin	Great Western Highway	Little Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Hartley Court House	Old Bathurst Road	Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Hermitage Colliery Managers Cottage	8 Coalbrook Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Hoskins Memorial Presbyterian Church	Bridge Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
House	22-24 Lithgow Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
House	20 Lithgow Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
House group	1-13 & 2-12 Brisbane Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
La Salle Academy South Bowenfels	Rabaul Street (off)	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Lidsdale House Gardens	Mudgee Road	Lidsdale	Lithgow	LG
Lithgow Court House	Bridge Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG

Lithgow general cemetery	Great Western Highway	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Lithgow No. 2 Dam	Farmers Creek	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Lithgow Primary School Residence	Mort Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Lithgow Valley Colliery and Pottery Office Building	69 Bent Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Lockyers Pass	Hartley Vale Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	LG
Lowther Park	Jenolan Caves Road	Lowther	Lithgow	LG
Lowther Park and Cemetery	Jenolan Caves Road	Lowther	Lithgow	LG
Marrangaroo Prayer Chapel	Great Western Highway	Marrangaroo	Lithgow	LG
Meades Farm	Great Western Highway	Little Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Methven	1 Evans Place	Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Moyne	Coxs River Road	Kanimbla	Lithgow	LG
Moyne Farm and Cemetery	Coxs River Road (off)	Little Hartley	Lithgow	LG
National School Group (former)	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Newnes		Wolgan Valley	Lithgow	LG
Office	31 Main Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Oil Shale Works and Refinery		Glen Davis	Lithgow	LG
Old Roman Catholic Cemetery	Great Western Highway	Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Portland Cement Group	Williwa Street	Portland	Lithgow	LG
Presbyterian Church and Sessions Hall	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Railway Cottage	Portland Road	Pipers Flat	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main Street	Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main West Line	Sodwalls	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main West Line	Newnes Junction	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main West Line	Rydal	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main West Line	Marrangaroo	Lithgow	LG
Railway Items Newnes Junction - Sodwalls	Main West Line	Clarence	Lithgow	LG
Repco Store	Railway Parade	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Rosedale	Great Western Highway	Little Hartley	Lithgow	LG
Royal Hotel	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Royal Hotel (former)	Old Bathurst Road	Hartley Historic Site	Lithgow	LG
Rydal General Cemetery		Rydal	Lithgow	LG
Rydal Railway Station	Bathurst Street	Rydal	Lithgow	LG
School and Residence	Main Street	Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
School Residence	Rydal Road	Tarana	Lithgow	LG

Six Foot Track		Megalong Valley	Lithgow	LG
Sodwalls Inn	Sodwalls Road	Sodwalls	Lithgow	LG
Somerset House	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
St Bernard's Roman Catholic Church Group	Old Bathurst Road	Hartley Historic Site	Lithgow	LG
St John the Evangelist Church	Main Street	Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
St John the Evangelist's Anglican Church	Great Western Highway	Hartley	Lithgow	LG
St Thomas Anglican Church	Wicketty War Road	Hampton	Lithgow	LG
Staff Cottages for Small Arms Factory	1,2,3 Commonwealth Avenue	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
State Mine Site	State Mine Gully	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Sunny Corner General Cemetery	Dark Corner Road	Sunny Corner	Lithgow	LG
Sunny Corner Smelter Ruins	Sunny Corner PO 1km North/East	Sunny Corner	Lithgow	LG
Sweet Briars	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Terrace	8,10,12,14 Lithgow Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Timber slab cottage	Mid Hartley Road	Hartley Vale	Lithgow	LG
Umera	Great Western Highway	South Bowenfels	Lithgow	LG
Union Theatre / Outbuilding	65 Bridge Street	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Victoria Pass	Great Western Highway	Mount Victoria	Lithgow	LG
Walker-Barton private cemetery		Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
West Fund; King's Chinese Restaurant	Railway Parade	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG
Willowvale	Portland Road	Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
Wolgan Valley Railway	Main West Line	Newnes Junction	Lithgow	LG
Wolgan Valley Station	Wolgan Road	Wallerawang	Lithgow	LG
Zig Zag Brewery (former)	Brewery Lane	Lithgow	Lithgow	LG

There were **98** records in this section matching your search criteria.

There was a total of **110** records matching your search criteria.

Key:

LGA = Local Government Area

GAZ= NSW Government Gazette (statutory listings prior to 1997), HGA = Heritage Grant Application, HS = Heritage Study, LGOV = Local Government Agency.

Note: The Heritage Office seeks to keep the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) up to date, how listings in Local and Regional Environmental Plans (LEPs and REPs) may not yet be included with the relevant Local Council or Shire for the most recent listings.

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