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Appendix L – Historic Heritage Assessment

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT, 39 RAZORBACK ROAD, RUNNING STREAM, NSW, 2850



Prepared by Heritage, Archaeology + Planning with Nelson Heritage Consulting
for Space Urban
June 2022

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR 39 RAZORBACK ROAD, RUNNING STREAM, NSW

June 2022

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Part A: Background

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Project Overview

Heritage, Archaeology and Planning along with Nelson Heritage Consulting was engaged by Space Urban Pty. Ltd. (on behalf of Planation Pine Products Australia Pty Ltd) to prepare this Heritage Assessment for a proposed sand and gravel quarry at 39 Razorback Road, Running Stream, (Lot 2 DP 569979) approximately 8 kilometres south of Ilford, NSW. The property is situated in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area, approximately 65 kilometres south of Mudgee, 65km northwest of Lithgow and 200 kilometres northwest of Sydney.

1.2 Heritage Significance

The Project Area has been an agricultural holding since 1909 through to present day. There is no evidence of it being used as a place of residence and no historical farm buildings were erected. The Project Area has no heritage items or heritage potential to add to the understanding of New South Wales development. In addition, it has no potential to retain a significant archaeological record.

The sole structure of note due to its form, material use and ongoing function as a machinery shed cannot be classified as historically significant and does not provide opportunity for significant research potential. Similarly, the Cypress Pine plantings along Razorback Road while not of significance are aesthetically pleasing and perform a completely functional task as a wind break.

Despite part of the property being listed in the historic Turon Goldfields, no historic gold mining activity, gold mining stamping batteries or other historic mining plant infrastructure was located. The Project Area itself has no potential to provide information extending the understanding of NSW cultural or natural history.

1.3 Recommendations

- 1) Whilst there are no plans from the proponent to modify, move or demolish the machinery shed, should it be proposed to do so at some point in the future, prior to this activity occurring archival photography should be conducted to capture the structure and building methodology employed.
- 2) All efforts should be made to retain and maintain the Cypress Pine wind break along Razorback Road.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

Heritage, Archaeology and Planning along with Nelson Heritage Consulting was engaged by Space Urban Pty. Ltd. (on behalf of Plantation Pine Products Australia Pty Ltd) to prepare this Heritage Assessment for a proposed sand and gravel quarry at 39 Razorback Road, Running Stream, approximately 8 kilometres south of Ilford, NSW (Fig 1). The property is situated in the Mid-Western Regional Council Local Government Area. The proposed quarry is to be operated by Plantation Pine Products Pty. Ltd.

3 This Report

The key deliverables of the brief are:

- Research sources
- Undertake field survey
- Document relevant references
- Document existing heritage items (if any)
- Heritage assessment
- Recommendations

The report follows the following format:

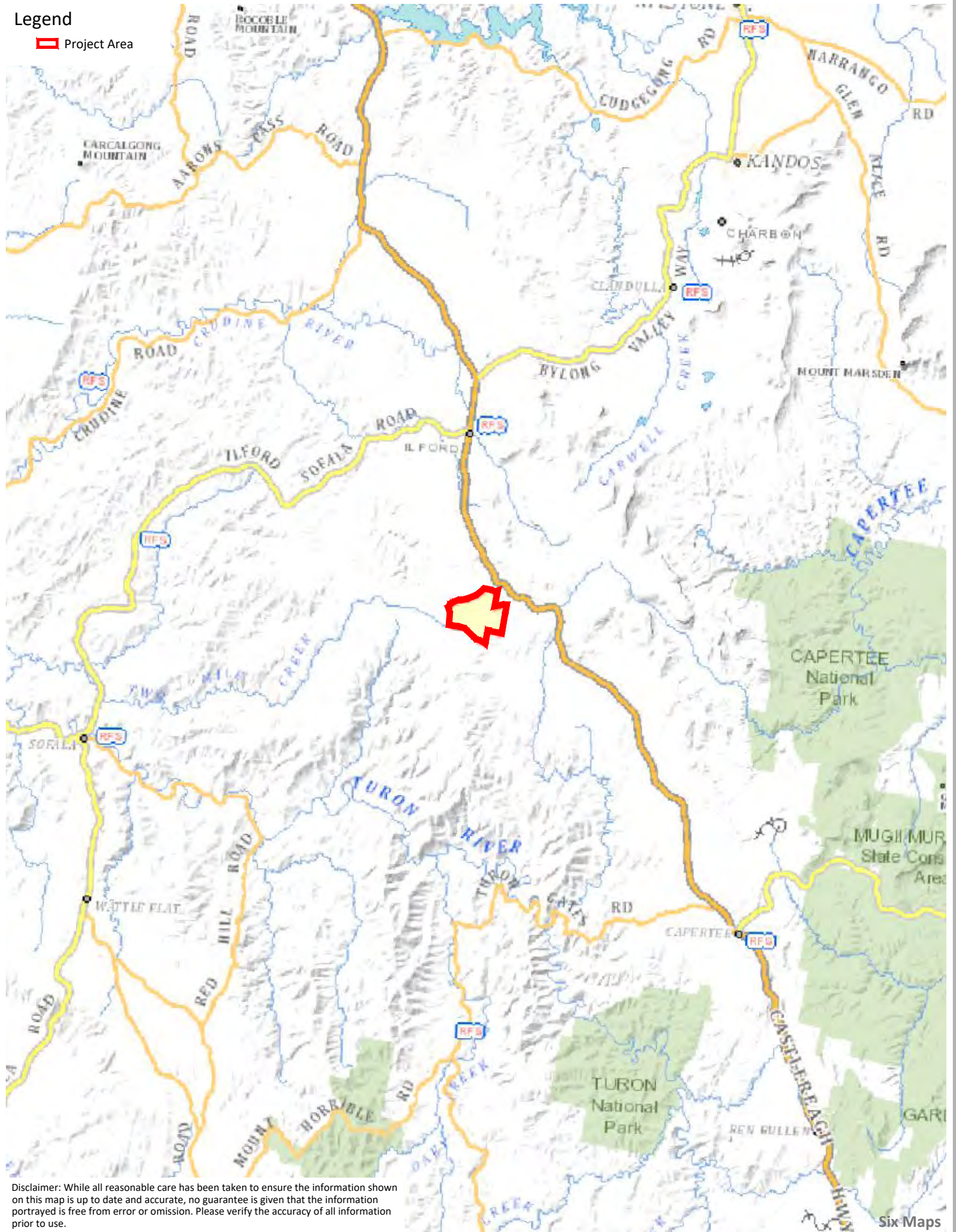
- Part A - Background provides an Executive Summary and Introduction
- Part B - Historical and Physical Analysis provides a brief history of “Turonfels” and describes the result of the site inspection.
- Part C – Provides an assessment of heritage significance in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW criteria and a comparative analysis (if necessary).

3.1 Site Identification

Plantation Pine Products Australia (PPPA) propose to develop and operate the Razorback Quarry Project, a sand and gravel quarry at 39 Razorback Road, Running Stream, identified as Lot 2 DP 569979 (Fig 2). The proposed quarry is located approximately 1km west of the Castlereagh Highway on Razorback Road, approximately 65 kilometres south of Mudgee, 65km northwest of Lithgow and 200 kilometres northwest of Sydney.

Legend

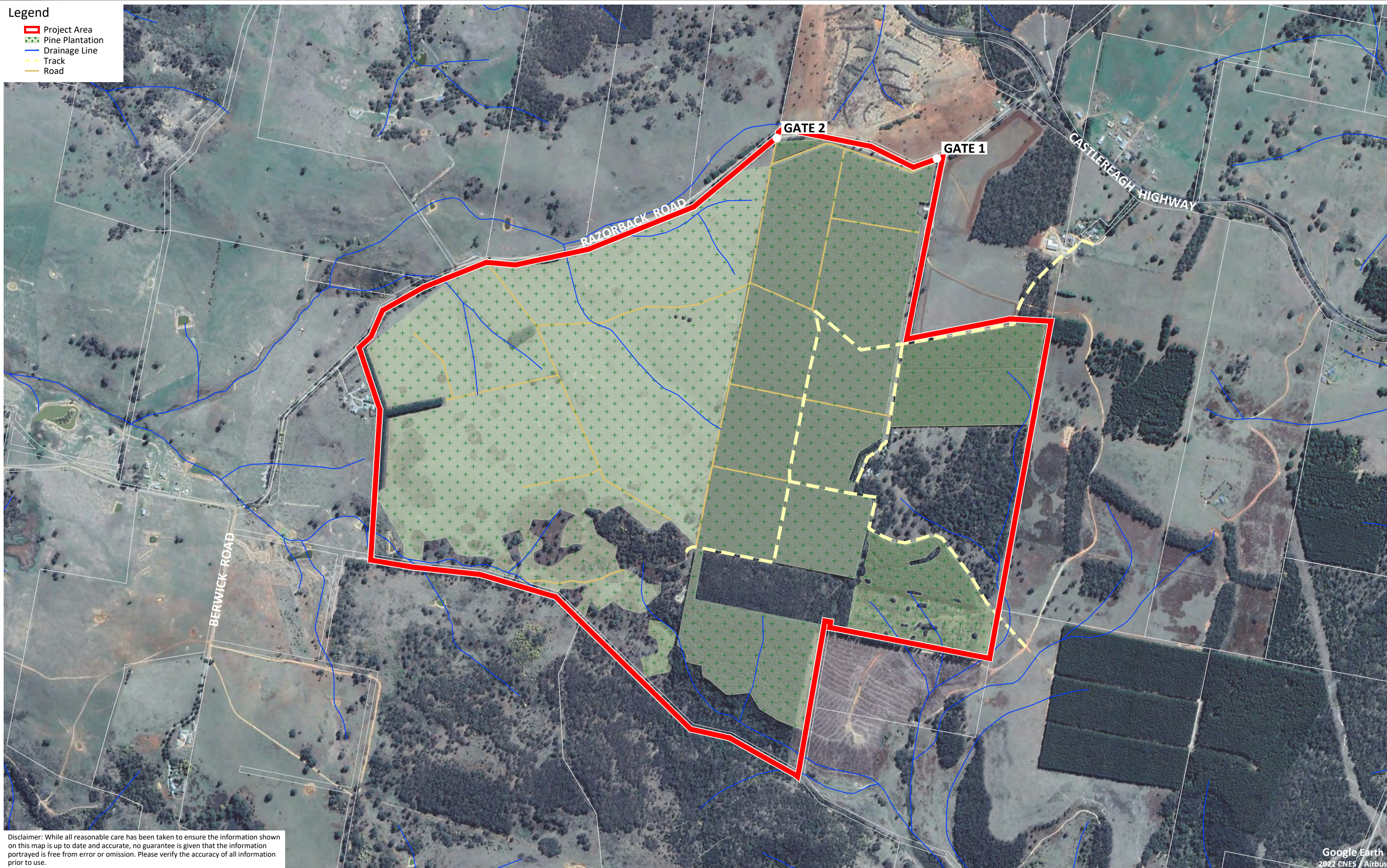
 Project Area



Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

Legend

- ▬ Project Area
- + Pine Plantation
- Drainage Line
- Track
- Road



Disclaimer: While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure the information shown on this map is up to date and accurate, no guarantee is given that the information portrayed is free from error or omission. Please verify the accuracy of all information prior to use.

3.2 Statutory Listings

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

At the Commonwealth level, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides for the management and protection of Australia's heritage places, including World Heritage properties. It provides for the listing of natural, historic or Aboriginal places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation, as well as heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. The Project Area has no heritage items listed at this level.

NSW Heritage Act

Heritage protection and management in NSW for historic items is afforded under the Heritage Act 1977. Under this Act heritage permits are required for any works with the potential to impact on heritage, including built heritage and archaeological heritage. Historic heritage items are assessed as being of State level significance or of local significance. Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features with State heritage significance are protected under the Heritage Act 1977 (and subsequent amendments) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order (IHO). Approval must be gained from the NSW Heritage Council when making changes to a place listed on the SHR or a place covered by an IHO. That approval is sought through lodgement of an application under s.57 or s.60 (Heritage Act 1977) prior to commencement of works.

State Heritage Register

The SHR includes all items assessed as being significant at the State level. The Project Area has no heritage items listed at this level.

State Agency Heritage Registers

Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, State agencies and authorities in NSW are required to keep a register of heritage places for which they are responsible. State agencies have responsibilities under Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977 to identify, conserve and manage their heritage asset portfolios. The s.170 registers are held in the State Heritage Inventory (SHI). The Project Area has no heritage items listed at this level.

Historical Archaeology

Approval from the NSW Heritage Council is required when excavating any land in NSW where there is potential that works will disturb an archaeological relic (of non-Aboriginal origin). Under the Heritage Act 1977 a 'relic' is defined as any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- a. relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- b. is of State or local heritage significance.

Archaeological sites may be deemed of State significance where they are considered of importance to the heritage of NSW, or, of local significance, where they are considered important to the heritage of the local area. The application type required to gain approval is dependent on whether the site is of local or State significance. The Project Area has no archaeological heritage items listed at either local or State level.

NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The NSW Environmental Protection & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and its regulations, schedules and associated guidelines require that environmental impacts be considered in land use planning and development assessment. The EP&A Act defines 'environment' as '...all aspects of the surroundings of humans, whether affecting any human as an individual or in his or her social groupings.' The environment therefore includes cultural heritage. Heritage items and places are described in Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and shown on the heritage maps which accompany the LEP. All LEPs contain clauses dealing with heritage conservation. Under the EP&A Act, all local governments in NSW are required to maintain a register of heritage places as Schedule 5 under their LEP, in this instance the Mid-Western Regional Council LEP 2012.

3.3 Heritage Listings

Statutory Listings

A search of all statutory listings found no items listed at National, State or Local Heritage level. There are two local heritage listed items in the vicinity of the Project Area on the Mid-Western Regional Council LEP, Schedule 5 (2012).

- Heritage item I33R – *Wishing Well, Road Reserve, Cherry Tree Hill.*
- Heritage Item I11R - *Stone Church, Portion 144, DP 755778*

Both items are located on the Castlereagh Highway over one kilometre from the Project Area. Neither are visible from "Turonfels".

Non-Statutory Listings

A search of the Register of the National Estate found no items listed in, or near, the Project Area.

3.4 Project Methodology & Key Resources

This report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines set out by the Heritage Council of NSW 'Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance' and 'Preparing Statements of Heritage Impact'.

To carry out assessment, this report will undertake the following:

Heritage Assessments

- Assess and confirm the significance of the place;

The following key tasks were undertaken to prepare the report, including the following:

The following primary historical research was undertaken:

- NSW Government Gazette
- Trove (National Library Online Newspaper database)
- Churches of Australia
- Geographical Names Board
- NSW Land Registry Service

The following key documents were reviewed:

- [1838 Yearly leases of land](#) (1832-1900)
- [St Johns Union Church](#), Running Stream

The fieldwork was carried out on Thursday 19th May 2022. The work was undertaken by Darrell Rigby of Heritage, Archaeology + Planning.

The fieldwork was carried out on foot for the most part, with a vehicle used to access different parts of the Project Area. One aim of the fieldwork was to identify potential features likely to be historically significant and to document them if present.

3.5 Project Limitations

This report is tasked with satisfying the SEARs issued for the proposed project by DPIE (now DPE). The heritage requirements state that the report must identify Historic heritage in the vicinity of the development and make an assessment of the likelihood and significance of impacts on heritage items, having regard to the relevant policies and guidelines listed in;

- The Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance)
- NSW Heritage Manual (OEH) Statements of Heritage Impact (OEH)

This document satisfies the above requirements and is in line with the above policies and guidelines. The document provides a general overview of the history of the place and identifies physical heritage items that may or may not be present. There is a paucity of information relating to the Running Stream locality, early occupation and development. Therefore, it has been necessary to piece together various bodies of work, references and parts of documents to arrive at a reasonable overview of the place. For this reason, this report should not be viewed as a detailed historical research document.

3.6 Authorship & Acknowledgements

The author of this Heritage Assessment is a joint undertaking by Laraine Nelson, BA (Archaeology) MLitt (Archaeology), Principal, Nelson Heritage Consulting and Darrell Rigby, BA (Archaeology), Grad Dip Urban & Regional Planning, Principal, Heritage Archaeology + Planning (HA+P). All images in this report unless otherwise attributed are by the authors. Mapping has been completed by Emma King of Pixel Drafting.

3.7 References

There is no detailed heritage assessment, conservation management plan, conservation management strategy, heritage action statement, landscape management plan, archaeological management plan, interpretation plan or movable heritage plan covering the Project Area for review. The Razorback Quarry Scoping report (Borg 2020) did include a brief land use history supported by relevant historical mapping.

3.8 Terminology & Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Burra Charter | <i>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999.</i> |
| Conservation | Means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance (<i>Burra Charter Article 1.1</i>). Conservation can include 'maintenance', 'preservation' and 'restoration' works. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Maintenance | Means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from 'repair'. Repair involves 'restoration' or 'reconstruction' (<i>Burra Charter Article 1.5</i>). |
| NSW Heritage | The NSW government department <i>within BCD</i> responsible for administration and protection of items listed under the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> . |
| Restoration | Means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material (<i>Burra Charter Article 1.7</i>). |
| Reconstruction | Means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from 'restoration' by the introduction of new material into the fabric (<i>Burra Charter Article 1.8</i>). |
| Preservation | Means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration (<i>Burra Charter Article 1.6</i>). |
| State Heritage Register (SHR) | A register of places that are considered to be of 'state' significance and protected under the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> . |
| S170 Register | Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, a heritage register of items owned and managed by a government agency, as required by the <i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i> |

Part B: History and Physical Analysis

4 Historical Background

4.1 Local History

In 1813 the crossing of the Blue Mountains by Europeans had revealed the grassy plain west of those mountains. Development followed as early settlers sought pastures for sheep and cattle and by 1821 land grants to wealthy colonist had resulted in much of the area being claimed. William Cox, who oversaw the construction of the road over the blue Mountains was one beneficiary with an area landholding in 1821 of 4,000 acres running 5,200 sheep. The pastoral industry in the mid-western region was to remain largely in the hands of wealthy landowners and until the 1850s often worked by convicts (Cox 2012).

In the 1850s the discovery of gold led to the rapid development of mining camps at areas including the Turon River, Sofala, Ophir and Hill End. The rush led to an influx of men to the initial finds and then throughout the region as they sought new sources of gold (Drinkwater 2016).

The next major development for the area was the construction of the railway, this would provide an efficient method of transporting both goods and people. In 1880 construction commenced on the Wallerawang to Capertee section of the western rail line. The route chosen, largely replicated a major stock route west toward Mudgee (Development of the Lithgow Region). In May 1881 tenders were called for railway line from Capertee Camp to Mudgee with a completion date of 30 June 1884 (Kandos History - Railway).

For small towns and villages being on the rail route was a major economic boost. Unfortunately Running Stream and nearby Ilford were bypassed. While there is no evidence of the impact on Running Stream, there is record of its impact on nearby Ilford. The route chosen was approximately 8 miles (13 kilometres) northeast of that village without a rail link Ilford, once a busy village, began a gradual decline (Kandos History - Ilford).

4.2 Running Stream

Extractive industries have long been operated in the region surrounding the Project Area dating to the early 1800's. Coal and gold mining being the most prevalent, but also limestone and oil shale have been commercially exploited. Historically, there have been a number of mines operated in the vicinity of the Project Area. These included the Razorback Gold and Antimony Mine operated at several periods from around 1876 to 1903 and 1910, and the Cherry Tree Hill deep lead underground gold mine, active between 1936-1938 (Stevens. B, 1972). Razorback Gold and Antimony Mine was placed on the London market in February 1888 with the view of floating it as a public company. It was situated approximately 15 kilometres northeast of Sofala, NSW.

The first reference to Running Stream found during this research was an 1838 reference Yearly Leases of Land at Running Stream in County of Roxburgh, parish unnamed. 640 acres was available for land that was bound on the eastern border by W. Lawson's purchase. (1838 'YEARLY LEASES OF LAND.').

The Geographical Names Board website describes Running Stream as a locality named for Running Stream, a watercourse, which is about 10 km long and flows into Round Swamp Creek (Geographical Names Board). Running Stream is within the parish of Hearne, county of Roxburgh, while the Project Area is in parish of Warrangunia on its immediate western border.

While primary documents were not accessed for this report, as all are stored at Kingswood and not available digitally, a perusal of the New South Wales State Archives holdings for Running Stream provides the following snapshot:

- the Running Stream Public School operated from 1876 to 1979
- a publican's licence was issued as early as 1853
- a Public Hall was present from 1927 to 1966.
- the area was subdivided for Soldier Settlement following WW1.

St John's Union Church was opened in 1906 by Ven Archdeacon Dunstan, of Mudgee. The church had a small cemetery in the church grounds (Churches of Australia).

A portion of Running Stream and the Project Area are included in the Turon Goldfields proclaimed 25 July 1896 (Figure 2).

4.3 The Project Area

The study area is in the Parish of Warrangunia, County of Roxburgh. The first and second edition of the parish map shows that the subject site had not been taken up as a grant or purchased (Parish of Warrangunia, County of Roxburgh. First edition 1884 & Second Edition 1890).

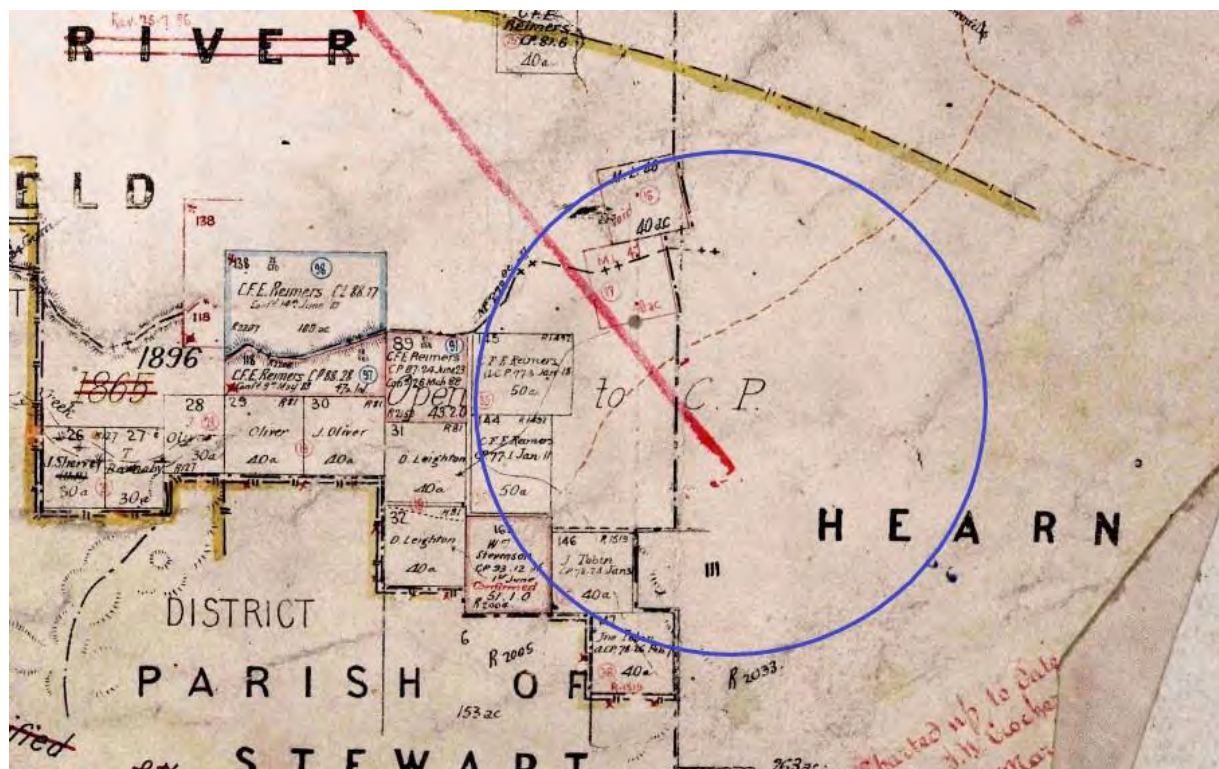


Figure 3 Parish of Warrangunia. 1890. Second Edition.

The land was first held by John Swein Fraser on a Conditional Lease*, by 1909 ownership had passed to Ada M Thomas. The detail of those and subsequent landowners is shown in Table 1 and at Appendix 1.

Table 1 Landowners

| Document | Name | Status | Date | Area | Vol- fol | Notes | Additional Details |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| Warrangunia parish 1899 | John Swein Fraser | Conditional lease 02.25 | 16 Oct 1902 | 642.2.0 ex rds | | Confirmed no. 33073 | |
| Warrangunia parish 1909 | Ada M Thomas | Additional conditional purchase 11.54 | 7 Oct 1911 | 642.2 ex rds | | R3021 R | |
| Warrangunia Parish 1929 | A M Thomas | | | 642.2 ex rds | | R3021 R | |
| Warrangunia Parish 1936 | Commonwealth Bank of Aust | | | 642.2 ex rds | | R3021 R | |
| Grant of land purchased by Conditional Sale Transfer | Osborn Harold James Stephens of Mudgee, Grazier | | 20 November 1940 | | 5172-2 | No of instrument C966811 | |
| Grant of land purchased by Conditional Sale Transfer | Harold Wilfrid Parsonage of Sydney, Importer | | 22 November 1940 | | | | 1949 Electoral roll address given as Berwick , Running Stream. 1963 Electoral Roll address given as Rose Bay, occupation Grazier. |
| Grant of land purchased by Conditional Sale Mortgage | Commonwealth Bank of Aust | | 30 November 1940 | | | | |
| Grant of land purchased by Conditional Sale Transfer | Berwick Pty Ltd | | 6 Aug 1958 | | 12689-193 | | |

*A **Conditional purchase** was a way of obtaining a Crown Grant for land before it was surveyed. Established in 1861, the grant was dependent on a set of conditions being met.

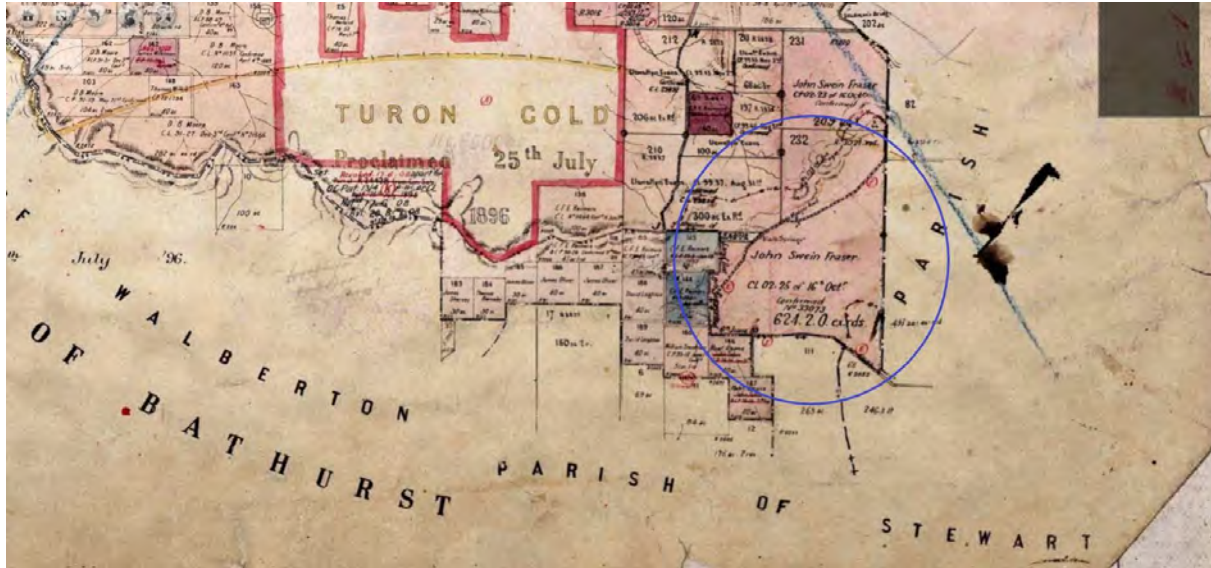


Figure 4 Parish of Warrangunia. 1899. Third Edition.

There is no written evidence of any structures in the Project Area, in addition the earliest available historic aerial image shows no evidence of structures in the area. What is evident is the land, sometime previously had been extensively cleared. While the Project Area is within the Turon Goldfields no written evidence of gold mining was found.



Plate 1 NSW Spatial Services – Historical Imagery – study area 1964.

4.4 Summary

A brief overview of local history indicates that Running Stream (like Ilford) was on the Mudgee stock route. In the days of horse and coach transport, regular stops were required for the resting of stock, horses and people. With a publican's licence issued by 1853 it is likely Running Stream was a stopping point and a small village grew to serve the surrounding farms. Despite the Turon Goldfields, Running Stream did not feature in the gold rush, it appears it remained a rural community and this was compounded with the bypassing of the area by railway in the late nineteenth century.

4.5 Relationship to Historic Themes

The following table lists the National historic themes into which the NSW historical themes fit. Those potentially relevant for the Project Area are noted in the table below. It should be noted that whilst they may be relevant this does not automatically indicate they are significant in a historic sense.

Table 2 Relationship to historic themes

| Theme | Category | Description | Comment |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia | Environment | N/A | No |
| 2. Peopling Australia | Migration | N/A | No |
| 3. Developing local, regional and national economies | Agriculture, Mining | Gold, coal mining and farming. | Yes |
| 4. Building settlements, towns and cities | Towns, suburbs and villages | Running Stream, Round Swamp and Ilford were small rural communities | No |
| 5. Working | Labour | N/A | No |
| 6. Educating | Education | N/A | No |
| 7. Governing | Defence | N/A | No |
| 8. Developing Australia's Cultural Life | Domestic Life | N/A | No |
| 9. Marking the phases of life | Birth and Death | Small burial headstone on site. | Yes |

5 Description

The Project Area was accessed by turning off the Castlereagh Highway onto Razorback Road and continuing along the all-weather dirt access road for approximately one kilometre, where the farm gate is located to the left with "Turonfels" property signage. The field survey took place on May 19th in clear weather with a light wind featuring 20% cloud cover. The farm access gate and fencing adjacent is modern galvanised steel and star picket construction.

There are various built items on the property, an older machinery shed approximately 300 metres along the main access track, a modern brick residence with nearby metal corrugated farm sheds of similar modern age towards the rear and several concrete water tanks and a windmill located in the north-western paddock adjacent to Razorback Road. These latter items are also reasonably modern period infrastructure additions. The property is devoid of internal paddock fencing to allow for plantation pine operations.

5.1 Site & Setting

The Project Area is situated at the headwaters of several catchments in an elevated position. The surrounds appear to be agricultural holdings practising mixed grazing, along with a scattering of pine plantations and other uses. The landform is undulating, generally sloping down towards the north and northwest where it is bordered by Razorback Road and a perimeter wind break planting of advanced cypress pines. The property features no internal fencing, showed no evidence of earlier farm working, moveable heritage items or similar.



*Plate 2 Note lack of fencing and pine plantation top of frame with previously harvested paddocks in foreground.
Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.*

The great bulk of the property has been used for plantation pine growing purposes and no aged or older built structures or items were identified. No evidence of early gold mining activity was present.

5.2 Building(s) exterior and interiors

Machinery Shed

The rudimentary, vernacular style farm machinery shed, and workshop is visible from the main farm gate (Plate 2). The original roofing has been replaced with modern corrugated zincalume. The wall cladding is recycled corrugated iron all round, laid horizontally and appears to be painted externally using red primer, commonly known as “red lead”, which was used due to its high surface adhesion and the protection it provided from the elements and corrosion. Two fixed timber quarter pane glass windows are fitted along each northern and southern wall elevation and also to the western gable end. There are large, hinged doors on the northern elevation that open outwards to allow machinery drive through access to similar doors on the southern elevation. These southern shed door openings have been sealed with modern zincalume and no longer function as an accessway.



Plate 3 machinery shed northwestern $\frac{3}{4}$ elevation. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.

There are two white painted pedestrian access doors towards the western end of the machinery shed with concrete stairs ascending to the northern elevation doorway only. Internally the machinery shed has two separate levels (Plates 3 and 4). The eastern section is set wholly at ground level with a dirt floor taking up approximately three quarters of the available area. The western quarter is elevated on timber stumps and served as a workshop area. This workshop area retains its work bench, shelving and some cabinetry. The working platform is at such a height so that farm utes and similar could drive into the machinery shed and load or unload equipment or other farm materials at an easy working level. It is therefore apparent, the machinery shed was never intended or designed to accommodate horse drawn or other farm animal transportation giving a clue to its earliest construction date as most likely post 1950's. The platform has structural problems in the vicinity of the work bench where a floor bearer has collapsed.

Timber has been used exclusively in flooring, rafters, post uprights, stumps and wall framing. The building is constructed as a fully braced enclosure using wire ropes of various gauges tying the uprights to concrete floor blocks and using smaller guy ropes attached to the side walls at the top plate. The roofing support carpentry uses a combination of trussed sections set into mortice joints at the posts along the centreline of the shed through to buttressed wall supports on the perimeter. Each truss between each post upright uses two rafters spread and braced with a horizontal cross beam with a single "I" beam from its centre to the apex.

The perimeter post uprights along the walls are set into the ground in contrast to the centre post uprights, which are set into concrete pads. The bases of those posts set into the ground have been coated with sump oil to deter termite infestation. The machinery shed generally employs triangulation of its various components to provide strength and structural integrity.



Plate 4 Interior of eastern section of machinery shed. Note earthen floor under plastic sheeting and use of farm sourced posts as uprights. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.



Plate 5 Western interior showing raised workshop area. Note collapsed platform section left of frame. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.



Plate 6 Mortise join on centre post uprights are a feature of the construction. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.

The machinery shed remains functional, is weather tight and in reasonable condition. It is currently used to house 44-gallon drums of oil and other farm management materials.

Memorial Headstone

A Memorial headstone is situated close to the modern farm residential building. It commemorates Peter Brougham Docker (1917-2016) and Prudence Margaret Docker 1927-2014).



Plate 7 Commemorative headstone. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.

5.3 Landscape & Landscape Elements

A major feature of the landscape is the wind break perimeter plantings along Razorback Road of what appears to be Cypress Pines. These intentionally planted pines create a visually pleasing framework marking the boundary of the Project Area and defining the route along Razorback Road. A pleasing visual amenity is provided by these mature trees acting as a landscape marker for some distance. Historic aerial photography would indicate some of these plantings were in place in 1964, with the 1973 aerial showing an expansion of them in the interim decade.



Plate 8 Cypress Pine windbreak along Razorback Road should be retained. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.

5.4 Contents/Moveable Heritage

There are no movable heritage items at the site.

5.5 Archaeological Potential

Historic research indicates the property has no written evidence of any structures and early historic aerial imagery confirms the land has been extensively cleared. While the Project Area is within the Turon Goldfields historic gazettal, no physical evidence of historic gold mining activity was found.

The Project Area has no historic archaeological potential.

5.6 Condition

The Project Area is operated as a pine plantation and its condition is wholly related to that activity. The landscape on the gentler north and north-western slopes has been cleared, whilst the south-eastern corner of the property featuring steep slopes has been left as bushland. The land generally has been subjected to various farm management practices over a long period of time.

The machinery shed presents as an original fabric structure using vernacular farm building construction practices and timber off the property. The modern residence and associated outbuildings, modern infrastructure items such as water tanks and windmill are in good condition but are of no heritage interest.

5.7 Modifications

The machinery shed has likely been modified to establish the raised workshop area in the western section apparent from its underpinnings.

5.8 Site Images



Plate 9 Raised workshop platform is in danger of collapse. Assorted post supports and random construction hint at a later period of construction from the main shed.



Plate 10 Modern residence is surrounded by outbuildings of a similar age. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.



Plate 11 Pine plantation. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.



Plate 12 Concrete water tanks and windmill infrastructure. Photo: Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.



Plate 13 Mature pine plantation, with immature seedlings in foreground covers much of the landscape. Darrell Rigby 19.5.2022.

Part C: Heritage Significance

6 Assessment of Heritage Significance

The Mid Western Regional Council LEP (2012) does not list any items of local heritage significance being present on or near to the Project Area. The field work carried out as part of this heritage assessment has likewise not found any historic heritage item, nor has any potential historic heritage item been identified. There are no items of moveable heritage. Hence, no heritage significance assessment is necessary or warranted.

6.1 Conclusion

The Project Area contains no significant historic heritage items. This finding aligns well with the historic research conducted of land titles for the property. That research confirms “Turonfels” was primarily used as an agricultural holding with no permanent or part time residential housing erected until recent times.

Despite part of the property being listed in the historic Turon Goldfields, no historic gold mining activity, gold mining stamping batteries or other historic mining plant infrastructure was located. Whilst the machinery shed is of interest partly due to the construction method employed and the use of on-site timbers, it displays no significant NSW historic heritage criteria to promote such a listing. It is neither rare, technologically advanced, nor a reminder or marker of previous social or cultural importance and has no potential to provide information extending the understanding of NSW cultural or natural history. It does not provide a basis for archaeological study. Despite this, both the machinery shed and the Cypress pine wind break should be retained.

7 Recommendations & mitigation measures

The Project Area has no heritage items or heritage potential to add to the understanding of New South Wales development. In addition, it has no potential to retain a significant archaeological record. The sole structure of note due to its form, material use and ongoing function as a machinery shed cannot be classified as historically significant and does not provide opportunity for significant research potential.

From the Project Areas inception as an agricultural holding in 1909 through to present time there has been successive clearing, development and modifications to the landscape solely aimed at furthering the returns of agricultural and primary production activities. For this reason, the property was never used historically as a place of residence and no historic farm buildings were ever erected with perhaps much of the processing of agricultural endeavour done elsewhere. The Project Area therefore presents as a wholly functional, practical farming enterprise. For example, the Cypress Pine plantings along Razorback Road although aesthetically pleasing performs a completely functional task as a wind break. Because of this single focus there has been no need to provide housing or material items in the past that may now be considered significant historically.

7.1 Recommendations

- 1) Whilst there are no plans from the proponent to modify, move or demolish the machinery shed, should it be proposed to do so at some point in the future, prior to this activity occurring archival photography should be conducted to capture the structure and rudimentary building methodology employed.
- 2) All efforts should be made to retain and maintain the Cypress Pine wind break along Razorback Road.

8 References

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9 Appendices

9.1 Appendix 1

Land Title Conditional Purchase

RECORDED and ENROLLED in the Registrar General's Office, at Sydney, in New South
Wales, this 19th day of September 1940.

R. W. Miller
Registrar General

NO. 248,222. PARCEL noted as 248,222-1000
by the Registrar General,
Pursuant to the Public Land Act 1933,
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12.15 p.m. in the Court of
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

The within Cover No. 248,222 is hereby withdrawn
Date 1st January 1941
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 248,222 TRANSFER dated 28th September 1940
from the said *James William Miller* of
Sydney to *Harold William Miller* of Sydney
of the land within described
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12 o'clock in the noon
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 248,222 TRANSFER dated 22nd September 1940
from the said *Harold William Miller* of Sydney to
Harold William Miller of Sydney
of the land within described
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12 o'clock in the noon
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 248,222 MORTGAGE dated 28th September 1940
from the said *Harold William Miller* of Sydney to
Harold William Miller of Sydney
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12 o'clock in the noon
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

MORTGAGE No. 248,222
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12 o'clock in the noon
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL

No. 248,222
Harold William Miller
Produced in evidence on 28th September 1940
at 12 o'clock in the noon
R. W. Miller
REGISTRAR GENERAL