



Maules Creek Coal Mine

Document Owner: MCC

Issue: 3

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WHC_PLN_MC_ HISTORIC HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

HISTORIC HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Edition	Rev.	Comments	Author	Authorised By	Date
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1	1.	Revised	Niche	MCCM	2017
2	2	DPE comment	MCCM	MCCM	2018
3	1	Revised	Whincop Archaeology	MCCM	April 2021
3	2	Revised & inclusion of Mod 8	Whincop Archaeology	MCCM	March 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

Maules Creek Coal Pty Ltd (MCC) is required to prepare a Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) for the Maules Creek Coal Project in accordance with Condition 58 of Project Approval (PA) 10_0138.

1.2 Maules Creek Coal Mine Location and Background


The Maules Creek Coal Mine (MCCM) is located in the Gunnedah Basin approximately 18 kilometres (km) to the north-east of Boggabri in the north-west region of New South Wales (NSW). The location and layout of the MCCM project is presented in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

The MCCM is a joint venture between Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitehaven Coal Limited [Whitehaven]) (75 percent [%]), ICRA MC Pty Ltd (an entity associated with ITOCHU Corporation) (15%) and J-Power Australia Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Electric Power Development Co. Ltd) (10%). MCC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Whitehaven which manages the MCCM on behalf of Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd, ICRA MC Pty Ltd and J-Power Australia Pty Ltd.

An Environmental Assessment for the Maules Creek Coal Project (referred to herein as the Project EA) was prepared by Hansen Bailey (2011) and was assessed under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EP&A Act) in 2012 and 2013. The NSW Planning Assessment Commission (PAC), as a delegate for the then NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, issued the State Project approval for the MCCM on 23 October 2012 (i.e. Project Approval PA 10_0138 (the approval)). The MCCM Commonwealth environmental approval (i.e. EPBC 2010/5566) was granted on 11 February 2013 by the then Commonwealth Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

The environmental approvals for the MCCM allow for the construction and operation of an open cut coal mine until the end of December 2034. In particular, the approvals authorise the following activities:

- Construction and operation of an open cut mining operation extracting up to 13 million tonnes per annum of run-of-mine coal.
- Open cut mining fleet including excavator/shovels and fleet of haul trucks, dozers, graders and water carts using up to 470 permanent employees.
- Construction and operation of a Coal Handling and Preparation Plant (CHPP).
- Construction and operation of a Tailings Drying Area.
- Construction and operation of a rail spur, rail loop, associated load-out facility and connection to the Werris Creek to Mungindi Railway Line.
- Construction and operation of a Mine Access Road.
- Construction and operation of administration, workshop and related facilities.

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- Construction and operation of water management infrastructure including a water pipeline, pumping station and associated infrastructure for access to water from the Namoi River.
- Installation of supporting power and communications infrastructure.
- Construction and operation of explosive magazine and explosives storage areas.

A modification application was submitted in April 2013 seeking approval for the construction and operation of a 132 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, a 132 kV Switch Station and minor realignment of the CHPP, and associated facilities. As a result, the Project Approval was modified in July 2013.

A second modification application was lodged in February 2014 to adjust the location of the raw water pipeline and associated pump station. As a result, the Project Approval was modified on 10 March 2014.

A third modification application was approved in 2017 modifying employee transport condition related to bus use.

A fourth modification to PA 10_0138 was lodged in September 2017 to remove sound power specific conditioning. This modification has been withdrawn.

A fifth modification to PA 10_0138 was approved on 20 December 2019 to allow for the continued use of the Olivedene pipeline and associated infrastructure to convey water to the MCCM to meet operational water demands.

A sixth modification to PA 10_0138 was also approved on 20 December 2019 to allow for the use of the Roma and Brighton water supply pipeline and associated infrastructure to convey water to the MCCM to meet operational demands.

A seventh modification to PA_10_0138 was approved on 24 August 2021 to allow for the extension of the Northern Emplacement footprint, and an increase to the maximum height of a section of the Northern Emplacement by 1 meter, incorporating macro and micro relief.


A eight modification to PA_10_0138 was approved on 19 January 2022. This allows for the use of mobile coal sizing equipment in the existing ROM coal stockpile area and the open cut pit, mobile rock crushing equipment in the Northern Emplacement Area, and disposal of used heavy vehicle tyres in waste rock emplacement areas

Construction of the MCCM commenced in December 2013 and was substantially completed in 2015. The operations phase of the MCCM commenced in June 2014, and coal was first transported from the MCCM via the rail spur in December 2014.

1.3 Scope

This HHMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Condition 58, Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138. The HHMP aims to manage historic heritage items identified on land within, and immediately adjacent to, the MCCM, consistent with the management recommendations made in the Maules Creek Coal Project Environmental Assessment (Hansen Bailey, 2011a).

This HHMP sets out the procedures for management of historic heritage within the MCCM Project Boundary (as defined in Appendix 2 of PA 10_0138), excluding the portion of the Project Boundary managed by Boggabri Coal Pty Limited. The HHMP also applies to the immediate surrounds of the MCCM. The MCCM Project

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Boundary (including the portions of land subject to management by Boggabri Coal Pty Limited) is shown on Figures 1 and 2.

It should be noted that Condition 58 concerns both Aboriginal heritage and non-Aboriginal heritage (i.e. historic heritage), and that it describes both aspects as being contained in a 'Heritage Management Plan'. MCC has elected to separate the two heritage components; with this HHMP outlining the management of dealing with historic heritage (i.e. the requirements of Condition 58e) and a separate Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan addressing the management of Aboriginal heritage (i.e. Condition 58a to 58d). A reconciliation of the requirements of Condition 58, Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138 is provided in Section 2.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of this HHMP are:

- To identify ongoing management measures for the care of known historic heritage items.
- To outline a monitoring program to ensure that any identified historic heritage items are appropriately maintained.
- To provide management measures for the discovery of human remains or previously unidentified historic heritage items.
- Address and comply with the relevant conditions of the Project Approval (PA 10_0138).
- Provide MCCM employees with a clear outline of their obligations and responsibilities in relation to historic heritage management.
- Address all relevant commitments of the Environmental Assessment (Hansen Bailey, 2011a).
- To provide a mechanism to respond to historic heritage issues and related complaints effectively.

This version of the MCCM HHMP has been prepared by Dr Matthew Whincop of Whincop Archaeology Pty Ltd, whose appointment has been approved by DPI&E (letter dated 18 June 2021) as a "*suitably qualified and experienced person*" in accordance with Condition 58(a) of Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138.

An initial draft of the HHMP was prepared by MCC in consultation with the former NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure (now referred to as the NSW Department of Planning Infrastructure and Environment [DPI&E]). A revised version of the HHMP was prepared incorporating review comments.

In accordance with Condition 58(b), Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138, a draft of this HHMP was provided to stakeholders including the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and North West Local Land Services for review and comment. LLS recommended no further changes to the plan.



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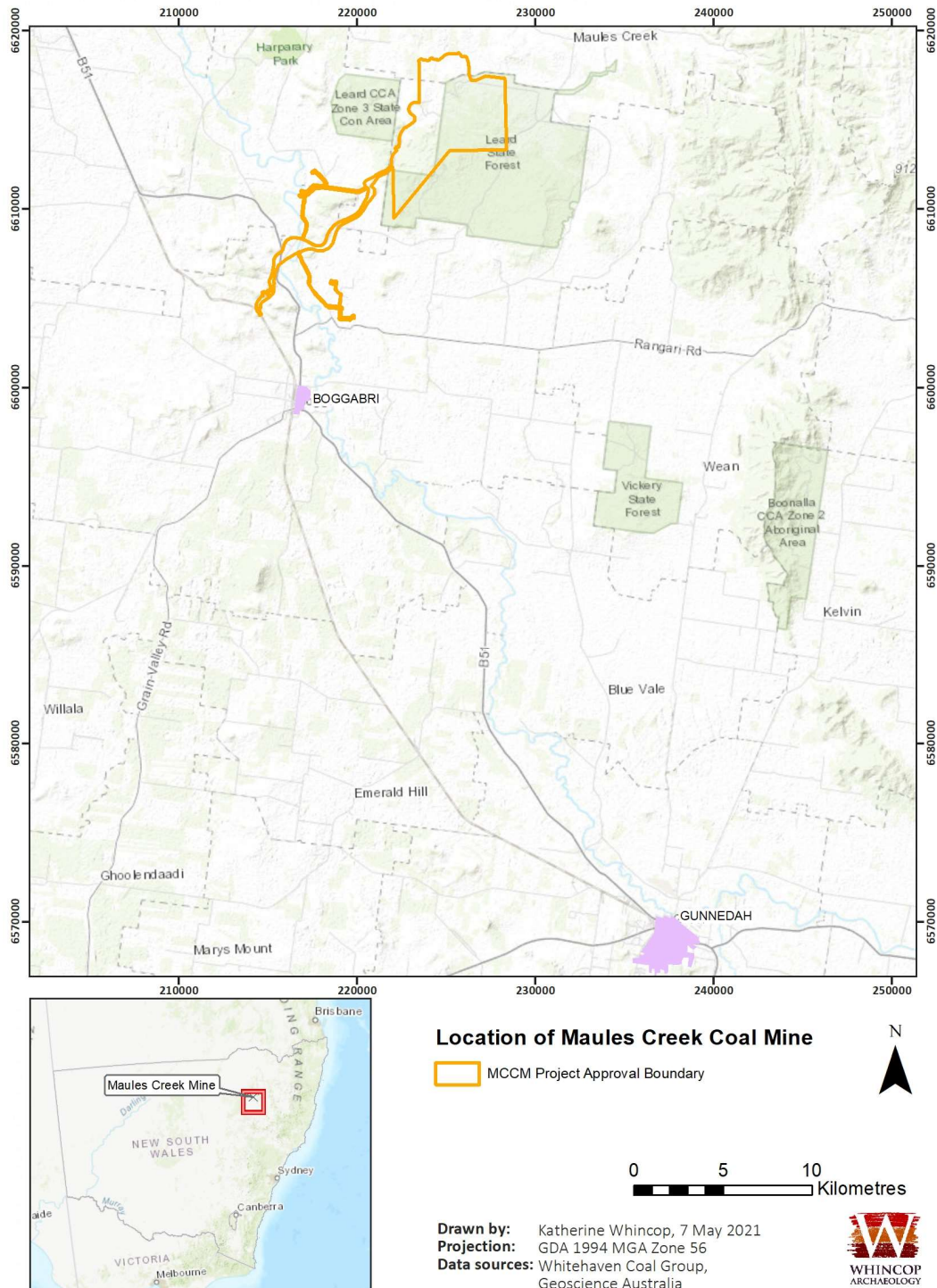


Figure 1: Project Location

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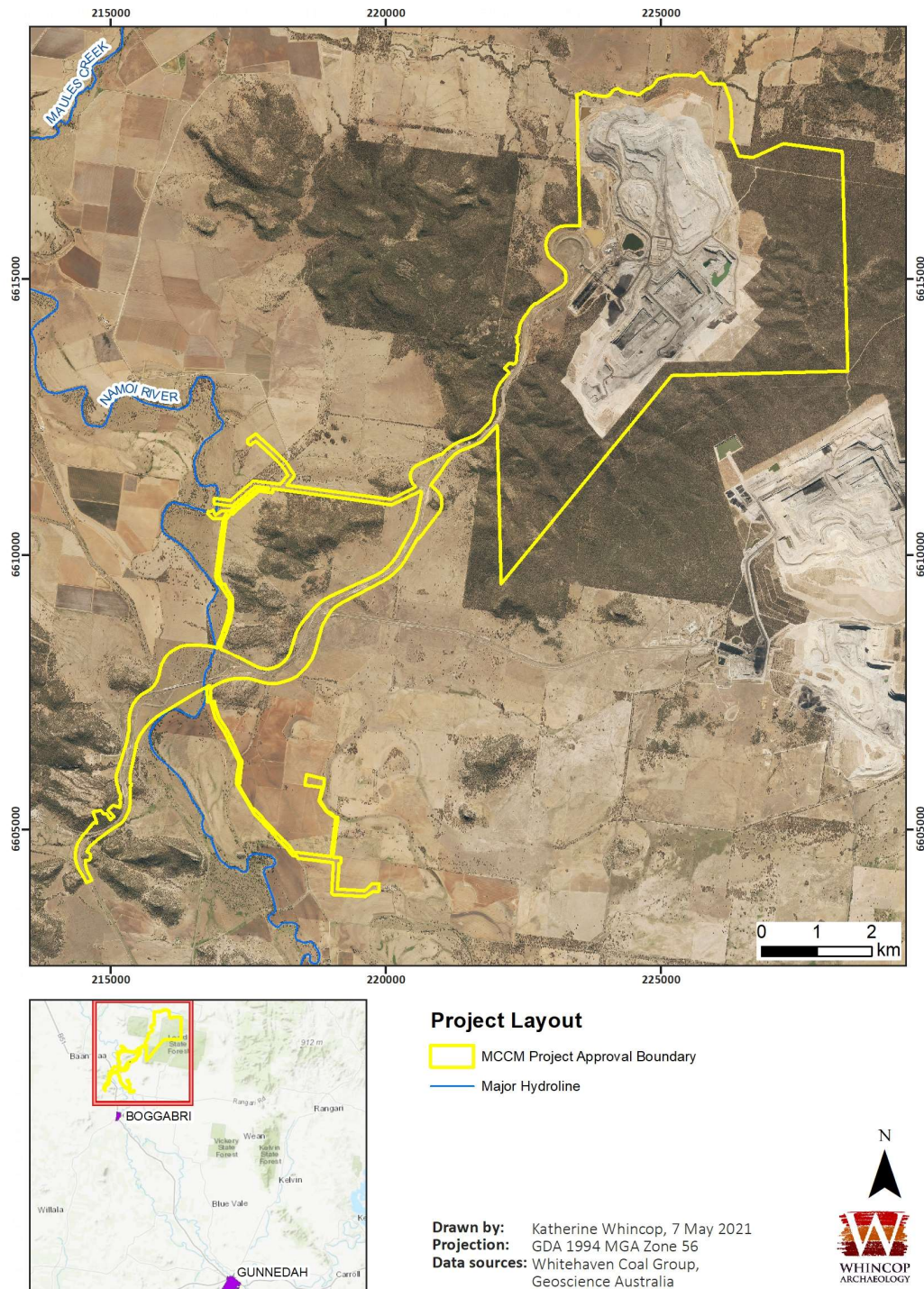


Figure 2: Project Layout

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2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Relevant Project Approval (10_0138) Conditions

Conditions 23 (a), 58 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), Schedule 3 and Condition 7, Schedule 4 of PA 10_0138 describe the various historic heritage management measures required for the MCCM. Further, Condition 3, Schedule 5 of PA 10_0138 outlines general requirements in relation to environmental management plans for the MCCM. These requirements, and cross references to where each is addressed in this HHMP or other relevant environmental management plans, are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Relevant Project Approval Conditions for PA 10_0138

Condition	Requirement	Relevant HHMP Section
Schedule 3		
23	<p><i>During mining operations on site, the Proponent shall:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Implement best management practice to:</i></p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>minimise blasting impacts on heritage items in the vicinity of the site;</i> 	MCCM Blast Management Plan
58	<p><i>The Proponent shall prepare and implement a Heritage Management Plan for the Project to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This plan must:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>Be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced person/s whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Be prepared in consultation with the OEH, North West LLS and the local Aboriginal stakeholders (in relation to the management of Aboriginal heritage values);</i></p> <p>(c) <i>Be submitted to the Secretary for approval prior to any development that may impact heritage items, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>include the following for the management of Aboriginal heritage:</i></p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A detailed archaeological salvage program for Aboriginal sites/objects within the approved disturbance area, including methodology and procedures/protocols for:</i> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>if relevant, historic heritage salvage at the Lawler's Waterhole site;</i> <p>...</p> <p>(e) <i>Include the following for the management of historic heritage:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A detailed plan of management measures for maintaining or enhancing the heritage values of heritage items on Project-related land which are outside of the approved disturbance area;</i> <i>A description of the measures that would be implemented for:</i> 	<p>Section 1.4</p> <p>Section 1.4</p> <p>HHMP</p> <p>Section 3.2¹</p> <p>Sections 3 and 4</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the discovery of human remains or previously unidentified heritage items on site; and 	Section 4.7 and 4.8
Condition	Requirement	Relevant HHMP Section
58 (Con't)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring workers on site receive suitable heritage inductions prior to carrying out any development on site, and that suitable records are kept of these inductions. 	Section 4.11
Schedule 4		
7	<p>If a person has good reason to believe the Proponent is not implementing the biodiversity and/or heritage conditions in Schedule 3 satisfactorily, then he/she may ask the Secretary in writing for an independent review of the matter.</p> <p>If the Secretary is satisfied that an independent review is warranted, then within 2 months of the Secretary's decision, the Proponent shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Commission a suitably qualified, experienced and independent person, whose appointment has been approved by the Secretary, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with the person and/or relevant agencies; Investigate the person's complaints/claims; Review the environmental performance of the Proponent; Determine whether the Proponent's performance is satisfactory or not; and if necessary recommend measures to improve the Proponent's performance; and (b) Give the Secretary and complainant a copy of the independent review. 	Section 5.0
Schedule 5		
3	<p>The Proponent shall ensure that the management plans required under this consent are prepared in accordance with any relevant guidelines, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) detailed baseline data; (b) a description of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relevant statutory requirements (including any relevant consent, licence or lease conditions); any relevant limits or performance measures/criteria; the specific performance indicators that are proposed to be used to judge the performance of, or guide the implementation of, the development or any management measures; (c) a description of the measures that would be implemented to comply with the relevant statutory requirements, limits, or performance measures/criteria (d) a program to monitor and report on the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> impacts and environmental performance of the project; effectiveness of any management measures (see c above); 	<p>Section 3</p> <p>Section 2</p> <p>Section 4</p> <p>Section 4 and 6</p>

	(e) a contingency plan to manage any unpredicted impacts and their consequences;	Section 5
	(f) a program to investigate and implement ways to improve the environmental performance of the project over time;	Section 6

Condition	Requirement	Relevant HHMP Section
3 (Con't)	(g) a protocol for managing and reporting any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incidents; complaints; non-compliances with statutory requirements; and exceedances of the impact assessment criteria and/or performance criteria; and	Sections 5 and 6
	(h) a protocol for periodic review of the plan.	Section 6

¹ Not considered relevant to this HHMP. Refer to Section 3.2.

2.2 Statement of Commitments

Appendix 5 of PA 10_0138 provides a consolidated Statement of Commitments, which summarises the key management and mitigation measures for the MCCM as documented in the Maules Creek Coal Project Environmental Assessment (Hansen Bailey, 2011a), the Response to Submissions Report dated December 2011 (Hansen Bailey, 2011b) and the Response to Subsidiary Submissions Report dated March 2012 (Hansen Bailey, 2012).

The commitments relevant to historic heritage are set out in Table 2. Cross references to where each is addressed in this HHMP are also included.

Table 2: Relevant Commitments contained in Appendix 5 of PA 10_0138

Statement of Commitments Reference	Commitment	Relevant HHMP Section
22	<i>Maules Creek Coal will compile an Oral History report for any landowners which are identified to be adversely impacted by the Project and who are acquired in accordance with the conditions of Project Approval.</i>	Section 4.1
23	<i>Maules Creek Coal will ensure that the heritage items located on its landholdings will be adequately managed and preserved in accordance with the requirements under the Heritage Act 1977.</i>	Section 4

2.3 Relevant Legislation

2.3.1 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

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

impacts. In October 2011, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Part 3A Repeal) Act 2011* repealed the Part 3A provisions, putting in place transitional arrangements for all Part 3A projects started under the previous legislative regime. The MCCM is now classified as a 'Major Project' under transitional Part 3A arrangements.

Part 3A of the EP&A Act provided an approvals regime that, prior to the repeal of this part, applied to all Major Projects. Major Projects are defined under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Projects) 2005*.

2.3.2 Heritage Act 1977

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

Archaeological relics (any relics that are buried) are protected by the provisions of Section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Under this section it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will, or is likely to, result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In such cases, an excavation permit under section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is required. Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected if they are of local significance or higher. Note that excavation permits under section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* are not required for Projects approved under Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Demolition of whole buildings of State significance will not normally be approved except under certain conditions (section 63 of the *Heritage Act 1977*). Some of the items listed on the SHR or on LEPs may either be 'relics' or have relics associated with them. In such cases, a Section 60 approval is also required for any disturbance to relics associated with a listed item.

2.3.3 Necropolis Act 1901

The *Necropolis Act 1901* was amended by the *Necropolis Regulation 1991*, which itself was amended by the *Cemeteries Legislation Amendment (Unused Burial Rights) Bill 2001*. The *Cemeteries Legislation Amendment (Unused Burial Rights) Bill 2001* refers specifically to the exclusive rights of burial and associated compensation. The amended *Necropolis Act 1901* is NSW legislation for the application of lands to be designated as a Necropolis and the requirements for the Joint Committee or body of trustees to administer a Necropolis. Although not specifying heritage values for historic burial grounds, the act specifies the following regarding the exhumation of buried bodies.

14. (1) *Exhumations are not to take place unless:*

- a) *Prior written consent has been obtained from the Director-General of the Department of Health; and*
- b) *An order for exhumation has been issued by the relevant trust.*

(2) *This clause does not apply if an exhumation order has been issued by a Court.*

3.0 HISTORIC HERITAGE

3.1 Previous Assessments

A Non-Indigenous Heritage Impact Assessment (NIHIA) (Archaeology Australia 2010) was prepared as part of the Maules Creek Coal Project Environmental Assessment to identify and assess all relevant non-Indigenous (historic) heritage items that had a potential to be impacted. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements including:

- Statements of Heritage Impact (NSW Heritage Office 2001);
- NSW Heritage Manual (NSW Heritage Council 1996); and,
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (NSW Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2009).

The assessment included the following tasks:


- Searches of relevant heritage databases including those of the Heritage Division, the Australian Heritage Council, National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Narrabri Shire Council. No items of heritage significance were identified during these searches.
- Review of available literature held by Narrabri Shire Library and the archives of the Boggabri Historic Society in addition to extensive document searches at the National Library of Australia, NSW State Library (Mitchell Library) and NSW State Archives.
- Discussions with local residents and members of the Boggabri Historic Society to ascertain any knowledge in relation to the historic significance of the area within the Project Boundary.
- Review of relevant documents and photographs held in private collections.
- A field survey from 13 to 18 October by Dr Jennifer Lambert Tracey and Dr Michael MacLellan Tracey (Archaeology Australia) over the areas identified as having the potential to contain evidence of any historic items of interest, based on the devised predictive model and information obtained during the course of the historic and archival research.

During 2016 MCC engaged Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) to undertake a desktop heritage assessment of two potential heritage items located in proximity to planned water pipe realignment works at Therribri Road, Harparary, NSW. The assessment involved a desktop review of available historical information, a significance assessment of the items, an assessment of the potential impact of proposed works and provision of recommended actions to mitigate potential impacts (Niche 2016). The findings of this assessment have been incorporated into the HHMP.

In 2020, Whincop Archaeology (Whincop 2020) undertook a structural assessment of the Harparary Cottage and Harparary Wool Shed, and concluded that the condition of the two structures was poor. The key heritage value of these sites was associated with the archaeological deposits. As a result, Whincop (2020) recommended the demolition of these two buildings, with archaeological monitoring of the process to ensure minimal harm upon the archaeological deposits.

The removal of the structures was monitored by Whincop (2021b). The HHMP management measures for these sites have been adjusted accordingly.

The Department issued an informal action in the form of a warning letter in relation to an administrative oversight with respect to timing between receipt of the draft and final archaeologist reports. Management measures have been implemented as committed to the Department including considering historical heritage values in inspections, improving GIS capability, implementing a spatial register and database and improved demarcation fencing.

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In January 2021, Niche undertook a condition assessment for the Velyama Homestead, Velyama Shearing Shed, Velyama Burial Ground, Warriahdool Hut, Therribri Homestead Site and a potential historic heritage site (the Therribri 'sawmill' site). The report (Niche 2021) presents baseline recording of these sites, including compilation of a photographic archive and measured drawings. Niche concluded that the 'sawmill' site is of no heritage significance, and as a result it is not included in the revised HHMP (see also Whincop 2021).

In preparation for this HHMP revision, Whincop undertook site visits to each of the MCCM historic heritage sites. The site visits noted that the structural condition of the Warriahdool Hut had deteriorated significantly since the NIHIA in 2010 (see also Niche 2021): the eastern wall had collapsed, the internal floor was missing, and the fabric of the building was in poor condition (Whincop 2021a). Considering that archival recording of the deteriorating structure had been undertaken by Niche, and the loss of their heritage value mitigated, it was recommended that the structure be removed in a controlled manner. This will ensure that harm to the archaeological deposits will be minimised. The HHMP management measures for this site have been adjusted accordingly.

3.2 Historic Heritage Items

The EA identified a total of five historic heritage items, three of which were assessed as being part of one heritage complex – the Velyama Site Complex (Archaeology Australia 2010:45).

As described in Section 2.1, the Project Approval (10_0138) refers to historic heritage salvage at the Lawler's Well site (also known as Lawler's Waterhole), if relevant (see Condition 58 [d]). Lawler's Well is located within the MCCM Project Boundary and was identified in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AECOM 2010) as an Aboriginal heritage site (Leard SF AS1).

The site was not identified as a historic heritage item in the Non-Indigenous Heritage Impact Assessment (NIHIA) (Archaeology Australia, 2010) following consultation with the Boggabri Historical Society. Further archaeological survey and a review of historical aerial photographs and a MAC18 Dam Report (Lauritzen, 2016) by Niche has confirmed that the dam was not present prior to 1979. There is no evidence of a soak or semi-permanent water source at, or near, the site nor historic occupation of the location prior to this date. A bore was constructed on the site in 1981 and an associated dam was constructed c1981. Based on this evidence Niche concluded that Lawler's Well is not a historic heritage item for the purpose of this HHMP and therefore is not considered further. The Aboriginal artefact scatter was salvaged in March 2017 prior to impact; no significant historic heritage items were identified during the salvage works.

The assessment conducted by Niche in 2016 at Therribri Road, Harparary, identified two additional historic heritage items, the Harparary Cottage and Wool Shed (Niche 2016). These two items are considered to be part of one heritage complex – the Harparary Site Complex (see also Section 3.1).

The historic heritage items covered by this HHMP are listed in Table 3 below and shown on Figure 3. All identified historic heritage items are located outside of the MCCM Project Boundary and will not be directly impacted by the currently approved MCCM.



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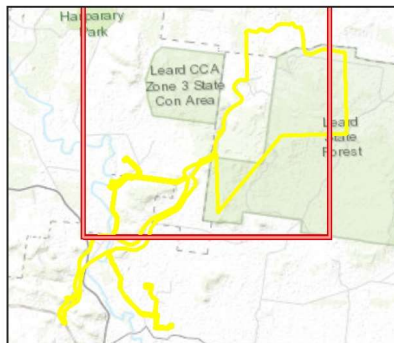
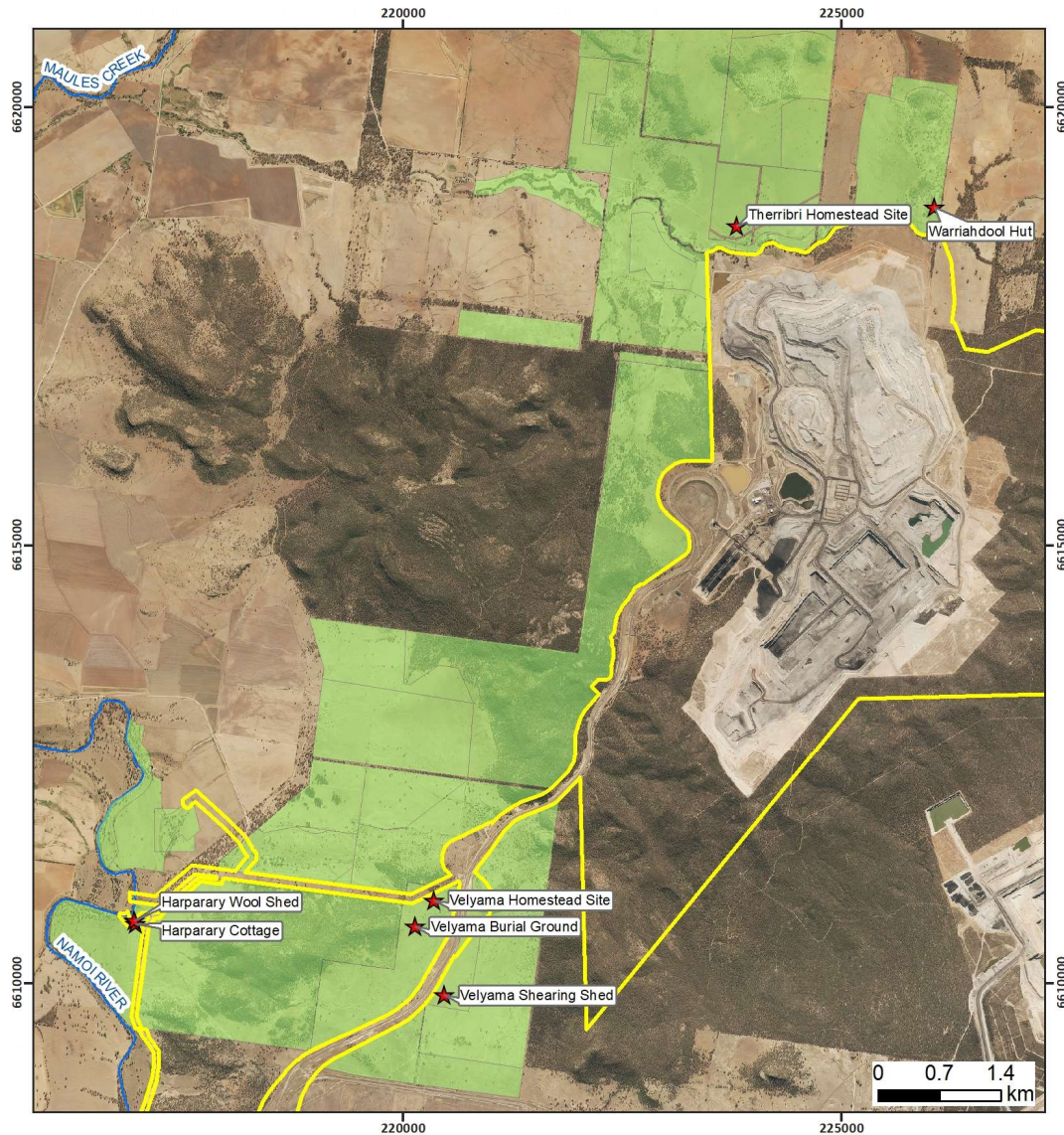
Table 3: Known Historic Heritage Items

Item	Easting (Zone 56 GDA)	Northing (Zone 56 GDA)	Description	Current Condition and Integrity
Velyama Homestead Site (Velyama Site Complex)	220357	6610939	Archaeological deposit associated with homestead site (building no longer extant) with associated demolished outbuilding, fence remnants and gardens. ¹	No extant structures. Building remains evident where outbuildings once stood. Archaeological deposits and features likely to be intact with high integrity. ³
Velyama Shearing Shed (Velyama Site Complex)	220475	6609857	An extant shearing shed on the Velyama property with associated items of moveable heritage. ¹	Fair to good condition. High integrity. Roof and floors intact. Equipment including the wool press still present. ³
Velyama Burial Ground (Velyama Site Complex) ²	220141	6610639	Fenced grave enclosure with headstones, members of the family who owned the Velyama property. ¹	Fair to good condition and high integrity. Headstones intact and within the fenced area. Weeds noted. ³
Warriahdool Hut Site ²	226067	6618856	Archaeological deposit associated with former hut (deteriorated building scheduled for removed).	Structure in poor condition (demolition proposed). Archaeological deposits and features likely to be intact with medium integrity. ³
Therribri Homestead Site	223809	6618644	Archaeological deposit associated with homestead site (building no longer extant). ¹	Concrete tank extant. Archaeological deposits and features likely to be intact with medium integrity. ³
Harparary Cottage (Harparary Site Complex)	216951	6610669	Archaeological deposit associated with cottage site (building no longer extant). ⁵	No extant structures. Archaeological deposits and features likely to be intact with medium integrity. ³
Harparary Wool Shed (Harparary Site Complex)	216935	6610707	Archaeological deposit associated with wool shed site (building no longer extant). ⁵	No extant structures. Archaeological deposits and features likely to be intact with medium integrity. ³

1. As per description provided by Archaeology Australia (2010).
2. Coordinates updated following site inspection undertaken by Whincop 11 April 2021.
3. Confirmed during site inspection undertaken by Whincop 11 April 2021.

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Figure 3: Location of Historic Heritage Items



Location of Historic Heritage Items

- ★ Historic Heritage Site
- MCM Project Approval Boundary
- Offset Property
- Major Hydroline

Drawn by: Katherine Whincop, 7 May 2021
Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Data sources: Whitehaven Coal Group, Geoscience Australia





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3.3 Historic Heritage Values

The historic heritage values of the MCCM lie principally in the presence of heritage items outside the MCCM Project Boundary. All the below identified historic heritage items were assessed to be of local heritage significance (Archaeology Australia 2010:45-55; Niche 2016:16-17). An additional site associated with the former Therribri farm (the 'sawmill' site) was assessed as holding low heritage value, and therefore is not included within this HHMP. A description of the heritage values, as originally assessed, for each of the historic heritage items of local significance is summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Heritage Significance of Known Historic Heritage Items

Item	Significance	Relevance
Velyama Homestead Site (Velyama Site Complex)	Local	"Velyama represents an historic cultural landscape directly associated with the renowned colonial Australian artist, Blagden Chambers, and the place where he spent his last years in residence. The property is strongly associated with Chambers' life and his important artistic achievements" (Archaeology Australia 2010:23).
Velyama Shearing Shed (Velyama Site Complex)	Local	"Graziers, shearers and shearing sheds played a pivotal role in the development of the Australian economy and culture. By 1907, Blagden Chambers had successfully established his wool growing enterprise... Wool from the property continued to be sold in Sydney under the Velyama name until 1952" (Archaeology Australia 2010:33).
Velyama Burial Ground (Velyama Site Complex)	Local	"A private burial ground had been established to the south of the Velyama homestead. Graves of several members and relatives of the Chambers family, including the renowned artist, Blagden Chambers, are extant" (Archaeology Australia 2010:40).
Warriahdool Hut Site	Local	"Archaeological remains of local heritage significance are extant at this location. The remains comprise: an extant hut – weatherboard and corrugated iron c. 1940; fireplace and compressed earth floor associated with a small hut; cultural material 1900-1940 associated with the sites and water courses for water collection" (Archaeology Australia 2010:51).
Therribri Homestead Site	Local	"The property known as the Old Therribri homestead site was originally part of the Therribri Run shown in the land listings following the introduction of the Squatter's Act 1846... archaeological material of diagnostic value may remain on this site" (Archaeology Australia 2010:46-50).
Harparary Cottage (Harparary Site Complex)	Local	"the group [Harparary Site Complex] is typical of the rural homesteads of the district, with wooden house, wool sheds and remnant garden, and provides important evidence of the development of the local wool industry, and in particular the lifestyles and roles of smaller landholders" (Niche 2016:17).
Harparary Wool Shed (Harparary Site Complex)	Local	

4.0 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

A summary of the relevant commitments in relation to historic heritage at the MCCM is provided in Section 2.

4.1 Oral History Report

Consistent with the requirements of Commitment 22, Appendix 5 of PA 10_0138, MCC will compile an oral history report and invite any landowners that are identified to be adversely impacted by the MCCM and who are acquired in accordance with the conditions of the Project Approval (10_0138), to participate. The oral history project will include interview discussions that will aim to ascertain any knowledge in relation to the history and significance of historic heritage items located on or nearby the properties under acquisition.

The NIHIA (Archaeology Australia 2010) provided management recommendations for the identified historic heritage items. These recommendations have been incorporated into this HHMP in the subsections below in addition to commitments identified within the Maules Creek Coal Project EA. Commitments include monitoring and awareness training, which is included within the site induction program. Interviews for the oral history project have been completed and the final report submitted to DPI&E and provided to local historical associations and landholders.

4.1.1 Velyama Site Complex

The Velyama Site Complex includes the Velyama Homestead Site, Velyama Shearing Shed and Velyama Burial Ground. The Velyama Site Complex was assessed in the NIHIA (Archaeology Australia 2010:45) to be of local heritage significance. As noted in the NIHIA, these items should be managed in relation to each other to preserve their aesthetic integrity and contextual relationship.

At present, the Velyama Site Complex is in good condition and there is no threat of disturbance (as noted during the 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2021 site inspections). Monitoring of the Velyama Site Complex is outlined in Section 4.3 of this HHMP. A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) to guide the future management of the Velyama Site Complex has been developed (Niche 2019). The CMP includes a general template for the annual monitoring of these sites. A key principle within the CMP is that all annual monitoring, impact assessments and recommendations for interventions be undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced heritage specialist.

4.1.2 Warriahdool Hut Site

The Warriahdool Hut Site and associated archaeological remains were assessed in the NIHIA (Archaeology Australia 2010:51) to be of local heritage significance. The condition of the Warriahdool Hut Site has deteriorated significantly since the 2010 NIHIA. The loss of this site's architectural values has been mitigated through archival recording of the structures (photographic portfolio and measured drawings) (Niche 2021). The structure has been proposed for removal (Whincop 2021a); the remaining archaeological deposits will be protected and their condition monitored, as per Section 4.3 of this HHMP.

4.1.3 Therribri Homestead Site

The Therribri Homestead Site was assessed in the NIHIA (Archaeology Australia 2010:50) to be of local heritage significance. The only surviving structure is a small concrete tank. The condition of the tank and archaeological deposits associated with the Therribri Homestead Site will be monitored as per Section 4.3 of this HHMP. It is important that protective fencing enclose both the homestead site and the concrete tank.

4.1.4 Harparary Site Complex

The Harparary Site Complex, which includes the Harparary Cottage and Harparary Wool Shed, was assessed to be of local heritage significance (Niche 2016:17). The poor condition of the Harparary Site Complex led to

the recommended demolition of the structures (Whincop 2020; 2021b). The remaining archaeological deposits will be monitored as per Section 4.3 of this HHMP.

4.2 Protective Fencing

Each of the historic heritage sites listed in Table 3, including those that have had structures removed but retain in situ archaeological deposits (i.e. Harparary Site Complex, the Warriahdool Hut), have been fenced, and appropriately signed to avoid accidental damage. The fencing of any newly identified historic heritage sites will adhere to the Procedure on the Discovery of Potential Historic Heritage (Section 4.4).

Metal signs attached to fencing will include the following words as a minimum:

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA
NO UNAUTHORISED ENTRY
OPERATIONS MANAGER

Fencing will comprise (at a minimum) star pickets and high visibility construction fencing (or similar suitable materials).

Existing access tracks within historic heritage site boundaries can be used where available. Maintenance of roads will be managed within these areas to reduce potential impacts to historic heritage items. An alternative track location beyond the heritage site is the preferred option.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Regular Monitoring Program

A monitoring program of identified historic heritage items will be undertaken annually to ensure heritage values are maintained. The annual monitoring will include an inspection of each site, and include consideration of:

- Site condition;
- Weed control;
- Fence condition; and
- Any evidence of impacts.

Every second year, the annual monitoring program will also include a detailed assessment of structural condition of the Velyama Shearing Shed and Velyama Burial Ground (CMP: Table 6.1, Policy 9). The structural assessment will be undertaken in accordance with recommendations in the Velyama Site Complex CMP (Table 7.1), and with reference to baseline data (e.g. Archaeology Australia 2010; Niche 2019; 2021) and the results of previous assessments. Any identified impacts, necessary repairs, or potential threats will, under guidance of a suitably qualified and experience heritage specialist, be managed in accordance with measures contained within the Velyama Site Complex CMP.

The annual monitoring program will include an assessment of weeds at all historic heritage sites, including those with no extant structural component (e.g. Velyama Homestead Site, Therribri Homestead Site, Warriahdool Hut, Harparary Cottage, Harparary Wool Shed).

Actions identified by inspections and monitoring will be documented within a site register, with specific management measures assigned.

A report is to be prepared upon completion of the annual monitoring program and/or bi-annual structural assessment, which will be summarised within the Annual Review for the MCCM.

4.3.2 Monitoring of Works in Proximity to Historic Heritage Items

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There are no anticipated impacts to identified historic heritage items as a result of the MCCM. Further detailed heritage assessments will be conducted if future disturbance of these locations is proposed. If required, assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage specialist. The specialist will assess the potential impacts of the proposed works and recommend appropriate mitigation measures. Monitoring is not required for land use activities in areas where no historic heritage items have been identified.

4.4 Procedure on the Discovery of Potential Historic Heritage

In the event that a previously unidentified historic heritage item is discovered during the life of the MCCM, the following procedure is to be adopted:

- All works must cease immediately in the area to prevent any further impacts to the item.
- Notify the MCC Environmental Superintendent (or relevant equivalent) immediately.
- The MCC Environmental Superintendent (or relevant equivalent) will determine whether works can continue in the area with safeguards in place.
- Engage a suitably qualified heritage specialist to determine the nature, extent and likely significance of the item.
- Based on the advice of the heritage specialist regarding heritage significance and impact assessment, determine and implement appropriate mitigation measures (e.g. further assessment, excavation, archival recording).
- Depending on the findings of the heritage specialist, notify Heritage NSW of the discovery in accordance with s.146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.
- Revise and update the HHMP (if necessary) in accordance with the protocols outlined in Section 6.2.

4.5 Discovery of Possible Human Skeletal Remains

In the event that human remains (skeletal material) are discovered, the following procedure is to be followed:

- When suspected human remains are exposed, the *Coroners Act 2009* requires all work to cease immediately in the near vicinity of the find location.
- Notify the MCC Environment Superintendent immediately.
- The MCC Environment Superintendent is to notify the NSW Police and the NSW Coroner's Office immediately.
- The MCC Environment Superintendent is to contact the Environment line on 131 555 to identify that possible skeletal remains have been discovered and that the police have been notified. Heritage NSW will provide details on the current processes involved in best dealing with archaeological skeletal remains (both Aboriginal & historic).
- Under the instructions of the Police, an area of 50 m radius is to be cordoned off by temporary fencing around the exposed suspected human remains site - work can continue outside of this area as long as there is no risk of interference to the human remains or the assessment of human remains.
- Interpreting the age and nature of skeletal remains is a specialist field and an appropriately skilled archaeologist or physical anthropologist should be engaged to inspect the find and recommend an appropriate course of action.
- Traditional Aboriginal burials which occur outside designated cemeteries are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NP&W Act) and should not be disturbed. Should the remains prove to be Aboriginal in origin, notification of Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council

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(LALC) will be required, in accordance with the NP&W Act. Notification should also be made to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, under the provisions of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

- Do not recommence work at the location until all legal requirements and the reasonable requirements of NSW Police, the NSW Coroner's Office, Heritage NSW, the LALC, and the RAPs have been adequately addressed.

4.6 Grounds Impacts from Weed and Feral Animal Management

Measures to control weeds and feral animals will avoid ground impacts to all known historic heritage items.

4.7 Exemptions from Emergency Vegetation Management

Should an emergency situation arise that requires vegetation clearance (e.g. firefighting, hazardous materials spill) in the vicinity of historic heritage items, vegetation clearance will be undertaken with the minimum possible disturbance. Activities relating to maintenance, construction or operational activities do not comprise emergency situations.

4.8 Historic Heritage Induction

A heritage component has been incorporated into site inductions for all personnel. This component outlines current protocols and responsibilities with respect to conducting works in the vicinity of historic heritage items and outlines the legal responsibilities and penalties of all personnel with respect to conservation of historic heritage items. Records of site inductions are maintained by the site training department.

5.0 RESPONSE PROCEDURES

5.1 Independent Investigation

If a person has good reason to believe that MCC is not implementing the heritage conditions in Schedule 3 of PA 10_0138 satisfactorily, they may submit a request in writing to the Secretary of the DP&E for an independent review of the matter. If the Secretary determines that an independent review is warranted, MCC will commission a suitably qualified, experienced and independent person to conduct a review in accordance with Condition 7, Schedule 4 of PA 10_0138. Within two months of the secretary's decision MCC will commission a suitably qualified and experienced independent person who has been approved by the Secretary to:

- Consult with the person and/or relevant agencies;
- Investigate the person's complaints/claims;
- Review the environmental performance of the Proponent;
- Determine whether the Proponent's performance is satisfactory or not; and if necessary
- recommend measures to improve the Proponent's performance.

A copy of this review will be issued to the Secretary and the complainant.

5.2 Non-Compliance or Incident Investigation/Contingency Plan

If a non-compliance or incident relating to historic heritage is known or suspected to have occurred the procedure outlined below is to be followed:

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- The MCC Environmental Superintendent (or relevant equivalent) is to investigate the suspected non-compliance or incident with respect to the HHMP and statutory requirements.
- The MCC Environmental Superintendent (or relevant equivalent) will determine the appropriate response and corrective actions, if required.

Where a non-compliance or incident has been determined to have occurred, the non-compliance or incident will be reported to the appropriate agency.

The Planning Secretary must be notified in writing via the Major Projects website immediately after the Proponent becomes aware of an incident or within seven days of a non compliance. The notification must identify the development (including the development application number and the name of the development if it has one) and set out the location and nature of the incident. Subsequent notification requirements must be given, and reports submitted in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix 9

5.3 Heritage Complaints

MCC maintains a community complaints hotline to respond to any complaints from neighbouring residents or interested stakeholders. The complaints hotline number is available on the Whitehaven website.

5.4 Disputes

Where a dispute arises through the implementation of this HHMP, the following dispute resolution procedure will be undertaken:

- The MCC Environmental Superintendent (or relevant equivalent) is to discuss the issue with the disputer. They may engage a suitably qualified heritage specialist to assist.
- Failing resolution, a meeting at a time convenient to all parties is to be convened to be attended by the disputer, MCC representatives and a suitably qualified heritage specialist appointed by MCC.
- Should one of the parties fail to be available within 3 weeks for mediation then the matter will be referred to the Secretary of the DP&E for resolution.
- Should further mediation fail to achieve resolution by consensus, the matter will be referred to the Secretary of the DP&E for resolution.

6.0 REPORTING AND REVIEW

6.1 HHMP Reporting

MCCM's performance in relation to historic heritage, including management and mitigation works carried out under the HHMP, will be reported in the MCCM Annual Review as required by Condition 4, Schedule 5 of PA 10_0138.

6.2 HHMP Review

In accordance with Condition 5, Schedule 5 of PA 10_0138 a review of the HHMP is to be conducted within three (3) months following submission of the Annual Review, following an Independent Environmental Audit or an incident report related to heritage matters, or modification to the PA 10_0138.

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7.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of MCCM staff in respect of this HHMP are presented below in Table 5.

Table 5: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide required resources and support to implement these procedures.
Environmental Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation of the HHMP.• Authorise the HHMP and future amendments.• Ensure induction and training relevant to the HHMP is implemented.• Manage the investigation of and response to non-conformances or incidents relating to historic heritage.• Notify the relevant regulatory agencies of any incidents or non-conformances.
Environment Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the Environmental Superintendent in the implementation of the HHMP.• Ensure training relevant to the HHMP is implemented.• Review the HHMP as required.• Conduct required monitoring and maintenance works as required.• Promptly notify the Environmental Superintendent of any identified historic heritage issues.
All personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adhere to the requirements of this HHMP.• Report any events that may potentially result in negative impacts to historic heritage immediately to their Supervisor.

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8.0 REFERENCES

- AECOM Australia (2010) *Maules Creek Coal Project Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment*.
- Archaeology Australia (2010) *Non Indigenous Heritage Impact Assessment Maules Creek Coal Project*. Unpublished report for prepared for Maules Creek Coal.
- Hansen Bailey (2011a) *Maules Creek Project Environmental Assessment*. Report prepared for Aston Coal 2 Pty Ltd.
- Hansen Bailey (2011b) *Maules Creek Coal Project environmental Assessment Response to Submissions*, Report prepared for Aston Coal 2 Pty Limited.
- Hansen Bailey (2012) *Maules Creek Coal Project Response to Subsidiary Submissions*. Report prepared for Aston Resources.
- Niche Environment and Heritage (2016) *Cottage and Woolshed, Therribri Road, Harparary*. Report prepared for Maules Creek Coal.
- Niche Environment and Heritage (2019) *Conservation Management Plan Velyama Site Complex Therribri Road near Boggabri 2382 NSW*. Report prepared for Maules Creek Coal.
- Niche Environment and Heritage (2021) *Maules Creek Coal Project Historical Heritage Items Assessment of Structural Integrity*. Report prepared for Maules Creek Coal.
- NSW Heritage Branch and Department of Planning (2009) *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. Available from http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/Arch_Significance.pdf.
- NSW Heritage Council (1996) NSW Heritage Manual.
- NSW Heritage Office (2001) Statement of Heritage Impact.
- Lauritzen, C (2016) *A History of the MAC18 Dam Site and Water Bore, Maules Creek Project*. Unpublished report for prepared for Maules Creek Coal.
- Whincop Archaeology (2020) *Maules Creek Coal Mine Historic Heritage Sites Monitoring*.
- Whincop Archaeology (2021) *Therribri 'Sawmill' Site Assessment*.
- Whincop Archaeology (2021a) *Warriahdool Hut Assessment*.
- Whincop Archaeology (2021b) *Archaeological Monitoring of Removal of Harparary Site Complex Structural Material*.



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APPENDIX A SUITABLY QUALIFIED PERSON



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Planning,
Industry &
Environment

Mr Tony Dwyer
Group Manager – Approvals and Environment
Maules Creek Coal Pty Ltd
PO Box 600
Gunnedah, NSW, 2380

18/06/2021

Dear Mr Dwyer,

Maules Creek Coal Project (MP10_0138) Heritage Management Plan

I refer to your request (MP10_0138-PA-34) for the Planning Secretary's approval of suitably qualified persons to prepare revisions to the Heritage Management Plan for the Maules Creek Coal Project (MP10_0138).

The Department has reviewed the nomination and information you have provided and is satisfied that this expert is suitably qualified and experienced. Consequently, I can advise that the Planning Secretary approves the appointment of Dr Matthew Whincop to prepare revisions to the Heritage Management Plan.


If you wish to discuss the matter further, please contact Callum Firth at callum.firth@dpie.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely


Stephen O'Donoghue
Director
Resource Assessments

As nominee of the Planning Secretary


APPENDIX B

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
<p>(a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</p>	<p>The Velyama Homestead is of local significance under criterion (a). The homestead was moved to Gulgong and no extant structure remains at its original site. Outbuildings have also been removed.</p> <p>A section of the garden remains, consisting mostly of common exotic species (<i>cacti</i>). Each item, homestead location, outbuildings and garden, carry marginal significance but as a historic precinct captures the remaining tangible evidence of where the notable historic figure, Blagden Chambers lived during his later life.</p>	<p>The cemetery has local significance under criterion (a) as it demonstrates the pattern of NSW cultural history for the local area. The graves consist of several members and relatives of the Chambers family including that of Blagden Chambers. Hence, it provides a tangible link to the history of the homestead precinct and an example of a private cemetery and internment practices during the colonial and later pastoral period.</p>	<p>The shearing shed is of local significance under criterion (a). The Velyama shearing shed provides a well-preserved example of an early to mid-20th C shearing shed, and is typical of late 19th C design. The shed condition preserves the efficient layout system of sheep management, which is visible within the architectural design of the structure.</p>	<p>Warriahdool Hut is of local significance under criterion (a). It is a surviving example of practical methods to construct temporary habitation for station workers. Its location highlights a strategic placement relative to resources (water) and proximity to working aspects of the station.</p>	<p>The site is of local significance under criterion (a). There are scant remains that preserve the original Therribri Homestead and two other homesteads on the land known as the Old Therribri Run. Historic artefacts have been removed and no items of significance remain. The Boggabri Historic Society are interested in extrapolating further information of the Homestead including confirming the location of the third homestead. While the site has no evidence of items that address criteria (a) it is of relevance to local historians.</p>	<p>The site is of local significance under criterion (a). There are scant remains that preserve the original Harparary Cottage. The site retains archaeological deposits that highlight small holdings within the early pastoral history.</p>	<p>The site is of local significance under criterion (a). There are scant remains that preserve the original Harparary Woolshed. The site retains archaeological deposits that reflect the economic function of small holdings within the local region.</p>
<p>(b) An item has strong or special associations</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance under criterion (b) that can be linked to the</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance under criterion (b) that is linked to the life and</p>	<p>The shearing shed is not of local significance under criterion (b). Although</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance that can be linked to a known person</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance linked to</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance linked to</p>	<p>There is no historic item of significance linked to</p>

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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
<i>with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural and natural history of the local area)</i>	celebrated achievements of Blagden Chambers. Although his later years were at Velyama, no item remains that reflect his achievement as a celebrated colonial artist. Examples of his work are preserved in cultural institutions.	works of the celebrated artist Blagden Chambers. His achievements as a colonial artist were conducted mostly in Qld and other parts of NSW. Examples of his artistic contribution are preserved in elsewhere. The cemetery holds significance by virtue of the grave of a noted artist.	the shearing shed is associated with Blagden Chambers it is constrained to his pastoral life as station master and owner. It is not an item that has strong or special association with his works as a colonial artist.	of note or group of individuals. The Warriahdool Hut is not of local significance under criterion (b).	Therribri Homestead under criterion (b).	Harparary Cottage under criterion (b).	Harparary Wool Shed under criterion (b).
<i>(c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievements in NSW (or the local area)</i>	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). The remaining items at Velyama Homestead precinct are common examples of historic pastoral structures which are in an advanced state of decay.	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). The style of several headstones within the cemetery is typical of the period. These bear an upright slab with a stele atop: the stele has a carved shape with adorned symbolic motif that is repeated among several of the graves,	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). The architectural design of the shearing shed is a common example for small to medium holdings in western NSW. The Lister Comb technology and wool press were important technology during the period but were also commonplace:	Warriahdool Hut is of local significance under criterion (c) because of the simple and practical method of construction typical for the period (adaptive technology).	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). Due to the extensive decay of the site, there remains no fabric of the structures that measure the aspects of criteria (c)..	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). Due to the extensive decay of the site, there remains no fabric of the structures that measure the	There is no historic item of creative or technical achievement under criterion (c). Due to the extensive decay of the site, there remains no fabric of the structures that measure the

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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
		which may indicate a localised style.	examples remain in rural NSW today in varying stages of preservation.			aspects of criteria (c).	aspects of criteria (c).
<p>(d) An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</p>	<p>There is no documented strong or special association affixed to the location of the homestead and surrounds under criterion (d). The main physical fabric of the homestead has been relocated and previously recorded in detail. There have been no significant issues raised by special interest groups regarding Velyama Homestead.</p>	<p>The cemetery is of local significance under criterion (d). Early European settlers' graves are examples of graves that are socially significant to the whole community. The Velyama cemetery is however just outside of the timeline of such examples although it retains a level of social significance because it consists of the grave of a notable historic figure and his family.</p>	<p>There is no documented strong or special association affixed to the location of the shearing shed and surrounds under criterion (d). There are no known records or submissions from the community raising special interest in the Velyama shearing shed. Decaying historic shearing sheds hold a general connection with rural communities in NSW however this is commonplace. Exceptions are iconic shearing sheds on former large stations.</p>	<p>There is no documented strong or special association affixed to the location of Warriahdool Hut and surrounds under criterion (d).</p>	<p>Therribri Homestead is of local significance under criterion (d). The Boggabri Historic Society has expressed a strong interest in the site with archival research, investigations into the location of the third homestead, and recording of artefacts. The site carries a special association with local historians.</p>	<p>There is no documented strong or special association affixed to the location of the cottage and surrounds under criterion (d).</p>	<p>The archaeological deposits at Harparary Woolshed are of local significance under criterion (d). Although there is no known strong or special affiliation with a particular community or cultural group, shearing / wool sheds are of historical interest with NSW pastoralists.</p>

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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
<i>(e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	<p>The Homestead precinct is not of local heritage significance under criterion (e). The remaining items recorded at the Velyama Homestead precinct are not unique for historic pastoral homesteads of the period. The inter- and intra-spatial layout of the homestead, outbuildings and gardens offer no added information that would contribute to an understanding of NSW cultural or natural history.</p>	<p>There are no outstanding features or information that has the potential to yield or contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (e).</p>	<p>The shearing shed is of local significance in under criterion (e). The Velyama shearing shed is in good condition. The basic architecture preserves the method of processing sheep and managing workers. Although commonplace among surviving shearing sheds in NSW, the Velyama shearing shed is relatively intact.</p>	<p>Warriahdool Hut is of local significance under criterion (e). Warriahdool Hut has the potential to yield information through archaeological and historic research about the lifeways of people who occupied strategic locations on stations to manage property assets. The hut is the lone surviving item of the Warriahdool worker's 'camp'. The remaining fabric of former structures are gone but some archaeological deposits may persist. It is also likely that Aboriginal artefacts may be present, due to the juxtaposition of Aboriginal people</p>	<p>The Homestead site is not of local heritage significance under criterion (e). Due to the advanced decay of the site and commonality of surviving artefacts, it is unlikely that Therribri Homestead will advance information on NSW's cultural history.</p>	<p>The Cottage site is not of local heritage significance under criterion (e). It is unlikely that Harparary Cottage has potential to advance information on NSW's cultural history due to the removal of the structure and commonality of surviving artefacts.</p>	<p>The Wool Shed is not of local heritage significance under criterion (e). It is unlikely that Harparary Wool Shed has potential to advance information on NSW's cultural history due to the removal of the structure and commonality of surviving artefacts.</p>




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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
				and pastoralists occupying a landform near water.			
<i>(f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area); and</i>	The Velyama homestead is of local significance under criterion (f). Assessed collectively, the Velyama precinct is an uncommon example of NSW cultural history because it is linked to the documentation of an Australian colonial artist's life.	There is no rare or uncommon aspect to the Velyama cemetery under criterion (f)	There are no items that possess, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (f).	The archaeological deposits associated with the Warriahdool Hut site are of local significance under criterion (f). The survival of temporary structures, such as Warriahdool Hut, are uncommon due to their simplicity.	There is no item known at Therribri Homestead that possess uncommon or rare aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (f).	There is no item known at Harparary Cottage that possess uncommon or rare aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (f).	There is no item known at Harparary Wool Shed that possess uncommon or rare aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (f).
<i>(g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's: Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or</i>	There is no known item that was located on Velyama that distinguishes the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural environments under criterion (g). The remaining	The Velyama cemetery is of local significance under criterion (g). It offers an example of a cultural and social class that typifies early pastoral cemeteries in NSW. For example, it is physically located	The shearing shed is of local significance under criterion (g). The Velyama shearing shed is a good example of the structural space designed to manage the relationship between the workers who conducted a	There is no known item on-site that demonstrates principal class characteristics of NSW's natural or cultural places under criterion (g).	There is no item known at Therribri Homestead that demonstrates characteristics of class of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (g).	There is no item known at Harparary Cottage that demonstrates characteristics of class of NSW's cultural or natural history under criterion (g).	The archaeological deposits at the Harparary Wool Shed likely contain items that highlight mid-20 th century labor classes and therefore

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Criteria	Velyama Homestead, Site	Velyama Burial Ground	Velyama shearing shed	Warriahdool Hut Site	Therribri Homestead Site	Harparary Cottage	Harparary Wool Shed
<i>natural environments; (or a class of the local area's) Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or natural environments.</i>	components of the Homestead precinct are typical of early pastoral characteristics.	within eyesight of the homestead and within a prominent 'peaceful' location. This is consistent with the cultural practices of early pastoralists and offers a good example when compared to local village and townships of the same era.	hierarchy of functions (shearers, camp cooks, roustabouts, etc) and the stationmaster and assistants who oversaw the operation which contrasts with the same operations today. The Velyama shearing shed provides information (interpretation) on the early to mid-20 th C working rural class systems in NSW. It is likely that the shearing shed intersected with the lives of local Aboriginal people who often worked on pastoral stations in various roles during the period.				demonstrates characteristics of class of NSW's rural economic history. The wool shed carries local significance under criterion (g).