Tillegra Dam

Planning and Environmental Assessment

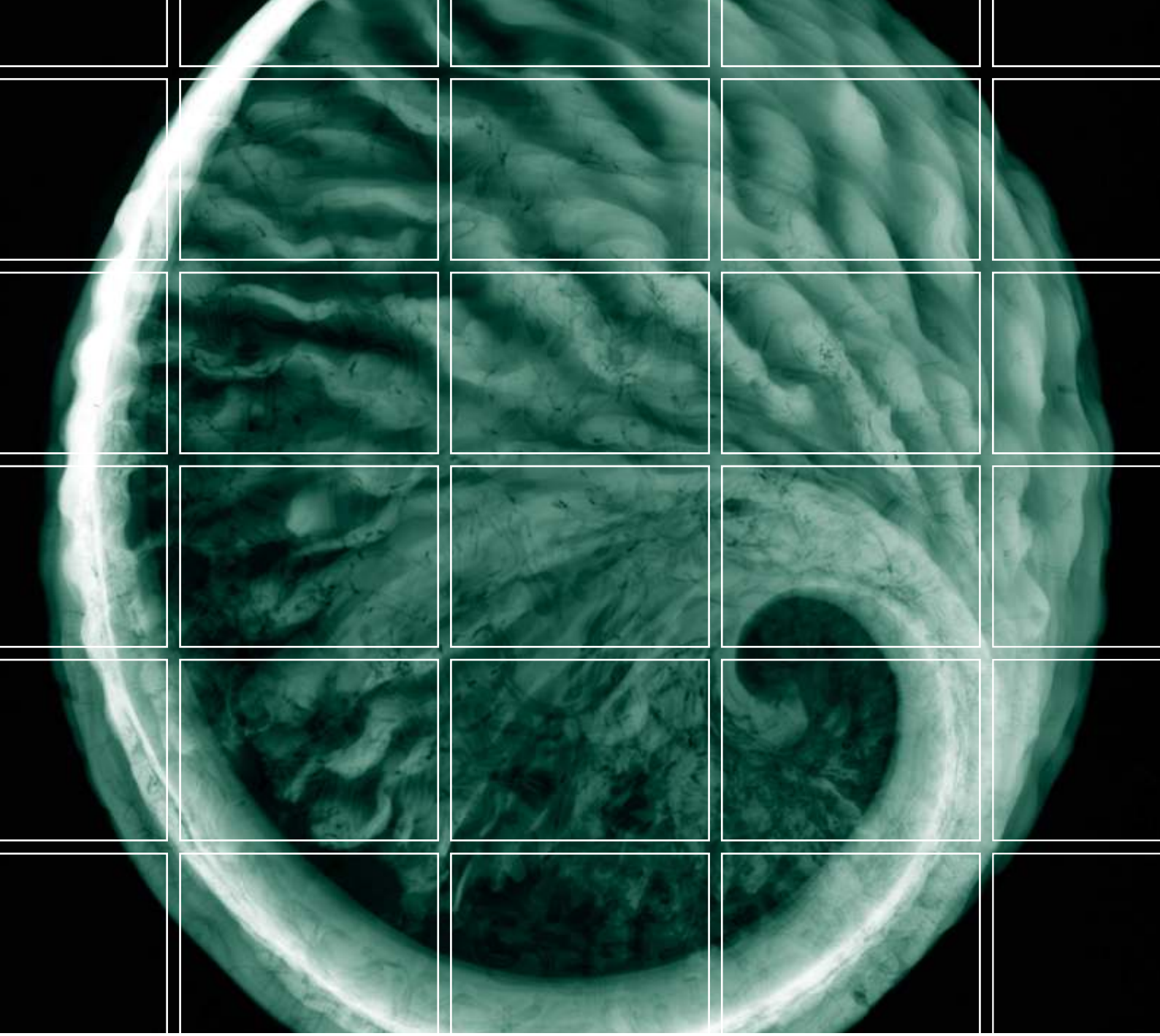


WORKING PAPER 1

Contemporary Heritage

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Hunter Water



Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Stage 2

Heritage Values & Impact Assessment

for Hunter Water Corporation

October 2008

0079286

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ERM

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Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd Quality System

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FINAL REPORT

Hunter Water Corporation

Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Stage 2
Heritage Values and Impact Assessment

October 2008

Reference: 0079286

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Resources Management Australia was engaged by Hunter Water Corporation to complete Stage 2 historic heritage investigations for the Environmental Assessment being led by Connell Wagner for the Tillegra Dam project. The Stage 2 works deal with historic heritage values and impact assessment, building upon the Stage 1 historic heritage study undertaken by Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions. This report presents the outcomes of the Stage 2 investigations.

The Tillegra Dam project is focussed on securing the water future of the lower Hunter and Central Coast regions for at least the next 60 years. The scope of works includes the construction of a 450 GL dam at Tillegra that would significantly increase the existing water storage capacity of the lower Hunter region. The Project is to be assessed under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and the Director General of Planning has issued environmental assessment requirements to be addressed under the Part 3A process. This report addresses the historic heritage aspects of these requirements.

The study area contains two historic heritage listed sites; Munni House and the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery. It also contains a number of other sites with potential heritage values.

The Stage 2 investigations have included targeted background research and review; field investigations; condition assessment and heritage values analysis for Munni House; preparation of inventory forms for the items and sites; an Open Day at Munni House to consult with the local community; heritage values assessments and ranking; impacts analysis of those items identified as having historic heritage values; and preliminary identification of mitigation and management recommendations.

Stage 1 investigations completed by AHMS found 73 items of heritage interest within the general locality of Tillegra, Munni and Underbank. Of these, 48 items were considered to be of direct interest to the project as they would be directly impacted by the construction of the dam. ERM reviewed these results and found an additional 2 items of interest, consisting of a house and survey marker previously unidentified in the initial survey.

The Stage 2 investigations considered a total of 50 items and features. In addition to the two listed heritage items, 12 items were found to have heritage significance at a local level. One item could not be accessed during the field investigations and would require analysis to determine whether it has heritage value.

The impacts analysis determined that the Tillegra Dam project would have a negative heritage impact on these items (see *Section 7*). A range of mitigation measures including relocation, archaeological assessment and excavation, archival and photographic recording and salvage have been identified (see *Section 9*) that would reduce the heritage impact of the Tillegra Dam project. If the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the negative heritage impacts can be reduced to an acceptable level. These measures could be incorporated into a Statement of Commitments for the Project.

1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Resources Management Australia (ERM) was engaged by Hunter Water Corporation (HWC) to complete Stage 2 historic heritage investigations for the Environmental Assessment (EA) being led by Connell Wagner for the Tillegra Dam project (the Project). The Stage 2 works deal with historic heritage values and impact assessment, building upon the Stage 1 historic heritage study undertaken by Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions. This report presents the outcomes of the Stage 2 investigations.

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The Project

The Project proposed by HWC is focussed on securing the water future of the lower Hunter and Central Coast regions for at least the next 60 years. The scope of works includes the construction of a 450 GL dam at Tillegra that would significantly increase the existing water storage capacity of the lower Hunter region (Connell Wagner 2007; Hunter Water 2007). Further information on the scope of works for the Project is outlined in *Section 6*.

The dam would inundate approximately 2,100 ha of land around the localities of Tillegra, Munni, Brownmore, Quart Pot and Underbank. Consideration of the potential environmental and social impacts arising from the inundation of this area is required in the process of seeking approval for the Project under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Historic heritage values are one of the matters to be considered through this process.

1.1.2 Stage 1 Overview

A Stage 1 historic heritage study was conducted by Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) for HWC and Connell Wagner between July and November 2007. The objectives of the Stage 1 investigations were to:

- identify known heritage items and areas that have potential to contain such items within the study area;
- determine the significance of identified heritage items and assess the likely impact of the proposal on their heritage values;
- provide clear and concise management strategies to minimise and mitigate adverse impacts on identified heritage items; and

- identify whether further investigation(s) and/or survey are required during the Stage 2 Heritage Assessment to supplement the Environmental Assessment Report. (AHMS 2007)

The AHMS study identified a total of 48 potential and/or known heritage sites and items that required further investigation under Stage 2. Of these 48 potential heritage sites and items, 19 potential and known historic heritage items and 28 potential historic archaeological sites required impact analysis. One item (ID 26 - Mailbox) did not require impacts assessment.

This report presents the results of the heritage values assessments of the 48 items and the impacts analysis of the 47 potential built and archaeological items and sites. ERM were also commissioned to prepare preliminary impact mitigation measures and recommendations. These are also included in this report.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The Project area location is shown on *Figure 1.1* and the Project study area is shown on *Figure 1.2*.

1.3 DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REQUIREMENTS

The Project is to be assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act as a major project. The Director General of the Department of Planning issued environmental assessment requirements for the Project in January 2008. The requirements relating to historic heritage are:

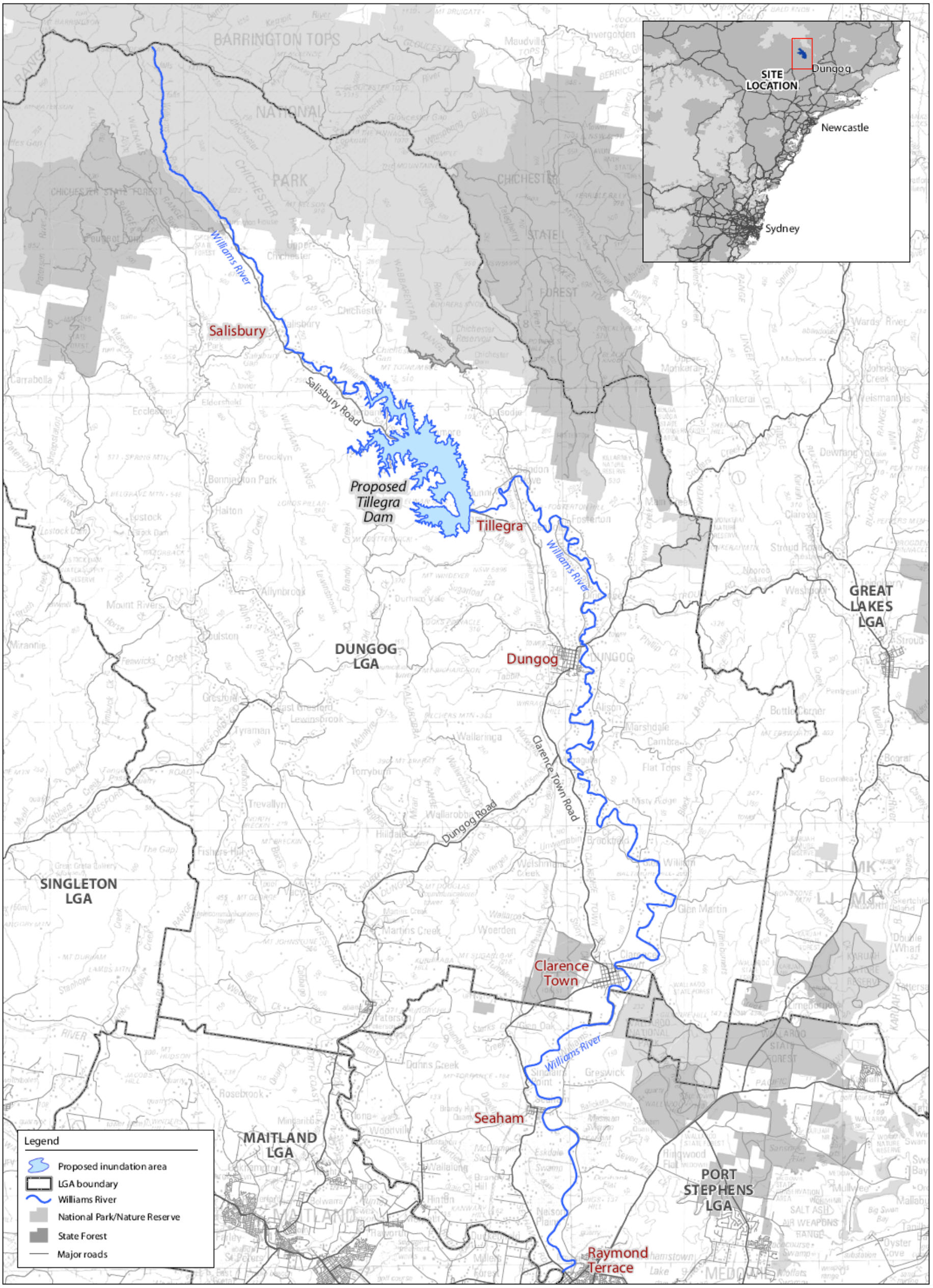
"the Environmental Assessment shall include an assessment that considers natural areas and places of Aboriginal, historic or archaeological significance. The assessment should include:

- statements of significance and an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the heritage significance of non-indigenous heritage items (including buildings, works, relics, gardens, landscapes, views, trees or places) in accordance with relevant guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW. Specific consideration should be given to Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery, Munni House, Mann's Hut and their management;…

- consideration of wider heritage impacts in areas surrounding the project." (Department of Planning 2008)

This report seeks to address these requirements for those items identified in the Stage 1 historic heritage study.

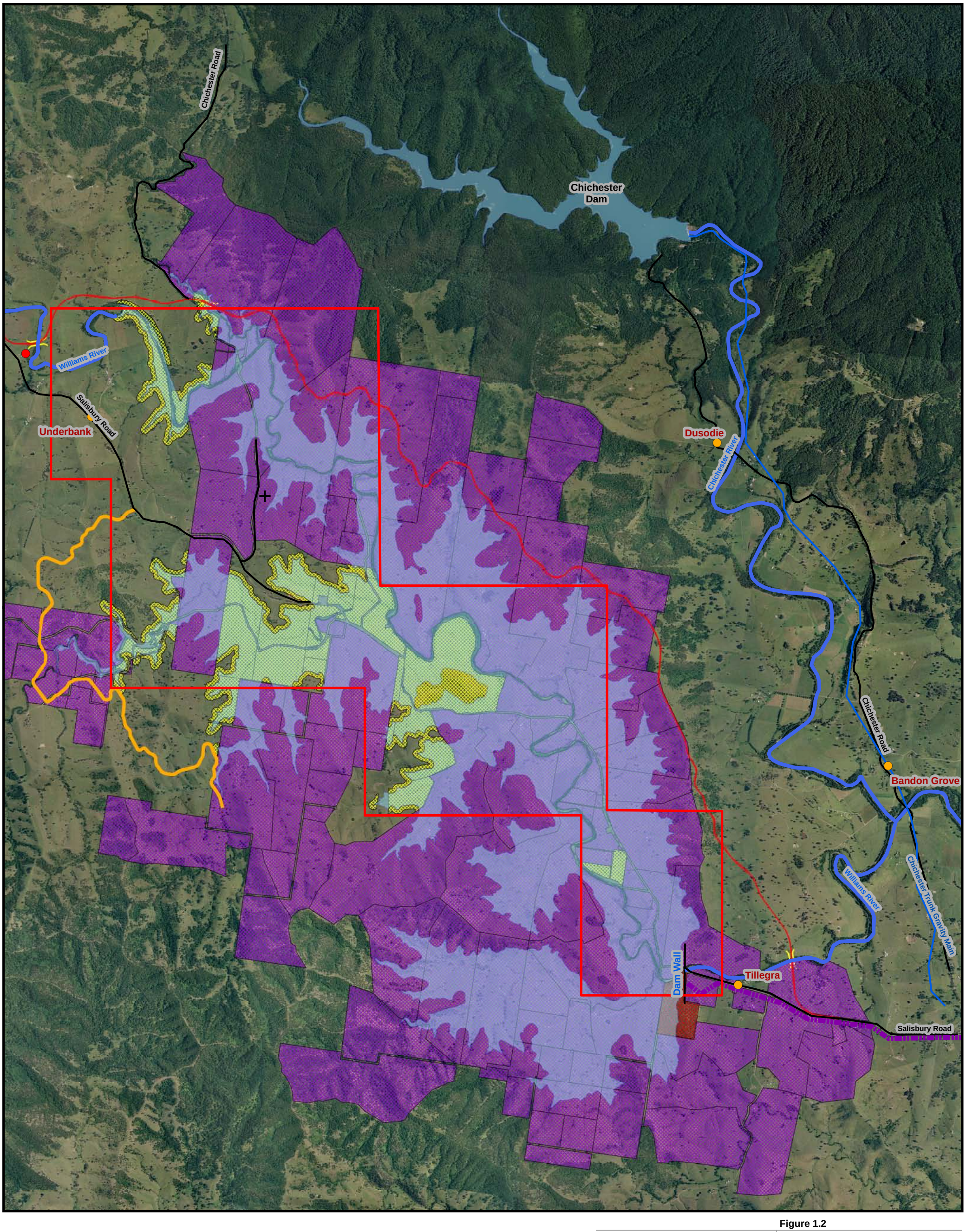
Management plans for Munni House and the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery are to be prepared under a separate stage of the Project.



Client:	Hunter Water		
Project:	Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Part 2 Assessment		
Drawing No:	0079286s_GIS01_R2	Suffix No:	R2
Date:	28/08/2008	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	JS	Reviewed by:	SL
Source:	Connell Wagner		
Scale:	Not to Scale		

Figure 1.1
Location Plan

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Building C, 33 Saunders St, Pyrmont, NSW 2009
Telephone +61 2 8584 8888



Legend

- Locality
- Proposed location of RFS Station
- Proposed location of new cemetery
- Existing Roads
- CTGM water transfer pipeline
- Rivers
- Chichester Trunk Gravity Main
- Dam Wall
- Study Area
- Chichester Dam
- Proposed Innundation Area
- Land under negotiation (indicative area)
- Crown land (Stock Reserve)
- Hunter Water owned land as at June 2008

Figure 1.2

Study Area

Client:	Hunter Water		
Project:	Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Part 2 Assessment		
Drawing No:	0079286s_GIS04_R3		
Date:	15/10/2008	Drawing size:	A3
Drawn by:	JF	Reviewed by:	SJ
Source:	Connell Wagner		
Scale:	Refer to Scale Bar		

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0 300 600 900Meters

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ERM

1.4 CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS

The current heritage status of sites and items in the study area is provided in *Table 1.1* below.

Table 1.1 Current Heritage Status Summary

Heritage List/Schedule/Register/Inventory	Status
World Heritage List	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the World Heritage List.
National Heritage List	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the National Heritage List
Commonwealth Heritage List	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the Commonwealth Heritage List.
State Heritage Register	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the State Heritage Register.
Hunter Water Section 170 Heritage Register	• Munni House is included as a heritage item on Hunter Water's s170 Heritage Register.
Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage) – Heritage Schedules	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the heritage schedules to the Hunter Regional Environmental Plan 1989 (Heritage).
Dungog Local Environmental Plan 2006 – Heritage Schedule	• Munni House is included as a local heritage item. • "General Cemetery" (Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery) is included as a regional heritage item. • No other items or sites within the study area are included on the heritage schedule to the Dungog Local Environmental Plan 2006.
Register of the National Estate (non-statutory)	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the Register of the National Estate.
National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register (non-statutory)	• No items or sites within the study area are included on the National Trust Register.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This report presents the outcomes of the Stage 2 investigations undertaken between February and April 2008. The investigations were guided by the recommendations arising from the AHMS report which identified the 48 items that require further investigation and impact analysis.

ERM has drawn on the best practice principles provided in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and Heritage Office guidelines during the preparation of this report.

The tasks undertaken during the values assessment and impacts analysis process were:

- targeted background research and review of the local area including Land Titles searches, searches of the Australian Heritage Database, State Heritage Inventory, Dungog Heritage Study, and consultation with the Dungog Historical Society;
- field investigations of the 48 items and sites over a five day period (all items except Munni House were investigated through external observations, and Munni House was assessed through internal inspection also);
- condition assessment and heritage values analysis for Munni House;
- preparation of inventory forms for the 48 items and sites using the Heritage Office Heritage Register database package, which incorporates preliminary data compiled by AHMS as well as field investigations and additional research results;
- conduct of an Open Day at Munni House to consult with the local community about the history of the area and copy historic photographs and documents residents were able to share;
- values assessments and ranking of the 48 items and sites against the criteria for the State Heritage Register using the Heritage Office guidelines;
- impacts analysis of those items identified as having historic heritage values;
- preliminary identification of mitigation and management recommendations; and
- summary of key findings.

1.6 STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

This report is structured as follows:

- *Executive Summary* – Presents an overview of the approach and key findings of this report;
- *Section 1* – Provides an introduction outlining the background to the report, its methodology, site location, study area heritage status and report format;
- *Section 2* – Provides a brief contextual history of the study area;
- *Section 3* – Provides an overview of the site investigation outcomes;
- *Section 4* – Provides a summary of the Open Day outcomes;

- *Section 5* – Provides a summary of the heritage values assessment;
- *Section 6* – Provides a brief outline of the Project scope of works;
- *Section 7* – Provides the statements of heritage impact and archaeological impact assessments for those built and archaeological items with heritage values;
- *Section 8* – Provides an overview of the heritage statutory context that informs the identification of impact mitigation measures;
- *Section 9* – Provides preliminary historic heritage impact mitigation measures and management recommendations;
- *Section 10* – Provides a summary of the key findings of the report;
- *Section 11* – Lists the references used in the preparation of this report;
- *Annex A* – Provides the inventory sheets for the study area items. The sheets are generated from a database using the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning State Heritage Inventory database package;
- *Annex B* – Provides a brochure about relocating heritage buildings of relevance to impacts analysis for Munni House; and
- *Annex C* – Provides the archival and photographic recording guidelines prepared by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

1.7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ERM's project team gratefully acknowledges the considerable assistance and time provided by the following people during the preparation of this report:

- Maureen and Rex Kingston, Dungog Historical Society;
- Philippa Smith, Munni resident;
- Anneand Malcolm McDonald, Quart Pot residents;
- Lorna Johnson, Dungog resident;
- Alan Nash, Dungog resident;
- Mark Darr, Munni resident;
- David Moore, Munni resident;
- Christine Chapman and Chris Masters, Connell Wagner; and
- Roland Bow and Helen Vorlicek, HWC.

The assistance during fieldwork provided by Philippa Smith, Anneand Malcolm McDonald, Mark Darr and David Moore is also particularly acknowledged.

The assistance of Maureen Kingston, Alan Nash, Philippa Smith and Lorna Johnson with information at the Open Day is also greatly appreciated.

1.8 ERM STUDY TEAM

This report was prepared by Shelley James, Senior Heritage Consultant and Dr Diana Neuweger, Archaeologist. The Munni House Open Day was conducted by Laura Hassan, Social Consultant. Technical input and analysis was provided by John Hoysted, Principal Heritage Architect, Louise Doherty Heritage Consultant, Jakob Ruhl, Heritage Consultant and James Shepherd, Graduate Archaeologist.

Technical review was provided Dr Tim Owen, Principal Archaeologist and Steve Laister, Principal Consultant Environment and Planning.

All photographs included in this report were taken by ERM in February and March 2008, unless otherwise specified in the caption.

1.9 LIMITATIONS

The preparation of this report was limited by the availability of some Land Titles records, which are currently in the digitisation process by the Land Titles Office. Alternative sources were consulted to close these gaps wherever possible. ERM was able to obtain the Primary Applications for the titles in the study area, which list the ownership of the property back to the original land grant. Not all potential heritage items had Lot and DP numbers available, and were therefore not researched at the Land Titles Office.

Investigation of the possible site of Mann's Hut was partially constrained by density of ground cover.

Investigation of item ID 6 – House, was not possible as access was not permitted.

Analysis of Aboriginal heritage values within the study area is outside the scope of this report. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Aboriginal heritage values is being undertaken by Cultural Heritage Connections.

2 CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

This section provides an overview of the historical context of the establishment and development of the study area.

2.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEWCASTLE

The inlet of Newcastle is believed to have been first discovered in 1797 by Lieutenant John Shortland who had been sent by Governor King to pursue a gang of escaped convicts who had managed to commandeer a ship called the "*Cumberland*".[1]

Shortland abandoned his pursuit of the escapees around the Port Stephens area and on his return to Sydney noticed and explored an inlet and harbour, which is now known as Newcastle.[2]

When Shortland reported back to Governor King he made mention of the quantity of timber and coal to be found in this region so conveniently close to the Sydney settlement.[3]

Having heard of this bounty of resources enterprising Sydney merchants James Underwood and Simeon Lord each sent a trading vessel to the area.[4] While little is known of Underwood's exploits, Lord is recorded as setting up a saw pit on the bank of the harbour and returning to Sydney two months after his departure with 150 tons of coal which he sold to the commander of the ship "*Cornwallis",* who then exported the coal to Bengal.[5]

In 1801, Governor King sent Lieutenant James Grant and Colonel William Paterson to explore, survey and determine the extent of the resource at Coal Harbour (Newcastle) and the rivers that flowed into it.[6]

The Grant and Paterson party set about exploring the land surrounding the Hunter River now known as the Williams River.

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[1] Ford, R.L., 1995, *Willliams River: The land and its people*, p. 2
[2] ibid, p. 2
[3] ibid, p. 2
[4] ibid, p. 2
[5] ibid, p. 2
[6] Barker, A., 2000, *What Happened When: A Chronology of Australia from 1788*, (Sydney: Allen & Unwin), p. 19

Paterson made the following entry in his field diary:

> …"Mr. Harris accompanied me about six miles up Hunter River, which is very deep and about two hundred yards wide. The ground on both sides for the first three miles is low and swampy. Many parts are covered with new hibiscus, which the natives use as flax for making their nets and for other purposes….As we got further up Hunter's River the country became higher and very beautiful, mostly forest ground, but very thinly interspersed with loft trees and sometimes indeed areas without a tree, the soil in general good, and the grass luxuriant"[7]

The party having arrived on the 15th June 1801 left on the 2nd July 1801 due to dwindling provisions.[8]

Governor King was encouraged by their reports and decided that the coal and timber of the coal harbour region should be proclaimed the sole property of the Crown. The government permitted merchants to remove the resources from the area on the provision that they were licensed and that they paid taxes on each ton of coal and per thousand feet of timber cut.[9]

The following year, 1802, an ill-fated attempt to settle the area was made.[10] This settlement was to exploit the timber and coal resource, but it did not thrive. By 1804 Newcastle had been selected as a penal settlement, its remote location, yet easily reached by sea, being considered an ideal location for the detainment of dangerous and second time offenders.[11] It was intended to put these hardened criminals to work mining coal, felling timber, burning lime for use as a building material and boiling salt for the preservation of food.[12]

The first commander of the penal settlement Lieutenant Charles Menzies travelled to Coal Harbour with:

> "One sergeant, nine privates and one marine together with the botanist, three sawers, two carpenters three miners, one gardener, one salt boiler, a surgeon, superintendent of convicts and John Tucker, a free man as store keeper, and 34 convicts."[13]

By 1805 there were 133 persons located at the Coal Harbour penal colony. It was a hard, brutal place with unrelenting punishment for even the most minor of offences. This regime continued until the arrival of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1810.[14]

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[7] ibid, p.4
[8] ibid, p. 3
[9] ibid, pp. 5-6
[10] Barker, 2000, p. 19
[11] ibid, p. 24
[12] Ford, 1995, p. 17
[13] ibid, p. 17
[14] ibid, p. 17

Major General Lachlan Macquarie served as Governor of New South Wales from 1810 to 1821. He is credited with influencing the transition of New South Wales from a penal colony to a free settlement.

Despite being a conservative disciplinarian, Macquarie believed that good behaviour should be rewarded and that emancipated convicts whose sentence had expired or who had been given conditional or absolute pardons should be treated in the exactly the same manner as free settlers and awarded, where appropriate, Government positions. Two examples of this policy are Colonial Architect Francis Greenway and the Colonial Surgeon Dr William Redfern. In exchange, Macquarie demanded that the ex-convicts lived reformed lives.

In 1812 a select committee inquiry into the convict system in Australia found in favour of many of Macquarie's Liberal policies concluding that the colony should be made as prosperous as possible, work should be provided for the convicts and that they should be encouraged to become settlers after serving their sentences.[15]

Macquarie's liberal social policy was demonstrated in Newcastle when, after his first visit to the penal settlement and survey of the Coal River to the modern day Nelsons Plains in 1812, he recommended that the Commandant of the penal settlement select several men to use land for agricultural purposes at Patterson Plains.[16]

The men were given approval to live on the land but they were not considered the owners and were required to be *"well behaved and industrious"*.[17] By 1818 the number of emancipated convict settlers was six had and by 1820 there were twelve.[18]

In 1819 after an influx of settlers, demand for fertile land had grown to such an extent that in his 8th March dispatch Governor Macquarie requested permission to move the penal settlement of Newcastle:

> "Northward of Newcastle with safe harbour where prisoners could be transported to, and secured against deserting by distance and natural barriers, I conceive that it would be highly expedient to remove the convicts and others under colonial sentence from Newcastle thither, and in such a case it would be no less judicious to establish settlers on the plains along the Hunter where they would have the combined advantage of a fertile soil of comparatively east cultivation and the benefit of water conveyance for their produce to Newcastle and thence by sea to the principal mart of Sydney."[19]

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[15] Barker, 2000, p. 34
[16] Ford, 1995, p. 19
[17] ibid, p. 20
[18] Clark, C.M.H., 1962, *A History of Australia: From the earliest times to the age of Macquarie,* (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press), p. 382
[19] Ford, 1995, p. 18

The secretary of state for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst approved the decision and authorised moving the penal settlement to Port Macquarie.

By December 1823 the move had been completed, leaving the Newcastle region available for establishment by free settlers and emancipated convicts.[20]

2.2 *SUBDIVISION OF THE COLONY*

A summary of the subdivision of land in NSW is provided as background information to the process of European settlement and land access in the study area.

In 1819, *The Laws, Regulations And Usages Of The Settlement The Mode Of Government, The Treatment Of The Convicts And Every Other Matter Connected With The Transport System To The Granting And Settlement Of The Waste Lands Of The Crown Of New South Wales* was investigated by J.T. Bigge, Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Trinidad (India).[21]

Bigge made several recommendations and guidelines for the subdivision of Land within the colony, including a recommendation made by the Surveyor General, John Oxley, which was that the allocation of land be based on the available capital of potential settlers with £500 equalling 500 acres and £3000 equalling 2000 acres.[22]

There was to be two forms of land grant:

- Grants by purchase; and
- Grants without purchase.

Grants by purchase could amount to a maximum of 9600 acres and grants without purchase could be a minimum of 300 acres and a maximum of 2,560 acres.

Bigge also recommended that the area of NSW be divided into Counties sixteen hundred square miles in area which were to be further subdivided into hundreds measuring one hundred square miles and which were again divided into parishes covering an area of twenty five square miles.

This subdivision of the land was to be undertaken by Oxley and his team of surveyors.[23]

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[20] ibid, p. 18
[21] Barker, 2000, p. 43
[22] Ford, 1995, p. 20
[23] ibid, p. 20-21

2.3 SETTLEMENT ON THE WILLIAMS RIVER

The land along the Coal River was much admired by free settlers, merchants and Government Officers as it was known to be fertile with great expanses of unsettled land being available.

Surveyor Dangar was charged with the subdivision of the Hunter River area and reported that:

> "…a few small settlers having until their promised thirty acres could be fulfilled located themselves in a manner most irregular, which disorder cannot be remedied except by the removal of some of them for the purpose of giving regular boundaries to all,…they who may be inclined to change their situation to the First Branch of the Hunter River, (William) shall receive each an enlarged grant of One Hundred Acres, the Convict Labour with Rations from the Store, equal to any quantity of land they have already cleared, will all due assistance and in the removal of their Chattels, while they who prefer to remain will have their possessions enlarged by the land from the removal of the rest but hold their farms in lease only…"[24]

Dangar also reported that the task of subdividing the land was further complicated by the fact that no records of these original grants had survived and that many of the early occupants had cleared their land haphazardly.[25]

2.4 DUNGOG AND SURROUNDING TOWNS

2.4.1 *Dungog*

The Gringai tribe resided in the general Dungog area prior to the first white settlement in the early 1800s. The first white men in the area were thought to be searching for lost stock. They were followed in the 1820s by timber harvesters, attracted by the magnificent cedar trees in the area's hills. The town of Dungog began as a settlement on the banks of the Williams River and during this period of early settlement was originally called Upper Williams. It was situated 14 miles upstream from Clarence Town, which was the head of navigation, and was a day's march from Clarence Town. In 1834, Captain

Thomas Cook JP was made the first magistrate for the area which included Upper Williams. He urged the Colonial Secretary that the village be given a distinctive name, suggesting Dungog.[26]

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[24] ibid, p. 21

[25] ibid, p. 27

[26] *Welcome to Dungog Shire* website: http://www.visitdungog.com/midac/reception.pl?UEPage=11&Page=UE1&Source=&Code=iINvd6&returnURL=&Template=vdungog&IN=INvd&&Ref=



Figure 2.1 ***Dungog Post Office***[27]

The grid formation of the streets of Dungog is characteristic of early government towns, and is oriented north-south to east-west. Before 1888 Dungog was a very poor settlement, but from the late 1800s services were progressively established to service the planning district's population. The Census of 1857 indicated that Dungog village had 25 houses and a population of 126 people. By 1861 the population had grown to 458 people. By 1909, the Dungog area was serviced by a telephone network, and in 1935 a Post Office was opened in Dungog.[28]

Since the mid 1900s few major changes have occurred in Dungog, although as the area in the vicinity of Dungog township was further explored, a number of smaller satellite settlements were established paricularly north of Dungog. Many of these exist today as comparatively isolated rural communities.

2.4.2 Bandon Grove

Located some 10km north of Dungog and originally part of Samuel Kingston's "Bandon Grove" estate, the settlement of Bandon Grove grew up on the confluence of the Williams and Chichester Rivers. By 1880 the village had a post office, store tobacco factory, public school and Wesleyan Chapel. Bandon Grove prospered in the early 1900s due to the increase in dairying and citrus growing. A timber truss bridge was constructed over the Williams River at the turn of the century. In the 1940s a concrete factory was established to supply sleepers for the base of the water mains from the new Chichester Dam.[29]

2.4.3 Wangat

Wangat is a Koori name, meaning 'place where whispers are heard'. The village was located approximately four miles upstream from the present Chichester Dam. The development of Wangat was based on the discovery of gold 6 miles above the confluence of the Wangat and Chichester Rivers in 1879. In 1881 a village of 80 people had grown and two crushing mills, one at Upper and one at Lower Wangat had been acquired, servicing 50 mines.

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[27] *Hunter Valley Settlers* website: http://www.jenwilletts.com/Hunter%20Valley.htm
[28] *Dungog Shire Council* website: http://www.dungog.nsw.gov.au
[29] ibid

Wangat was surveyed in 1884 to plan the layout of the town in a standard grid pattern. The village grew rapidly and boasted a school, hall and houses in the 1880-90's. The yield of gold dwindled however and by 1902 only two houses were left in the village. A brief revival occurred in 1918 with temporary dwellings of workers involved with the construction of Chichester Dam, however this concluded in 1925 and the road to Upper Wangat was eventually closed to traffic.[30]

2.4.4 Salisbury

The locality of Salisbury was settled in approximately 1836. Early settlers were free Welsh immigrants. Located north of Dungog at the feet of the Barrington Tops, Salisbury was an isolated community. A national school opened in 1875. Salisbury received a Post Office in the 1840's, which included a store. A Congregational Church opened in 1903. Principal activities in the area included dairying and cash cropping, and the locality is today a comparatively isolated and scattered rural community.[31]

2.5 SETTLEMENT OF UNDERBANK AND MUNNI

The area now known as Tillegra was originally known as Underbank and Munni.

Some of the earliest settlers to this area were:

- John Mann;
- John Lord;
- Joseph Rooklin;
- William Fisher ;
- Archibald Mosman (or Mossman) ;
- Henry Carmichael;
- John Verge; and
- Archibald Windeyer.

[30] ibid

[31] ibid

The following biographies of these early settlers were sourced predominantly from the *Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online* (*http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/adbonline.htm*) as well as from Ford, R.L., 1995, *Williams River: The land and its people*.

2.5.1 John Mann

Mann, a farmer's son, arrived from England in September 1828, and by November of the same year he had made his selection on the North of the William River. Bounded on the other three sides by unappropriated Crown land, He named his land 'Munni' and his possession was approved in October 1829. In his first year he had cleared some of the land introduced 3 horses, 400 horned cattle, 240 sheep, built a small slab hut and erected fencing.[32]

In the following year Mann applied for a second grant, near Underbank, second grants were available on approval provided that the applicant could prove that they had made improvements to their original grant and had the capital available to improve the second grant. At this time Mann who resided on his original grant detailed the following changes[33]:

- Clearance of upwards of 60 acres;
- Erection of one and a half miles of fencing;
- Erection of a hut; and
- Stock including 250 Cattle, 2 Horses, and 250 Sheep

Mann's application was denied.

Mann had greater success applying for convict servants in 1832 he was given two men, Thomas Dorrell, ploughman and Edward Connor, reaper. In 1840 Mann received a spadesman, a farm hand to shear and reap, a shepherd, a labourer, a ploughman and a cabin boy.[34]

In 1835 ownership of Mann's land passed to his brother Samuel Furneaux Mann.[35] The brothers are believed to have lived on the property together until the early 1840s. Local knowledge has indicated that a corn barn, stables and slaughter house had been built by this time.

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[32] Ford, R.L., 1995, *Willliams River: The land and its people,* p. 40
[33] ibid, p. 40
[34] ibid, p. 95
[35] ibid, p. 121

2.5.2 *John Lord*

In 1836 2,650 ha in the upper Williams River district that was promised to Archibald Mosman by Governor Dowling was re-advertised in favour of John Lord.[36] Limited information is available on John Lord.

2.5.3 *Joseph Rookin*

Rookin arrived in Australia, as a free settler, on 5 December 1829. He applied for a grant on arrival and the following year was able to select 2,560 acres.[37] He selected land to the south of the Williams River. His selection was approved in 1831.[38] Rookin added 710 acres to his land in 1837 purchasing the land opposite Mann's "Munni" estate.[39]

Rookin lost his land the following year with the original grant being given to Archibald Mosman as a grant without purchase while the 710 acres was sold to Mosman at public auction.[40]

2.5.4 *William Fisher, Jnr.*

Fisher was a free settler who arrived in Australia in 1825. He was granted 1500 acres on arrival and made his selection from a map in the surveyor general's Sydney office. [41] Fisher sold his selection on the west bank of the river in the parish of Uffington in the same year to Ellis Martin Scott. No conveyance was undertaken for the land and complication arose in 1829 when Scott died intestate.[42] The matter remained unresolved until 1835 when matters were legally pursued to facilitate the sale from Scott's younger brother to a John Brown of Sydney.

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[36] Free settler or Felon website: http://www.jenwilletts.com/early_settler3.htm#Lord
[37] Ford, 1995, p. 45
[38] ibid, p. 45
[39] ibid, p. 79
[40] ibid, p. 207
[41] ibid, p. 31
[42] ibid, p. 114

2.5.5 *Archibald Mosman*



Figure 2.2 ***Archibald Mosman***[43]

Archibald with his twin brother George arrived in NSW in 1828.[44] They requested that their equal and adjoining grants, on the north bank of the Williams River, be separated by a narrow strip of vacant land, although their purpose or intention in doing so is not known.[45]

Through out the 1830s Archibald added to his lease until he had approximately 8000 acres of land in the upper Williams River area but by the 1840s Archibald's luck had changed and insolvency forced him to sell large areas of his holdings.[46]

Australia's First Lottery

When Archibald Mosman lost his land holding in the 1840s he was not alone. New South Wales had been gripped by a severe financial depression and many landowners defaulted on loans and mortgages resulting in their land being seized by the Bank of New South Wales. The vast extent of the depression resulted in the Bank having many property assets with no real means for converting them to financial assets. In an attempt to stave off bankruptcy the Bank decided to hold a lottery selling tickets for £4 each with every ticket guaranteed a prize.[47]

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[43] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Mosman, Archibald,* http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020228b.htm
[44] ibid
[45] Ford, 1995, p. 40
[46] ibid, p. 133
[47] ibid, p. 132

First prize was 8320 acres of land, containing 3700 head of cattle and 40 horses.[48] The estate stretched from Munni to Arabella on the Williams River and from Allyn to the Chichester River.

The 8,320 acres was made up of both the Mosman Brothers land and the land of neighbouring landowner Hannibal Macarthur.

The estate was won by Angus McDonald on the 1 January 1849.[49]

2.5.6 Henry Carmichael

Henry Carmichael was a schoolmaster and educational theorist.[50] In 1844 the first education facility in the Williams River area was established in his home, where he offered boarding accommodation for four pupils; this was quickly expanded to 12 pupils.[51]

Carmichael left Sydney on his appointment as assistant surveyor in the Hunter River district, and established himself at Porphyry Point, Seaham, on the Williams River, where he became a pioneer in viticulture. In April 1847 he was given permission to bring out three vine-dressers from Europe and was a member of an association seeking permission to import labour from India. He surveyed a road between Paterson and Gresford in August 1850, but complaints of his neglect of duty were made by settlers in the Manning River district in 1851. On his return to Sydney he opened his house to student boarders whom he proposed to teach according to the Fellenberg system, combining agricultural training with scholarship. Later he returned to the country, and died there in 1862. [52]

[48] ibid, p. 132
[49] ibid, p. 132
[50] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Carmichael, Henry,* http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010195b.htm
[51] Ford, 1995, p. 164-166
[52] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Carmichael, Henry*

2.5.7 *John Verge*



Figure 2.3 ***John Verge***[53]

John Verge (1782-1861) was an architect, builder and pioneer settler. Verge landed at Port Jackson on 27 December 1828 with his son, a shepherd, a flock of Hampshire sheep, various supplies and agricultural equipment; with his capital these assets amounted in value to £2738. Upon settling at 70 Pitt Street, Sydney, Verge applied on 12 January 1829 for a land grant, and was allowed the maximum of 2560 acres (1036 ha). After some confusion he finally located his land near Dungog, which he called Lyndhurst Vale.[54]

Verge's activities as a farmer seem not to have been successful at first, though he had built up a considerable practice as architect and builder. On 24 July 1831, because of the paucity of skilled architects, he was invited by Governor Darling, to tender for government contracts. Verge had bought land on the site of 346 Sussex Street in February 1831 and he built his house there immediately afterwards. Most of his architectural work in Sydney appears to have been completed between 1830 and 1837, when he retired to Lyndhurst Vale and later to Austral Eden.[55]

2.5.8 *Charles Windeyer*

Charles Windeyer (1780-1855) was a magistrate, born on 1 July 1780 in Staffordshire, England, the son of Walter Windeyer (1751-1801).[56]

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[53] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Verge, John,* http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020504b.htm

[54] ibid

[55] ibid

[56] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Windeyer, Charles,* *http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020559b.htm*

Windeyer sailed in the *Sarah* with his wife and children, arriving at Sydney in July 1828. His capital was sufficient to entitle him to a maximum grant of 2560 acres (1036 ha) which he located on the upper Williams River opposite James Dowling's grant. This property, *Tilligra*, was worked by one of his sons.[57]

2.5.9 Archibald Windeyer

Archibald Windeyer (1785-1870) was a landowner and pastoralist and younger brother of Charles Windeyer.[58]

With his wife Elizabeth, née Orton, whom he had married in 1819, and eight children he arrived at Sydney in the *James Pattison* in December 1838. Through brother Charles, Archibald bought a property of some 1000 acres (405 ha) on the upper Williams River. He bought Kinross near Raymond Terrace, where in 1840 he made his home and became a successful wine-grower. Some of his sons were active in pioneering enterprises in the 1840s and 1850s. Among their properties were Deepwater in New England, which they took up and named in 1839, and Wantabadgery in the Riverina. One son, Thomas Mark, went further afield and was one of the first settlers on the Dawson River in Queensland.[59]

2.6 SERVICES TO THE SETTLEMENT DURING THE 1800S

Although the land in the area was rapidly being settled, services and transportation infrastructure was slow to develop. Through 1832 there were no official roads, only the grooved lined tracks where other travellers had travelled. In the 1850s plans were finally made to improve the road systems within the region which included the construction of various bridges and punt fordings. A tramway to between Dungog and Chichester was mooted, but this was considered to be too expensive.

Use of the Williams River seemed an ideal method of transporting farm goods to the Sydney Market and providing services such as mail delivery to the new settlement. In the 1830s the river network began to be used for transportation with the purchase of a river boat from England "S*ophia Jane*" and the launching of the Australian built paddle steamer *"William IV"*.[60] For some time ships were independently operated and ran regular services to and from Sydney and Newcastle along the Hunter River.

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[57] ibid

[58] Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online, *Windeyer, Archibald,* http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020558b.htm

[59] ibid

[60] Ford, 1995, p. 68

By the mid 1830s the boats had been purchased by John Thomas Wilson, who, realising that he had a monopoly, inflated his freight charges upsetting the settlers on the Hunter River. They responded by forming the Hunter River Steam Packet Association, which operated the "*Ceres*", which ran for 5 months before being wrecked. But the early success of the boat enabled the association to quickly re-launch under the new name the New Hunter River Packet Association buying boats from the insolvent estate of J.T.Wilson and commissioning a small fleet of new boats to be built. By 1840 the General Steam Navigation Company also had a boat running on the Hunter River and regular services were provided by both companies.[61]

Due largely to the early development of the area as a penal settlement a court house and military depot had been established at Seaham in 1823. After the influx of free settlers in the 1830s this one facility remained to be the only establishment for law and order along the Hunter River dealing with local disputes and escaped convict labour.[62]

In 1830, the Australian Agricultural Company established its own police authority and appointed John Field as its District Constable. The district constable was kept busy pursing cattle thieves, petty thieves and Aboriginal confrontations.[63]

In the late 1840s after a spate of gruesome murders in the district the decision was made to introduce police districts to each of the major settlements to increase the capacity of the police force within the area. Plans were also set into action for the conversion of the mounted police barracks at Dungog to a court house and conversion of the present court house to a watch house.[64]

By the 1840s the reliance on the Sydney and Newcastle markets was beginning to fall with the establishment of townships at Clarence Town, Dungog and Seaham. Few of the farmers in the area at that time had money, and so engaged in a barter system. This system worked well with many of the shopkeepers being happy to accept produce in-lieu of payment, until the financial depression of the mid 1840s resulted in the storekeepers being unable to pay the merchants and they were forced into insolvency and effectively ending the barter system.

2.7 TRAVELLING IN THE LOCAL AREA

Historical research and community consultation reveals that the local area was traversed largely on foot, including moving stock around. River crossings and dirt tracks formed a network of pathways around the local area.

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[61] ibid, p. 83
[62] ibid, p. 69
[63] ibid, p. 69
[64] ibid, pp. 86-93

Many of these have been lost or replaced as the location of the road and its materials have changed, but some still survive today. Research has identified a number of timber frame suspension pedestrian bridges constructed in the region in the first decades of the 1900s. Little evidence of these bridges survives today.

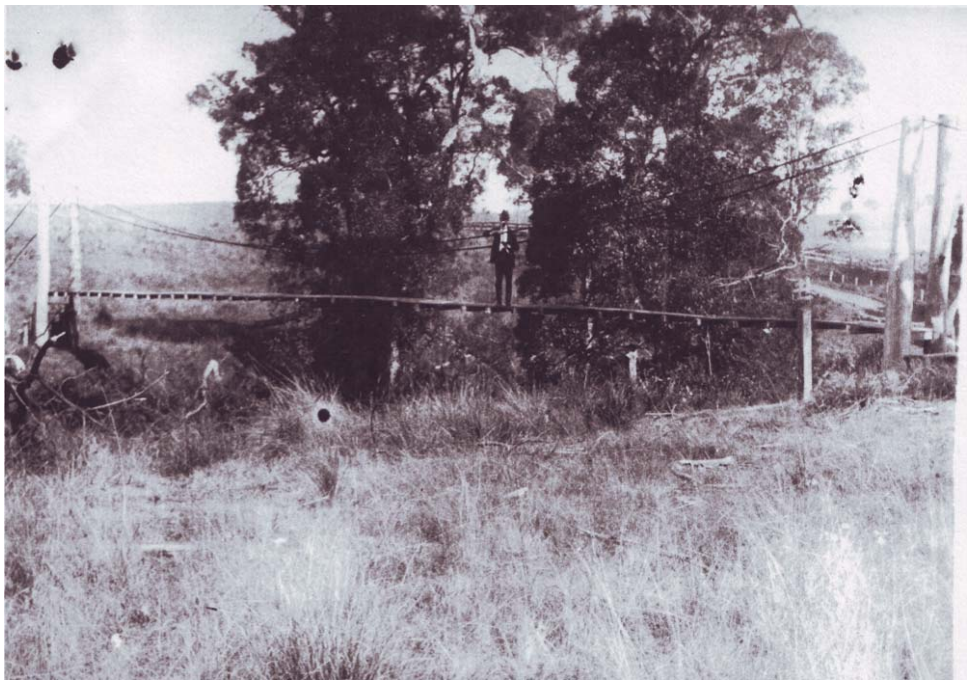


Figure 2.4 ***Former Suspension Bridge across Williams River at Tunnibuc Crossing c1910 (courtesy Dungog Historical Society)***

2.8 SCHOOLS

In 1844 the first education facility in the area was established in the home of Henry Carmichael who offered boarding accommodation for four pupils, this was quickly expanded to 12 pupils. Carmichael's school was to offer the ordinary classes of Classics, literature and mathematic studies as well as a strong focus on agriculture, gardening and "*Chemistry in its application to agriculture and Physiology*".[65]

By 1847, there were 119 children in the district and plans for a public elementary school were being developed with a public tender calling for builders to construct a school house. The teachers would be appointed from the training college in Sydney. The school was opened in 1849 and Frederick Sinclair was the first teacher to be appointed to the role of schoolmaster. [66]

[65] Ford, 1995, p. 164-166
[66] ibid, p. 168

In 1867, the region was serviced by "half time schools" established to cater for children located in scattered rural locations. Attendance was a problem, as the children were frequently required to assist with the running of the family farm.

The early half time schools required one teacher to visit 7 "stations". By 1869 this had reduced to 2, but 20 children were required to be in attendance for the school to operate. In 1898, 16 children were required and by 1908 there was no fixed attendance requirement.

Munni School house was located next to the Munni Union Church. The bells for both buildings were donated by Mrs Edwin Smith in the late 1890s and they were subsequently returned to Munni House when the school closed down and the church was demolished in the 1950s.

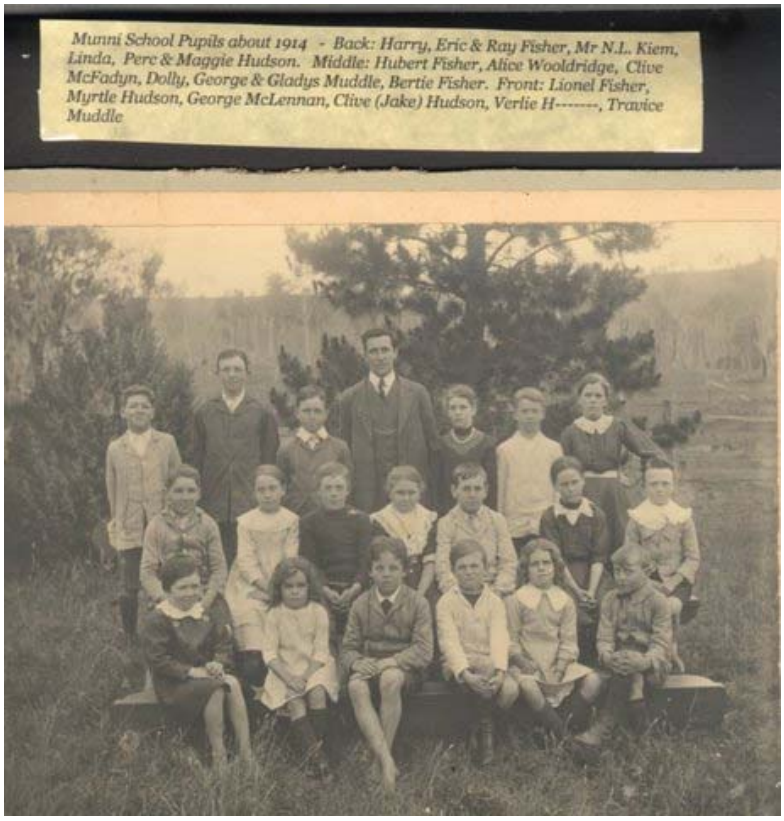


Figure 2.5 ***Munni Public School Pupils c1914 (image courtesy of Maureen Kingston, Dungog Historical Society)***

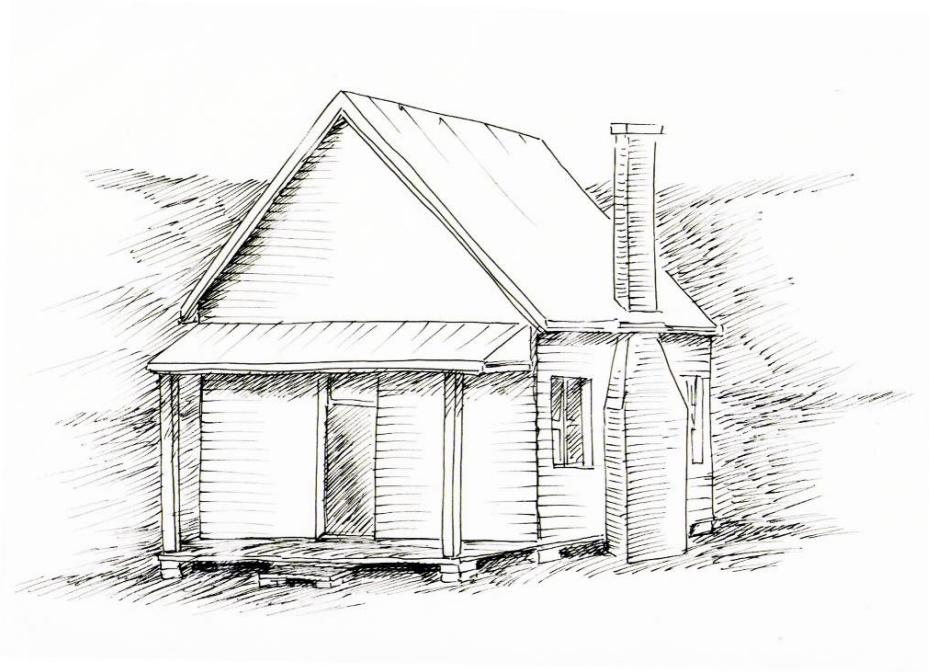


Figure 2.6 ***Sketch of Munni School based on hand drawn sketch provided by Philippa Smith that was prepared by her mother***

2.9 FARMING WITHIN THE DISTRICT

2.9.1 Dairying[67]

Dairy farming at the outset of British settlement in Australia did not begin in those areas that have since become the premium dairying regions of the state. Initially, British settlers tended to bypass the damp and humid coastal forest lands of Australia, preferring the drier, more lightly vegetated nearer inland areas. The massive slump in wool prices during the 1890s, caused a number of settlers to turn to alternative primary industries.[68]

After 1890 dairying spread rapidly in New South Wales, assisted mainly by changes in technology and land legislation and the development of overseas markets.[69]

Companies producing butter were soon established to take advantage of the newly opened railway.

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[67] This section has been sourced from: J. Wilkinson, 1999, *Dairy Industry in NSW: Past and Present*, Briefing Paper No 23/99, NSW Parliamentary Research Library Service.

[68] J. Wilkinson, 1999, *Dairy Industry in NSW: Past and Present,* Briefing Paper No 23/99, NSW Parliamentary Research Library Service, p. 2

[69] Karskens, G., 1988, *Dungog Shire Heritage Study: Thematic History,* prepared for perumal, Wrathall & Murphy, p. 181

Other factors which aided the move into dairying - as well as refrigerated shipping - were the introduction of electricity as a source of power, and the advent of the motor truck (though, at this stage, most individual dairy farmers still used horses and carriages).[70]

Dungog's prosperity increased and the Dungog Co-op Dairy Company was formed in 1905 but moved to Cooreei in 1913 to take advantage of the railway siding.[71] The 1920s saw considerable growth in the local population of Munni as the dairying industry technology changed, allowing longer storage and changes to pasteurisation processes.[72]

Smallholder participation in the NSW dairy industry appears to have reached its zenith just after the recovery of business conditions in the mid-1930s. From the 1940s onwards, the number of smallholders, in the NSW dairy industry, began to decline. Many, of those that were left, could only make a modest income. One contributing factor was the emergence of margarine as a competitor to butter.[73]

Although the bulk of milk production in the state was still going into butter production in the 1930s, milk production in New South Wales now began to tend to divide into a northern NSW butter producing zone (where farmers returns where more meagre) and a southern NSW zone producing milk for householders in the Sydney, Newcastle, Erina, Wollongong and Blue Mountains-Lithgow districts (where farmers were guaranteed, by government, somewhat higher prices for their product).[74] In 1967 the Dungog dairy upgraded and extended so that they could also prepare powdered milk.

The Commonwealth and NSW governments implemented a series of reforms of the dairy sector by allowing milk producers in the far south and north of the state access to the Sydney metropolitan markets during the mid-twentieth century. During the 1980s, at a federal level, the then Hawke government decided both to continue the reduction of government assistance to the dairy industry, and to make the industry even more commercially orientated.[75] In 1990 the Dungog dairy factory closed due to declining numbers of farmers.

The trend of decreasing government assistance continued through the 1990s and in 1992 the Fahey government held talks with representatives of the industry and, a year later, with Ian Causley as Minister for Agriculture, succeeded in obtaining passage of the *Dairy Industry (Amendment) Act 1993.*

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[70] ibid, p. 2

[71] *Welcome to Dungog Shire* website: http://www.visitdungog.com/midac/reception.pl?UEPage=11&Page=UE1&Source=&Code=iINvd6&returnURL=&Template=vdungog&IN=INvd&&Ref=

[72] Dungog Museum Display

[73] ibid, p. 4

[74] ibid, p. 10

[75] ibid, p. 21

This legislation essentially provided for deregulation of the dairy industry after 1 July 1998.[76]

2.9.2 Other Farming Activities

After a short period of European settlement, various crops were grown in the area including wheat, corn and tobacco. Over a period of time the Dungog District became known for its timber and dairy products reflecting a Hunter Valley trend towards livestock and fodder production in the late 1800's - early 1900's.[77] In 1850 Crawford Logan Brown wrote a letter to Edwin Hickey regarding the large extent of cedar within the district.[78]

2.10 RELIGION

A number of churches were built throughout the local Dungog District during the early 1900s including Munni and Underbank. These were timber buildings, and historic photographs of the churches in the local area indicate that they were a centre of community events and activities. While not recorded as a strongly religious community, the predominant religion in the area was Anglican.

Two photographs have been identified as the 'Munni Church', however close examination of these images reveals that the buildings shown are not the same church. It is therefore unknown which is the correct photograph of the Church.

The Underbank Church remains in Underbank, whereas the Munni Church was relocated to Thalaba a number of years ago.[79]

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[76] ibid, p. 23

[77] Karskens, 1988, p. 80

[78] *Free settler or Felon* website: *Crawford Logan Brown, http://www.jenwilletts.com/early_settler3.htm*

[79] Maureen Kingston, Dungog Historical Society, pers.comms March 2008



Figure 2.7 ***Sketch of Munni Church based on historic photographs and sketches provided by Philippa Smith and the Dungog Historical Society***



Figure 2.8 ***Possible Munni Church c1910 (Source: Dungog Historical Society)***



Figure 2.9 Possible Munni Church c1900 (Source: Dungog Historical Society)



Photograph 2.1 Underbank Church, February 2008

2.11 *BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF MUNNI HOUSE*

Limited information is available on the history of Munni House. ERM has drawn on information provided in the Williams River history compiled by RL Ford, the Land Titles office, the local heritage study, s170 Heritage Register, Dungog Historical Society, a former property owner (Philippa Smith) and the local community.

Following the establishment of the colony of New South Wales, the Williams River region was slow to be settled, with some absentee landowners taking up selections in the first fifty years of settlement. Permanent residencies were taken up from around 1850 onwards (Ford: 1).

John Mann was a free settler who arrived in the colony of New South Wales on the *Caroline* in September 1828. He was authorised to take possession of his 1920 acre selection, *Munni,* on 13 October 1829. Mann was considered experienced in farming as his father owned extensive lands in Devonshire and Plymouth. Mann reported improvements to the property in late 1829 as 3 horses, 400 horned cattle, 240 sheep, slab hut, fencing, and a small area of cleared land (Ford: 40).

John Mann was assigned convicts to work on his property at Munni in 1835. A government notice of 5 September 1835 stated that Thomas Dorrell, who arrived by the *Adrian,* was assigned as a ploughman and Edward Connor who arrived by the *Henry Porcher*, as a reaper (Ford: 95) In 1840 Mann received a spadesman, a farm hand to shear and reap, a shepherd, a labourer, a ploughman and, a cabin boy.

In 1835 ownership of Mann's land passed to his brother Samuel Furneaux Mann who, according to local knowledge, purchased the property from John Mann due to bankruptcy. This period was a time of economic hardship across New South Wales, arising largely from drought (AHMS: 30). The brothers are believed to have lived on the property together until the early 1840s. Furthermore, local knowledge has indicated that a corn barn, stables and slaughter house had been built by this time. (pers comm. Philippa Smith Feb. 2008).

The early dwellings in the local area were often made of timber slabs, and wattle and daub. The early records for the Mann's property indicate that the original structures are likely to have been timber slab huts (AMHS: 24). A 1829 survey map indicates the location of Mann's hut and stockyards (see *Figure 2.10* below). However, site investigation and consultation with long term local residents suggests there is either no surviving evidence of the hut and stockyards in this location, or the original huts and stockyards were in another part of the property.



Figure 2.10 *Detail from 1829 Survey Map* **"West bank of the Williams River from Wattle Creek to Tabbil Creek"** *by George Boyle White. Mann's Hut and Stockyards are circled (Source:* ***State Records NSWAO SZ 531)***

As noted in the Land Titles records summary provided below, the property was transferred to the ownership of William Alexander Smith in 1873. The materials and design of Munni House indicate that the original portion of the house was built in the late 1860s or early 1870s, and it is possible that it was constructed by Smith. The rear dining wing was added in 1875 as a wedding present from Smith to his wife (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 08). The form of the bull nosed verandah indicates that it is likely to have been added in the 1880s, but this may have been added a little earlier when the dining wing was added.



Figure 2.11 Munni House c1882 (copy of photograph courtesy by Philippa Smith)



Figure 2.12 Detail showing front verandah of Munni House c1900 (copy of photograph courtesy by Philippa Smith)

The bull-nosed verandah was removed c1910 by Philippa Smith's Grandmother and widened to its current dimensions when a brick balustrade with rendered curved capping and timber posts was constructed. Evidence of the positioning of timber posts survives along the fascia beam (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 08).

The kitchen wing seen in an undated photograph at *Figure 2.13* was removed in around 1962 when a tennis court was constructed on the eastern side of the house. This also saw the removal of part of the orchard which was in this location (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 08).



Figure 2.13 ***Munni House (indicated with red arrow) from the east between 1882 and 1910. The former kitchen wing is indicated by yellow arrow. (Copy of photograph courtesy of Philippa Smith)***

The western and eastern verandahs were closed in around 1965 after Philippa Smith's father secured a Returned Services loan (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 2008).

Cracking is evident in the brickwork of the main section of Munni House, which was as a result of the effects of the Newcastle earthquake in 1989 (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 2008).

Land Titles Summary

A search of available records held by the NSW Land Titles Office has been undertaken. A summary of the Land Titles search results is provided below.

The property known as Lot 1, DP 382958 (Item ID 16) Munni Homestead Complex located at 786 Salisbury Road, is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.

Part of the property was originally granted to John Mann 18th October 1839. Mann received 1970 acres of land which he retained until selling to John Hughes in 1841. The land changed hands again in 1843 to Joseph Myatt and then to Edward Newton. In 1873 Newton sold the land to William Alexander Smith (Primary Application 10587).

The land was still recorded as being owned by Smith when in 1953 it passed to Edwin Fowler Smith. The property remained in ownership of the Smith family until purchase by Hunter Water in recent years.



Photograph 2.2 Munni House today

2.12 BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE QUART POT/MUNNI CEMETERY

The cemetery has previously been known as Munni, Brownmore, Underbank and Quart Pot Cemetery. Throughout this document, it is referred to as Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery which is understood to reflect the general area that the cemetery services.

According to survey plans from the mid 19th century, the land currently occupied by the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery was granted to a local property holder, John Lord. It was soon subsequently transferred to George McKenzie and John McLean. Limited information is available about this portion of land for the remainder of the 20th century. However, it is likely that it was part of an agricultural holding during this period. Burials are recorded on private land holdings in the local area, with several properties containing family plots.

Parish Maps from the early twentieth century indicate that a portion of a smaller property held by Sydney Smith in 1918 was annexed for use by the Church of England on 10 November 1915 and it is labelled "Munni Cemetery". A small number of what may be burial plots or precincts are indicated on this Map.

The 1918 and 1932 Parish Maps indicates the same area occupied by the 'Munni Cemetery', and it surrounded by the same sized property formerly held by James A Moore (1918) and then Sydney Smith (1932).

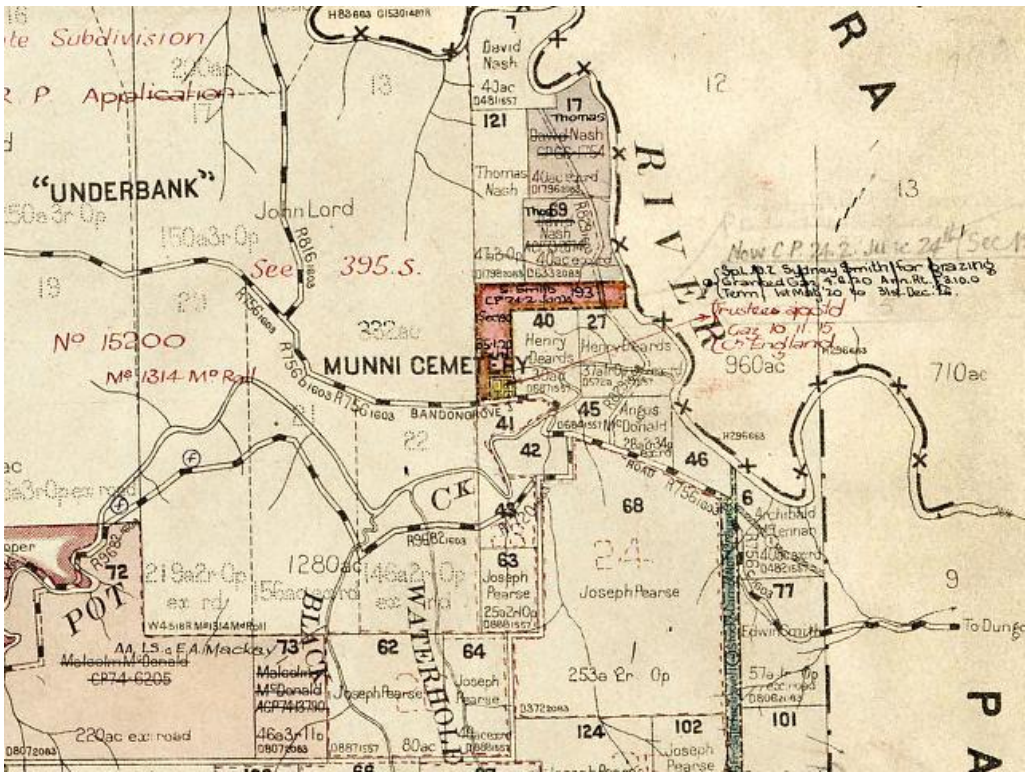


Figure 2.14 ***Detail from the 1918 Underbank-Durham Parish Map indicating the location of 'Munni Cemetery' and the appointment of the Church of England as trustees of this portion of land (Source: Department of Lands Parish Maps website*** www.lands.nsw.gov.au/survey_maps/maps_and_imagery/parish_maps***)***

The earliest marked grave in the cemetery is dated 1923. As the population density increased in the local area in the early 20th century, it is likely that the local community required a more formal area dedicated as consecrated ground and the cemetery was established through arrangements with the Church of England.

There are approximately 80 known burials in 55 graves in the cemetery ranging in date from 1923 to the present day. This includes an Office of War Graves plot dedicated to former Australian Imperial Force member A.E Duggan who passed away in 1988. This grave is maintained by the Office of War Graves.

There are also several areas in the cemetery with some potential to contain unmarked and/or earlier graves. It is possible that the area may have been used as a cemetery prior to its formal gazettal in 1915, and early timber grave markers could have deteriorated.

The cemetery and individual plots are very well maintained, reflecting the continued importance of the cemetery to the local community.



Photograph 2.3 Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery viewed from Salisbury Road



Photograph 2.4 View across Cemetery looking south-west



Photograph 2.5 View across the Cemetery looking west

2.13 CHRONOLOGY

The chronology on the following page provides a brief overview of key events and dates for the study area.

Table 2.1 *Chronology*

1797	Lt. Shortland discovers the **Newcastle** inlet.
1804	**Newcastle** is selected as the site for a penal colony
1812	A Select Committee inquiry finds that NSW ought to develop into a prosperous colony with free settlers and emancipated convicts encouraged to work the land.
1820s	The first Europeans to the **Dungog** area were cedar getters.
1823	Lord Bathurst approves the relocation of the **Newcastle** penal settlement to Port Macquarie.
1827	Governor Brisbane encourages the planting of tobacco in the Hunter region.
1828	**John Mann** makes his selection on the north of the Williams river naming it **Munni**.
	Charles Windeyer acquires property shortly after arriving in NSW on the upper Williams river called **Tilligra**.
1830s	In the 1830s the river network began to be used for transportation with the purchase of a river boat from England "*Sophia Jane*" and the launching of the Australian built paddle steamer "W*illiam IV"*.
1836	The locality of **Salisbury** was settled in approximately 1836.
1840s	By the 1840s the reliance on the Sydney and Newcastle markets was beginning to fall with the establishment of townships at Clarence Town, Dungog and Seaham.
1844	The first education facility in the Williams River area was established in the home of Henry Carmichael at Porphry Point, Seaham.
1849	The first school house of the Williams River area is built west of Clarence Town for the 119 local children.
	The Bank of Australia held the first ever lottery in NSW to recoup losses incurred during the economic depression of the 1940's. The first prize was the **Underbank** property, originally owned by Archibald and George Mosman (and later by John Lord).
1857	**Dungog** population equals 126.
1861	**Dungog** population equals 458.
1870s	Shipbuilding becomes a significant industry in the area.
1879	The discovery of gold 6 miles above the confluence of the Wangat and Chichester rivers leads to the establishment of the township, **Wangat**.
1880	Originally part of Samuel Kingston's "Bandon Grove" estate, by 1880 the settlement of **Bandon Grove** had a post office, store, tobacco factory, public school and Wesleyan Chapel.
1890s	A slump in the cattle industry and the introduction of new technologies in dairying herald a new phase of land use in the area.
1905	Dungog Co-op Dairy Company was formed.
1916	Construction of Chichester dam begins.
1918	Following the end of the gold rush at the turn of the century, **Wangat** experiences a short lived revival providing accommodation for workers involved with the construction of Chichester Dam.
1926	Construction of Chichester Dam is completed.
1940s	A concrete factory is established at **Bandon Grove** to produce sleepers for the base of the water mains for the Chichester Dam.

For a period of 30-40 years, wheat was the most common staple crop in the Dungog Shire.

The demise of wheat and cattle farming sees the growth of timber milling and dairying.

The Great Northern Railway links the region to Sydney by land.

Dairy farming begins to lose its predominance and cattle regains status.

3 STUDY AREA INVESTIGATION RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

ERM undertook the study area investigations of the majority of the 48 potential heritage items and sites over 20-23 and 25-27 February 2008. These investigations were undertaken by Shelley James, Dr Diana Neuweger and John Hoysted. Heatherbrae Homestead Complex (Item ID 68) and the site of a former Ford (item ID 21) were investigated on 5 March 2008. Access to Item ID 6 – House was not permitted. GPS co-ordinates were recorded for all of the sites and items investigated, and for the key photographs taken of each site and item. Two additional potential heritage items were identified during fieldwork and incorporated into the current study; Item ID 74 (House) and Item ID 75 (Survey Marker).

The potential historic heritage items and sites investigated are provided in *Table 3.1* below. This table has been colour coded to identify which potential sites and items required a statement of heritage impact (pink) and which required an archaeological impact assessment (blue). One item (ID 10 – House and burial place of Forster baby) coloured yellow, required both types of analysis.

The locations of the potential historic heritage items and sites are shown on *Figures 3.1* and *3.2*.

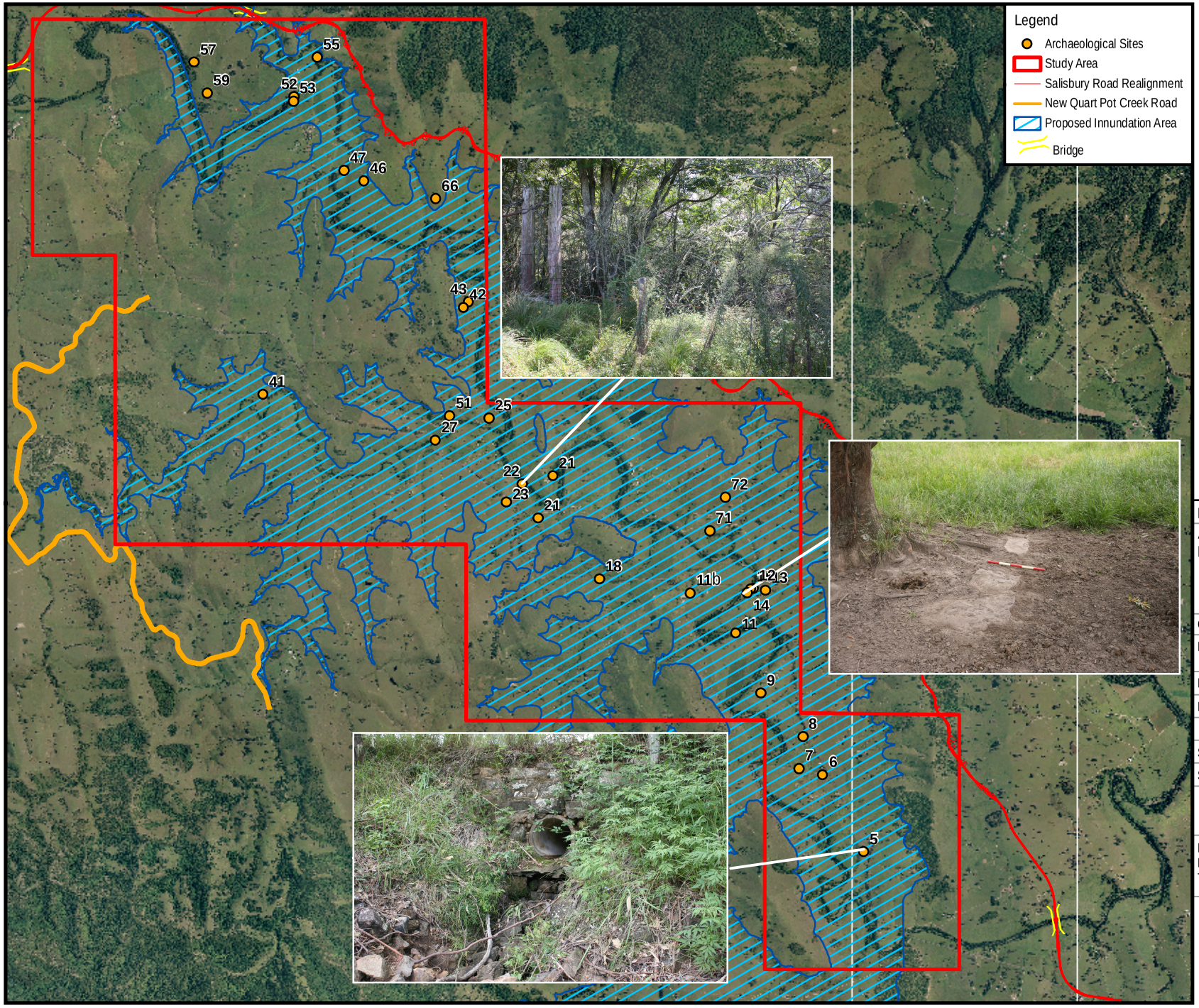
Table 3.1 Potential Historic Heritage Items and Sites

Item ID*	Item Name	Historical Research Required	Statement of Heritage Impact Required	Archaeological Impact Assessment Required
4	Tillegra Bridge	Yes	Yes	No
5	Site of former Homestead Complex	Yes	No	Yes
6	House [Access not permitted]	Yes	Yes	No
7	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
8	Site of former Munni Public School	Yes	No	Yes
9	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
10	House and burial place of Forster baby	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Mann's Hut and Stockyards	Yes	No	Yes
12	Site of former Church	Yes	No	Yes
13	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
14	Former road and river crossing – Williams River	Yes	No	Yes
15	Former bridge – Williams River	Yes	No	Yes
16	Munni Homestead Complex	Yes	Yes	No
17	House	Yes	Yes	No
18	Former road	Yes	No	Yes
19	Memorial Tree	Yes	Yes	No
20	House and Dairy	Yes	Yes	No
21	Site of former Ford	Yes	No	Yes

Item ID*	Item Name	Historical Research Required	Statement of Heritage Impact Required	Archaeological Impact Assessment Required
22	Site of former suspension bridge	Yes	No	Yes
23	Former house	Yes	No	Yes
24	Brownmore Homestead Complex	Yes	Yes	No
25	Former grave site	Yes	No	Yes
26	Mailbox	Yes	No	No
27	Former bridge – Quart Pot Creek	Yes	No	Yes
28	Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery	Yes	Yes	No
29	House	Yes	Yes	No
37	House	Yes	Yes	No
41	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
42	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
43	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
45	Water Hole	Yes	Yes	No
46	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
47	Site of former suspension bridge	Yes	No	Yes
48	Old Hut	Yes	Yes	No
51	Site of former suspension bridge – Tunnibuc	Yes	No	Yes
52	Site former bridge	Yes	No	Yes
53	Former travelling stock crossing	Yes	No	Yes
54	House	Yes	Yes	No
55	Site of former bridge – Moolie Creek	Yes	No	Yes
57	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
59	Stock Route	Yes	Yes	No
66	Site of former House	Yes	No	Yes
68	Heatherbrae Homestead Complex	Yes	Yes	No
69	Small Timber Bridge	Yes	Yes	No
70	Kuringal Homestead Complex	Yes	Yes	No
71	Fisher's Summerhill Homestead Complex	Yes	Yes	No
72	Site of possible burial ground	Yes	No	Yes
73	Small timber bridge	Yes	Yes	No
74#	House	Yes	Yes	No
75#	Survey Marker	Yes	Yes	No

* For ease of reference and consistency, the Item ID numbers generated by AHMS have been continued through Stage 2.

Items 74 and 75 are additional items identified during the February field investigations



Number	Name
005	Former Homestead
006	Site of Former House
007	Former House
008	Munni Public School
009	Site of Former House
011	Manns Hut and stockyard
012	Site of Former Church
013	Site of Former House
014	Former Road and Williams River Crossing
015	Former Bridge Williams River
018	Former Line of Road
021	Site of Former Ford
022	Site of Former Suspension Bridge
023	Former House
025	Former Grave Site
027	Former Bridge Quart Pot Creek
041	Former House Site
042	Former House Site
043	Former House Site
046	Fomer House Site
047	Site of Former Suspension Bridge
051	Former Suspension Bridge crossing Willimas river on Upper Chichester Rd
052	Site of Former Bridge
053	Former Travelling Stock Crossing
055	Site of Former Bridge Moolie Creek
057	Site of Former House
059	Stock Route
066	Site of Former House
072	Site of Possible Burial
011b	Alternate Location of Hut
071	Summer Hill Homestead

Figure 3.1

Archaeological Sites with Potential Heritage Value Within the Study Area

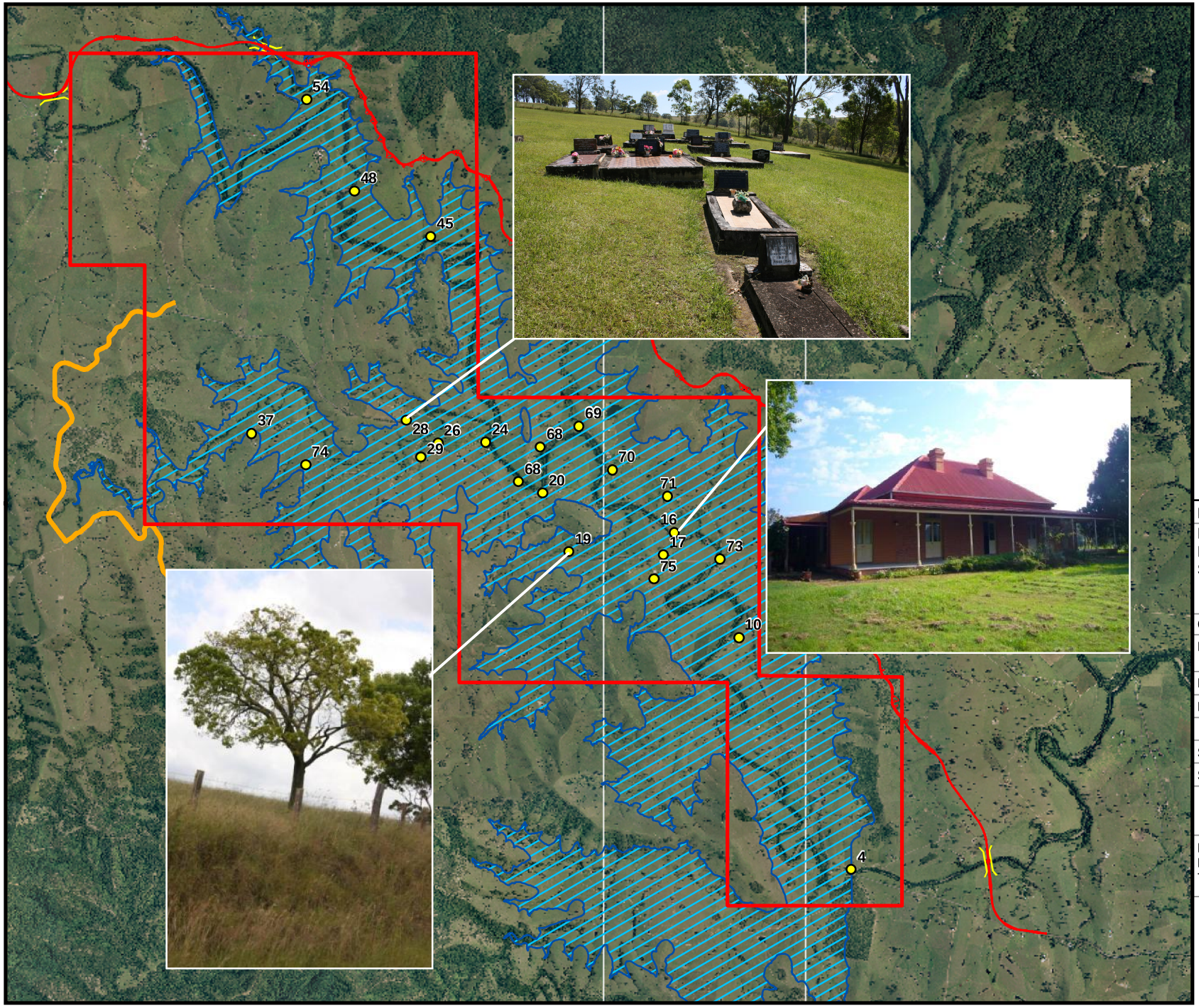
Client:	Hunter Water		
Project:	Tillegra Dam - Historic Heritage Assessment		
Drawing No:	0079286s_GIS06_R2	Suffix No:	R2
Date:	28/08/2008	Drawing size:	A4
Drawn by:	JS	Reviewed by:	SJ
Source:	Connell Wagner		
Scale:	Refer to Scale Bar		

N

0 500 1,000 1,500m

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd
Building C, 33 Saunders St, Pyrmont, NSW 2009
Telephone +61 2 8584 8888

ERM



Legend

- Historic Features & Built Sites
- Salisbury Road Realignment
- New Quart Pot Creek Road
- Bridge
- Study Area
- Proposed Innundation Area

Number	Name
004	Tillegra Bridge Crossing
010	House and Burial of Foster Baby
016	Munni House
017	House
019	Memorial Tree
020	House and Dairy
024	Brownmore Homestead Complex
026	Mailbox
028	Quart Pot/Munni Cemetry
029	House
037	House
045	Water Hole
048	Old Hut
054	House
068	Heatherbrea Homestead Complex
069	Small Timber Bridge
070	Kuringal Homestead Complex
071	Summer Hill Homestead
073	Small Timber Bridge
074	House
075	Survey Marker

Figure 3.2

Historic Features and Built Sites with Potential Heritage Value Within the Study Area

Client:	Hunter Water		
Project:	Tillegra Dam - Historic Heritage Assessment		
Drawing No:	0079286s_GIS05_R2	Suffix No:	R2
Date:	28/08/2008	Drawing size:	A4
Drawn by:	JS	Reviewed by:	SJ
Source:	Connell Wagner		
Scale:	Refer to Scale Bar		

N

0 500 1,000 1,500m

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3.2 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The study area is an agricultural landscape characterised by the sloping hills along the Williams River and patches of native bushland across predominantly cattle and dairy country. The main road in the study area, Salisbury Road, generally follows the alignment of the river, and provides access to the rural properties through the valley.

The landscape has been shaped by the agricultural focus of the local area that commenced in the late 1820s. Development includes rural houses, timber bridges at river crossings, the sealed bitumen two lane road, unsealed and graded property access roads and tracks, telecommunication and electricity lines and poles, fencing, stockyards and farming equipment sheds. Residential buildings are predominantly single storey free standing structures.

Several residential buildings are observed as being of similar materials and form. The residences that survive from the 1920s have been altered to varying degrees, including extensions and replacement of roofs. The character of the 1920s buildings is popular with the local community (pers comms. Malcolm McDonald 23 February 2008), with a number of more recent buildings constructed in a similar design and materials.

Views are contained to within the valley itself along Salisbury Road. Wider, sweeping views across the broader area can be seen from Chichester Road, which runs along a ridge for much of its length. Wider views across the valley are also available from Mann's Hill behind Munni House and the lower north-western slopes Elwari Mountain. Photographs of the general study area are provided below.



Photograph 3.1 View looking north east from Salisbury Road, Munni



Photograph 3.2 View looking west from Salisbury Road, Munni



Photograph 3.3 View looking south from hill behind 801 Salisbury Road, Munni



Photograph 3.4 View looking north across Salisbury Road, Munni



Photograph 3.5 View looking south from the site of the former School, Munni

3.3 KEY OBSERVATIONS FOR SITES AND ITEMS INSPECTED

Brief descriptions of the items and sites inspected are provided in the inventory sheets at *Annex A*. Observations pertinent to the potential heritage values of several sites and items were made during the course of the investigations and community consultation, and included in the inventory sheets. These are also summarised by each relevant item below for ease of reference.

3.3.1 *Item ID 4 – Tillegra Bridge*

The timber Tillegra Bridge has undergone recent work (in the last 8-10 years) that has involved replacement of support posts and timber planks along the surface of the bridge itself. Much original timber has been removed during previous safety maintenance works. This type of timber bridge is common in NSW as demonstrated in the Road and Traffic Authority's historical study of road bridges, with a similar type of bridge identified on Chichester Dam Road near Chichester Dam. The Chichester Dam Road bridge has also undergone safety maintenance works, however it retains more of its original timber support posts.



Photograph 3.6 Tillegra Bridge Salisbury Road, looking south



Photograph 3.7 Timber Bridge crossing Chichester River on Chichester Dam Road, looking south

3.3.2 Item ID 6 – House

Access to this property was not permitted. Observations made at a distance from Salisbury Road indicate this House has been modified from its original form. However, an onsite inspection would be necessary to determine the likely construction date and integrity of this building.

3.3.3 Item ID 8 – Site of Former Munni Public School

The site of the former Munni Public School contains a number of pads and material from the buildings that have been removed from the site. Of the potential archaeological sites investigated, this site contains a substantial amount of evidence of the former buildings and associated activities.

Community consultation indicates that various part-time schools were run in the local area (pers. comms Malcolm McDonald and David Moore February 2008). The Parish Maps from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries record the 'Munni Public School' as being located on the property currently known as Kuringal Homestead.

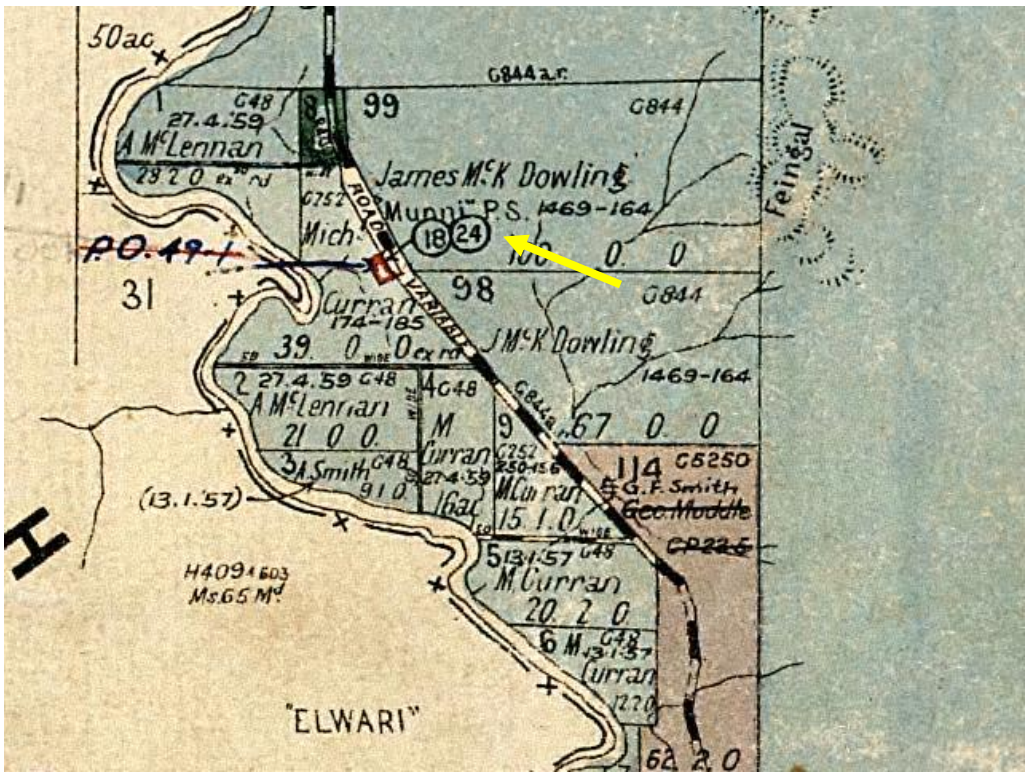


Figure 3.3 ***Detail from the Tillegra-Gloucester Parish Map of 1932 noting the location of a "Munni P.S"(Public School). The former road alignment and the Smith's holding are also shown (Source: Department of Lands Parish Maps website*** www.lands.nsw.gov.au/survey_maps/maps_and_imagery/parish_maps)

The Dungog Historical Society has recorded that the Munni Public School started in 1855 and closed in 1951. The school was a half time school with Underbank and Chichester Schools. Half time schools were operated in order to assist families in the area who needed their children to assist with working their properties.

It is understood from community consultation that the site of the former Munni Public School operated until the mid-1950s, whereafter primary and secondary schools in Dungog and beyond (including Sydney) were accessed by the community in Munni. The buildings on the site remained until the 1980s when they were destroyed by fire (pers. comms Malcolm McDonald February 2008).

Much of the surface level material that remains on the site appears to date from the twentieth century, however, subsurface deposits from the nineteenth century are possible.



Photograph 3.8 Concrete steps and brick base courses from the former School



Photograph 3.9 Fence posts and brick base course from the former School, likely to be the ablutions block

3.3.4 Item ID 10 – House and Burial Place of Forster Baby

The original portion of the House has been obscured by several modifications. The chimney indicates that an original construction date of around 1950 is likely.



Photograph 3.10 Front view of Item ID 10 - House

The Stage 1 study identified a possible location for the burial place of the Forster Baby through community consultation. The site investigation could not identify a definite location for this burial. A small number of mature gum trees behind the main house are possible locations, as stands of trees were often used to mark a family grave. These trees do not bear any markings to identify the grave and the ground within the vicinity of the trees does not provide conclusive evidence of a burial. It is possible that the grave may have deteriorated to an extent that prevents positive identification. Additional community consultation conducted during Stage 2 did not reveal further information about the location of this burial. The lack of definitive information limits the practicality of positively identifying this possible grave site.

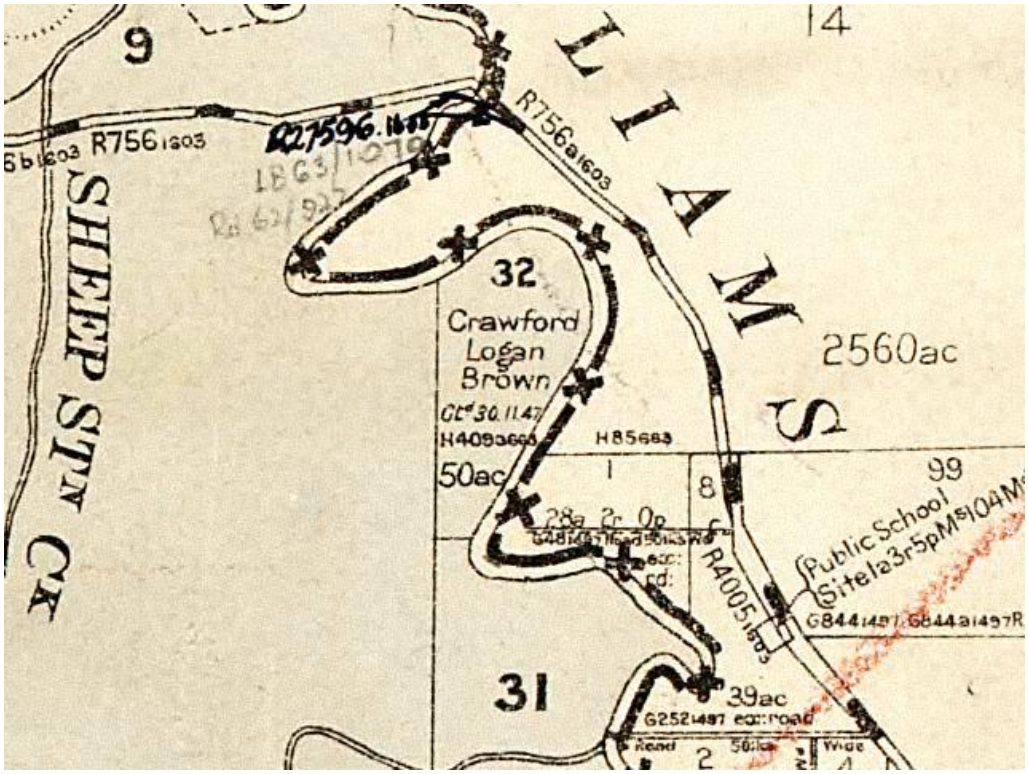


Photograph 3.11 Tree possibly marking the location of the burial place of the Forster baby

3.3.5 Item ID 11 - Mann's Hut and Stockyard

As discussed in *Section 2* of this report, the possible location of Mann's Hut and Stockyard was identified during Stage 1 through analysis of the 1829 surveyor's map of the area. The land titles records state that John Mann constructed a timber slab hut soon after taking possession of his grant in 1829.

The Parish Maps indicate that the portion of land that is likely to have contained Mann's Hut and Stockyards was held by 'Crawford Logan Brown'. Both the 1914 and 1925 Tillegra-Durham Parish Maps note that this holding was 50 acres in size. It is possible that this holding was worked for agricultural activities consistent with the surrounding area.



Photograph 3.12 Detail from the Tillegra-Durham 1925 Parish Map showing the 50 acre holding of the area considered likely to be the site of Mann's Hut and stockyards. Note also the alignment of the current road and another Public School location in the bottom right corner. (Source: Department of Lands Parish Maps website
www.lands.nsw.gov.au/survey_maps/maps_and_imagery/parish_maps)

Community consultation and site analysis during ERM's field investigations revealed that the area identified through the 1829 map has undergone cultivation. A local resident, Philippa Smith, grew up at Munni House in the 1940s and her family owned the land that may contain remains of Mann's Hut and Stockyard. Philippa advised (23 February 2008) that she explored the family's property extensively as a child including the area in question, and that it did not contain timber remnants or stone/brick from a hearth. Consultation with another long term resident, Malcolm McDonald, confirmed this information.

The ground cover in the area that may have contained Mann's Hut and Stockyard prevented identification of surface level remains. As the hut and stockyards were constructed of timber and the area is very close to the river, the soil conditions also prevent conservation of remnants. Cultivation of the area would have also disturbed and/or destroyed the remains.



Photograph 3.13 Possible location of Mann's Hut and stockyards – the trees in the background mark the course of the Williams River



Photograph 3.14 Example of ground cover preventing surface observation of possible surviving remnant of the timber hut and stockyards

Consultation conducted during the Munni House Open Day also identified another possible location of Mann's Hut and Stockyards, which is shown as 11B in *Figure 3.1*. This alternative location is considered possible given its siting in relation to the River and distance from potential flooding.



Photograph 3.15 Possible alternative location of Mann's Hut and Stockyards based on information provided during community consultation – this view is taken from the Tennis Court at Munni House, looking east.

3.3.6 Item ID 16 – Munni Homestead Complex

Munni House is a single storey red brick homestead located approximately 20kms north west of Dungog. The house is setback 50 metres on the north side of Salisbury Road. The site rises from the road with the house and outbuildings sitting on a natural crest running in an east west direction and falling away to undulating pasture to the north.

The house is accessed by a gravel driveway lined with Oak, Silky Oak and Casuarina trees and is positioned on the eastern side of the driveway. The former buggy shed is immediately to the northwest. A former corn shed is a further 50m to the west of the buggy shed.



Photograph 3.16 View up the driveway to the north

Munni House is oriented to the south with lawn to a fenceline between the house and Salisbury Road with later plantings obscuring the view it once commanded to the south towards the road and over the upper Williams River. A tennis court with high galvanised pipe fencing supporting netting is located to the east of the house. A boundary fence to the north side of the house defines its curtilage from the surrounding paddocks.

The earlier parts of the homestead have an 'L' shaped floor plan. The original section is rectangular and the later dining room addition abutted to the northwest corner forming the 'L'. The roof over these areas is in two sections both of which are steep pitched hipped forms clad in corrugated galvanised iron. No shingles were located over the dining room, however, oral evidence suggested the original shingles survive over the earlier part of the house, this could not be confirmed during the site inspection due to access difficulty.



Photograph 3.17 View of house from south west

Wide verandahs, constructed c1910, with narrow tongue-and-grove vee jointed ceilings and covered in corrugated galvanised iron, run along the south, west and east sides. This verandah wraps around the northern end of the dining room and back along its east side then returns along the north side of the original section of the house to meet the east verandah. Later additions have enclosed and extended the north verandah to the dining room and a pergola has been added continuing the line of the eastern verandah. The verandah on the west side has an extension running down its length.

Three main rooms of similar size are positioned along the south elevation and open onto the veranda through three sets of symmetrically positioned French doors. Each room contains a fire place with a timber mantle. The eastern room connects to what is understood to have been a dressing room which has a set of French doors in the east wall, a window in the north wall and a door in the west that leads to a later bathroom. A later door from the bathroom opens onto the hall from the centre room.

The hall has a timber panelled wall to the west side and a later panelled wall west of this that replaced an original masonry wall, this arrangement is understood to have been a store room. A bedroom to the west of the storeroom connected to the western front room through a doorway that is now enclosed. French doors from this bedroom to the verandah remain. The dining room abutting the rear wall of the original section of the house is a long room with a fire place with later marble surround at the northern end. A later door has been inserted in the wall and the western wall has a centrally positioned set of wide French doors with flanking double hung windows. A later door has been formed at the north end of the room to the east of the fireplace. A single entrance door of the eastern verandah is located in the south corner. This layout is shown in *Figure 3.4*.

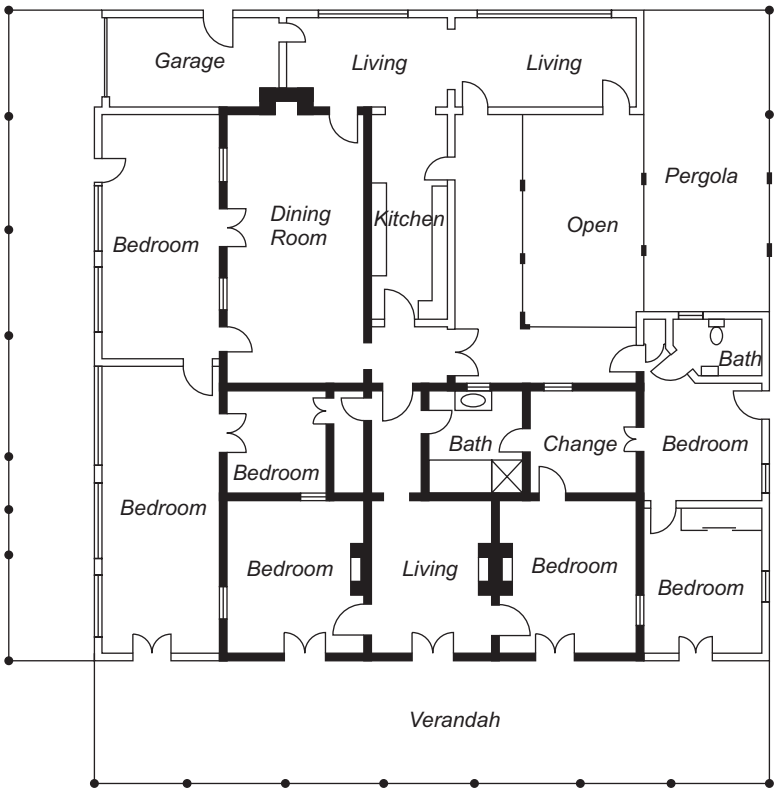


Figure 3.4

Munni House Floor Plan

Client:	Hunter Water Corporation	
Project:	Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Stage Two Investigations	
Drawing No:	0079286s_02	
Date:	16/04/2008	Drawing size: A4
Drawn by:	ML	Reviewed by: -
Source:	-	
Scale:	Not to Scale	

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Internally walls are plastered. Floors are 6″ tongue and grooved pine and ceilings are covered in later fibre cement sheet with battened jointing covering 6″ tongue and grove beaded boarding which has remained exposed in the former dressing room. Skirtings and architraves are cedar as are the internal four panelled doors.



Photograph 3.18 Cedar joinery

A playhouse shown in *Photograph 3.19* is located at the north west corner of the house which is understood to have been relocated from Dungog (pers com Philippa Smith February 2008).



Photograph 3.19 Playhouse relocated form Dungog

Two outbuildings survive west of the house. The first of these is the former buggy shed, this has a central gabled section with weatherboards at the gable ends. Skillion roofed sections are positioned around three sides. The central section, which has a wooden floor would have been for buggy accommodation. The western room which also has a timber floor was a workshop. The northern rear section steps down to accommodate the slope of the site and contains horse stables (see *Photograph 3.20* and *Photograph 3.21*).

A later extension, built as an artists studio, has been added to the north side. This building is constructed in heavy timbers using a post and beam frame with vertical timber slabs sitting on timber bottom plates supported on timber stumps. The rafters are timber poles supporting battens and original shingles survive beneath a corrugated galvanised iron roof.



Photograph 3.20 View of the former buggy shed from the south



Photograph 3.21 Interior of buggy shed showing stables and construction system

The former Corn Shed is located approximately 50m west of the former Buggy Shed. It is constructed on a gentle slope and also has a heavy timber post and beam frame supported on timber stumps with vertical timber slabs. The building has a hipped roof frame supporting a corrugated galvanised iron roof. It appears the shingles have been removed from this building. A raised timber floor extends across half of the rectangular floor plan with the other half providing a drive through loading dock.

Two small windows are located in the north wall and two shutters in the south wall. The design of these opening systems would have been to minimise light and heat in the northern side and maximise air flow in the southern side in an attempt to provide a stable environment for the corn.



Photograph 3.22 Former corn shed

Munni House Condition

Munni House is generally in good condition. The only area requiring attention is the verandah roofs where sheeting is showing signs of lifting. This appears to be resulting in some leaking as verandah ceiling boards are popping and warping in a number of locations.

Cracking was also observed over some window heads but this has been attributed to the affects of the Newcastle earthquake in 1989 as noted earlier.

The former Buggy Shed is in good condition considering this is an early timber building that is substantially intact. Structural timbers appear sound and all slabs are in place.

The former Corn Shed is substantially intact and in fair/good condition with only a section of the raised floor at the western end collapsed.

3.3.7 Item ID 17 - House

Construction of this house commenced in 1998, with a section at the rear completed in 2006. While it is built is a complementary style and form with the surrounding rural residences, it does not contribute to the history of the local area.



Photograph 3.23 Item ID 17 – House: View from entrance driveway

3.3.8 Item ID 18 – Former Road

There is minimal surviving evidence of the earlier alignment of the road through the local area. The area identified during Stage 1 revealed limited conclusive evidence of the former road. The earlier road alignment is well documented in parish maps and a photograph (refer to Parish Maps provided above and *Figure 2.13* in *Section 2*) of the earlier road and Williams River Bridge.



Photograph 3.24 View of area that contained the former road (Item ID 18) identified through community consultation in Stage 1

3.3.9 Item ID 25 – Former Grave Site

Information regarding a grave site dating from the early 20th century was provided by a long term local resident, Alan Nash. Grave markers comprising shells formerly marked the location of this grave. Evidence of the grave and the shell markers could not be identified during the site investigation. The current property owner, David Moore, advised that he has not observed shells in the vicinity of the likely grave site. A death certificate from the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages has been located by the Dungog Historic Society, which indicates that the grave dates to circa 1908 and contains a baby, James Moore. (Maureen Kingston, pers. comms 20 May 08).



Photograph 3.25 Area of likely location of the former grave site (Item ID 25)

3.3.10 Item ID 26 – Mailbox

The Mailbox is located on a large mature tree near the intersection of Salisbury Road and Quart Pot Creek Road. It has been used by residents along Quart Pot Creek Road for mail delivery for approximately 40 years. It is constructed from a c1950s bar sized refrigerator in a corrugated iron shell that appears to have been recycled from a shed. The mailbox is a well-known local landmark, and is used as a meeting point for fishing trips or a place to catch up with neighbours (pers. comms AnneMcDonald).



Photograph 3.26 Item ID 26 – Mailbox



Photograph 3.27 View showing position of Mailbox in proximity to the intersection of Salisbury and Quart Pot Creek Roads

3.3.11 Item ID 28 – Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

The Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery currently contains 49 marked graves and ashes interment locations. The cemetery is very well maintained and the condition of the graves reflects the importance of this site to the local community. There is some potential for additional unmarked graves in the cemetery.



Photograph 3.28 View looking west across the upper area of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

3.3.12 Item ID 29 – House

This house was constructed by the current property owners in 1994. While it is built is a complementary style and form with the surrounding rural residences, it does not contribute to the history of the local area.



Photograph 3.29 Item ID 29 – House: View from entrance driveway

3.3.13 Item ID 55 – Site of Former Bridge Moolie Creek

The site of this former creek crossing did not reveal any surviving evidence of the bridge. Community consultation (pers comms. Malcolm McDonald 23 February 2008) reveals that remnants of this bridge have not been observed for several years.



Photograph 3.30 Area of former Moolie Creek Bridge (Item ID 55)

3.3.14 Item ID 72 – Site of Possible Burial Ground

This burial ground contains at least nine graves for members of the Henwood, Fisher, Keppie and Simmons families. These graves all date from the 1860s and 1870s. It is understood from community consultation that family pets were buried in the burial ground at this property (pers. comms Lorna Johnson [nee Fisher] March 2008). It is now only marked by an apple tree. The depth of the graves is unknown.



Photograph 3.31 Area containing the Burial Ground (Item ID 72)

3.3.15 Item ID 74 – House

This House was identified as an additional item during the field investigations. It was constructed in the 1920s, and was recently extensively refurbished by the current owner (pers comms. Malcolm McDonald 23 February 2008). It retains several features dating from the period of expansion of dairy industry in the local area, reflecting the growth in local prosperity and population. Its garden contains a number of plantings that date from the 1920s period, which also provide an insight into the history of the local area.



Photograph 3.32 Item ID 74 – House: View of front of the main house and early exotic plantings

3.3.16 Item ID 75 – Survey Marker

A survey marker was identified through community consultation and its location is shown on *Figure 3.2*. The carving on the marker indicates that it dates from the mid-19th century.



Photograph 3.33 Survey Marker identified during community consultation (Item ID 75)

3.4 CONCLUSIONS FROM THE STUDY AREA INVESTIGATIONS

The study area contains a number of items and features that provide an insight into the history of the local area. Little or no tangible evidence remains at several potential archaeological sites. Some built items date from the late twentieth and early twenty-first century and do not contribute to an understanding of the history of the local area.

4 OPEN DAY SUMMARY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As part of the stage two historic heritage investigations for the Project, ERM undertook a targeted community consultation process. This section provides a summary of the outcomes from that process. The targeted community consultation took the form of an Open Day at Munni House.

4.2 PURPOSE OF MUNNI HOUSE OPEN DAY

The purpose of the Open Day incorporated both tangible and intangible aims. The tangible aims for the Open Day were:

- To gather additional heritage information from the local community.
- To validate information on heritage already identified.
- To provide the opportunity to present and discuss the findings of the preliminary heritage assessment to the local community.
- To establish an oral history register for members of the local community who may be interested in participating in oral history interviews.

The intangible aims for the Open Day were:

- To continue to establish and build relationships with the local community.
- To enable members of the local community to participate, communicate discover and discuss their own history of the region.
- To support HWC's ongoing community consultation and engagement processes.

In addition, an Aboriginal heritage consultant engaged separately by HWC was also invited to attend the day to consult the community regarding the Aboriginal history of the region.

4.3 APPROACH

Dungog Historical Society was invited and agreed to host the Open Day at Munni House on 5 March 2008. Design and facilitation of the day was carried out by ERM social and heritage consultants. Organisation of the day was carried out in close coordination with HWC and Connell Wagner.

The community was informed of the Open Day via local newspapers, a HWC interview on local radio, and via the Dungog Historical Society membership network. ERM also advised local residents of the Day verbally during site inspections.

ERM designed supporting material for the Open Day, which included:

- large wall posters communicating the background, process and findings of the heritage assessment to date;
- a take home hand-out with more detailed information of the assessment findings and follow up contact details; and
- a "living tapestry" which acted as an ice-breaking, thought provoking piece able to involve a range of participants as the expected numbers for the day was uncertain.

Three ERM consultants were present to facilitate and support the day. The heritage consultants were able to provide detailed technical information on the heritage assessment process and the findings to date. The social consultant designed the day and facilitated participants who attended. All three consultants were able to spend time listening, discussing and capturing the information that local community members brought along.

4.4 OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

The Munni House Heritage Open Day was considered successful. Tangible outputs included:

- Attendance by 12 community members during the course of the day. Participants divided into two groups, those who were local Dungog area residents and those who had come from further afield interested in the general history of the region.
- Local Dungog residents brought documents, photos and stories to contribute to the heritage assessment.
- A reporter for the Dungog Chronicle attended the Open Day and subsequently published an article detailing the heritage assessment process and the work that had been carried out to date.
- A total of 42 items (photos and documents) were scanned and added to the heritage assessment information gathered by ERM.
- A local community member was able to clarify key points of information regarding the location and subjects of the Summerhill Homestead burials. This was particularly helpful as the details regarding the burial ground were vague and the site was difficult to locate.

An ERM consultant and the local community member were able to go out to the site and accurately locate and discuss information about the people buried at the site. This could not have been achieved without community assistance.

- An oral history register was established which identifies members of the local community who may wish to contribute should an oral history of the area be generated.

The intangible outcomes of the Open Day were also positive. These included:

- The notification of the Open Day was successful as indicated by interested members of the community travelling from more regional districts to view and contribute to the heritage assessment and Munni House. There was a larger than expected number of participants from the local Dungog community which contributed to raising awareness of the Project and the general heritage of the region.

- The combination of consultants from ERM and HWC representatives enabled a range of expertise to interact with members of the community and establish or reinforce relationships.

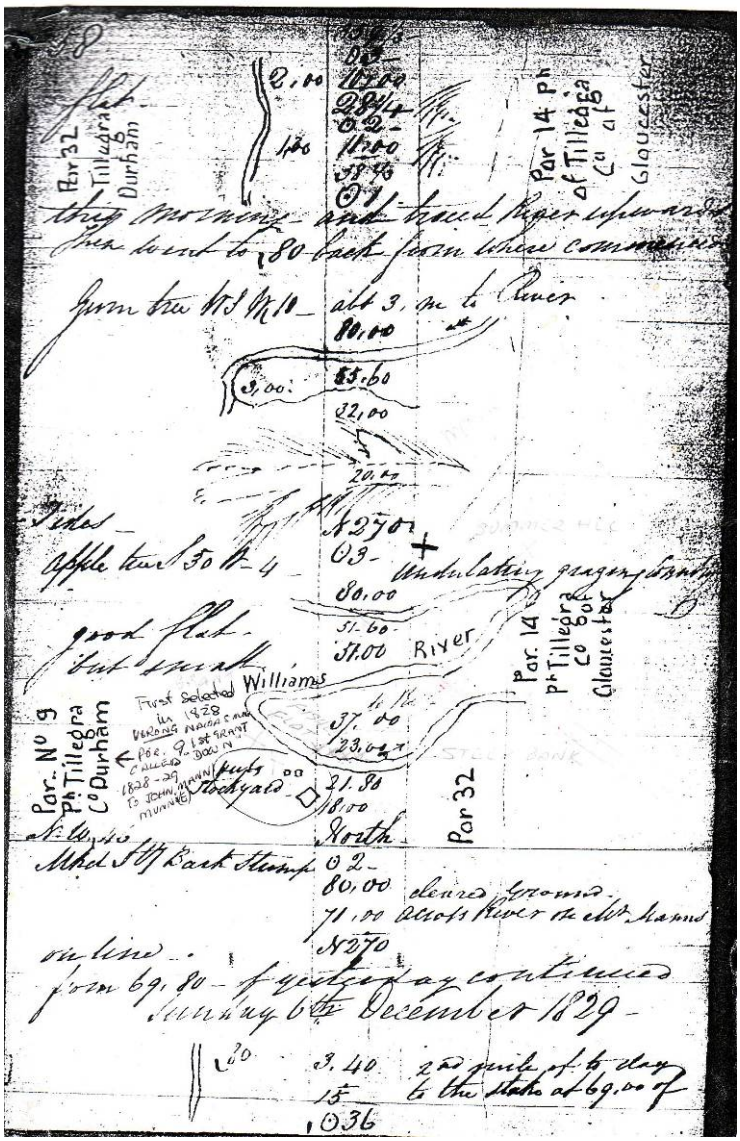
- The atmosphere of the Open Day was one of enthusiasm, sharing and willingness to communicate; a number of participants who expected to come for an hour stayed for the entire day.



Photograph 4.1 Alan Nash and Philippa Smith discussing some of the records at the Munni House Open Day



Photograph 4.2 Maureen Kingston (left) working with the aerial photograph of the study area with ERM's Shelley James at the Munni House Open Day


Par 32
Tillegra
Co
Durham
Par 14 Ph
of Tillegra
Co of
Gloucester
Par. 14
Pr Tillegra
Co of
Gloucester
River
Williams
Par. No 9
Pr Tillegra
Co Durham
Par 32
North
Backyard
Mann
Mann
Mann

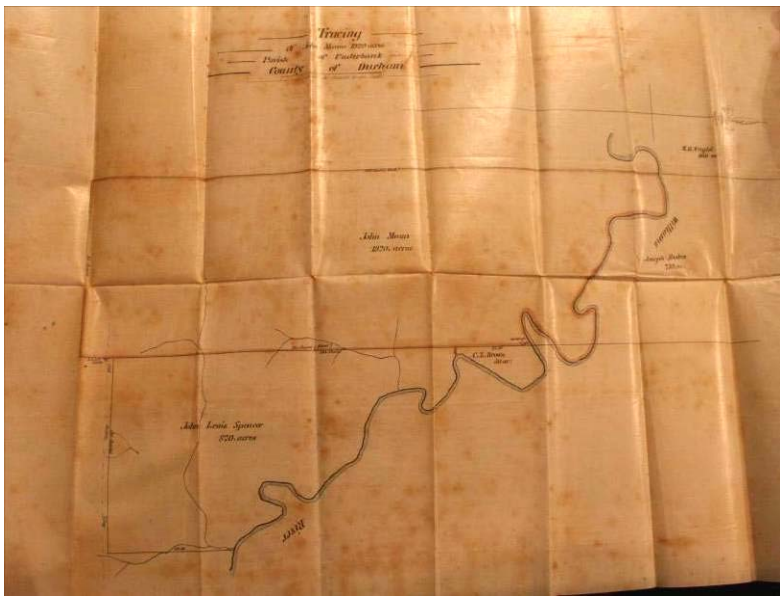


Figure 4.2 *An example of the material brought along to the Open Day by local resident Philippa Smith – this replica plan shows the area granted to John Mann in 1829*



Figure 4.3 *An example of the material brought along to the Open Day by Maureen Kingston – this photograph is possibly the Munni Church, dated to c1910*



21-11-79

THE HISTORICAL SPOT

OUR EARLIEST LOTTERY

by A. P. Forster

With State Lotteries being drawn almost daily nowadays, it is perhaps fitting to recall the first big lottery permitted by this State.

The year was 1849 and the major prize was a handsome one — the Underbank Estate on the Upper Williams of 8320 acres, with the homestead and all improvements, 3700 head of cattle and 40 horses.

The Estate stretched from Munni to Arabella on the Williams and from the Allyn to the Chichester River. In the 1820's two grants to Archibald and George Mosman embraced much of it with Hannibal Macarthur owning the northern sector later.

In 1830, the Mosman grants were purchased by John Lord, a Sydney merchant. His lands extended to the Allyn River and Lord's Pillar, the mountain west of Quart Pot, was part of it. In the depression of the 1840's, John Lord went bankrupt and the land was taken over by the Bank of Australia. They in turne went bankrupt as the people could not pay the money theyhad borrowed. To re-establish its credit, the Bank was granted permission by the Government to float a lottery. The go ahead was given effect during the premiership of W. C. Wentworth.

The first prize was won by Angus McDonald. His ticket No 3374 also won Cryon Estate on the Barwon River.

Angus McDonald with other members of the family arrived in Sydney from the Isle of Skye in the migrant ship Midlothian on December 12, 1837. He came to the Hunter River and after working for some years on the Dunmore Estate of Andrew Lang, became a tenant farmer at Bolwarra when the lottery was drawn on January 1, 1849. Unfortunately Angus McDonald was killed when thrown from his horse on April 5, 1849. He and his brother-in-law Hugh McFadyen with two others attended a sale at Maitland. He was not a good rider and on trying to catch up with the other riders, fell from his horse, the coroner's verict was accidental death due to falling from a horse. It is not definitely established where he is buried.

His second son Angus was six years old when the property was claimed. Other sons were Angus, (born 1838 died 1843), Ewen (1841), second Angus (1842), John (1845), Malcolm (1847). The Court appointed his mother legal guardian for Angus who became the holder of the winning ticket. In due course he married Helena O'Keefe, who was governess at Wirragulla and brought his wife to Underbank. His mother lived there when the McDonald children were born. They were all educated at home.

The second Angus took up school teaching after leaving Underbank. He died on June 12, 1927, aged 84, and is buried in Waverley cemetery having retired from teaching 28 years earlier.

The lottery scheme originated with the Board of the Bank of Australia, the argument being that the sale of expensive properties in the depression could only bring bargain prices. The Bill to authorise the lottery was introduced in the Assembly by W. C. Wentworth. The scheme was for 11,247 tickets each worth £4, the shareholders receiving them in propertion to their shares (with the right to re-sell) and with a like number of prizes of which nine were of the same size, the largest claiming to be worth £6000, but all were said to be roughly worth £4 each.

As a lottery it was not attractive to shareholders since each ticket would win only one prize, and many resorted to the sale of their tickets by auction or other means preferring ready money to the very small chance of winning one of the larger estates.

Many of the public were ready buyers. The Herald claimed that £10,000 was withdrawn from the Savings Bank to buy tickets. The drawing was spread over three days. 'Who can forget,' wrote the Herald ' the rows upon rows of anxious purchasers of tickets, male and female, daily and all day long crowded in the pit and boxes of the City theatre; who can ever forget the eager looks, the patient and sustained listening to the announcements''.

How did such a valuable property pass out of the hands of the McDonald's? A fair question needing a reasoned answer. The main difficulty they experienced was the impossibility of yarding the stock. There were no good stock horses in those days and the cattle were as wild as dingoes. Add to this, cattle were very cheap. The late Herb Deards recalls that a bullock dressing 800lbs was bought for £2.10s ($5). The same bullock would make well over $800 today. Other cattle were worth little more than tallow price. Ready cash being scarce, the property was mortgaged to Joseph Pearse and proceeds invested in gold mining shares which turned out more or less worthless.

It is easy to criticise and blame bad management was the cause of losing Underbank. Joseph Pearse became the new owner on June 27, 1878. He married my father's sister Hester Forster and my grandfather William Twiss Forster was a frequent visitor to Underbank mostly walking from Mulconda. He perished at Quart Pot Creek returning from one of his visits.

Pearse sold the property to Theophilis Cooper who had two sons — Percy and Claude. Cooper sold to J. K. Mackay for £2.10s per acre. J. K. Mackay sold the Chichester country, an area around Quart Pot Creek and the Tynnybuc Mountain country at a big subdivision sale, and later the balance to J. R. Fulton at £2.10s ($5) per acre.

ONE McDONALD SHOWS ENTERPRISE

John McDonald, a great-great grandson of Angus McDonald, the lottery winner, has shown enterprise, enthusiasm, considerable ability, hard work and foresight in acquiring a large area (1770 acres) of the original Underbank property. One might be pardoned for thinking that he determined to make good some of the deficiencies of his forebear who due to inexperience, the hazards of the times, and bad investments lost theoriginal windfall after a brief enjoyment of it.

John, a director of the Dungog Co-operative Dairy Company and President of the Dungog Bowling Club, accumulated his beautiful holding in dribs and drabs of 200 acres, 156, 120, 91, 338, 121, 394 and 350 acres, no mean achievement in days of competitive bargaining at auction sales during times of cheap production. His properties are all consolidated, Duggan's homestead and the block owned by Greg Duggan are the only links preventing a complete join up.

Figure 4.4 *An example of the material brought along to the Open Day by Alan Nash – this article is about the lottery for land at Underbank conducted in 1849*

4.5 CONCLUSION

The Open Day at Munni House held on 5 March 2008 achieved its aim of informing the local community about the heritage assessment component of the Tillegra Dam project and gather additional information about the history of the local area. The Open Day also assisted in building a positive relationship with the local community.

5 HERITAGE VALUES SUMMARY

Establishing why a place or object is significant is essential to determine how the heritage values should be conserved for the community. Heritage values assessments against the criteria for the State Heritage Register for each of the 47 items investigated (Item ID 6 – House could not be accessed) are provided in the inventory sheets at *Annex A*. This section provides a summary of these assessments along with the detail of the assessments of the two heritage listed places, Munni Homestead Complex and Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery.

5.1 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a particular site is important and to enable the appropriate site management strategies to be determined and employed. Cultural significance has been defined by the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (1999: Article 1.2) as meaning "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations." Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The significance of a place is not fixed for all time, and what is of significance now may change as similar items are located, more historical research is undertaken and community tastes change.

The NSW Heritage Office has also issued guidelines for the assessment of heritage significance – *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001). These guidelines are based upon the general values defined by the *Burra Charter*. The assessment guideline is used in determining whether formal heritage listing at either a local or State level may be warranted. An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the grounds that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register.

5.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS – LISTED ITEMS

A comparison with other related or similar sites and places assists in determining the heritage values of a particular item or feature. Comparative analysis can assist with identifying the appropriate level of heritage significance of a site, and is useful in the validation process of determining whether a heritage listing remains current.

5.2.1 *Munni Homestead Complex*

There are 27 homesteads on the NSW State Heritage Register. One of these, Tocal Homestead built in 1840 is located approximately 40 kms south of Munni House.

The Homestead consists of a late Georgian/Regency sandstock brick building, set on a knoll overlooking the Paterson River and surrounding areas. The outbuildings consist of convict built sandstock brick residential buildings, as well as a large stone barn built in 1830 by convicts. The site also includes a wide range of vernacular timber buildings, stockyards, post and rail fences, underground silos and other elements representing technology of a 19th century farm.



Photograph 5.1 Tocal Homestead (Source: Australian Photo Library rt00340)

The Dungog LEP includes a list of 148 heritage items, five of these are described as either homestead or house. One of these, "Bona Vista" Homestead located 30km south of Munni House was built circa 1876 and was the country home of the well known Newcastle doctor, Dr. Richard Ryther Steer Bowker. It forms an important part of the Tocal Paterson landscape. The out building is typical of many of North coast farm buildings with a raised central area and verandah at ground level.

"Bona Vista" Homestead is a rendered two-storey building with a gabled galvanised iron roof and a verandah along the north side and most of the south side. The upper level includes three bedrooms tucked within the roof shape. The building has a cellar accessed from the back verandah. The house sits on a small hill about 2km south of Paterson. The building is in good condition having suffered from some cracking in the past but appears to be stable at present.



Photograph 5.2 Bona Vista Homestead (Source: NSW Heritage Register)

"Stafford" Homestead, which has some constructional similarities to Munni House, is located in the Singleton area 50kms to the west of Tocal Homestead. This single storey homestead is constructed in sandstock brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern on a sandstone block foundation.



Photograph 5.3 View of Stafford Homestead from the north east

It was originally a six roomed dwelling set each side of a wide hallway with wide verandahs on the east, north and west sides. Historical research has indicated that the house may date from c1841 and there is no reason to dispute this based on the building's architectural layout and detailing. A detached kitchen once existed at the western side of the homestead however this was replaced c1939 after a fire with a complementary buff coloured brick extension to the southwest.

Further additions were made to the south side of this to house laundry and toilet functions. A later verandah, continuing the line of the original verandah, was added to the south elevation, which connects with the service facilities extensions. See *Figure 5.1.*

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the surviving homesteads in the area from the 1840-1860 period it can be concluded that Munni House is a comparatively rare example of an early homestead in the district. However, Tocal Homestead is grander and more significant as an intact complex and this is reflected in its listing on the NSW State Heritage Register. "Stafford" and "Bona Vista" Homesteads, that have date and constructional similarities to Munni House are included on the Dungog LEP respectively.

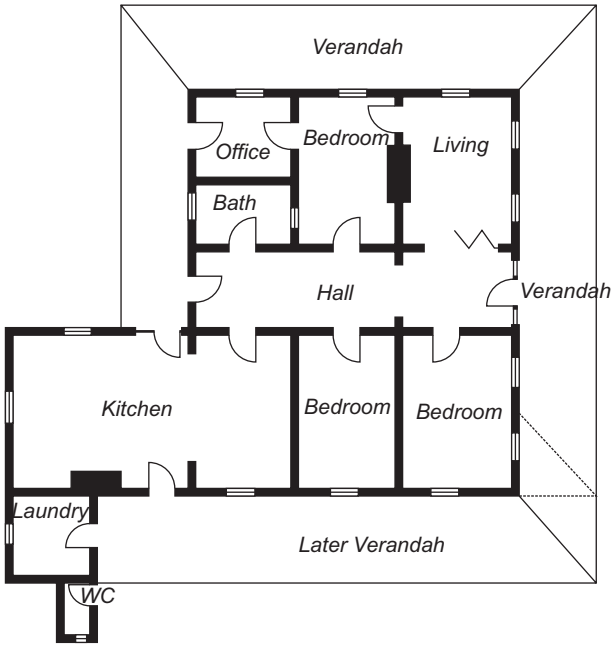


Figure 5.1

Stafford Homestead Floor Plan

Client:	Hunter Water Corporation	
Project:	Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Stage Two Investigations	
Drawing No:	0079286s_03	
Date:	16/04/2008	Drawing size: A4
Drawn by:	ML	Reviewed by: -
Source:	-	
Scale:	Not to Scale	

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5.2.2 *Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery*

There are numerous rural cemeteries of heritage significance listed across NSW. Of the 148 heritage items included on the Dungog LEP, 11 are cemeteries. Some of these are part of a heritage listing for a Church. From the information available on the State Heritage Inventory and the Australian Heritage Database, the condition of these cemeteries varies, depending on whether they are currently actively maintained. Some cemeteries contain a small number of graves while others contain large numbers.

One of the other heritage listed cemeteries in the Dungog Shire is St Paul's Church and Cemetery in Paterson. This is a more formal cemetery in comparison to the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery, with older graves and headstones. Several headstones require repair.



Figure 5.2 ***St Paul's Church and Cemetery, Paterson (Source: Australian Heritage Database)***

The Bandon Grove Cemetery is also listed as a heritage place under the Dungog LEP, and dates from the nineteenth century. It contains 62 headstones including numerous gothic styled headstones in varying condition.



Figure 5.3 ***Bandon Grove Cemetery in 2007. (Source: Cemeteries Index: cemindex.arkangles.com/cemetery.php?id=262)***

Conclusion

The twentieth century date of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery differentiates it from a number of the other cemeteries listed in the local area. While it may not be as old as other cemeteries, the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery reflects the changes in the local population numbers from the 1920s, which is directly associated with the dairying industry advancements.

The very good condition of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery reflects the importance of the place to the current community.

5.3 AUSTRALIAN AND STATE HISTORIC THEMES

The contextual history indicates that a number of NSW historical themes are illustrated by sites and items in the study area. Identification of these historic themes assists with the following:

- understanding the role and importance of the study area in NSW and Australian history;
- developing statements of heritage significance for the potential items and features in the study area;
- developing interpretation materials for the study area; and
- prioritising heritage impact mitigation and management activities for the study area.

The NSW Historical Themes Guideline and the Australian Historical Themes framework have been used to identify the historical themes for the study area. The NSW historical themes for the study area as they align with the Australian Historical Themes are provided in *Table 5.1*.

Table 5.1 Historic Themes of the Study Area

Australian Historic Theme	NSW State Historic Theme
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture Exploration Pastoralism
4. Building settlements, town and cities	Accommodation
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life
9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Burra Charter (*The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*) has set a standard for assessing heritage significance based on the aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values embodied in an item or place. In New South Wales the *Heritage Act 1977* has established seven criteria for the identification and assessment of heritage values. These criteria are:

a) *an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (Historical Significance);*

b) *an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (Associative Significance);*

c) *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (Aesthetic Significance);*

d) *an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social Significance);*

e) *an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (Archaeological Significance);*

f) *an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (Rarity);*

g) *an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's*

- cultural or natural places; or

- cultural or natural environments. (Representativeness)

The Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, (the former Heritage Office) has developed a guideline to assess heritage significance against the seven criteria in their publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*, which has guided the preparation of the heritage values assessments in this study. An item is to be considered of State or Local heritage significance if it meets one or more of the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria.

The heritage values of the potential heritage items within the study area have been assessed against these criteria below. Details of these assessments are provided in *Annex A*.

5.4.1 Heritage Assessment of Munni Homestead Complex

a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (Historical Significance);

Munni House and its outbuildings demonstrate the early settlement pattern of the area, economic hardship and the growth of the pastoral industry in the Dungog area.

b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (Associative Significance);

Munni House has early associations with the Mann family and remained in the Smith family's ownership for 140 years. The place has strong local associations.

c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (Aesthetic Significance);

Munni House itself had aesthetic value as an intact grouping of rural homestead buildings in a commanding setting, however this has been diminished through subsequent removal of outbuildings and changes to the house itself. The two remaining timber slab outbuildings demonstrate a rural construction technology which is becoming increasingly rare.

d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social Significance);

The Open Day at Munni House held on 5 March 2008 revealed a strong community interest in the history of the property and its future. Other community consultation conducted by HWC over the past 18 months has confirmed this. Munni Homestead Complex is an important place for the community of Dungog Shire for its ability to demonstrate the nineteenth century history of the local area.

e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (Research Potential);

Munni House and its outbuildings have the potential to contribute to an understanding of rural homestead and timber slab construction techniques.

f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (Rarity);

While Munni House is not a rare building, the timber slab out-buildings are becoming increasingly rare in NSW.

g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or

- cultural or natural environments. (Representativeness)

At a local level Munni House and its outbuildings demonstrate a class of cultural place as mid to late 19th century farmstead buildings.

5.4.2 Heritage Assessment of Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (Historical Significance);

The cemetery was established in the 1920s, which was a period of marked population growth arising from changes in the dairy industry in the local area.

b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (Associative Significance);

While the cemetery is associated with several families that have resided in the local area for a number of generations, the cemetery does not meet this criterion.

c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (Aesthetic Significance);

While the rural setting of the cemetery is an important aspect of its sense of place, the cemetery does not meet this criterion.

d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social Significance);

The Open Day at Munni House held on 5 March 2008 revealed a strong community interest in the importance of the cemetery. Other community consultation conducted by HWC over the past 18 months has confirmed this. The cemetery is a highly significant place to the local community for spiritual and cultural reasons.

e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (Research Potential);

The cemetery provides some insight into the population patterns, religious practices and health of the local community.

f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (Rarity);

The cemetery does not meet this criterion.

g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's

- cultural or natural places; or

- cultural or natural environments. (Representativeness)

The cemetery is typical of many rural community cemeteries. Its condition and level of maintenance demonstrate the importance of the place to the local community.

5.4.3 Heritage Assessment Summary of Non-Heritage Listed Items

The heritage values assessments for the non-heritage listed items investigated during this study determined that several items met a range of the State Heritage Register criteria. A summary of which criteria each item met (if any) is provided in the table below. Details of the individual values assessments are provided in the inventory sheets at *Annex A*.

Table 5.2 Summary of State Heritage register criteria met by Non-Heritage Listed items and Features

Item ID	Item Name	Criteria Met
4	Tillegra Bridge	None
5	Site of former Homestead Complex	E
6	House [Access not permitted]	N/A
7	Site of former House	E
8	Site of former Munni Public School	A, D and E
9	Site of former House	None
10	House and burial place of Forster baby	House: None Burial: E
11	Mann's Hut and Stockyards	A, B, D and E
12	Site of former Church	D
13	Site of former House	E
14	Former road and river crossing – Williams River	None
15	Former bridge – Williams River	None
17	House	None
18	Former road	E
19	Memorial Tree	A
20	House and Dairy	None
21	Site of former Ford	None
22	Site of former suspension bridge	A
23	Former house	E
24	Brownmore Homestead Complex	A
25	Former grave site	A and E
26	Mailbox	A and D
27	Former bridge – Quart Pot Creek	None
29	House	None
37	House	A
41	Site of former House	E
42	Site of former House	E
43	Site of former House	E
45	Water Hole	A and D
46	Site of former House	E
47	Site of former suspension bridge	None
48	Old Hut	A and E
51	Site of former suspension bridge – Tunnibuc	None
52	Site former bridge	None
53	Former travelling stock crossing	A
54	House	None
55	Site of former bridge – Moolie Creek	None
57	Site of former House	E
59	Stock Route	A
66	Site of former House	E
68	Heatherbrae Homestead Complex	A
69	Small Timber Bridge	None
70	Kuringal Homestead Complex	A
71	Fisher's Summerhill Homestead Complex	None
72	Site of possible burial ground	A, D and E
73	Small timber bridge	None
74	House	A and C
75	Survey Marker	A

5.5 DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The grade of heritage significance of a place also needs to be considered. Different components of a place may make up different relative contributions to its heritage value. Loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. *Table 5.2* provides an explanation of each grade developed by the NSW Heritage Office.

Table 5.3 Significance Grading Definitions

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item or local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alteration detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
None	Item does not have any elements with heritage value.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

These gradings are taken from the NSW Heritage Office Guideline "Assessing Heritage Significance" (2001).

5.5.1 Munni Homestead Complex

Figure 5.4 maps the relative significance of the various parts of Munni House. The Buggy Shed and Corn Shed are considered to be of High significance. Munni Homestead Complex as a whole has High significance.

5.5.2 Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

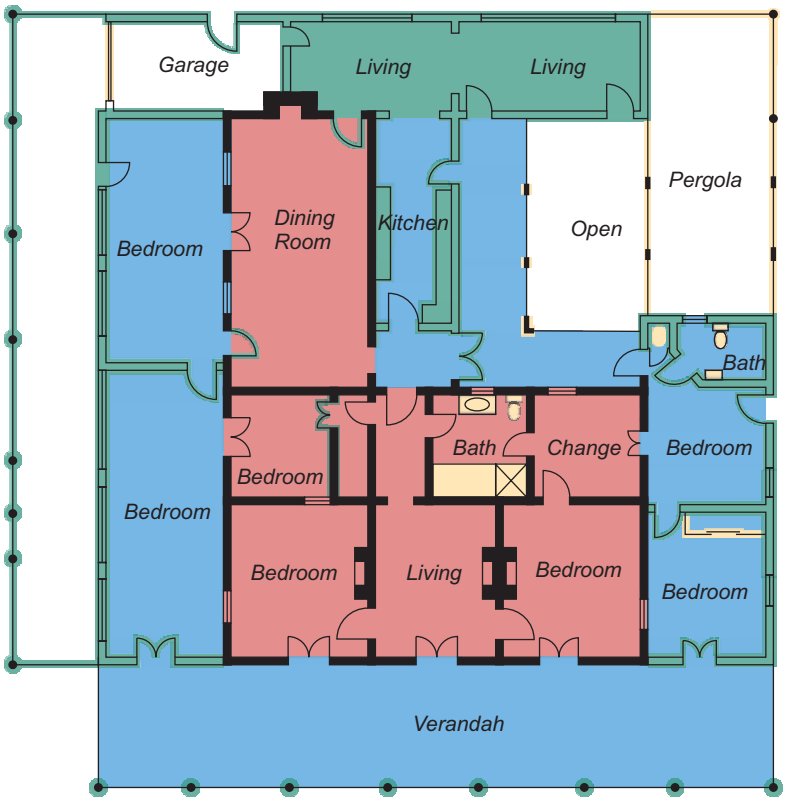
The Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery is of High significance.

5.5.3 Non-Heritage Listed Items

The significance gradings for the non-heritage listed items investigated during this study are provided in *Table 5.4*. Details of the individual values assessments are provided in the inventory sheets at *Annex A*.

Table 5.4 Significance Gradings of Non-Heritage Listed Items in the Study Area

Item ID	Item Name	Significance Grading
4	Tillegra Bridge	Little
5	Site of former Homestead Complex	Little
6	House [Access not permitted]	N/A
7	Site of former House	Little
8	Site of former Munni Public School	Moderate
9	Site of former House	None
10	House and burial place of Forster baby	Little
11	Mann's Hut and Stockyards	High
12	Site of former Church	Little
13	Site of former House	Little
14	Former road and river crossing – Williams River	None
15	Former bridge – Williams River	Little
17	House	None
18	Former road	Little
19	Memorial Tree	Little
20	House and Dairy	None
21	Site of former Ford	None
22	Site of former suspension bridge	Moderate
23	Former house	Little
24	Brownmore Homestead Complex	Moderate
25	Former grave site	Moderate
26	Mailbox	Moderate
27	Former bridge – Quart Pot Creek	None
29	House	None
37	House	Little
41	Site of former House	Little
42	Site of former House	Little
43	Site of former House	Little
45	Water Hole	Moderate
46	Site of former House	Little
47	Site of former suspension bridge	None
48	Old Hut	Moderate
51	Site of former suspension bridge – Tunnibuc	None
52	Site former bridge	None
53	Former travelling stock crossing	Moderate
54	House	None
55	Site of former bridge – Moolie Creek	None
57	Site of former House	Little
59	Stock Route	Little
66	Site of former House	Little
68	Heatherbrae Homestead Complex	Little
69	Small Timber Bridge	None
70	Kuringal Homestead Complex	Little
71	Fisher's Summerhill Homestead Complex	None
72	Site of possible burial ground	Moderate
73	Small timber bridge	None
74	House	Moderate
75	Survey Marker	Moderate



Legend - Significance Ranking

- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Intrusive
- None

Figure 5.4

Munni House Significance Ranking Plan

Client:	Hunter Water Corporation	
Project:	Tillegra Dam Historic Heritage Stage Two Investigations	
Drawing No:	0079286s_01	
Date:	10/04/2008	Drawing size: A4
Drawn by:	ML	Reviewed by: -
Source:	-	
Scale:	Not to Scale	

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5.6 STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.6.1 Munni Homestead Complex

The Munni House property is significant in the context of Australian pastoral activities in regional New South Wales demonstrating early settlement patterns. It has early is association with the Mann family followed by the Smith family who owned the property for 140 years and who influenced the development of the region.

The house, although demonstrating a sequence of changes to its verandahs, retains its earliest sections substantially intact.

The two surviving slab outbuildings are also substantially intact and becoming increasing rare in rural NSW and make a strong contribution to the Munni House complex.

Munni House has high heritage significance which validates its inclusion in the Dungog LEP and s170 Heritage Register.

5.6.2 Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery is significant to the local community for historical, cultural and spiritual reasons. The cemetery provides an insight into the historical development of the local area, its population, religious beliefs and practices and the health of the local community.

The cemetery has high heritage significance which validates its inclusion in the Dungog LEP.

5.6.3 Non Heritage Listed Items and Features

The study area contains a range of items and features with some degree of historic and archaeological value. Several items and features, along with Munni House and the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery, provide an insight into the development and pattern of settlement of the local area. The following items and features are of heritage significance at a local level:

Table 5.5 Non-Heritage Listed Items and Features with local heritage significance

Item ID	Item Name	Significance Grading
6	House [Access not permitted]	To be determined
8	Site of former Munni Public School	Moderate
11	Mann's Hut and Stockyards	High
22	Site of former suspension bridge	Moderate
24	Brownmore Homestead Complex	Moderate
25	Former grave site	Moderate
26	Mailbox	Moderate
45	Water Hole	Moderate
48	Old Hut	Moderate
53	Former travelling stock crossing	Moderate
72	Site of possible burial ground	Moderate
74	House	Moderate
75	Survey Marker	Moderate

The Tillegra Dam project is proposed to address water supply security requirements for the projected population of the Hunter Valley and Central Coast regions over at least the next 60 years. The construction of the Dam would result in the gradual (over approximately five years) inundation of approximately 2,100 ha of farmland. The inundation area is shown on *Figure 6.1.* The Project would result in the loss of the known and potential heritage items and sites considered in this study.

The need for the Project has been identified as a result of the drought affecting large areas of NSW and further a field; implications of climate change in terms of water supply security as well as projected population growth to those areas with reliable water supply; and significant projected population and development growth under the NSW Government's *Lower Hunter Regional Strategy* 2006.

The Project is being considered under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, and historic heritage is one of several environmental and social issues being considered by HWC.

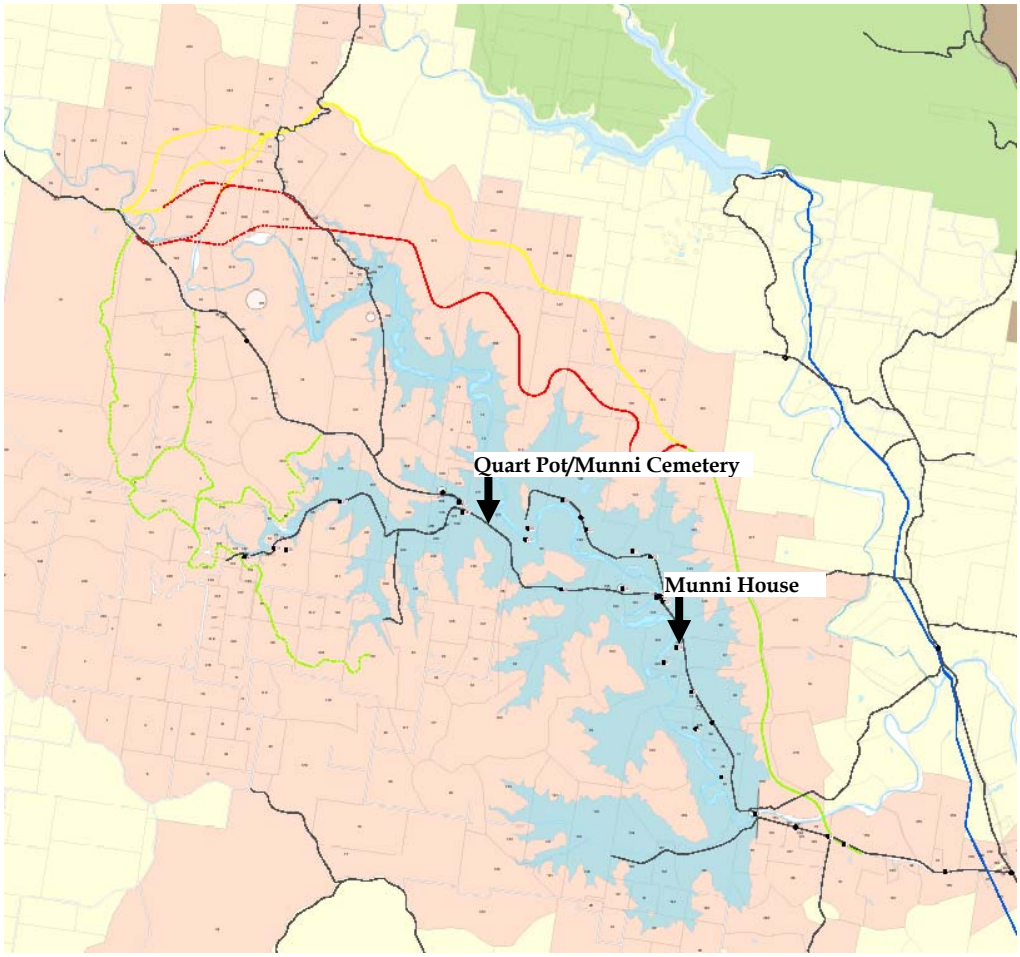


Figure 6.1 Tillegra Dam Project inundation area and options for new access roads (source: Connell Wagner January 2008)

7 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The following assessment of heritage impacts has been developed to consider the impacts of the construction and operation of the Tillegra Dam Project. The NSW Heritage Office guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact* (1996, revised 2002), has been utilised for the preparation of this Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI). This guideline also guides archaeological impact assessments. The questions to consider when complete loss or removal of a heritage item is proposed are:

- *Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?*
- *Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?*
- *Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?*
- *Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?*

These questions have informed the analysis of the impacts on historic built and archaeological items and features discussed below.

In response to the final question listed above, ERM heritage consultants have been engaged to prepare this report. The recommendations within this report would be used to inform the broader Environmental Assessment process including the Statement of Commitments for the Project.

7.2 IMPACTS ANALYSIS AND STATEMENTS OF HERITAGE IMPACT

HWC has made a commitment to conserve Munni House. As such, it is considered separately to the other historic heritage items and features. Similarly, the heritage values of Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery will need to be managed and is also considered separately in this section.

As outlined in *Section 5*, a number of the items and features investigated were found to have little or no historic heritage value. 12 items were identified as having heritage significance at a local level. The analysis of heritage impacts therefore focuses on those items identified as having historic heritage value. However, the collective potential archaeological resource of the former house and homestead sites is also considered.

7.2.1 Heritage Impacts Analysis - Munni House

Recognising that Munni House would be inundated by the proposed Tillegra Dam, this section discusses current conservation philosophy relative to the moving of heritage items and the four options available to HWC for the management of the heritage values of the Munni Homestead Complex buildings.

The Burra Charter

In Australia, the conservation of heritage places is guided by the Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Burra Charter. The Burra Charter has been widely adopted as the standard for heritage conservation practice in Australia, providing a guiding philosophy for the care of places of cultural heritage significance in Australia.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

The Burra Charter provides 34 Articles divided into Definitions, Conservation Principles and Conservation Processes. Article 9 below discusses the conservation principles associated with the location of a place.

Article 9 - Location:

> *9.1 The physical location of a place is part of its cultural significance. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.*
>
> *9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of places were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.*
>
> *9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.*

Guidelines

There are no published guidelines in Australia for the moving of heritage places as this practice is inconsistent with the conservation principles promoted by the Burra Charter. However, the following publications provide an outline of the issues to consider when analysing the feasibility of moving a heritage building in the Australian context:

- *Moved Buildings for Museums: not an easy solution*, a brochure by the Australian Heritage Commission (See *Annex B*).

- *Moving Buildings: A study of issues surrounding moving buildings of heritage value for use in outdoor museums in Queensland, Museums Australia Queensland* (See the full web-published version at maq.org.au/publications/resources/moving.htm).

Both of these publications highlight the adverse heritage impacts arising from the loss of historical context and original fabric when moving a heritage building.

Management Options

The four options are:

- Option1: Leave As Is;
- Option 2: Retain Masonry Only;
- Option 3: Removal; and
- Option 4: Relocation.

Option 1: Leave As Is

In this option the entire complex would be left as vacated for the new dam waters to cover. This option would result in the loss of access to the site and of the ability to appreciate its heritage values.

A prerequisite to the selection of this option should be the archival recording of the complex and its future interpretation.

Option 2: Leave Masonry Fabric Only

This option would involve the removal of the timber out buildings along with all framing timbers, metal and shingle roofs, windows, doors, joinery, fittings and electrical, plumbing and drainage reticulation from Munni House leaving its brick walls. This option would result in the loss of access to the site and of the ability to appreciate its heritage values.

A prerequisite to the selection of this option should be the archival recording of the complex and its future interpretation.

Option 3: Removal

This option would involve the demolition and removal of all buildings from the site without retention of any historic fabric. This option would result in the loss of access to the site and of the ability to appreciate its heritage values.

A prerequisite should be the archival recording of the complex and ultimately its interpretation.

Option 4: Relocation

(a) Dismantle and Reassemble

This option would result in the relocation of the high significance sections of Munni House and the two timber slab outbuildings. A possible relocation site has been identified adjacent to the Tillegra cricket ground.

This option would require the detailed recording of all buildings on the site through accurate measured drawing and photographic recording. This would include the itemisation and scheduling of all significant building elements followed by careful dismantling, tagging and packaging for transportation to the new site. If cost constraints require, the relocation could focus on those elements of moderate and high significance as the first priority for conservation.

Reconstruction would need to be faithfully carried out to ensure all building elements are accurately repositioned.

This option is feasible in terms of the load bearing capacity of the local road system and vehicle access logistics, and the availability of suitable new sites on HWC land within the locality.

This option would be likely to incur considerable cost due to the detailed recording, quantity surveying, specification and specialist heritage architect direction required during the dismantling and reconstruction stages.

(b) Move Whole Building

ERM has carried out a preliminary investigation into the feasibility of relocating both the timber outbuildings and Munni House as intact elements or intact sections to a new site.

ERM is aware that moving timber buildings is a common practice in Australia. We have consulted an experienced house mover in NSW who confirmed that the timber slab buildings could be relocated but they would need to be divided into discreet sections due to width and weight restrictions on surrounding roads. This aspect of this option would require careful investigation to determine road and bridge weight, width and height limits.

This relocation option would also result in the timber buildings having localised superficial strengthening installed to ensure their structural integrity. A prerequisite should be the archival recording of the buildings prior to division into sections followed by the recording of the division into sections allowing for accurate reassembly. Making a record of the buildings current location and their relocation would provide information for the future interpretation of these buildings.

The relocation of masonry buildings is common practice in the USA and Canada. This is demonstrated in the example in Brampton, Canada in *Figure 7.1*. There is an International Association of Structural Movers (IASM) that began as a "not for profit" trade association in 1983. Over two decades later IASM is composed of more than three hundred and eighty five (385) members including Australian representatives.



Figure 7.1 ***Relocation George Elliot House, Brampton, Canada (Source: Unterman McPhail Associates Toronto 2008)***

The NSW based Member of IASM, Mr Neil Gorrell has advised that while moving masonry buildings in one piece is common practice internationally there is no demand in Australia and the technology has not been imported or developed. While it would be possible to import the expertise and technology through IASM the cost is expected to be prohibitive. It is also anticipated that road and bridge weight limits may discount this option.

A recent relocation of a masonry building in one piece was undertaken in Sydney for a 1920s Signal Box from Hornsby Railway Station. Hydraulic equipment was used to move the 320-tonne masonry building 150 metres to a new location. The reported cost of this relocation was $3 million. The relocation of the Signal Box is shown in *Figure 7.2*. This example highlights the significantly high cost of relocating whole buildings, even a short distance. The equipment used for this relocation was appropriate for the short distance (150 metres) but is unlikely to be feasible for the greater distance involved for Munni House.



Figure 7.2 ***Relocation of the Hornsby Signal Box in Sydney (Source: Property Australia Magazine, November 2007)***

All options would result in the loss of the historic layout and setting of the Munni Homestead Complex.

7.2.2 Statement of Heritage Impact – Munni House

The 'demolition' and 'leave as is' options are not desirable as they would result in the loss of a significant part of the heritage of the local area. These options would have the greatest heritage impact and are not recommended given the feasibility of the alternatives.

Of the four options considered and discussed above, the relocation of intact sections of Munni House and timber slab outbuildings would have the least impact on their respective cultural heritage values. Investigation suggests that while it is feasible to relocate the two timber slab buildings, the technology or experience in Australia to move the significant brick sections of Munni House is currently unavailable and would involve a high cost.

Option 4(a) for Munni House (dismantle and relocate) and Option 4(b) for the timber slab outbuildings (move intact sections) represent the most practical options that would have the least impact on cultural heritage significance.

7.2.3 Impacts Analysis – Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

Proposed Activities and Options Considered

A **Proposed Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery Relocation Plan** has been prepared by Connell Wagner for HWC. This plan outlines the process to be followed in the event that the Project is approved. A summary of the key aspects of the draft relocation plan of relevance to this Stage 2 report is provided below.

HWC has considered a range of options for the ongoing management of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery. These options include:

- Leaving the gravesite as is.
- Relocating either the entire gravesite or only the headstones to an alternative existing cemetery.
- Creating a new working cemetery and relocating either the entire gravesite or the headstones only.

HWC has advised the community that if it was the general wish of affected families that a new working cemetery be established in the area, HWC would fund the establishment of that cemetery. HWC would create a memorial overlooking the existing cemetery site.

If the Project is approved, HWC propose to request the Government to create a specific Act to manage the relocation of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery as well as any other associated issues. Subject to Government approval, it is proposed that the legislation and any subordinate statutory documents would address the following issues:

- The options available to families with relatives interred in the current cemetery.
- Establishing who has the legal right to apply for new arrangements to be made for a grave site and where equal rights are held, the process for building consensus between the interested parties.
- Establishment of a new cemetery.
- Decommissioning of the existing cemetery.
- The provision of information relating to the history of the cemetery to the NSW State Library (the Mitchell Library).
- Establishment of a memorial.

The draft relocation plan also details the communication and consultation that would be undertaken with next of kin, community stakeholders and the relevant statutory authorities.

It is not anticipated that the work at the cemetery (or other burials) would require any physical anthropological investigation of remains for two reasons:

- The buried 'population' is not considered likely to represent a biologically discrete group which, if it was the subject of anthropological work, would yield significant data relevant to current research.

- It is considered unlikely that the contemporary community and relatives of those interred at the Quart Pot cemetery would consent to anthropological examination of the burials beyond basic biological identification of age and sex.

Archaeological techniques would be used to ensure complete recovery of the burial proper (the part of the grave between the lowest point of excavation and the top of the coffin, ie the area occupied by the coffin). Particular care would be taken in documenting all exhumation and curation activities to ensure that individual remains are re-interred with the correct headstone/grave marker.

A grave and exhumation management plan would be prepared to provide detailed guidance on the relocation works. There would not be any public access to the cemetery during exhumation of any burials.

Identification of a site for the new cemetery is being progressed via the CRG cemetery subcommittee. Three possible sites have been identified:

- Option A – off upper Chichester Road

- Option B – off the proposed new low road on the eastern side of the proposed dam

- Option C – near Myall Creek Road, below the proposed dam.

Views were sought from the families on a preferred general locality for the new cemetery. A location for the new cemetery is yet to be determined.

The new cemetery would be approximately the same size as the existing cemetery, ie one hectare (about two and a half acres). The actual dimensions would be dependent on local site conditions. Remnant vegetation at the new site would be retained as far as practicable. This would be complemented by new plantings in accordance with a landscaping plan.

As far as practicable, the locations of individual burials relative to each other would mirror the existing cemetery.

The existing cemetery is a notable feature within the local community and Hunter Water acknowledges that the site itself would still be of importance to the community. In view of this, a memorial would be established adjacent to the site to commemorate the existence and value of the cemetery to the local community.

The form of the memorial would be determined in consultation with next of kin. This would be facilitated via the Community Reference Group cemetery subcommittee.

Water quality issues associated with the cemetery are addressed under other aspects of the Environmental Assessment report for the Project.

Impacts Analysis

The proposed relocation of the cemetery would result in the removal of an important local heritage place including the loss of the historic setting of the cemetery. The key heritage values impacted are the history of the site and its insight into the development of the local community and the social value focussed on the importance of the site as a place of remembrance and connection with forebears.

There is also some potential for unmarked graves in the cemetery. The possible location of unmarked graves would need to be investigated. If additional graves are identified, these would need to be managed as part of the relocation process in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan. Research and consultation about the identity of those buried in such graves would be required as part of this process.

Relocation to a new cemetery that is designed in a similar manner to the existing cemetery would reduce these heritage impacts. The community consultation conducted throughout the relocation planning to date is a key component of respecting the social heritage values of the cemetery.

7.2.4 Statement of Heritage Impact – Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery

The relocation of the headstones and grave surrounds to a similarly designed new cemetery is considered an appropriate option that would reduce the heritage impacts of the Project on the site. The involvement of the key stakeholders in the selection of a new location is supported as a measure that recognises the social heritage value of the cemetery.

The location of potential unmarked graves would require further investigation using geo physical survey techniques to ensure all graves are included in the relocation process.

Archival recording of the site would be a prerequisite of any works at the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery. The draft cemetery relocation plan indicates that this recording would be undertaken and that a memorial to the original cemetery would be created. Interpretive information at the new cemetery would also be provided. These measures would assist in reducing the heritage impacts of the relocation.

7.2.5 Analysis of Heritage Impacts - Non-Heritage Listed Items

Analysis of heritage impacts of the non-heritage listed items identified as having significance at a local level is provided in the table below. These items are grouped by significance grading.

Table 7.1 Analysis of Heritage Impacts of Locally Significant Non-Heritage Listed Items

Significance Grading	Heritage Item	Impacts Analysis
High	Item ID 11 - Site of Mann's Hut and Stockyards	The extent of and location of the former Mann's Hut and Stockyards has not been determined during the Stage 2 investigations. The extent of disturbance of the two likely locations of Mann's Hut and Stockyards also significantly limits the potential for subsurface evidence to have survived. The Project could result in the loss of rare evidence of the first phase of European settlement in the local community. This has the potential to have a significant impact on this potential heritage place. This potential heritage impact can be reduced through archaeological investigations of the two locations, and the archival recording of any evidence found. The area around the coordinates for the two sites should be mown and the ground surface visually inspected. If evidence is found that indicates the location of the Hut and Stockyards, subsurface investigation should follow in accordance with a simple Archaeological Research Design. Subsurface investigation should be undertaken at the location that exhibits the evidence, and only if adequate evidence is identified by an archaeologist during the visual survey. Artefacts located during any subsurface excavation could be salvaged for future interpretation.
Moderate	Item ID – 8 Site of former Munni Public School	The site of the former Munni Public School contains a range of evidence at surface level that provides an insight into the layout of the site. The site also has potential to contain subsurface evidence from earlier phases of use of the site. This evidence could provide valuable insight into the history of the site and local community. The Project would result in the loss of this historic evidence. This potential impact could be reduced by archaeological investigations, archival recording of the excavated site and salvage of artefacts located for future interpretation. This excavation also presents an opportunity to engage the community through a public archaeology activity on the site.

Significance Grading	Heritage Item	Impacts Analysis
Moderate	Item ID 22 - Site of Former Suspension Bridge	This site is a reasonably intact suspension bridge, the only remaining pedestrian suspension bridge in the study area. The bridge holds significance as it shows the development of the area, use of the landscape and is an indication of old pathway and road systems. The Project would result in the loss of this historic evidence of this aspect of the local area. This potential impact could be reduced through archival recording of the remaining materials and structure. This item has the potential to be partially or completely salvaged and illustrates community infrastructure and use of the landscape.
Moderate	Item ID 24 – Brownmore Homestead Complex	Brownmore Homestead Complex provides some insight into the early twentieth century history of the local area. The Project would result in the loss of this heritage value. An archival record of this item would ensure information about the property is available to the community.
Moderate	Item ID 25 - Former grave site	The identity of the individual within this grave and absolute location of the grave site are not known. The item has social heritage value for the information it may hold about the individual interred separately from others in the study area. The Project would result in the loss of this historic evidence. This impact could be reduced if the site is managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan's procedures for other burials.
Moderate	Item ID 26 - Mailbox	The Mailbox has social heritage value. The Project would result in the loss of this item. This potential impact could be mitigated through the salvage of the Mailbox for future interpretation.
Moderate	Item ID 45 – Water Hole	The Water Hole has historic and social heritage values at a local level. The Project would result in the loss of access to this heritage place. A photographic record of this item would ensure information about the property is available to the community. Oral history interviews could include questions about the use of this place by the local community for future interpretation.
Moderate	Item ID 48 - Old Hut	The Old Hut is part of the historic development of the local area. The Project would result in the loss of this historic evidence. An archival record of this item would ensure information about the property is available to the community.
Moderate	Item ID 53 - Former Travelling Stock Crossing	The former travelling stock route holds local heritage values. This stock route shows historic use of the landscape and indicates a dimension of the local history that is now lost, the movement of stock within and through the study area. As the heritage values of this item are intangible, loss of this place can be mitigated through a photographic recording and accurate GPS recording of the site.
Moderate	Item ID 72 - Site of possible burial ground	This site holds the oldest recorded European burials in the study area. The item has social heritage value for the information it may hold about the individual interred separately from others in the study area. The Project would result in the loss of this historic evidence and community connection with forebears. Community consultation indicated that there is no need to relocate these burials. Lorna Fisher and Philippa Smith (pers. comm. February 2008) indicated that the individuals buried here should be commemorated in a plaque that would be part of the relocated Quart Pot/Munni cemetery. This site can also be managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan's procedures for other burials.

Significance Grading	Heritage Item	Impacts Analysis
Moderate	Item ID 74 - House	This House dates from the 1920s, a period that saw a number of changes in the local community both in terms of dairying activity and it intensity along with the associated increased population growth. While the house has undergone refurbishment, it retains some original features and is the best example of houses from this period remaining in the local area. The Project would result in the loss of this historic fabric. An archival record of this item would ensure information about the property is available to the community.
Moderate	Item ID 75 - Survey Marker	The Survey Marker is part of the nineteenth century history of settlement in the local area. The Project would result in a loss of this historic evidence. While this marker could be salvaged, it is noted that its historic context would be lost in the process. However, this could be interpreted provided a photographic record is made including its setting and location in the landscape.

7.2.6 Heritage Impact Analysis of Former House and Homestead Sites

Several items listed are houses or homesteads that are no longer standing and have been assessed as having limited heritage significance. These items are 005, 007, 013, 023, 041, 042, 043, 046, 057, and 066. If assessed individually these items do not meet the threshold for heritage significance, but if assessed as a group there is significance to these sites due to their ability to collectively contribute an insight into the historical development and activities in the local community.

As all the homesteads and houses in the area would be impacted by the Project, the information they can provide as a group would be lost. Together these items indicate the growth, and changes to the area experienced by the local families.

These places therefore have the potential to provide an insight into periods of growth as well as when people were adding on or building new homes and other farm infrastructure. These places can also hold personal items that provide some insight into the lives of the individuals within the study area if artefacts and other relics can be found in sub-floor deposits.

As the Project would result in the loss of all these items, there is the possibility to mitigate the potential impact of this loss of historic evidence by undertaking a sample archaeological investigation of a selection of the buildings that have some structural remains. The items that would be the best candidates for this type of investigation would be 013, 023, and 046 because there is a high level of certainty on their location.

7.2.7 Statement of Heritage Impact – Non-Heritage Listed Items

Several non-heritage listed items with moderate and high local heritage significance would be impacted by the Project. These items can be archivally or photographically recorded, some can be salvaged, and others can be archaeologically investigated. If these mitigation activities are undertaken, the overall heritage impact on these items can be reduced.

7.2.8 Unassessed Item

One item, a House (Item ID 6) could not be accessed during the investigations. Historical research and community consultation has not revealed information to indicate that this site is an important part of the history of the local area. However, a site investigation would be required to confirm the date of the property. The land titles for this property do not indicate a date for the current building on the site.

7.3 CONCLUSION

The Project would have a negative impact on the historic heritage values of a number of individual items and features within the study area, as the inundation would result in the removal of all tangible evidence of these heritage values. However, a range of mitigation activities are available that would reduce these impacts on listed and non-listed heritage items.

A summary of which heritage values impacted and which items are recommended for mitigation is provided in *Table 7.2*.

Table 7.2 Summary of Historic Heritage Values Affected by the Project and Items Requiring Mitigation

Item ID	Item Name	Heritage Criteria Met	Significance Grading	Item Impacted?	Values Impacted	Mitigation Recommended?
4	Tillegra Bridge	None	Little	Yes	Historic	No
5	Site of former Homestead Complex	E	Little	Yes	Archaeological potential	No
6	House [Access not permitted]	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not determined	Yes
7	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
8	Site of former Munni Public School	A, D and E	Moderate	Yes	Historic, social and some archaeological potential	Yes
9	Site of former House	None	None	Yes	None	No
10	House and burial place of Forster baby	House: None; Burial: E	Little	Yes	Some archaeological potential	Yes
11	Mann's Hut and Stockyards	A, B, D and E	High	Yes	Historic, social and moderate archaeological potential	Yes
12	Site of former Church	D	Little	Yes	Limited social	No
13	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	Yes
14	Former road and river crossing – Williams River	None	None	Yes	None	No
15	Former bridge – Williams River	None	None	Yes	None	No
16	Munni Homestead Complex	A,D,C,D,E,F and G	High	Yes	Historic, aesthetic, social and some archaeological potential	Yes
17	House	None	None	Yes	None	No
18	Former road	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
19	Memorial Tree	A	Little	Yes	Limited historic	No
20	House and Dairy	None	None	Yes	None	No
21	Site of former Ford	None	None	Yes	None	No
22	Site of former suspension bridge	A	Moderate	Yes	Historic	Yes
23	Former house	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	Yes
24	Brownmore Homestead Complex	A	Moderate	Yes	Historic	Yes
25	Former grave site	A and E	Moderate	Yes	Historic and limited archaeological potential	Yes
26	Mailbox	A and D	Moderate	Yes	Historic and social	Yes
27	Former bridge – Quart Pot Creek	None	None	Yes	None	No
28	Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery	A,C,D,E and G	High	Yes	Historic, social and research potential	Yes
29	House	None	None	Yes	None	No
37	House	A	Little	Yes	Limited historic	No
41	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No

Item ID	Item Name	Heritage Criteria Met	Significance Grading	Item Impacted?	Values Impacted	Mitigation Recommended?
42	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
43	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
45	Water Hole	A and D	Moderate	Yes	Historic and social	Yes
46	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	Yes
47	Site of former suspension bridge	None	None	Yes	None	No
48	Old Hut	A and E	Moderate	Yes	Historic and archaeological potential	Yes
51	Site of former suspension bridge – Tunnibuc	None	None	Yes	None	No
52	Site former bridge	None	None	Yes	None	No
53	Former travelling stock crossing	A	Moderate	Yes	Historic	Yes
54	House	None	None	Yes	None	No
55	Site of former bridge – Moolie Creek	None	None	Yes	None	No
57	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
59	Stock Route	A	Little	Yes	Limited historic	No
66	Site of former House	E	Little	Yes	Limited archaeological potential	No
68	Heatherbrae Homestead Complex	A	Little	Yes	Limited historic	No
69	Small Timber Bridge	None	None	Yes	None	No
70	Kuringal Homestead Complex	A	Little	Yes	Limited historic	No
71	Fisher's Summerhill Homestead Complex	None	None	Yes	None	No
72	Site of possible burial ground	A, D and E	Moderate	Yes	Historic, social and archaeological potential	Yes
73	Small timber bridge	None	None	Yes	None	No
74	House	A and C	Moderate	Yes	Historic and aesthetic	Yes
75	Survey Marker	A	Moderate	Yes	Historic	Yes

8 STATUTORY CONTEXT

This project is to be assessed and approved under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*. Part 3A can provide developers with 'comprehensive' approval for development, without the need for obtaining further approvals under different State Acts. The Part 3A approval process involves strict requirements established by the Director General of NSW Planning to ensure all environmental factors are adequately considered and addressed.

Until the development is granted Part 3A approval, the study area and its heritage values remain protected and under the statutory control of the relevant State Acts and planning controls.

Historical heritage in NSW is protected under the *Heritage Act 1977.* These acts and their obligations are provided below. The obligations under these various acts have been used to devise relevant mitigation measures for the study area, which are presented in *Section 10*.

8.1 NSW LEGISLATION

8.1.1 Environmental Planning And Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning, including impacts on historical heritage. Various planning instruments prepared under the Act identify permissible land use and development constraints.

Where a development is approved under Part 3A of the Act, further approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977* are not required. In those instances management of heritage sites must follow the statement of commitments included in the Part 3A development approval.

As outlined in *Section 1*, Environmental Assessment Requirements for the Project have been issued by the Director General of the Department of Planning under Part 3A of the Act. These requirements, along with the advisory letter to the Director General from the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning (formerly the Heritage Office) have been used to guide the identification of mitigation measures outlined in *Section 10*.

The statement of commitments defines the environmental management and mitigation measures the proponent is prepared to make for on the site. The statement of commitments is made in accordance with *EP&A Act 1979*: Part 3A Division 2 Section 75F [6].

A Draft Statement of Commitments is to be prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment for the Project.

The draft Statement of Commitments defines the environmental management and mitigation measure the proponent is prepared to make for on the site.

8.1.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* protects the natural and cultural history of NSW with emphasis on non-Aboriginal cultural heritage. It provides automatic statutory protection to 'relics'. The *Act* defines a 'relic' as:

> *Any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being an Aboriginal settlement, which is 50 or more years old.*

Sections 139-145 of the *Act* prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain 'relics', except in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (or in accordance with a gazetted exception under Section 139(4) of the *Act*).

Approvals under the Heritage Act are not required where a development is approved under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*.

8.2 NSW PLANNING CONTROLS AND GUIDELINES

There are a range of planning controls and guidelines that outline issues to be considered in the management and protection of heritage in the study area. These include:

- Hunter Regional Environmental Plan (REP) 1989 - Heritage; and
- Dungog Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2006.

The Hunter REP Heritage aims to conserve the environmental heritage of the Hunter Region. It lists 1300 heritage items that are divided in a number of categories; State, regional, local, areas requiring archaeological investigation, and heritage precincts or conservation areas. The Hunter REP Heritage also provides a framework for local government councils to develop, along with the assistance of the Department of Planning, appropriate means for conserving the heritage of their area.

The Dungog LEP 2006 includes a range of heritage protection provisions addressing European heritage sites, items and areas. The heritage objective of the LEP is to protect and conserve archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal or European cultural significance. The LEP includes provisions that conserve the remaining fabric, relics, settings and views, and evidence of the cultural significance of heritage items and the environment of heritage conservation areas.

8.3 COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATION

8.3.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides for the protection of matters of National Environmental significance and the environment generally on Commonwealth land. A referral to the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (formerly the Department of Environment and Water Resources) is required if an action has the potential to have a significant impact on matters of National Environmental significance or the environment of Commonwealth land.

The Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts, or his approved delegate in the Department, determines whether the action is 'controlled', and if any further assessments that may be necessary to determine whether it should be approved or refused. If an action is not 'controlled', further consideration under the EPBC Act is not required.

This Stage 2 assessment has determined that there are no items or areas within the study area with National heritage value, and no other heritage aspects have identified as matters of National Environmental significance. Historic heritage values are therefore not a matter that would require further consideration under the EPBC Act.

9 MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 MUNNI HOMESTEAD COMPLEX

- It is recommended that for Munni House, Option 4(a) (dismantle and relocate, focussing upon the moderate and high significance parts of the House) and for the timber slab outbuildings, Option 4(b) (move intact sections) are undertaken to reduce the heritage impact of the inundation (refer to *Section 7.3.1* for details of these options).

- The dismantling and relocation of Munni House and one or more of the outbuildings will require further investigation by HWC by a structural engineer and quantity surveyor to confirm the technical feasibility of the recommendation and cost parameters. It is likely that some components of the complex may not be able to be moved, or only at great expense which may make the recommendation unviable. For example, if asbestos is found in the roof, relocation of parts of the roof may need to be abandoned for safety reasons. Furthermore, whilst every effort should be made to re-construct the significant portion of the house using original materials, it may be necessary in some parts to use new materials if the original material is found to be beyond salvage or restoration.

- A full archival recording (refer to *Annex C*) is required prior to any works on the property. Detailed documentation of all building elements to be relocated would be required to assist the reconstruction process.

- The dismantling, storage and reconstruction of Munni House and one or more of the timber slab buildings should be directed by a suitably qualified Heritage Architect or other suitable qualified individual with experience in the reconstruction and conservation of heritage buildings.

- The new location of Munni House and one or more of the timber slab outbuildings should be similar to its current position and outlook within a rural landscape.

- As the heritage values of Munni house draw upon its physical location in the landscape and the context that this provides, the relocation of the house to another site can never fully re-create all of the heritage values associated with the complex. The use of the relocated house as an interpretative or visitors centre for the dam would however provide and appropriate new use for the building and provide a positive outcome for the region's heritage, as it would assist with the conservation and interpretation of any cultural heritage items salvaged by HWC from the reservoir area.

- A summary report on the dismantling, relocation and reconstruction process, including an amendment to the s170 listing information, should be submitted to the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning and Dungog Council within three months of the completion of all works.

- Ongoing management of the retained elements of the Munni Homestead Complex should be undertaken in accordance with HWC's obligations under the Heritage Act.

9.2 QUART POT/MUNNI CEMETERY

- An archival record of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery should be undertaken prior to any works occurring on the site.

- The cemetery has significant heritage value and its relocation is recommended. The relocation is to be undertaken in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan.

- The new location of the cemetery should be similar to the setting of the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery as far as practicable.

- The location of potential unmarked graves at the cemetery should be investigated through non-intrusive means (ie geo-physical survey). Geo-physical survey includes ground penetrating radar, resistivity and/or flux gate gradiometry. These methods can indicate the location of burials, particularly where other location indicators are not available, by identifying disturbances to the natural geology.

- Other burials in the study area should be managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan. Where their location can be determined at a reasonable cost and with agreement from the next of kin, these burials could be relocated to the new cemetery. Plaques for these relocated burials could be provided in the new cemetery.

- Community consultation about the relocation should continue in accordance with the process outlined in the Cemetery Relocation Plan.

- A summary report on the relocation process, including an amendment to the Dungog LEP heritage schedule listing, should be submitted to the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning and Dungog Council within three months of the completion of all works.

- A memorial for the site of the original cemetery could be erected.

- Interpretive information at the new cemetery about its creation and the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery could be provided.

9.3 NON-HERITAGE LISTED ITEMS

- Archival Recordings are recommended for the following items:
  - Excavated site of the former Munni Public School (Item ID 8);
  - Mann's Hut and Stockyard (Item ID 11), if additional information is found the enables it to be located and if an excavation of the potential site is determined to be necessary;
  - Site of former Suspension Bridge (Item ID 22);
  - Brownmore Homestead Complex (Item ID 24);
  - the Old Hut (Item ID 48); and
  - House (Item ID 74);
- Photographic Recordings are recommended for the following items:
  - the Water Hole (Item ID 45);
  - the Former Travelling Stock Crossing (Item ID 53); and
  - Survey Marker (Item ID 75).
- An archival recording involves preparation of elevation drawings, photographs (digital and black and white film) and colour slides of each item to be compiled with some historical information on the site including its heritage significance.
- A photographic recording involves preparation of the photographic component only of an archival recording. A digital only record is an option.
- The Heritage Branch's Archival and Photographic Recording Guidelines are provided at *Annex C*.
- Salvage, retention and incorporation into a display at relocated Munni House or the Dungog Museum is recommended for the Mailbox (Item ID 26) and the Survey Marker (Item ID 75).
- Partial salvage retention and incorporation into a display at relocated Munni House or the Dungog Museum of the former Suspension Bridge (Item ID 22) is also recommended.

- The following sites should be managed in accordance with the Cemetery Relocation Plan:
  - Former Grave Site (Item ID 25); and
  - Site of Possible Burial Ground (Summerhill) (Item ID 72).
- As insufficient evidence is available to locate the Forster baby Burial (Item ID 10), information about this site could be gathered and recorded during the oral history interview process.
- Plaques for all burials and graves in the study area are also recommended to be installed in the new cemetery.
- Archaeological Assessments, Research Designs and Excavations are recommended to sample the possible historic archaeological resource from the following sites:
  - site of former Munni Public School (Item ID 8);
  - Former House/Homestead sites (item IDs 12, 23, 46).
- Artefacts identified during excavation should be salvaged for incorporation into a display at relocated Munni House or the Dungog Museum. Community participation in the excavation of the former Munni Public School site would provide a valuable opportunity to further engage with the community about the history of the local area and is encouraged.
- The item that could not be investigated (House – Item ID 6) during the fieldwork would need to be accessed to determine if it has historic significance to the local community.

9.4 GENERAL MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

- Stop works procedures should be incorporated into the Construction Management Plan in the event that skeletal remains are identified during the excavation phase of construction. The site manager and Police are to be notified immediately in the event that skeletal material is identified. Advice of an archaeologist may be required to assist in identifying if the remains are human, and if so, whether they are Aboriginal or European.
- An interpretation strategy could be developed in consultation with the Dungog Historical Society. Options to consider in the strategy include an interpretive centre in the relocated Munni House; an interpretive walk around part of the new dam that shares the history of the local area and identifies sites in the inundation area; and a 'construction of Tillegra Dam' display at Dungog Museum.

- Oral history interviews with local residents are recommended. Interview questions should be guided by the historic themes of the study area. The results of the interviews should be compiled and lodged with the Dungog Museum. Information from the interviews should be incorporated into interpretive displays at the Dungog Museum and/or the interpretive centre that could be established at the relocated Munni House. A working relationship with the Dungog Historical Society to conduct and compile these interviews could be considered.

- Use of time lapse photographic equipment at several locations around the inundation area to capture the construction of the dam and gradual process of filling for inclusion in interpretive material at a visitor's or interpretive centre or the Dungog Museum.

10 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The Stage 2 investigations have been conducted to address the Director General's requirements for the assessment of the Tillegra Dam Project for historic heritage matters, and the recommendations of the advisory letter provided by the Heritage Office (now Heritage Branch, Department of Planning). These requirements are provided in *Section 1* of this report.

The Stage 2 investigations considered a total of 50 items and features, which include two places with heritage listings. Two of these items (a house and a survey marker) were identified during fieldwork and community consultation, and two items (houses) identified during Stage 1 were discounted from the study because of their relatively recent date of construction.

The two listed items were assessed as having high local heritage significance. The potential heritage impacts of the Project on these items are significant, however appropriate impact mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce these heritage impacts.

Of the 48 remaining non-heritage listed items investigated, 12 items were found to have heritage significance at a local level. One item could not be accessed during the field investigations and would require analysis to determine whether it has heritage value.

Impacts analysis was conducted for those items of local heritage significance and determined that the Project would have a negative heritage impact on these items (see *Section 7*). A range of mitigation measures including relocation, archaeological assessment and excavation, archival and photographic recording and salvage have been identified (see *Section 9*) that would reduce the heritage impact of the Project. If the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, the negative heritage impacts can be reduced to an acceptable level.

These measures could be incorporated into a Statement of Commitments for the Project.

REFERENCES

Project Reports

AHMS November 2007 **Tillegra Dam Historical Heritage Assessment for Hunter Water Corporation**

Connell Wagner October 2007 **Tillegra Dam Planning and Environmental Assessment – Preliminary Environmental Assessment** for Hunter Water Corporation

Connell Wagner April 2008 **Draft Proposed Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery Relocation Plan** for Hunter Water Corporation

Department of Planning January 2008 **Tillegra Dam Project (application No. 07_0156) Director General's Requirements**

Hunter Water August 2007 **Why Tillegra Now?**

Books

Barker, A., 2000, *What Happened When: A Chronology of Australia from 1788*, (Sydney: Allen & Unwin);

Clark, C.M.H., 1962, *A History of Australia: From the earliest times to the age of Macquarie*, (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press;

Ford, R.L, 1995, *Willliams River: The land and its people*, (self-published)

Academic papers and reports

G. Karskens, 1988, *Dungog Shire Heritage Study: Thematic History*, (prepared for perumal, Wrathall & Murphy);

J.Wilkinson, 1999, *Dairy Industry in NSW: Past and Present,* (Briefing Paper No 23/99) (NSW Parliamentary Research Library Service)

Articles

Property Australia Magazine, November 2007, Vo. 22, No. 3, '*Adjusting the Pendulum*', pp. 26-29

Websites

Australian Dictionary of Biography: Online
http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020558b.htm

Dungog Shire Council
http://www.dungog.nsw.gov.au/about/1001/1008.html

Department of Lands Historical Parish Maps

http://www.lands.nsw.gov.au/survey_maps/maps_and_imagery/parish_maps

Hunter Valley Settlers
http://www.jenwilletts.com

Hunter Water
http://www.hunterwater.com.au/281.aspx

Welcome to Dungog Shire
http://www.visitdungog.com

Annex A

Heritage Inventory Sheets

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
46

Item Name: **Site of Former Church (012)**

Location: **Heatherbrae St, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Heatherbrae St	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:	Munni Church		
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Religion	Category: Church
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	Circa: No
Physical Description:	A row of 4 sandstone block. Sandstone blocks are roughly hewn, of dissimilar sizes. The row is perhaps a lower course of the foundations, very little remaining.		
Physical Condition:	The row of the foundation, it is partial, not intact and disturbed by the tree.		
Modification Dates:	Unknown		

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Church (012)**

Location: **Heatherbrae St, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: No obvious evidence of more building remains, in an area that would have been used for grazing.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
46

Item Name: **Site of Former Church (012)**

Location: **Heatherbrae St, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does meet this criterion. The church at Munni, like churches in many small and rural communities would have been a central focus of social activity within the community. Thus this item meets the criterion on a local level.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	only a few sandstone blocks remain
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Allynbrook Map Scale: 1:25,000
AMG Zone:	56 Easting: 375166 Northing: 6426422
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 21/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Church (012)**

Location: **Heatherbrae St, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Church (012) - General Area
Copyright:
Image by: Shelley James
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 055
Image Path: \012 Site of Former Church
Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 055.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: \012 Site of Former Church
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 055.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Church (012)**

Location: **Heatherbrae St, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Church (012) - Detail of Stone Path

Copyright:

Image by: Shelley James

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 052

Image Path: \012 Site of Former Church

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 052.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 012 Site of Former Church

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 052.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
48

Item Name: **Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110)**

Location: **Salisbury 565, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury 565	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tillegra	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:	N/A		
Area/Group/Complex:	N/A	Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	House		
Owner:	Private - Individual		
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	
Code 3:			
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		

Physical Description:

Site not accurately located, no visible remains or the house able to be identified in the field. It is considered most likely that the former house was located here the current farm infrastructure is positioned on a n area of flat ground. Possible tree line leading to that infrastructure from the road may indicate former driveway location.

Physical Condition: Very little would remain archaeological if it has not been completely destroyed. Currently a concrete pad under the far infrastructure and the adjacent paddock has been ploughed for the planting of crops, limiting the possibility of subsurface evidence

Modification Dates: Unknown.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110)**

Location: **Salisbury 565, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
48

Item Name: **Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110)**

Location: **Salisbury 565, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion. There is no known historical information about this item and the research potential lies in archaeological remains that may be able to give insight to period of the building, and its occupation and insight into the lives of people living in the house through personal items.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	No visible or identifiable remains
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Allynbrook — Map Scale: 1:25,000
AMG Zone:	56 — Easting: 375712 — Northing: 6424398

Listings:

Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
Regional Environmental Plan			
Local Environmental Plan			

Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 — Date Updated: 02/05/2008 — Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110)**

Location: **Salisbury 565, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110) - General Shot

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 119

Image Path: \007 Former House

Image File: Tillegra 119.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: \007 Former House

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 119.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110)**

Location: **Salisbury 565, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (007) (CW ID 110) - Possible Foundations

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 369

Image Path: \007 Former House

Image File: Tillegra 369.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: \007 Former House

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 369.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
49

Item Name: **Site of Former Munni Public School (008)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:	Munni Public School		
Area/Group/Complex:	N/A	Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Education	Category: School - State (public)
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	

Statement of Significance: The former Munni public school site holds Local significance as it is one of the key community facilities that would have brought a socially wide spread community together. The Munni Public school was open for 96 years (1855- 1951), and would have been a large part of the young childrens life in the Williams valley, and further education require attending boarding school outside the local areal.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Information supplied by Malcolm MacDonald: school began around the 1920's and closed around 1956-1957. Burned down over 20 years ago, later 1970's early 1980's. Information from the Museum of Dungog, Munni Public school started in 1855 and closed in 1951. It was a halftime school with Underbank and Chichester schools, half time schools initally required the attendance of 20 students to run. By 1898 the number dropped to 16 and by 1908 there were no fixed number.

Themes:					
Designer:					
Maker / Builder:					
Year Started:	1855	Year Completed:		Circa:	No

Physical Description: Footings remain of the main school building, an ablutions block, and another long rectangular building. The footings are a mixture of concrete and brick piers with concrete steps at the rear of the main building. The fence line is visible, a concrete foundation in set with local river cobbles and metal posts indicating a possible chain link fence once existed. Around the front and one side of the school building is the remains of a flower bed. In front of the building are further concrete and river cobble instillations for flower beds and a possible

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flag pole surround. The base of the flag poles was found a short distance away from the school site area. Along the road marking the front of the school are 2 old tractor tyres used as planting boxes.

Physical Condition: Much remains of the footings of the school, the footings are intact and there is tumble from the walls. The remains are a mixture of concrete (course with large river pebbles obvious), bricks and timber posts. This site has the potential to contain artefactual material under the school rooms and around the area of the garden beds and school yard.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Munni Public School (008)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — Carry out an Archaeological Assessment

Further Comments: Interesting potential for archaeological inestigation.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
49

Item Name: **Site of Former Munni Public School (008)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does meet this criterion. At a local level the Former Munni Public school would have been an important part of the local community, and shows the growth of the local area to having enough children within the community to have a local school.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does meet criteria (d), the Former Munni Public school holds local cutural value as it contributes to the community sense of identity. Munni public school would have been a social focus point of community for the farming area of Tillegra.
Criteria e)	Does meet cirteria (e), there are extensive reamins of the public school, particularly the foundations and other infrustructure. Archaeologically insite into the children and there daily lifeat the school could be better understood thorugh artefacts that may remain at the site.
Criteria f)	Does not meet cirteria .
Criteria g)	Does not meet cirteria.
Integrity / Intactness:	Only the foundations of the school buildings and the landscaping elements of the school still exist
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 375581 Northing: 6425156
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Munni Public School (008)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Munni Public School (008) - Fondations

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 124

Image Path: \008 Former Munni Public School

Image File: Tillegra 124.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: \008 Former Munni Public School

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 124.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Munni Public School (008)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Munni Public School (008) - Detail of Steps

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 136

Image Path: \008 Former Munni Public School

Image File: Tillegra 136.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 008 Former Munni Public School

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 136.jpg

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Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
50

Item Name: **Site of Former House (009)**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	671 Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:			Group ID:
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Residential buildings (	Category: House
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:			Endorsed Significance:
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	Circa: No

Physical Description: Very little remaining of foundations, a few pieces of concrete, some brick work remaining (original earthware pipe with stamp recordedin September 07 unable to be relocated).

Physical Condition: Remains of this buliding very limited. In the now sown field around the site there area few obvious bits of the house that remain, the area is distrurbed having been plouged and is thus not likely to ccontain any sub-surface remains and limited potential for there to be more remains than have been identified.

Modification Dates: Unknown.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (009)**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:	Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
50

Item Name: **Site of Former House (009)**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Remains are sparse and disturbed by modern farming activity.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 375187 Northing: 6425573
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (009)**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (009) - Step and Surrounding Area
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 207
Image Path: 009 Site of Former House
Image File: Tillegra 207.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 009 Site of Former House
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 207.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (009)**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (009) - Demolition

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 216

Image Path: \009 Site of Former House

Image File: Tillegra 216.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 009 Site of Former House

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 216.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
51

Item Name: **Site of Former House (013)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	House		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		

Physical Description: No physical remains identified, there is a suitable platform area on the property where farm infrusture now stands. The Crepe Myrtle tree marks the entrance off Salisbury Rd and there are other large trees to indicate a tree-lined entrance.

Physical Condition: The field in which the site is most likely to remain is unploughed, the adjacent field (to the south) is ploughed and little evidence of the occupation would remain. There is a new concrete slab in-situ over the area. Potential for remains of foundation to be under the concrete slab, but may also have been cleared, more information (description from owner) would be required.

Modification Dates: Not known

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (013)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management: None

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
51

Item Name: **Site of Former House (013)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion. There is no known historical information about this item and the research potential lies in archaeological remains that may be able to give insight to period of the building, and its occupation and insight into the lives of people living in the house through personal items.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	No visible remains
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Allynbrook Map Scale: 1:25,000
AMG Zone:	56 Easting: 375166 Northing: 6426422
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (013)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (013) - General View
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 069
Image Path: \013 Site of Former House
Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 069.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: \013 Site of Former House
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 069.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
52

Item Name: **Former Road and Williams River Crossing (014)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Road

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Public Road

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Trees on the bank of the Williams River near Munni bridge

Physical Condition: An area is indicated as being a convienent area for crossing of the river, but there are no physical or tangible markers to indicate the former road or crossing

Modification Dates: unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Road and Williams River Crossing (014)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: Theoriginal location for this road alignment is not accurate, the potential former road alignment does not link up with the bridge or former bridge and this does not seem a correct assessment of the location.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
52

Item Name: **Former Road and Williams River Crossing (014)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 56 Easting: 375079 Northing: 6426489

Listings:

Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
Regional Environmental Plan	Hunter REP 1989		
Local Environmental Plan	Dungog LEP 2006		

Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Road and Williams River Crossing (014)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Road and Williams River Crossing (014) - General Shot to River

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 362

Image Path: 014 Former Road and Williams River Crossing

Image File: Tillegra 362.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 014 Former Road and Williams River Crossing

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 362.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
53

Item Name: **Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) (CW ID164)**

Location: **Munni [Dungog]**

Address:		DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	Hut/Shack		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	
Code 3:			
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	

Statement of Significance: The original location as suggested by the AHMS research showed no remains in this vicinity, and is in an area that is unlikely to have been used for a hut or stockyard. The newly suggested location of the potential archaeological remains of Mann's hut lies adjacent to the current Munni House location. The field showed a rocky area thought to be (pers comm Philippa Smith) where Manns hut was first built. There were no indications of any remains. If remains of this structure can be located on the Munni house property they should be subject to archaeological investigation as they form the only reminaing evidence of the earliest European occupation of the Munni area.

Historical Notes or Provenance:					
Themes:					
Designer:					
Maker / Builder:	Mann				
Year Started:		Year Completed:		Circa:	No

Physical Description: No remains of the hut or stockyard have been identified.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) (CW ID164)**

Location: **Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management: Archaeological investigation, of the area near Munni house suggested by Philippa Smith as the site of the Hut and stockyard, should be undertaken before flooding and prior to any other disturbance near Munni house. This site if able to be located would be of local significance.

Management: Recommended Management — Carry out an Archaeological Assessment

Further Comments: The location thought to be where Mann's hut and stockyard are did not show any remains, and Phillipa Smith, who's family have owned the land for years, does not know of any remains in the fields indicated. Currently half the area is growing crops and the paddock would be throughly plowed. Phillipa suggested that the hut site may be behind Munni house, ther is a rocky area in the field that would nbpot have been subject to ploughing and thusthe archaeological evidence may remain.If this si the area of Mann's stockyard and hut evidenc e of the hut such as post holes may remain. It is suggested further investigation into these remains on the Munni house property be more fully investigated before anything occurs to Munni house.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) (CW ID164)**

Location: **Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does meet this criterion. Mann's Stockyard and Hut is the earliest known european occupation and development in the area. Therefore this item meets historical significance on a local level and is important to the historical development of the study area.
Criteria b)	Does meet theis criterion. The stockyard and Huts are associated to John Mann an important historical figure in the study area, the earliest European occupant of the area.
Criteria c)	does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does meet this criterion. Again on a local level the early buildings of Mann are important to local community as they represent the first development of the land into farming and dairying country
Criteria e)	Potentially meets this criterion, if remains, or archaeological indications could be found of this item then this would have local historical significance
Criteria f)	does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Unknown as no remains have been located
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Allynbrook Map Scale: 1:25,000
AMG Zone:	56 Easting: 374869 Northing: 6425905
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) (CW ID164)**

Location: **Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Manns Hut and Stockyard (011) - Location from initial consultation

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number:

Image Path: \011 Manns Hut and Stockyard

Image File: Tillegra 397.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: \011 Manns Hut and Stockyard

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 397.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) (CW ID164)**

Location: **Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Mann's Hut and Stockyard (011) - Other suggested Location

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 1269

Image Path: \011 Manns Hut and Stockyard

Image File: IMG_1269.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: \011 Manns Hut and Stockyard

Thumb Nail File: IMG_1269.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
54

Item Name: **Former Bridge Williams River (015)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Transport - Land	Category: Road Bridge
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:		Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable.		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	Circa: No
Physical Description:	A concrete pylon with a small remaining piece of timber can be seen on the bank of the Williams River.		
Physical Condition:	The concrete is intact. The bridge, most likely a wooden structure no longer remains.		
Modification Dates:	Unknown		

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Bridge Williams River (015)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:	Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
54

Item Name: **Former Bridge Williams River (015)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Very little remains of the brigde
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 375002 Northing: 6426296
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Bridge Williams River (015)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Bridge Williams River (015) - Concrete Foundations

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 074

Image Path: 015 Former Bridge Williams River

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 074.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 015 Former Bridge Williams River

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 074.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
55

Item Name: **Site of Former Homestead complex (005)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	Homestead building		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:		Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		
Physical Description:	No able to be relocated.		
Physical Condition:	Not found, condition not assessed.		
Modification Dates:	Unknown.		

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Homestead complex (005)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: The former homstead was not able to be identified during field survey in Feburary 2008.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
55

Item Name: **Site of Former Homestead complex (005)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does meet this criterion on a local level.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion. There is no known historical information about this item and the research potential lies in archaeological remains that may be able to give insight to period of the building, and its occupation and the extent of the homestead complex itself.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Unknown
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 376006 Northing: 6423957
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 08/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Homestead complex (005)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Homestead complex (005) - General Shot of area

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 098

Image Path: \005 Former Homestead and Culvert

Image File: Tillegra 098.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: \005 Former Homestead and Culvert

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 098.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Homestead complex (005)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Homestead complex (005) - Culvert

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 8/20/2008

Image Number: 095

Image Path: \005 Former Homestead and Culvert

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 095.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 005 Former Homestead and Culvert

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 095.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
57

Item Name: **Former Line of Road (018)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Transport - Land	Category: Road
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable.		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	Circa: No
Physical Description:	An area of road cut into the hillslope can be identifed from the current position of Salisbury Rd. There are few trees left in the alignment of the road.		
Physical Condition:	There are only partial areas of the road visable throughout the valley.		
Modification Dates:	Unknown		

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Line of Road (018)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: Maps and plans of the area should be consulted to determine when the modifications occurred and where possible diagrams of the changes to the road alignment over time should be made.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Line of Road (018)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion at a local level. There is potential through archaeological investigation to look at the changing alignment of the road and the type of road surfaces that were present in the study area.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 373654 Northing: 6426386
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Line of Road (018)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Line of Road (018)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 552
Image Path: 018 Former Line of Road
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 552.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 018 Former Line of Road
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 552.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
58

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:			Group ID:
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group: Transport - Land	Category: Foot Bridge
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:			Endorsed Significance:
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	Circa: No

Physical Description: The wooden posts securing the bridge to the shore on both sides remains. The metal cabling and netting to secure the individuals who walk over the bridge remain. The wooden flooring of the bridge is partial. The bridge is a metal cable and timber swing foot bridge.

Physical Condition: The posts on the southern bank are solid and the metal cabling and netting is in a moderate condition. The wooden slats that form the flooring of the swing foot bridge are rooting and falling off and make the bridge unusable

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
58

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 371377 Northing: 6430024
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 3/20/2008
Image Number: 613
Image Path: 047 Site of Former Susupension Bridge
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 613.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 047 Site of Former Susupension Bridge
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 613.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (047)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022) - Side View

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 511

Image Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
59

Item Name: **Former House (023)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	House		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:	Not applicable		
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		

Physical Description: Concrete footing of a single room remain. The room is roughly 3 metres long and 2.5 metres wide. The concrete footings are thin and likely not deeply cut into the earth. Scattered within the vicinity is an iron oven door and some other concrete rubble.

Physical Condition: Little of this house remains, and there is little likelyhood of there being much in the way of subfloor archaeological deposit.

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
59

Item Name: **Former House (023)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
59

Item Name: **Former House (023)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion. There is no historical information pertaining to this item and the archaeological remains of this building may yield information on date of the building, any modifications that may have occurred and of the lives of the individuals within the building if any subfloor deposits remain.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372822 Northing: 6427070
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House (023)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former House (023) - Structural Remains

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 545

Image Path: 023 Former House

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 545.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 023 Former House

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 545.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
60

Item Name: **Former Grave Site (025)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Cemeteries and Buria
Category:	Isolated Grave/Burial		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	
Code 3:			
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:			
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		
Physical Description:	No indication of the site was found.		
Physical Condition:			
Modification Dates:			

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Grave Site (025)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management: If there is community interest to preserve or re-locate this burial prior to inundation than this should be undertaken by mowing the area and having an archaeologist look for any signs of the burial, and if possible assess the integrity of the remains and consult community on the desire to relocate or have a memorial for the individual. If required the graves could be found accuratley through shallow grader scrapes to identify cut marks or geophysical methods could be used to pinpoint the remains.

Management: Recommended Management — Consult with owner and/or community

Further Comments: There is local knowledge of an old burial in the area, but there is no known markers of the grave. It is assessed that prior to inundation the area should be mowed and the area reassessed to determine the location and more information obtained about the identity and age of the indiviudal in the grave to determine clearly if any physical remains would survive.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
60

Item Name: **Former Grave Site (025)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does meet this criterion. This grave is of local significance to community.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion. There is no historical information about this item and the identity of the individual is unknown. The remains may be able to yield information about this individuals identity or why he came to be buried by the side of the former road.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372670 Northing: 6427818
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 21/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Grave Site (025)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Grave Site (025)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 3/20/2008
Image Number: 425
Image Path: 025 Former Grave Site
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 425.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 025 Former Grave Site
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 425.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
61

Item Name: **Former Bridge- Quart Pot Creek (027)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Quart Pot 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Four wooden posts, erect, but damaged remain along with one cross post. The posts are large and well hewn.

Physical Condition: Very little of this bridge remains, it is in found in the same alignment as the current bridge.

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Bridge- Quart Pot Creek (027)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: There is no archaeoloigcal potential for this bridge.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
61

Item Name: **Former Bridge- Quart Pot Creek (027)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This bridge does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Very little remaining of this bridge
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372192 Northing: 6427621
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Bridge- Quart Pot Creek (027)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Bridge- Quart Pot Creek (027) - Post Remnants

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 3/20/2008

Image Number: 285

Image Path: 027 Former Bridge Quart Pot Creek

Image File: Tillegra 285.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 027 Former Bridge Quart Pot Creek

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 285.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
62

Item Name: **Former House Site (041)**

Location: **Salisbury, Chichester [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Chichester 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: No physical remains of the house were sighted

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (041)**

Location: **Salisbury, Chichester [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: The area identified as the former location of the house was walked but physical remains could not be found. It is believed that nothing of this building remains.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
62

Item Name: **Former House Site (041)**

Location: **Salisbury, Chichester [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion on a local significance level. There are some potential to find out more about the house through archaeological investigation, such as determining a rough date and through sub-surface deposits about the people who occupied the house.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372192 Northing: 6427621
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 08/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (041)**

Location: **Salisbury, Chichester [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former House Site (041) - General View of Area
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 3/20/2008
Image Number: 551
Image Path: 041 Former House Site
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 551.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 041 Former House Site
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 551.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
63

Item Name: **Former House Site (042)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: There are some remains of the dairy building made of concrete. There are partial foundations remaining for the house- some concrete and some timber, not all in situ. A flowerbed ringed with large river cobbles also recorded

Physical Condition: Little remains of the house or the dairy. There is limited potential that there would be more of this building remaining if the grasses is cleared

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (042)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: There is limited archaeological potential in this site.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
63

Item Name: **Former House Site (042)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion on a local significance level. There are some potential to find out more about the house through archaeological investigation, such as determining a rough date and through sub-surface deposits about the people who occupied the house.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372442 Northing: 6428803
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (042)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former House Site (042) - Strictural Remains

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 430

Image Path: 042 Former House Site

Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 430.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 042 Former House Site

Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 430.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
64

Item Name: **Former House Site (043) (CW ID 012)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: No remains of this building were located.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (043) (CW ID 012)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: This building was unable to be located . Unless more precise information of this building can be obtained there is limited potential to find any remains related to this building.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
64

Item Name: **Former House Site (043) (CW ID 012)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion on a local significance level. There are some potential to find out more about the house through archaeological investigation, such as determining a rough date and through sub-surface deposits about the people who occupied the house.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372487 Northing: 6428854
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (043) (CW ID 012)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former House Site (043) - General View of Site

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 480

Image Path: 043 Former House Site

Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 480.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 043 Former House Site

Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 480.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
65

Item Name: **Former House Site (046)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Quart Pot 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: There were no foundations remaining of this building. The orchard trees around the former house are still visible. A single (partial) brick was located.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates: Unknown

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (046)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: There is limited archaeological potential in this site.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
65

Item Name: **Former House Site (046)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion on a local significance level. There are some potential to find out more about the house through archaeological investigation, such as determining a rough date and through sub-surface deposits about the people who occupied the house.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 371556 Northing: 6429932
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former House Site (046)**

Location: **Salisbury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Location of Former House (046) - General View of Site

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 604

Image Path: 046 Former House Site

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 604.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 046 Former House Site

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 604.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
66

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge (52)**

Location: **Saliabury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Address:	Saliabury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Quart Pot 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: No physical remains for this bridge were located.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge (52)**

Location: **Saliabury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
66

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge (52)**

Location: **Saliabury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 370935 Northing: 6430680
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 01/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge (52)**

Location: **Saliabury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Bridge (52)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 234
Image Path: 052 Site of Former Bridge
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 234.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 052 Site of Former Bridge
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 234.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge (52)**

Location: **Saliabury, Quart Pot [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022) - Support Posts Looking Across River

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 511

Image Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
67

Item Name: **Former Suspension Bridge- Tunnibuc (051)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tunnibuc 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Concrete abuttment in the south side of the river bank remains. No other part of the structure remains.

Physical Condition: Only parital preservation, the remaining dection of the bridge were most likel wooden and are now gone. In the same alignment as the modern bridge.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Suspension Bridge- Tunnibuc (051)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: No archaeological potential to this item.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Suspension Bridge- Tunnibuc (051)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372316 Northing: 6427838
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 01/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Suspension Bridge- Tunnibuc (051)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (052) - Footings

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 232

Image Path: 051 Former Suspension Bridge crossing Williams River on upper Chichester Rd

Image File: 0079286 image 51.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 051 Former Suspension Bridge crossing Williams River on upper Chichester Rd

Thumb Nail File: 0079286 image 51.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
68

Item Name: **Former Travelling Stock Crossing (053)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tunnibuc 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Stock Route/Run

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Flat area on the side of the Williams river identified as a former stock crossing.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Travelling Stock Crossing (053)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: There are no man made or modified markers at this site.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
68

Item Name: **Former Travelling Stock Crossing (053)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does meet this criterion at a local level. The former travelling stock route shows the historical use of the landscape within the study area and how this has changed over tiem with the stock route falling out of use.
Criteria b)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 370929 Northing: 6430641
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Former Travelling Stock Crossing (053)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Former Travelling Stock Crossing (053) - General View
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 477
Image Path: 053 Former Travelling Stock Crossing
Image File: Tillegra 477.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 053 Former Travelling Stock Crossing
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 477.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
69

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge- Moolie Creek (55)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tunnibuc 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Not applicable

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: No physical remains could be identified of this bridge.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge- Moolie Creek (55)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: The location of this bridge may need to be confired through local knowledge.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
69

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge- Moolie Creek (55)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	Does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	Does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 371139 Northing: 6431033
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 08/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Bridge- Moolie Creek (55)**

Location: **Salisbury, Tunnibuc [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Bridge- Moolie Creek (055) - General Shot

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 494

Image Path: 055 Site of Former Bridge Moolie Creek

Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 494.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 055 Site of Former Bridge Moolie Creek

Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 494.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
70

Item Name: **Site of Former House (057)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Physical remains of this building could not be located. The area has a flat platform suitable for the location of a house. Some large river cobbles are littered in the area but nothing suggesting any remains of a house.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (057)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: There is limited archaeological potential in this site.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
70

Item Name: **Site of Former House (057)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 370042 Northing: 6430987
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (057)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (057) - General View of Site

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 578

Image Path: 057 Site of Former House

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 578.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 057 Site of Former House

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 578.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
71

Item Name: **Site of Former House (066)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: No physical remains of the building were located

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (066)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: Limited archaeoloigal potnetial for this site.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
71

Item Name: **Site of Former House (066)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	Does meet this criterion on a local significance level. There are some potential to find out more about the house through archaeological investigation, such as determining a rough date and through sub-surface deposits about the people who occupied the house.
Criteria f)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372194 Northing: 6429772
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former House (066)**

Location: **Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former House (066) - General View of Site
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 601
Image Path: 066 Site of Former House
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 601.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 066 Site of Former House
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 601.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
72

Item Name: **Site of Possible Burial Ground (072)**

Location: **Heatherbrea Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Heatherbrea Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:			
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Archaeological-Terrest	Group:	Cemeteries and Buria
Category:	Cemetery/Graveyard/		
Owner:			
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	
Code 3:			
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:			

Historical Notes or Provenance: Those buried within the grave yard are: Mary Ann Henwood(nee Cowling) DOB 1816, DOD 18/01/1863. Jane Ann Henwood DOD 1872. John Fisher DOB 02/08/1863, DOD 07/08/1863. Infant baby (8th child of William Foorde & Elizabeth simmons) DOB 15/01/1891, DOD 15/01/1891. John Keppie DOB 1867, DOD 09/11/1870. Jessie Winifred Simmons DOB1872, DOD 19/05/1873. James A. Simmons DOB 1853, DOD 1871. Richard f simmons DOB 1874, DOD 1877. James Simmonds DOB1813, DOD 1865.

Themes:			
Designer:			
Maker / Builder:			
Year Started:		Year Completed:	
Circa:	No		

Physical Description: No markers on this site. Indicated by the location of an apple tree in the former backyard area of the summerhill homestead. Only identified through local knowledge.

Physical Condition: No phyiscal indicators of this burial ground remains. Graves never had grave markers but a small fence once existed now gone.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Possible Burial Ground (072)**

Location: **Heatherbrea Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management: Local feeeling toward the graveyard is to not remove the burials but perhaps to commemerate the individuals within the graveyard with a plague in the new cemetry.

Management: Recommended Management Consult with owner and/or community

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Possible Burial Ground (072)**

Location: **Heatherbrea Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does meet this criterion on a local level. This graveyard contains the earliest burials within the study area. There is also association of the individuals within the graveyard to living ancestors today.
Criteria b)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does meet this criterionagain on a local level as there is association of the individuals within the graveyard to living ancestors today.
Criteria e)	This item does meet this criterion. While the identities of the individuals are known the method of burial and in some cases of death could be determined thorugh investigation of the remains.
Criteria f)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone:	Easting: Northing:
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 26/02/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Possible Burial Ground (072)**

Location: **Heatherbrea Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Possible Burial Ground (072) - General View of Site
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1311
Image Path: 072 Site of Possible Burial Ground
Image File: IMG_1311.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 072 Site of Possible Burial Ground
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1311.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
93

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham
Other/Former Names:	N/A		
Area/Group/Complex:	N/A	Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Built	Group: Transport - Land	Category: Road Bridge
Owner:	Local Government		
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:
Current Use:	Bridge		
Former Uses:	Bridge		
Assessed Significance:		Endorsed Significance:	

Statement of Significance: Tillegra Bridge does not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: River Crossing indicated on 1914 parish map, at approximate location of present bridge on Salisbury Road. It is considered unlikely that the present bridge dates to that period, therefore it is likely that there was either a ford or another bridge at this location in 1914. Disused footings identified during site survey indicate at least 1 other bridge had been built at this location.

The historical context of timber beam bridges is provided in an RTA study: the timber beam bridge was the most common type of road bridge, due to the simple form and the myriad of minor crossings of creeks and small rivers. This situation persisted into the 1950s when steel production recovered after World War II and prestressed concrete was introduced. Thereafter, very few new timber beam bridges were built, and a great many have been replaced by steel beams or precast prestressed concrete units, or stripped of their infamous planked decks and covered by a slab of reinforced concrete. (RTA page 18)

The timber beam road bridge, in its four forms of pre- and post-1894 and low and highlevel, was the mainstay of road bridges in New South Wales from the time of European settlement at Sydney Cove in 1788, through to the end of World War II in the late 1940s. At peak usage they numbered in excess of 4,000 (including those forming approach spans to major bridges), and represented around 80% of the total road bridge population controlled by the Department of Main Roads. These bridges played a significant part in the development of land transport, road and rail, during the second half of 19th century in colonial New South Wales.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

As a class of bridge the timber beam bridges served the Colony and State of NSW well for 150 years as a cheap 'temporary' structure to get the movement of goods and people 'out of the mud'. These temporary structures often become permanent with the renowned durability and strength of the Australia hardwoods being tested to the limit. During the second half of the 20th century the replacement of timber beam road bridges has occurred at such a rate that their current population (excluding a larger number of similar bridges on the railway system) is approximately 4,000. About 110 are under the control of the Roads and Traffic Authority, around 800 are controlled by the State Rail Authority and approximately 3,000 are controlled by Councils. (RTA, page 23)

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)

Designer: Not determined

Maker / Builder: Not determined

Year Started: 1916 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: Timber Beam Bridge, with a timber frame, timber deck/surface and timber buttress at the western side. A concrete buttress on the east side indicates recent restoration/maintenance. The bridge is approximately 10 m above the River level. Large logs were used as horizontal and vertical supports. Timber safety rail was in poor condition. Iron bolts were used to secure the frame and the decking. The bridge is a single lane bridge, c4m wide and c30m long. The safety railings were painted white which is now in poor condition.

Two concrete pad footings and a disused concrete strip footing were identified below the current bridge. These structures may have been part of an earlier bridge at this location.

A probable former line of road and possible ford site was identified on the southern bank of the Williams River, approximately 30m to the south of the current Tillegra Bridge.

Physical Condition: Structure appears sound. Timber support posts, cross planks and bridge surface in good condition, recently replaced (in the last 10 years). Safety rail timber is in fair condition, showing signs of weathering, painted sections are considerably flaked.

Modification Dates: Extensive timber replacement across entire bridge appears to have been undertaken in the past 10 years. A dirt path way with an iron hand rail lead down the slope to the a water pump located in the river on the northern side of the bridge.

A single timber log on the north western side of the bridge had the mark "XX" carved into it.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: It is noted that a very similar timber beam bridge in excellent condition Chichester Dam Road where it crosses Chichester River.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The bridge does not have historic values.
Criteria b)	The bridge does not have associations with any important local historical figures.
Criteria c)	The bridge does not have a distinctive aesthetic quality or technical meric.
Criteria d)	The community value for the bridge has not been assessed.
Criteria e)	The bridge does not hold any research potential.
Criteria f)	The bridge is not a unique example of its type (timber truss) locally or regionally.
Criteria g)	The bridge is a fair example of a timber truss type. The bridge does not however meet the threshold for this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Low integrity and intactness due to extent of replacment timber.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 376466 Northing: 6423453
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 21/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Tillegra Bridge/Crossing 001- Looking Across Top of Bridge

Copyright:

Image by: Shelley James

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 001

Image Path: 004 Tillegra Bridge_Crossing

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 001.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 004 Tillegra Bridge_Crossing

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 001.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Tillegra Bridge/Crossing (004) (CW222) - Showing Support Structure

Copyright:

Image by: Shelley James

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 004

Image Path: 004 Tillegra Bridge_Crossing

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 004.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 004 Tillegra Bridge_Crossing

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 004.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
94

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	671 Salisbury	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	
State:	NSW	County:	
Other/Former Names:	N/A		
Area/Group/Complex:	N/A	Group ID:	
Aboriginal Area:			
Curtilage/Boundary:			
Item Type:	Built	Group:	Residential buildings (
Category:	Homestead building		
Owner:	Private - Individual		
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	
Code 3:			
Current Use:			
Former Uses:			
Assessed Significance:		Endorsed Significance:	
Statement of Significance:			
Historical Notes or Provenance:			
Themes:			
Designer:	Not determined		
Maker / Builder:	Not determined		
Year Started:		Year Completed:	1920
Circa:	Yes		

Physical Description: The house is a timber frame and clad homestead building likely to date from the 1920s. It has brick pier footings, timber base level and the original section of the house is clad in timber weatherboards painted white. The roof is hipped and clad in galvanised iron which is in excellent condition. The roof is likely to have been replaced in the last 10 years. The verandah wraps around the front, side and rear elevations and is partially enclosed with asbestos sheeting which is also painted white. The windows are metal framed with a blue trim. The house has a single brick chimney towards the centre of the structure. Two metal vents have been installed along the ridgeline. A solar panel has also been installed. The garden curtilage of the house is enclosed by a pine post, wire and mesh fence which is in excellent condition. The house is approached via a concrete path and the garden surrounds are well established. There is a metal garage with a roller shutter door

Physical Condition: The house, outbuildings and surrouding estate are in excellent condition.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Modification Dates: The house has been modified at several intervals including the construction of an addition to the front elevation with a gable roof form and an enclosure at the rear.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:	Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
94

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	
Criteria b)	
Criteria c)	The house and burial site do not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The house has not been assessed through community consultation against this criterion.
Criteria e)	The house has limited research potential. The location of the Forster Baby burial was not located during the site investigation. This aspect of the property has some research potential.
Criteria f)	The house and burial site do not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The house and burial site do not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The house has been altered on several occaisons but does retain its original form. It has a moderate degree of integrity and intactness.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 375364 Northing: 6425785
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 22/02/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:

Caption: House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW 222) - Principal Elevation
Copyright:
Image by: Shelley James
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 191
Image Path: \010 House and Burial of Foster Baby
Image File: Tillegra 191.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: \010 House and Burial of Foster Baby
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 191.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW**

Location: **671 Salisbury, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House and Burial Place of Forster Baby (010) (CW 222) - Rear

Copyright:

Image by: Shelley James

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 183

Image Path: \010 House and Burial of Foster Baby

Image File: Tillegra 183.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 010 House and Burial of Foster Baby

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 183.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	786 Salisbury Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names: N/A

Area/Group/Complex: N/A Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Homestead Complex

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Community Information Centre

Former Uses: Dairy Homestead

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance: Local

Statement of Significance:
Munni House property is significant in the context of Australian pastoral activities in regional New South Wales demonstrating early settlement patterns. It is associated with the Mann family followed by the Smith family who owned the property for 140 years and who influenced the development of the region.
The house, although demonstrating a sequence of changes to its verandahs, retains its earliest sections substantially intact.
The two surviving slab outbuildings are also substantially intact and becoming increasing rare in rural NSW and make a strong contribution to the Munni House complex.
Munni House has high heritage significance which validates its inclusion in the Dungog LEP and Hunter Water s170 Heritage Register.

Historical Notes or Provenance:
Limited information is available on the history of Munni House. ERM has drawn on information provided in the Williams River history compiled by RL Ford, the Land Titles office, the local heritage study, Hunter Water s170 Heritage Register, Dungog Historical Society, a former property owner (Philippa Smith) and the local community.
Following the establishment of the colony of New South Wales, the Williams River region was slow to be settled, with some absentee landowners taking up selections in the first fifty years of settlement. More permanent residencies were taken up from around 1850 onwards (Ford: 1).
John Mann was a free settler who arrived in the colony of New South Wales on the Caroline in September 1828. He was authorised to take possession of his 1920 acre selection, Munni, on 13 October 1829. Mann was considered experienced in farming as his father owned extensive lands in Devonshire and Plymouth. Mann reported improvements to the property in late 1829 as 3 horses, 400 horned cattle, 240 sheep, slab hut, fencing, and a small area of cleared land (Ford: 40).
John Mann was assigned convicts to work on his property at Munni in 1835. A government

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

notice of 5 September 1835 stated that Thomas Dorrell, who arrived by the Adrian, was assigned as a ploughman and Edward Connor who arrived by the Henry Porcher, as a reaper (Ford: 95) In 1840 Mann received a spadesman, a farm hand to shear and reap, a shepherd, a labourer, a ploughman and, a cabin boy.

In 1835 ownership of Mann's land passed to his brother Samuel Furneaux Mann who, according to local knowledge, purchased the property from John Mann due to bankruptcy. This period was a time of economic hardship across New South Wales, arising largely from drought (AHMS: 30). The brothers are believed to have lived on the property together until the early 1840s. Furthermore, local knowledge has indicated that a corn barn, stables and slaughter house had been built by this time (pers comm. Philippa Smith Feb. 2008).

The early dwellings in the local area were often made of timber slabs, and wattle and daub. The early records for the Mann's property indicate that the original structures are likely to have been timber slab huts (AMHS: 24). A 1829 survey map indicates the location of Mann's hut and stockyards. However, site investigation and consultation with long term local residents suggests there is either no surviving evidence of the hut and stockyards in this location, or the original huts and stockyards were in another part of the property. The materials and design of Munni House indicate that the original portion of the house was built in the late 1860s or early 1870s. The rear dining wing was added 1875 as a wedding present (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 08). The form of the bullnosed verandah indicates that it is likely to have been added in the 1880s, but this may have been added a little earlier when the dining wing was added.

The bull-nosed verandah was removed c1910 by Philippa Smith's Grandmother and widened to its current width when a brick balustrade with rendered curved capping and timber posts was constructed. Evidence of the positioning of timber posts survives along the fascia beam (pers. comm Philippa Smith Feb. 08).

The kitchen wing was removed c1962 when a tennis court was constructed on the eastern side of the house. This also saw the removal of part of the orchard, which was in this location (pers com Philippa Smith Feb. 08). The western and eastern verandahs were closed in c1965 after Philippa Smith's father secured a Returned Services loan (pers com Philippa Smith Feb. 08).

Cracking is evident in the brickwork of the main section of Munni House, which was as a result of the effects of the Newcastle earthquake in 1989 (pers com Philippa Smith Feb. 08).

Land Titles Summary

A search of available records held by the NSW Land Titles Office has been undertaken. A summary of the Land Titles search results is provided below.

The property known as Lot 1, DP 382958 (Item ID 16) Munni Homestead Complex located at 786 Salisbury Road, is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.

The part of the property was originally granted to John Mann, 18th October 1839. Mann received 1970 acres of land which he retained until selling to John Hughes in 1841. The land quickly changed hands again in 1843 to Joseph Myatt and then to Edward Newton. In 1873 Newton sold the land to William Alexander Smith (Primary Application 10587). The land was still recorded as being owned by Smith when in 1953 it passed to Edwin Fowler Smith. The property remained in ownership of the Smith family until purchase by Hunter Water in recent years.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1860 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: Munni House is a single storey red brick homestead located approximately 20kms north west of Dungog. The house is setback 50 metres on the north side of Salisbury Road. The site rises from the road with the house and outbuildings sitting on a natural crest running in an east west direction and falling away to undulating pasture to the north.
The house is accessed by a gravel driveway lined with Oak, Silky Oak and Casuarina trees and is positioned to the east at the end. The former buggy shed is immediately to the northwest. A former corn shed is a further 50m to the west of the buggy shed.
The Munni House is oriented to the south with lawn to a fenceline between the house and the Salisbury Road and later plantings obscuring the view it once commanded to the south towards the road and over the upper Williams River. A tennis court with high galvanised pipe fencing support netting is located to the east of the house. A boundary fence to the north side of the house defines its curtilage from the surrounding paddocks.
The earlier parts of the homestead have an 'L' shaped floor plan. The original section is rectangular and the later dining room addition abutted to the northwest corner forming the 'L'. The roof over these areas is in two sections both of which are steep pitched hipped forms clad in corrugated galvanised iron.
No shingles were located over the dining room. However, community consultation suggested the original shingles survive over the earlier part of the house. (This could not be confirmed during the site inspection due to access difficulty).
Wide verandahs, constructed c1910, with narrow tongue-and-grove vee jointed ceilings and covered in corrugated galvanised iron, run along the southern, weatern and eastern sides. This verandah wraps around the northern end of the dining room then back along its east side then returns along the north side of the original section of the house to meet the east verandah. Later additions have enclosed and extended the north verandah to the dining room and a pergola has been added continuing the line of the eastern verandah. The verandah on the west side has an extension running down its length.
Three main rooms of similar size are positioned along the south elevation and open onto the veranda through three sets of symmetrically positioned French doors. Each room contains a fire place with a timber mantle. The eastern room connects to what is understood to have been a dressing room which has a set of French doors in the east wall, a window in the north wall and a door in the west leads to a later bathroom. A later door from the bathroom opens onto the hall from the centre room. The hall has a timber panelled wall to the west side and a later panelled wall west of this that replaced an original masonry wall, this arrangement is understood to have been a store room. A bedroom to the west of the storeroom connected to the western front room through a doorway that is now enclosed. French doors from this bedroom to the verandah remain. The dining room abutting the rear wall of the original section of the house is long room with a fire place with later marble surround at the northern end. A later door has been inserted in the wall and the western wall has a centrally positioned set of wide French doors with flanking double hung windows.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

A later door has been formed at the north end of the room to the east of the fireplace. A single entrance door of the eastern verandah is located in the south corner. Internally walls are plastered. Floors are 6" tongue and grooved pine and ceilings are covered in later fibre cement sheet with battened jointing covering 6" tongue and grove beaded boarding which has remained exposed in the former dressing room. Skirtings and architraves are cedar as are the internal four panelled doors. A playhouse is located at the north west corner of the house which is understood to have been relocated from Dungog (pers com Philippa Smith February 2008). Two outbuildings survive west of the house. The first of these is the former Buggy Shed, this has a central gabled section with weatherboards at the gable ends. Skillion roofed sections are positioned around three sides. The central section which has a wooden floor would have been for buggy accommodation. The western room which also has a timber floor was a workshop. The northern rear section steps down to accommodate the slope of the site and contains horse stables. A later extension, built as an artists studio, has been added to the north side. This building is constructed in heavy timbers using a post and beam frame with vertical timber slabs sitting on timber bottom plates supported on timber stumps. The rafters are timber poles supporting battens and original shingles survive beneath a corrugated galvanised iron roof. The former Corn Shed is located approximately 50m west of the former Buggy Shed. It is constructed on a gentle slope and also has a heavy timber post and beam frame supported on timber stumps with vertical timber slabs. The building has a hipped roof frame supporting a corrugated galvanised iron roof. It appears the shingles have been removed from this building. A raised timber floor extends across half of the rectangular floor plan with the other half providing a drive through loading dock. Two small windows are located in the north wall and two shutters in the south wall. The design of these opening systems would have been to minimise light and heat in the northern side and maximise air flow in the southern side in an attempt to provide a stable environment for the corn.
Non-native trees have been planted at the front of the property, several Casuarina's were located to the east of the house and large native trees surrounded the house. A lemon tree was located next to the small incinerator.

Physical Condition: Munni House is generally in good condition. The only area requiring attention is the verandah roofs where sheeting is showing signs of lifting. This appears to be resulting in some leaking as verandah ceiling boards are popping and warping in a number of locations.
Cracking was also observed over some window heads but this has been attributed to the affects of the Newcastle earthquake in 1989 as noted earlier.
The former Buggy Shed is in good condition considering this is an early timber building that is substantially intact. Structural timbers appear sound and all slabs are in place.
The former Corn Shed is substantially intact and in fair/good condition with only a section of the raised floor at the western end collapsed.

Modification Dates: 1875 Dining Room Wing added; Painter's Studio at rear added 1970s.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a) Munni House and its outbuildings demonstrate the early settlement pattern of the area, economic hardship and the growth of the pastoral industry in the Dungog area.

Criteria b) Munni House has early associations with the Mann family and remained in the Smith family's ownership for 140 years. The place has strong local associations.

Criteria c) Munni House itself was once retained aesthetic value as an intact grouping of rural homestead buildings in a commanding setting, however this has been diminished through subsequent removal of outbuildings and changes to the house itself. The two remaining timber slab outbuildings are a rural construction technology which is becoming increasingly rare.

Criteria d) The Open Day at Munni House held on 5 March 2008 revealed a strong community interest in the history of the property and its future. Other community consultation conducted by HWC over the past 18 months has confirmed this. Munni Homestead Complex is an important place for the community of Dungog Shire for its ability to demonstrate the nineteenth century history of the local area.

Criteria e) Munni House and its outbuildings have the potential to contribute to an understanding of rural homestead and timber slab construction techniques particularly as it is highly probable they will be removed from the site.

Criteria f) While Munni House is not a rare building, the timber slab out-buildings are becoming increasingly rare in NSW.

Criteria g) At a local level Munni House and its outbuildings demonstrate a class of cultural place as mid to late 19th century farmstead buildings.

Integrity / Intactness: Munni Homestead Complex displays a moderate level of integrity and intactness.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Assessment	2007
Land Titles Office Records		
RL Ford	Williams River Its Land and Its People 1800-1900	1994

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 56 Easting: 374618 Northing: 6426605

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

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Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
95

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Munni Homestead Complex (016) (CW 155)**

Location: **786 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Munni House (016) (CW 162) - Exterior Front

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 1040393

Image Path: 016 Munni House

Image File: P1040393.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 016 Munni House

Thumb Nail File: P1040393.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
96

Item Name: **House (017) (CW 162)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	801 Salisbury Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: House

Former Uses: House

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: No heritage significance. Main house constructed 1994, rear addition built between 2001-2002.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Main house built 1994, rear addition constructed 2001-2002. House is located on the Mann estate which was first granted in 1828. The property has been in the ownership of the Smith family, a prominent dairying family in the local area, since the 1860s.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1994 Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Brick house with steep gable roof clad in galvanised iron. Front section built 1995, exterior finish is tinted soft render (dark cream colour). Front elevation has deep shady verandah constructed of timber. Rear addition is connected via a walkway. Rear addition constructed 2001-2002.

Physical Condition: Execllent.

Modification Dates: 2001-2002.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
96

Item Name: **House (017) (CW 162)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: While the house is located on the former Mann estate, its relatively young age does not contribute to the history of the local area.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (017) (CW 162)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria b)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria c)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria d)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria e)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria f)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria g)	The House does not meet the threshold for this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The house has no heritage value and its intactness is not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 374604 Northing: 6426615
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 08/04/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (017) (CW 162)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (017) (CW 162)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 405
Image Path: 017 House
Image File: Tillegra 405.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 017 House
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 405.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
97

Item Name: **Memorial Tree (019)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	
State:	NSW	County:	

Other/Former Names: N/A

Area/Group/Complex: N/A Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Landscape Group: Parks, Gardens and T Category: Tree

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: N/A

Former Uses: N/A

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Memorial Tree has low local historical importance. It may have social heritage importance but this would need to be determined through consultation.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Personal communications with Malcolm McDonald (local resident, on 21 February 2008) indicate that the tree is a known local landmark. It has been referred to as the Memorial Tree in rememberance of a local man killed many years ago when struck by lightening. There is no plaque or marker on the tree.

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
9. Phases of Life	Birth and Death	(none)

Designer: N/A

Maker / Builder: N/A

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: The Memorial Tree is a kurrajong tree located to the west of Salisbury Road adjacent to a small dam.

Physical Condition: Tree is mature and appears to currently be in sound condition.

Modification Dates: N/A

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
97

Item Name: **Memorial Tree (019)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
97

Item Name: **Memorial Tree (019)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The tree contributes to the history of the area. It marks the site of the death of a former resident of the community.
Criteria b)	The tree does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The tree does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	Community consultation indicated that a small number of people in the community were aware of the tree.
Criteria e)	The tree does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The tree does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The tree does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The tree is in sound condition.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: Easting: Northing:

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Memorial Tree (019)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Memorial Tree (019)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 533

Image Path: 019 Memorial Tree

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 553.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 019 Memorial Tree

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 553.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
98

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	Quart Pot Creek Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names: N/A

Area/Group/Complex: N/A Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Movable/Collection Group: Postal and Telecomm Category: Post Box

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Mailbox

Former Uses: Fridge

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance: Local resident Malcom McDonald advises (pers comms. 21/2/2008) that the Malbox has been in its current location for around 40 years or so and serves as the communal mailbox for residents along Quart Pot Creek Road. It was also a school bus stop for residents along Quart Pot Road. The Mailbox continues to be a local landmark where local residents meet up for fishing trips or a chat when collecting mail. (pers comms. 25/2/2008 Ann McDonald). Its location adjacent to Quart Pot Creek Bridge and the fork between Salisbury Road and Quart Pot Creek Road is part of this landmark quality.

Themes:

Designer: Not determined

Maker / Builder: Not determined

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: The Mailbox is attached to a large mature gum tree on the western side of Quart Pot Creek Road, approximately 20m south of the junction with Salisbury Road. The Mailbox is encased in a corrugated iron casing that is heavily corroded. The Mailbox itself is a small fridge mounted on an iron base (the base is also heavily corroded). The Mailbox is fixed at approximately 2 metre up the tree trunk and is approximately 1 metre long and 0.5 metre wide. The Mailbox is fixed to the tree with large iron bolts. The fridge itself is in fair condition and it appears that the hinges and door handles have been replaced. The marks from the original fixtures indicate that the style of fridge dates from the 1950s. The interior of

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

the fridge has had four plywood shelves installed, which divide the mail to several residents along Quart Pot Road. Recent graffiti across the front of the fridge states "Jimmy Barnes is a Legend".

Physical Condition: Exterior finishes of fridge, corrugated iron casing and base are in poor condition. Interior is well protected and in a fair to good condition.

Modification Dates: Possibly installed in the 1950s or 1960s.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
98

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:	Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
98

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The Mailbox may have some local community importance, however this requires community consultation to determine whether it meets the threshold for this criterion.
Criteria e)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The Mailbox does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The Mailbox is in poor to fair condition.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 372353 Northing: 6427688
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 27/02/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Mailbox (026) (CW 130) - Closed

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 278

Image Path: 026 Mailbox

Image File: Tillegra 278.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 026 Mailbox

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 278.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Mailbox (026) (CW 130) - Open

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 280

Image Path: 026 Mailbox

Image File: Tillegra 280.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 026 Mailbox

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 278.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Mailbox (026) (CW 130)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Mailbox (026) (CW 130) - Context shot

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 282

Image Path: 026 Mailbox

Image File: Tillegra 282.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 026 Mailbox

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 282.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Underbank	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	
State:		County:	

Other/Former Names: Quart Pot Creek-Munni Cemetery, Brownmore Cemetery, Munni General Cemetery

Area/Group/Complex: N/A Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Landscape Group: Cemeteries and Buria Category: Cemetery/Graveyard/

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Cemetery

Former Uses: Pastoral land

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance: Local

Statement of Significance: The site is a general cemetery, servicing the upper Williams river Valley, following the construction of the Chichester Dam. Members of a number of local families have relatives buried in the cemetery. These internments range in age from the 1920s to within the last few years. The graves and grave markers are considered to be of local heritage significance for their potential to yield information regarding burial practice, health and disease in local area as well as their continuing social and spiritual value to the descendants of the interred persons.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The cemetery has previously been known as Munni, Brownmore, Underbank and Quart Pot Cemetery. Throughout this document, it is referred to as Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery which is understood to reflect the general area that the cemetery currently services.
According to survey plans from the mid 19th century, the land currently occupied by the Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery appears to have been granted to a local property holder, John Lord. It was soon subsequently transferred to George McKenzie and John McLean. Limited information is readily available about this portion of land for the remainder of the 20th century. However, it is likely that it was part of an agricultural holding during this period. Burials are recorded on private land holdings in the local area, with several properties containing family plots.
Parish Maps from the early twentieth century indicate that a portion of a smaller property held by Sydney Smith in 1918 was annexed for use by the Church of England on 10 November 1915 and it is labelled “Munni Cemetery”. A small number of what may be burial plots or precincts are indicated on this Map. The 1932 Parish Map indicates that the same area shown in 1918 is the ‘Munni Cemetery’, and it surrounded by the same sized property formerly held by Sydney Smith which is noted as then held by James A Moore. The earliest marked grave currently in the cemetery is dated 1923. As the population density increased in the local area in the early 20th century, it is likely that the local community required a more

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

formal area dedicated as consecrated ground and the cemetery was established through arrangements with the Church of England.
The cemetery currently contains 49 marked graves ranging in date from 1923 to the present day. This includes an Office of War Graves plot dedicated to former AIF member A.E Duggan who passed away in 1988. This is maintained by the Office of War Graves.
There are also several areas in the cemetery with the potential to contain unmarked and/or earlier graves.
The cemetery and individual plots are very well maintained, reflecting the continued importance of the cemetery to the local community.

Themes:

Designer: Not determined

Maker / Builder: Not applicable

Year Started: 1920 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery currently contains 49 marked graves and ashes interment locations. The cemetery is very well maintained and the condition of the graves reflects the importance of this site to the local community. There is some potential for additional unmarked graves in the cemetery. Land for the cemetery was gazetted in 1915, however the first internment was not until 1923. Adult and children's graves are present and are grouped by family. There are currently 49 graves with potential for additional unmarked graves. There is a simple timber fence along the boundary line, with a large metal gate for access in the centre of the road side boundary. The cemetery grounds are grassed and well maintained. Several mature trees are located around the grounds. The land gently slopes towards the river away from the road.

Physical Condition: Physical condition is good. Archaeological potential is considered to be moderate to high.

Modification Dates: Various internments since 1923.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Recommended Management	Consult with owner and/or community
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)
Recommended Management	Produce an Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP)
Recommended Management	Document and prepare an archival record
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
99

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

Criteria a) The cemetery was established in the 1920s, which was a period of marked population growth arising from changes in the dairy industry in the local area.

Criteria b) While the cemetery is associated with several families that have resided in the local area for a number of generation, the cemetery does not meet this criterion.

Criteria c) While the rural setting of the cemetery is an important aspect of its sense of place, the cemetery does not meet this criterion.

Criteria d) The Open Day at Munni House held on 5 March 2008 revealed a strong community interest in the importance of the cemetery. Other community consultation conducted by HWC over the past 18 months has confirmed this. The cemetery is a highly significant place to the local community for spiritual and cultural reasons.

Criteria e) The cemetery provides some insight into the population patterns, religious practices and health of the local community.

Criteria f) The cemetery does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g) The cemetery is typical of many rural community cemeteries. Its condition and level of maintenance demonstrate the importance of the place to the local community.

Integrity / Intactness: There are several graves dating to the early phase of the cemetery. Integrity of the cemetery is considered high due to the limited amount of disturbance to the site.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 56 Easting: 372059 Northing: 6427938

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 24/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262) - Entrance Gate Looking Towards Graves

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 408

Image Path: 028 Quart Pot Cemetery

Image File: Tillegra 408.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 028 Quart Pot Cemetery

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 408.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Quart Pot/Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262)**

Location: **Salisbury Road, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Munni Cemetery (028) (CW 262) - Gravestones

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 466

Image Path: 028 Quart Pot Cemetery

Image File: Tillegra 466.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 028 Quart Pot Cemetery

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 466.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
100

Item Name: **House (029)**

Location: **45 Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek [Dungog]**

Address:	45 Quart Pot Creek Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Quart Pot Creek	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: Homestead building

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Private homestead building

Former Uses: Private homestead building

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The house does not have heritage value.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The house was built in 1994 by the McDonald family. The Land Titles Records provide the following information on the property: The property known as Lot 43, DP 752498 (ID205, Item 29) House (45 Quartpot Creek) is currently owned by the Malcolm Neil McDonald. Vol. 8653 Fol. 25 identifies that McDonald has owned the land since 1998. There are no prior titles.
Vol. 8653 Fol. 25
Malcolm Neil McDonald owner as of 23rd January 1998.
No prior Titles
Vol.10614 Fol. 189
Resumption of land 14th January 1966 under public Roads act From Alice Mary Moore and Kenneth William Moore and Ralph Joseph Moore

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Land tenure	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder: Peter McDonald

Year Started: Year Completed: 1994 Circa: No

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (029)**

Location: **45 Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek [Dungog]**

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa:

Physical Description: The house was built in 1994 by the McDonald family. It was built in the style of the 1920s homes in the local area. Zincalume roof, steep pitch gabled roof form. Timber post verandah wraps all sides of the house, weatherboard cladding painted white on all exterior elevations.

Physical Condition: Excellent.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
100

Item Name: **House (029)**

Location: **45 Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
100

Item Name: **House (029)**

Location: **45 Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The house is intact and has a high degree of integrity.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 372084 Northing: 6427364
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 27/02/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (029)**

Location: **45 Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (029) - Front Entrance
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 288
Image Path: 029 House
Image File: Tillegra 288.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 029 House
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 288.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
101

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Address:	Quart Pot Creek Road	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Quart Pot Creek Road	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: Homestead building

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Private homestead

Former Uses: Private homestead

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The house has some heritage value at a local level due to its association with the development of the area in the 1920s and the dairying industry. The house is associated with the McDonald family, who has been involved in the local dairying industry since the 19th century. The intactness of the house has been affected by the extensive recent refurbishment, however these works have respected the original form and character of the building.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Original house was built in c1926.

Themes:

Designer: Not determined

Maker / Builder: Not determined

Year Started: Year Completed: 1926 Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The house is sited on a hill in a prominent location on Quart Pot Creek Road, with sweeping views across the valley the contains Munni, Quart Pot Creek and Underbank. The house is set in well established grounds with several mature exotic trees including palms and pines. The house sits on brick pier footings and features a timber post verandah. The verandah wraps three sides of the house. The house is clad in weatherboard painted cream. The house has been re-roofed in coloured (red) Zincalume. The front elevation windows feature stained glass. The house has been extensively refurbished, with the verandah, gazing and roof relatively recent works. The house features dark green trim on windows and doors. Guttering is modern also. The timber frame windows on the front elevation feature timber

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

awnings with decorative timber fretwork, which may be replica elements. There is a brick chimney and the eaves are timber lined. There is a cubby house at the rear of the house, and the laundry is connected to the main house at the rea via a covered walkway. The grounds are enclosed by a post and rail fence.

Physical Condition: Excellent.

Modification Dates: Extensively refurbished in the last 10 years.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
101

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
101

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The house dates from the 1920s, a period of expansion in the local dairy industry.
Criteria b)	The house is associated with the McDonald family, who have lived in the local area since the 1830s and played a role in the development of the local dairy industry.
Criteria c)	The house is in excellent condition with several design elements of the 1920s. However, several elements are replica rather than original. The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The house has been extensively modified during recent refurbishments. It retains its original form and some features including the brick chimney. It has a low level of interity overall due to the extent of replacement fabric.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 370942 Northing: 6427287
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 27/02/2008 Date Updated: 28/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (074) (CW 205) - Front
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 292
Image Path: 074 House
Image File: Tillegra 292.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 074 House
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 292.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (074) (CW 205) - Rear

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 313

Image Path: 074 House

Image File: Tillegra 313.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 074 House

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 313.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (074) (CW 205)**

Location: **Quart Pot Creek Road, Quart Pot Creek Road [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (074) (CW 205) - Shed

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 317

Image Path: 074 House

Image File: Tillegra 317.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 074 House

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 317.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (006)**

Location: **539 Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Address:	539 Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tillegra 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance: Land Titles Information: The property known as Lot 4, DP 753201 (ID226, Item 6) House (539 Salisbury Road) is currently jointly owned by Nicola Judith Coleman, Peter Robert Coleman and Susanna Mary Rossi.

The last recorded transmittal for this property was from Emily Hudson to Percy Hudson (book3687 no299). In 1963 Emily was recorded as buying out the one third share of the property with Clive Leo Hudson and Robert Leslie Hudson. Percy is recorded as her husband and Clive and Robert are presumed to be his brothers.

Robert, the father of Clive, Robert and Percy died in 1929 and left everything to his wife Susan for the term of her natural life after her death all of Roberts possessions were to be shared between the three sons.

Robert Hudson (snr) had owned the land since 1898 when he bought it from Thomas Michael Curran. The details of the original grant are not known but Thomas's father Michael did receive several grants in the area.

Book 3687 No 299

21st November 1986
Between Percy Hudson of Munni, near Dungog, the executor of the Duly proved will of Emily

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (006)**

Location: **539 Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Doris Hudson late of Munni.

Book 2662 No 756

3rd June 1963
Clive Leo Hudson, main creek near Dungog NSW Shire Employee and Robert Leslie Hudson, Bellingen State Sawmiller (vendors).

Emily Doris Hudson wife of Percy Hudson (purchaser)

Robert Hudson, Munni, Farmer, died 17th January 1929 Percy Hudson and George Edward Dowling Executors gave everything to his wife Susan for the remainder of her natural life and after that to his three sons in equal shares.

Emily bought out brother-in-laws shares for 1, 100 pounds
16 acres parish of tillegra number 4

BOOK 633 No 305

8th December 1898
Thomas Michael Curran (vendor)
Robert Hudson (purchaser) 125 pounds

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Unknown as access denied to property

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (006)**

Location: **539 Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments: Access denied to this property, house unable to be viewed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
102

Item Name: **House (006)**

Location: **539 Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Criteria a)

Criteria b)

Criteria c)

Criteria d)

Criteria e)

Criteria f)

Criteria g)

Integrity / Intactness:

References:

Author	Title	Year
Land Titles Records		

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: Easting: Northing:

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 17/04/2008 Date Updated: 01/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
103

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tillegra 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Dairy Farm

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: This property does not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The land titles records could not be searched as no Lot and DP numbers were not available for this property. Community consultation and other documentary research has not revealed information to indicate that this property is an important part of the historical development of the local area.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1960 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The House and Dairy are accessed from Salisbury Road along an unsealed road. There are two residences on the property, the one closer to the entrance is older but has been extensively modified in the 1980s. The residence is used by the property owner on visits to the locality. It is a single storey timber weatherboard clad building painted cream with green trim. It sits on brick piers in the 1980s addition and timber post footings on the older section to the south. It has a corrugated roof (zincalume) and the window frames are metal on the addition while the earlier section of the house has timber frame windows. A timber frame verandah wraps two sides of the building. The 1980s addition effectively doubled the size of the house. The building had an asbestos roof that was removed and replaced 10-12 years ago (pers. Comms Mark Darr Feb 08). The dairy manager's residence is located further along the unsealed road. It is a single storey house on timber post stilts approximately 1.2m

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

high. The building is clad in fibro sheeting, with timber sills to metal frame windows with louvred glass. The corrugated iron roof is hipped in form. The property also contains a number of equipment and dairying sheds and outbuildings. One of these is a former Army hut relocated to the site and converted to use as a dairy. This building had brick chimneys and appears to be a P1 type hut from its overall timber frame and pitched roof form.

Physical Condition: The buildings are in good condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
103

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
103

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	No applicable.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: Easting: Northing:

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 17/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House and Dairy (020) - Front
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 484
Image Path: 020 House and Dairy
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 484.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 020 House and Dairy
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 484.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House and Dairy (020)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House and Dairy (020) - Rear

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 490

Image Path: 020 House and Dairy

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 490.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 020 House and Dairy

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 490.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
104

Item Name: **Site of Former Ford (021)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tillegra 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Landscape Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Stock Route/Run

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: There is an obvious saddle in the land leading from the Williams River where cattle were herded. There is no physical fabric of this item.

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Ford (021)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments: The only signs for this item are the environmental indicators left from years of herding animals.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
104

Item Name: **Site of Former Ford (021)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56 H	Easting: 373239 Northing: 6427303
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 17/04/2008 Date Updated: 17/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Ford (021)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Ford (021)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1184
Image Path: 021 Site of Former Ford
Image File: IMG_1184.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 021 Site of Former Ford
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1184.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Ford (021)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Ford (021)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1179
Image Path: 021 Site of Former Ford
Image File: IMG_1179.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 021 Site of Former Ford
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1179.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
105

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Tillegra 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Transport - Land Category: Foot Bridge

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: Wood and metal rope constructed suspension bridge for pedestrian traffic only. Much of the bridge remains. On the banks of the Williams River are two sets of round wooden posts. The anchor posts c. 1metre in height with large metal cable and bolts through them. The bridge posts are c.2.5 metres in height and have much of the metal lace work still attached. The wooden foot boards are broken and dangling but much of the metal work remains.

Physical Condition: Not able to be used but much of the original material remains, the metal is rusted but comparable good condition much of the wood is missing or rotted.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This does meet this criterion at a local level. This pedestrian suspension bridge is the best and only preserved pedestrian suspension bridge in the study area and represents the change in landscape use and the development of the area through improved infrustructure.
Criteria b)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This item does meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Most of the bridge remains, but damaged and rotting.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 372965 Northing: 6427231
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 17/04/2008 Date Updated: 30/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 500

Image Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 500.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: 022 Site Former Suspension Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 500.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Tillegra [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 511

Image Path: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.JPG

Thumb Nail Path: Site of Former Suspension Bridge (022)

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 511.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
106

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Address:	Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Underbank 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Farm homestead - dairy farm

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The c1920s residence that forms part of this complex has historic heritage value at a local level. It functioned as a telephone exchange and postal service.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The property is named after the postmaster, Brown, and the Moore family, who have owned the property for several generations. The original building on the property once housed the telephone exchange and postal service, which was the first in the local area (pers. comms David Moore February 2008). Land Titles Records: The property known as Lot 2, DP 566693 (ID171, Items 24 and 25) Brownmore Homestead Complex and Former Grave Site located at 1058 Salisbury Road are currently owned by James William Moore.
One acre of this land is made up of a Grant of land made in 1966 as compensation for land resumed for a public road. This Grant was made to Alan Alexander Mcdonald and Hector McDonald.
The remaining land was identified as belonging to Ralph Joseph Moore in 1974. In 1966 it is recorded as comprising three crown grants made in:
1876 to Henry Dards, comprising 15 acres
1886 to Henry Dards, comprising 15 acres
1869 to Angus McDonald, comprising 28 acres
The 1876 and 1886 grants transferred to William Moore in 1891 and have remained in the Moore family since that time.
The 1889 grant transferred to Henry Dards in 1891 and then again to William Moore in the same year and has remained in the Ownership of the Moore Family since that time.

Vol. 12455 Fol. 7
Ralph Joseph Moore. Brownmore. Farmer. 31st May 1974.
Vol. 10614 Fol.181

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Grant of Land dated 14th January 1966 to Alan Alexander Mcdonald and Hector McDonald
Transfer in 15th September 1967 Malcolm Neil McDonald, Dungog , Farmer
Vol.10268 Fol.50
Ralph Joseph Moore, Brownmore, Farmer

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1920 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The property contains several buildings on well-established grounds. Two residences form the key buildings in the Homestead Complex, along with several farming equipment outbuildings. One of the residences appears to date from the c1920s, and shows evidence of having been modified on the south and west elevations. This building is a single storey, timber weatherboard clad residence with a corrugated iron roof, which has a bullnosed form over a wrap-around timber post verandah. The windows are timber frame, painted green. There is one central brick chimney indicating a central fireplace for heating. There is a concrete base to the verandah. There is a rear addition, possibly housing a laundry enclosure, that is also timber clad in larger timber planks to those of the original walls of the building. There is a front enclosure which also appears to be a later addition. This enclosure has timber frame windows with larger pans than the original structure. There is also a side addition which is a corrugated iron enclosure painted green. The other residence on the property was relocated to its current position from another location in the local area. It was completely pulled down and re-built during this process approximately 50 years ago. It has undergone other changes since this time including re-roofing, white ant treatment and removal of several interior walls.

Physical Condition: The c1920s residence has suffered termite attack which has been treated (pers. comms David Moore February 2008). No evidence of the attack is visible externally. It has undergone some modifications since construction but externally is in sound condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — Document and prepare an archival record

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
106

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Criteria a) The property contains a building that dates from the c1920s, a period of change in the development of the local area. The original building on the property once housed the telephone exchange and postal service, which was the first in the local area. This building provides some insight into the pattern of settlement and farming activities of the local area.

Criteria b) The property does not meet this criterion.

Criteria c) The property does not meet this criterion.

Criteria d) The property does not meet this criterion.

Criteria e) The property does not meet this criterion.

Criteria f) The property does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g) The property does not meet this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: The c1920s building has been modified at a number of stages since its construction which has affected its integrity.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007
Land Titles Records		

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 56 Easting: 372730 Northing: 6427511

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 406
Image Path: 024 Brownmore Homestead Complex
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 406.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 024 Brownmore Homestead Complex
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 406.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)**

Location: **Salisbury Rd, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Brownmore Homestead Complex (024)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 417

Image Path: 024 Brownmore Homestead Complex

Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 417.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 024 Brownmore Homestead Complex

Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 417.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
108

Item Name: **House (037)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Address:		DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Vacant

Former Uses: Residence

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: This property does not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: No property title information was available as no Lot and DP number could be obtained. Community consultation has not identified historical information of note about this site. It is currently part of the McDonald family holdings in the local area and has been vacant for quite some time.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1940 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The residence is a single storey timber weather clad building with a corrugated iron roof. The roof has been painted red and appears to have been replaced. The building has a brick chimney and sits on brick and timber footings. The verandah is enclosed with louvred glass windows dating from the 1960s and firbo cladding. A tree is growing through the verandah near the entrance. The house had a rear timber addition possibly to provide a carport. There is a timber post and corrugated iron equipment store at the rear of the residence.

Physical Condition: This property is in poor condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
108

Item Name: **House (037)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
108

Item Name: **House (037)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The house does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 370404 Northing: 6427598
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 01/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (037)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (037) - Front
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 518
Image Path: 037 House
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 518.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 037 House
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 518.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (037)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (037) - Rear
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 541
Image Path: 037 House
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 541.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 037 House
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 541.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
109

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Address:	212 Chichester	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Underbank 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Landscape Group: Landscape - Natural Category: Wetland or river

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Recreation

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Water Hole has been used as a recreation place and as a fishing place by the local Aboriginal community. It has historic importance as it provides insight into the activities of the local community, and has social heritage value through its importance to the local community.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The community reports that the Water Hole has been used for several generations for recreational activities, and that it is known as an Aboriginal fishing spot. The Land Titles Records have provided the following information: The property known as Lot 121, DP 997756 (ID184, Item 45) Water Hole (212 Chichester Road) is currently owned by the John Richard McDonald.

Book 4106 No. 0422: 6th July 1995. Sale between John Alan McDonald, Dungog, Grazier (vendor) and John Richard McDonald, Underbank, Grazier (purchaser) for $1.
Bookk 2812 No. 369: 19th October 1966. Conveyance between John Alan McDonald, Chicester, farmer and Harold James Hopson, Underband, farmer (executors) to John Alan McDonald (devisee)
- 27th March 1965. Lily McDonald dies, leaving the property to John Alan McDonald.
- 6th Jan 1951. Neil Alexander McDonald dies leaving property to his wife Lily McDonald and son John Alan McDonald.
Additional details are provided in the record for Item ID 68 - Heatherbrase Homestead.

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evol	(none)

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Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
109

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: The Water Hole is located on the Williams River. It is a natural basalt formation at a gentle bend in the River, with several indentations suitable for sitting and fishing. It is a projection of rock into the River that allows easy access to deeper water.

Physical Condition: Good.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
109

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
109

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Criteria a) The Water Hole is an important part of the cultural history of the local area, providing an insight into the recreational activities of the community. The Water Hole is also recorded as an Aboriginal fishing spot, which is another important aspect of ths history of the area.

Criteria b) The site does not meet this criterion.

Criteria c) The site does not meet this criterion.

Criteria d) The Water Hole has been a focus of recreational activities for the local community.

Criteria e) The site does not meet this criterion.

Criteria f) The site does not meet this criterion.

Criteria g) The site does not meet this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness: Sound.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007
Land Titles Records		

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: 56 Easting: 372184 Northing: 6429553

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
109

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Water Hole - (045)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/21/2008
Image Number: 593
Image Path: 045 Water Hole
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 593.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 045 Water Hole
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 593.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Water Hole - (045)**

Location: **212 Chichester, Underbank [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Water Hole - (045)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/21/2008
Image Number: 594
Image Path: 045 Water Hole
Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 594.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 045 Water Hole
Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 594.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
110

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Address:		DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Stockman's Hut

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Vacant

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Local Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The Hut has some historic significance for its ability to provide an insight into the pattern of development and land use in the local area. The site also has some archaeological potential to provide evidence of this.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The Hut was used by the McDonald family during the summer months in the 1940s. The family washed, swam and fished in the River nearby. As a Lot and DP number were not available Land Titles information is not currently avaialble for this site.

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Land tenure	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1900 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The Hut is a timber post frame structure c3m wide and c3.5m long. It is situated on a gentle slope leading south down to Williams River. It is a single room structure with unglazed timber frame windows and clad in corrugated iron. There is the base of a small fireplace with a brick based tin chimney. The floor is timber. The roof is clad in corrugated iron in a gable form. There is no interior lining. The roof has metal guttering along the edge facing

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

the River. The Hut has one door and two windows.

Physical Condition: Poor. The corrugated iron is heavily corroded in large patches on walls and the roof.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
110

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management:

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The Old Hut provides some insight into the pattern of development and land use in the local area.
Criteria b)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The Old Hut site has some potential to reveal evidence of the use of the site and land management activities in the local area.
Criteria f)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The Hut is in poor condition which has affected its integrity.

References:

Author	Title	Year
AHMS	Stage 1 Historic Heritage Study	2007

Studies:

Parcels:

Latitude: Longitude:

Location validity: Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name: Map Scale:

AMG Zone: Easting: 371423 Northing: 6430003

Listings:

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Old Hut (48) - Exterior

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 614

Image Path: 048 Old Hut

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 614.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 048 Old Hut

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 614.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Old Hut (48)**

Location: **[Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Old Hut (48) - Interior

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 620

Image Path: 048 Old Hut

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 620.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 048 Old Hut

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 620.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
111

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

Address:	270 Chichester Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Dungog 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: House

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: This property does not have heritage value.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Land Titles Records: The property known as Lot 1, DP 1018565 (ID 154, Item 54) House (270 Chichester Road) is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation and has been since 1986.

The land was originally part of the 17 acres granted to Joseph Pearce in 1860. ownership of the land transferred to Theophilus Cooper in 1889 and then again to William Hooke in 1900 and part of the land was resumed as Public Land for a public road in 1902 and 1903. With Hooke selling the land in 1902 to James Belcher.
The other portion of the land was formed from part of the twelve acres granted to Samuel Whitehouse in 1860 for the sum of fifteen pounds. Whitehouse transferred the land to Joseph Pearce in 1876.
Vol. 14195 Fol. 68
The Hunter District Water Board by Transfer W3176210 on 7th May 1986. Was leased to other parties.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1950 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: This property contains a number of structures. The main residence is a single storey timber

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

weatherboard clad building with a zincalume roof. The wrap around verandah has timber posts and is enclosed by fibro sheeting to the dado line and shade cloth to the roof line. There is no sign of a chimney for the building. The building is painted white with some green trim. It has brick pier footings and a separate timber frame outhouse at the rear. There is a timber post fence around the yard of the main residence. There are two large farming equipment storage sheds at the rear of the property. These are timber post frame structures with corrugated iron roofs and walls. There is a relocated former house at the rear of the storage sheds which has been converted into a dairy.

Physical Condition: The condition of all structures is fair. The paint is extensively flaked and peeling on the main residence.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
111

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
111

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The property does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 370949 Northing: 6430912
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (054)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 488
Image Path: 054 House
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 488.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 054 House
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 488.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **House (054)**

Location: **270 Chichester Rd, Dungog [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: House (054)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 493
Image Path: 054 House
Image File: Day 5 Tillegra 493.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 054 House
Thumb Nail File: Day 5 Tillegra 493.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
112

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Address:		DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Chichester 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Stock Route/Run

Owner: Private - Individual

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The former stock route has limited historic heritage significance for its ability to provide an insight into former land use and development of the local area.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Limited information is available on the Stock Route. The property known as Lot 39, DP 753201 (ID 36, Item 59) Stock Route (no address given) is currently jointly owned by Christopher Neil McDonald and Peter Malcolm McDonald. The Department of Land does not recognise the Lot and DP number and indicates that no prior records are held for this Lot and DP.

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1880 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The area identified during Stage 1 as the location of part of a former Stock Route in the district does not prove evidence of the Route. The area is characterised by small hills of grazing land with patches of bushland. The site of the Route identified in Stage 1 is on the north-eastern side of Williams River.

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Physical Condition:

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
112

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
112

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The former Stock Route has some ability to provide an insight in the history of land use and development of the local area.
Criteria b)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Evidence of the former stock route can not be identified.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 370161 Northing: 6430712
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Stock Route (059)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 560

Image Path: 059 Stock Route

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 560.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 059 Stock Route

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 560.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Stock Route (059)**

Location: **Chichester [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Stock Route (059)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 560

Image Path: 059 Stock Route

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 560.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 059 Stock Route

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 560.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
113

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Address:	250 Heatherbrea Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Bandon Grove 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: Homestead building

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance: Limited information is avialble on the history of this property. Research and community consultation did not identify information that indicated that it was important in the historical development of the local area. Land Titles Records: The property known as Lot 2, DP 714721 (ID112, Item 68) Heatherbrae Homestead Complex (250 Heatherbrae Road) is currently jointly owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.

The fist discovered land titles document dates from 1922, the information prior to this time was not available.

In 1922 the owners of the land were Angus John McDonald and Neil Alexander McDonald having received the land from their father John McDonald.

The McDonald Family retained ownership of the property until 1985

Book 3622 No 250

3rd April 1985

Mortagage between
Alexander Colin McDonald
Mavis ethel Hannah McDonald
ANgus Robert McDonald

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Peter Cluny McDonald
Elizabeth Doris McDonald and
Alan Alexander McDonald
And
The Associates Pty Ltd

Portion 12 Parish of Tillegra

Book 2121 No 568

22nd December 1949

Between Neil Alexander McDonald of Dungog, farmer of the one part and alan alexander McDonald of Dusodie, Grazier and Hector McDonald of Deloraine Tasmania, presbyterian minister…wills and probate made between angus John Mcdobald and Neil alexander Mcdonald executors of the will of John McDonald Deceased. Neil sold part shares in the land to his brothers alan and Hector 148 pounds 15 shillings tenants in common in equal shares. Part of portion 12 Parish of Tillegra

Book 1258 No 353

Angus John McDonald and Neil Alexander McDonald executors of the will of John McDonald formerly of Heatherbrae near Dungog, Retired Grazier. 22 April 1922.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1920 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The residence is located c100m north of Williams River. It is a single storey timber frame building with a corrugated zincalume roof. The building sits on brick piers. Several additions and changes are evident including a side enclosure clad in fibro sheeting and an timberclad extension to the front entrance elevation. The residence has two brick chimneys. Three of the front rooms are metal lined with pressed metal ceilings. The metal details are painted white and are machine made and are likely to date from the 1920s. Electrical wiring is surface mounted and likely dates from the 1930s. There have been several internal additions that have substantially modified the original layout and form of the residence. The homestead also includes a number of timber frame and corrugated iron clad farming equipment outbuildings and a chicken coop.

Physical Condition: All structures are in poor condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The main residence at the Homestead provides limited insight into the historical development of the local area.
Criteria b)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The series of internal and external modifications have substantially reduced the integrity and intactness of the building.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 373157 Northing: 6427295
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Heatherbrae Homestead (068) - Front
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1101
Image Path: 068 Heatherbrea Homstead Complex
Image File: IMG_1101.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 068 Heatherbrea Homstead Complex
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1101.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Heatherbrae Homestead (068)**

Location: **250 Heatherbrea Rd, Bandon Grove [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Heatherbrae Homestead (068) - Rear
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1169
Image Path: 068 Heatherbrea Homstead Complex
Image File: IMG_1169.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 068 Heatherbrea Homstead Complex
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1169.JPG

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
114

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (069)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	181 Heatherbrae Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSw	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The bridge does not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Research and community consultation has not identified information to indicate that the bridge has historic importance. Land Titles Information: The property known as Lot 1, DP 829408 (ID148, Item 69 and 70) Small Timber Bridge and Kuringai Homestead Complex (181 Heatherbrae Rd) is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.

Originally granted to Joseph Rooklin in 1838 the land passed to Archibald Mosman in the same year.

By 1855 the land was in the possession of John Hume and William Wilson who sold the land in 1864 to William Fisher. The land remained in the Fisher Family until 1959 when Richard, walter and Stanley Fisher were recorded as tenants in common.
Book 2482 no 319: 17th April 1959 : Between Richard Fisher, largs farmer, and Walter Haydn Fisher, of Dungog in State Water Board Employee, and Stanley Fisher new Lambton State Water Board employee (executors of the will of the late William Fisher late on Munni near Dungog, farmer and grazier) to Harold James Hopson for the sum of 18,953 pounds and 10 shillings 366 acres more or less part of 710 acres originally granted to joseph rooklin and no 13 in the parish of tillegra

Book 796 No 753: 27th Jan 1906: Between Duncan Archibald Fisher, Munni grazier of the first part and William Fisher of the same place in the second part and Samuel Rapson (trustee).

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (069)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Copy of title made

Bk 90 No 780
16th November 1864
Between John Hume, broom, Scotland, farmer and William hilson , sctoland, manufacturer and William fisher of Dungog farmer

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: The timber bridge crosses a third order creek from the Williams River. It is a timber post and frame structure with horizontal timber planks forming the bridge surface. It is approx. 8m long and approx. 2.5m wide. There are signs of several replacements of the timber planks, with several different types of bolts and nails across the bridge surface. The majority of the planks appear to have been replaced in the last 10-15 years.There is heavily corroded corrugated iron at the either end of the bridge on the banks at road level.

Physical Condition: The bridge is sound.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (069)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
114

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (069)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The bridge does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 373654 Northing: 6427670
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Completed

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (069)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Small Timber Bridge (069)

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 516

Image Path: 069 Small Timber Bridge

Image File: Day 4 Tillegra 516.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 069 Small Timber Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Day 4 Tillegra 516.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
115

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	181 Heatherbrae Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: Homestead building

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Dairy

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Kuringal Homestead has limited historic heritage significance for its ability to demonstrate land use practices and the historical development of the local area.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Limited information is available on the history of this property, and research and community consultation has not identified information to indicate that the property is of historical importance. Land Titles Records: The property known as Lot 1, DP 829408 (ID148, Item 69 and 70) Small Timber Bridge and Kuringai Homestead Complex (181 Heatherbrae Rd) is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.

Originally granted to Joseph Rooklin in 1838 the land passed to Archibald Mossman in the same year.

By 1855 the land was in the possession of John Hume and William Wilson who sold the land in 1864 to William Fisher. The land remained in the Fisher Family until 1959 when Richard, walter and Stanley Fisher were recorded as tenants in common.

Book 2482 no 319

17th april 1959

Between Richard Fisher, largs farmer and Walter haydn Fisher of dungogin state retired water board employee and Stanley fisher new Lambton state water board employee (exectores of the will of the late William Fisher late on Munni near Dungog, farmer and grazier) to Harold James Hopson for the sum of 18,953pounds and 10 shillings 366 acres

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

more or less part of 710 acres originally granted to joseph rooklin and no 13 in the parish of tillegra

Book 796 No 753

27th jan 1906
Between Duncan Archibald fisher, Munni grazier of the first part and William fisher of the same place in the second part and samuel rapson (trustee)

Copy of title made

Bk 90 No 780
16th November 1864
Between John Hume, broom, Scotland, farmer and William hilson , sctoland, manufacturer and William fisher of Dungog farmer

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1940 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: The Kuringal Homestead Complex is located on the north east side of Williams River and contains two residences along with an active dairy with a number of small outbuildings. The older house in this group is similar in form to Item ID 10 - House and Burial Place of Forster Baby. It is a single storey timber weatherboard clad building with a corrugated iron hipped roof. It is painted cream with a blue trim. It sits on concrete and brick piers, and a verandah has been added. The verandah is partially enclosed by fibro sheeting with louvered metal framed windows along a breezeway. The garden is well established and is enclosed by a timber fence. A single car garage that is likely to date from the same period as the original portion of the house is clad in similar materials and sits on a concrete slab. The other residence is a single storey brown brick home with a red titled roof that is likely to date from the early 1980s. There are several livestock and equipment sheds comprising the dairy at the rear of the property. The property grounds include an orchard and rose garden.

Physical Condition: The residences are in good condition. The dairy buildings are also in good conditions.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
115

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
115

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The earlier residence on the property provides some insight into the history of dairying in the local area. The orchard also reflects the land use practices in the local area.
Criteria b)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	The modifications to the earlier residence have diminished the integrity of the building.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 373986 Northing: 6427236
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Kuringal Homestead (70) - House

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 237

Image Path: 070 Kuringal Homstead Complex

Image File: Tillegra 237.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 070 Kuringal Homstead Complex

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 237.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Kuringal Homestead (70)**

Location: **181 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Kuringal Homestead (70) - Garage

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 249

Image Path: 070 Kuringal Homstead Complex

Image File: Tillegra 249.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 070 Kuringal Homstead Complex

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 249.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
116

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	100 Heatherbrae Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Residential buildings (Category: Homestead building

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Residence

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: The building known as Summerhill Homestead is part of a larger group including the burial site. The Land Titles Records provide the following information: The property known as Lot 1, DP 741305 (ID113, Item 71, 72 and 73) Fisher's Summerhill Homestead Complex, Site of possible burial ground and Small timber bridge (100 Heatherbrae Rd) is currently owned by the Hunter Water Corporation.
The land was originally granted to Archibald Mossman in 1891 and sold in the same year to Joseph Bignell and allen shelton, john Shelton, george garrett and james garrett jnr.
Part of the land was granted to Joseph Rooklin this land eventually fell under the ownership of Raymond Ellis Fisher, Bertie Austin Fisher and Duncan Archibald fisher (who was decreased at the time so his one third equal share was passed to his son Leslie Duncan Fisher) in 1962.
Raymond and George sold/passed their share to Bertie.
After Berties death in 1984 his wife Rita Berenice Fisher became a life tenant of the land while owner ship passed to Graham Stanley Fisher.
Book 3680 No 504
19th September 198 Graham Stanley Fiser of Munni, Dungog, Grazier (vendor)
Rita Berenice Fisher (Life tenant)
The Hunter District Water Board (purchaser)
1. Deed 15th June 1962 Number 158 Book 2620. Bertie Austin Fisher on Munni, Grazier
2. 26th September 1973 B.A.F last will appointed Graham Stanley Fisher life tenant bequeathed the rest of the his property to his son but subject to the right wife the life tenant
3. 5th March 1984 Bertie Austin Fisher dies without changing his will

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

366 acres more or less being part of seven hundred and ten acres and 2565 acres originally granted to Joseph Rookin and number 13 and 14 in the parish of Tillegra. All of that parcel of land originally part of the 2565 granted Archibald Mossman 10th July 1891 Book 466 No 934 29 acres part of Mossman's land
Book 1422 No
Book 3613 No 253
2 right of ways granted in May 1971. 1 to A A MacDonald the other to H J Hopson.
Book 3680 No 504
19th September 198 Graham Stanley Fiser of Munni, Dungog, Grazier (vendor)
Rita Berenice Fisher (Life tenant)
The Hunter District Water Board (purchaser)
4. Deed 15th June 1962 Number 158 Book 2620. Bertie Austin Fisher on Munni, Grazier
5. 26th September 1973 B.A.F last will appointed Graham Stanley Fisher life tenant bequeathed the rest of the his property to his son but subject to the right wife the life tenant
6. 5th March 1984 Bertie Austin Fisher dies without changing his will

366 acres more or less being part of seven hundred and ten acres and 2565 acres originally granted to Joseph Rookin and number 13 and 14 in the parish of Tillegra. All of that parcel of land originally part of the 2565 granted Archibald Mossman 10th July 1891 Book 466 No 934 29 acres part of Mossman's land
Book 1422 No 637
Book 3613 No 253
2 right of ways granted in May 1971. 1 to A A MacDonald the other to H J Hopson.
Book 2620 No 158
George Haydn Fisher to Raymond Ellis Fisher, bertie Austin Fisher and Duncan Archibald fisher (who was decreased at the time so his one third equal share was passed to his son Leslie Duncan Fisher) 15th June 1962. Raymond and George sold/passed their share to Bertie.
2565 acres originally granted to Joseph Rookin and number 13 and 14 in the Parish of Tillegra.
All of that parcel of land originally part of the 2565 granted Archibald Mossman 10th July 1891 Book 466 No 934 29 acres part of Mossman's land
145 acres granted to A Mossman
Also 29 acres and 145 acres first describd in a deed of conveyance from John Shelton junior to the said vndor No 637 book 1422
Book 1422 No 637
Between John Shelton jnr (vendor) Bandon Grove, nr Dungog Farmer and Joseph Shelton Same place farmer four thousand six hundred pounds part of 2560 acres originally granted to A Mossman comprised in INDENTURE of conveyance 1st july 1891 between Joseph Bignell and allen shelton, John Shelton, George Garrett and James Garrett jnr (no 934 bk 466)
Book 466 no 934
Between Joseph Bignell at Bandon Grove, Near dungog and Allan Shelton, john Shelton, george garrett an james garrett jnr Bandon Grove 1250 pounds 10th July 1891.

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	(none)

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: 1980 Year Completed: Circa: Yes

Physical Description: Summerhill Homestead is located on the northern side of Heatherbrae Road, approximately 75m north of Williams River. It is sited on a rise and has a south facing position. The residence at Summerhill Homestead is a single storey brown brick building with a tiled roof. It is likely to have been contructed in the early 1980s. It has metal frame windows and a well established garden. The Homestead contains a timber stock run. The main outbuilding at the rear of the property has a timber frame with a corrugated iron roof. It is surrounded by a stock run. There is also a timber frame chicken coop at the rear of the residence with corrugated iron panels.

Physical Condition: The residence and outbuildings are in good condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
116

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The buildings at Summerhill Homestead do not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 374535 Northing: 6426972
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Summerhill Homestead (71) - House
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 272
Image Path: 071 Summer Hill Homstead
Image File: Tillegra 272.jpg
Thumb Nail Path: 071 Summer Hill Homstead
Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 272.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Summerhill Homestead (71)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Summerhill Homestead (71) - Context

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 265

Image Path: 071 Summer Hill Homstead

Image File: Tillegra 265.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 071 Summer Hill Homstead

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra 265.jpg

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Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
117

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (073)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	100 Heatherbrae Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Built Group: Transport - Land Category: Road Bridge

Owner: Hunter Water Corporation

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use: Bridge

Former Uses: Not applicable

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: The bridge does not have heritage significance.

Historical Notes or Provenance: Limited information is available on the bridge. Refer to Land Title records informaiton in Item ID 72 - Summerhill Homestead.

Themes:

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: The timber bridge is located on Williams River. It is c6.5m long and c3m wide. It is a timber frame bridge that is braced with entire tree trunks beneath. Several of the timber planks across the bridge surface have been replaced within the last 10-15 years.

Physical Condition: The bridge is in sound condition.

Modification Dates:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
117

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (073)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management:

Management: Recommended Management — No Action, follow existing management contols

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
117

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (073)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	The site does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Not applicable.
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 375055 Northing: 6426349
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 02/05/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (073)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Small Timber Bridge (073) - Side View

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 038

Image Path: 073 Small Timber Bridge

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 038.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 073 Small Timber Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 038.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Small Timber Bridge (073)**

Location: **100 Heatherbrae Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Small Timber Bridge (073) - Detail

Copyright:

Image by: ERM

Image Date: 2/20/2008

Image Number: 042

Image Path: 073 Small Timber Bridge

Image File: Tillegra20-02-08 042.jpg

Thumb Nail Path: 073 Small Timber Bridge

Thumb Nail File: Tillegra20-02-08 042.jpg

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
119

Item Name: **Survey Marker (075)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Address:	801 Salisbury Rd	DUAP Region:	Hunter & Central Coast
Suburb / Nearest Town:	Munni 2420	Historic region:	Upper Hunter
Local Govt Area:	Dungog	Parish:	Tillegra
State:	NSW	County:	Durham

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex: Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Archaeological-Terrest Group: Exploration, Survey a Category: Surveyor's Mark/Peg

Owner:

Admin Codes: Code 2: Code 3:

Current Use:

Former Uses:

Assessed Significance: Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance:

Historical Notes or Provenance: Nothing is directly know of this particular survey marker, but it is representative of the early European occupation of the area and the division of land for sale in the area.

Themes:

Designer:

Maker / Builder:

Year Started: Year Completed: Circa: No

Physical Description: A tree log marked with two notches the largest near the base of the stump in the shapr of a large number 1, and a smaller rectalinear notch at the top of the stump.

Physical Condition: The log is in good condition, it is currently fenced off so cattle can not damage the survey marker.

Modification Dates: The marker may have been moved to its current location, may not be in original content, Phillipa Smith would hold more information on this item

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Survey Marker (075)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Recommended Management: This item is one of few items in the Tillegra area that could potentially be moved and used as a display piece, it is an indication of the early Eurpopean occupation of the area.

Management: Recommended Management — Consult with owner and/or community

Further Comments:

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Heritage Inventory

SHI Number
119

Item Name: **Survey Marker (075)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Criteria a)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria b)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria c)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria d)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria e)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria f)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Criteria g)	This item does not meet this criterion.
Integrity / Intactness:	Well preserved
References:	
Studies:	
Parcels:	
Latitude:	Longitude:
Location validity:	Spatial Accuracy:
Map Name:	Map Scale:
AMG Zone: 56	Easting: 374503 Northing: 6426329
Listings:	
Custom Field One:	
Custom Field Two:	
Custom Field Three:	
Custom Field Four:	
Custom Field Five:	
Custom Field Six:	
Data Entry:	Date First Entered: 28/04/2008 Date Updated: 28/04/2008 Status: Basic

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

Item Name: **Survey Marker (075)**

Location: **801 Salisbury Rd, Munni [Dungog]**

Image/s:



Caption: Survey Marker (075)
Copyright:
Image by: ERM
Image Date: 2/20/2008
Image Number: 1286
Image Path: 075 Survey Marker
Image File: IMG_1286.JPG
Thumb Nail Path: 075 Survey Marker
Thumb Nail File: IMG_1286.JPG

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Annex B

Moved Buildings For Museums

source: http://www.ahc.gov.au/publications/generalpubs/movedbuildings/index.html

Moved Buildings for Museums: not an easy solution

Don't Be Hasty

Many museums or heritage sites try to use buildings moved from another location. While this may appear an ideal solution for both an old building and the museum, experience has shown that there are many pitfalls that are not anticipated at the outset. Moving a building is not necessarily an easy solution.



Hawkesbury Heritage Farm
The Hawkesbury Heritage Farm contained 26 buildings moved from various locations in the 1970s. Pictured are an 1835 cottage from North Richmond, the 1823 Bank of Australasia and the Riverstone Police Station, 1891. Their positioning confuses rather than enhances their heritage value. In December 2001 the farm closed down. The overwhelming cost of maintaining such a large group of heritage buildings was a contributing factor to the farm's demise. Photo: Sarah-Jane Rennie

Significance of Context

Historic buildings are valued by museums as they provide a tangible link to the past. The more intact the building, the stronger the historic story the building tells. The heritage significance is strengthened by related contents and setting. For example a shearing shed has more meaning in a paddock surrounded by pens with piece picking table and wool press in place than it would if removed to the main street of town between two shops. By moving the building, the attributes that make it significant are reduced or lost altogether. It is harder to understand how it once worked or appeared.

Common arguments for moving buildings

To "save" the building. The main argument for moving a building is to save it from planned demolition or neglect. There may be irreversible activities such as a dam construction, which would destroy the building. However, in general, a building won't be destroyed if it is left in situ. Moving it may cause destructive change or damage to the fabric and will reduce its heritage value, as the surroundings cannot be taken with it.

To "improve" the museum. It is often argued that additional buildings on a site will increase visitor experience and expand the heritage value of the museum. However, further buildings will undoubtedly alter the historic nature of any site, as well as placing the building being moved in a new context.

To provide more space for storage or exhibition. Unfortunately, museum collections and historic buildings don't always mesh; the interiors are often too small for exhibitions or storage units; old buildings are not generally designed for disabled access, the walls cannot be drilled or altered, light fittings and hanging spaces are difficult to install and environmental conditions (dust, heat and too much light) may not be ideal to display or store collections.

To make the building more accessible and visible. It is sometimes argued that redundant rural buildings should be moved into the museum so that they can be seen and appreciated by townspeople and visitors. By moving the building out of its remote location the significance is greatly diminished and visitors can no longer experience the building in context.

The building provides a cheap, new space. There are many hidden expenses in moving a building. These may include the cost of the purchase of the building, removal, repairs and

reconstruction after moving, installation of amenities and long term maintenance (which should not be forgotten). This may double or triple initial estimates. This may leave moved buildings in a worse state than before they were moved.

A moved building may also exclude a museum from assistance. As there are limited funds available for heritage buildings, funding bodies concentrate on buildings of significance. Funds are not usually available for restoration, repair or additions to moved buildings as their significance has been greatly diminished.

Some buildings are designed to be moved. Some buildings such as portable schoolhouses, police lock ups and transportable homes were designed to move. However, if the building has remained on a particular site for a period of time, it is likely that it has developed an association with its surroundings and should not be moved.

Moved Buildings: Not a good idea

Some buildings can't be moved

There are building types that cannot be moved without losing integrity. These include slab huts, mud brick, pisé, early concrete, stone or brick buildings. By the time their components have been reassembled, original material (such as lime and shell mortar in an old brick building or textile/newspaper linings in slab huts) will be lost. A contemporary reconstruction of the original building is not the real thing.

Early Australian structures that are intact are rare. If you are fortunate to find an early building that is intact on its original site, its value to the Australian community is so high that every effort should be made to retain it as is, where it is.

Options for retaining in location

It's important to consider all options for retaining a building in its current location. Consult with your local government heritage adviser or local planning department about possible options.

Consider:

- **Maintaining its current or original use.** If the building is valued by the community, there may be ways of maintaining or updating its current use. While a church may no longer be used for weekly services it may be ideal for special occasions such as weddings, study classes or community gatherings. There may no longer be sheep on a property but the shearing shed may be leased to shearing contractors.

- **Sympathetic commercial use.** Where this is carried out sympathetically, heritage information can be retained and even promoted as part of the enterprise.

- **Caring for the building in situ.** The energy required to move the building could be put into caring for it in situ. A local community group with the guidance of a conservation management plan, may provide documentation, weekend working bees, signage, or manage designated open days. Showing an interest in the building will lessen the risk of vandalism.

- **Use by sympathetic groups or individuals.** It is likely that someone will want the building on its original site. For instance, the isolation of some historic buildings can be turned to advantage. Isolated locations are popular as artists' or writers' retreats and provide welcome shelter for bushwalkers. Such individuals can carry out basic maintenance in return for accommodation.

- **Changing the situation.** Look at options to make it an attractive proposition for an appropriate new use. Sell or lease the property, with heritage covenants to protect the original building or site - in some cases public open days have been negotiated as part of the arrangement if a building is highly significant to the community.

- **Mothball.** Consider boarding up and protecting the building from further deterioration. Another community or generation may find a new use for the building on its site.



Kosciusko Huts Association
The Kosciusko Huts Association conserves the huts and homesteads in Kosciusko and Namadgi National Parks. Caretaker groups are assigned to each hut to monitor their condition and to carry out maintenance as needed. Studies have been carried out on a number of the huts and the association maintains a database of the huts. Photo: K. Medson

Investigating Heritage Significance

Before making decisions about a building it is important to evaluate and document it carefully. Record the building material, state of repair, construction, interiors, associated collections - however ephemeral, surrounding land, buildings and outhouses and the people who use or have been involved with it. This will provide information on its significance and condition that will enable the building's story to be told. Talk to the local heritage adviser and check if the building is identified as a local government heritage item identified in any heritage studies or listed by the National Trust, State Heritage office or Australian Heritage Commission.

As a last resort

If, after assessing all options, it appears appropriate to move the building, contact your local heritage adviser or officer at your local council.

You can also discuss the proposal with the following:

- Your State or Territory heritage agency
- The Australian Heritage Commission
- Your State or Territory National Trust office
- Australia ICOMOS.

The Australian Heritage Directory lists contact details for these agencies.

Another agency to discuss proposals for moving buildings is Museums Australia tel: 02 6208 5044 email: ma@museumsaustralia.org.au

You may also want to contact others who have gone through the process, former owners or users of the buildings and local museums or historical societies.

This information was funded by the Australian Heritage Commission, and produced by the Museums and Galleries Foundation of NSW with the assistance of an Expert Heritage Advisory Group.

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

mgf NSW museums & galleries foundation of NSW

Annex C

Archival Recording Guidelines

HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

HOW TO PREPARE ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF HERITAGE ITEMS



ACKNOWLEDGMENT
This document is partially based on a draft publication, *Recording Places of Cultural Significance* (1991), prepared for the Department of Planning by Meredith Walker & Associates with the financial support of the Heritage Assistance Program.

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Front cover graphics:
Aboriginal hand stencils, South Coast. *Photograph courtesy of National Parks and Wildlife Service*
Interior of Belltrees shearing shed, built near Scone in NSW in 1879 by architect J. Horbury Hunt.
Artefacts from the site of first Government House Archaeology Collection. *Photograph courtesy of Museum of Sydney on the site of first Government House*
Grose Valley, Blue Mountains, NSW. *Photograph courtesy of NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service*
Back cover graphics:
Australia Square, Sydney
Entrance to the central temple, Sze Yup Temple, Glebe. *Photograph by Karl Zhao*
Lands Department Building, Sydney
The bow of iron steamer, *Merimbula,* wrecked near Currarong in 1928. *Photograph by David Nutley*
Snowy Mountains Scheme. *Photograph courtesy of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority*
St Mark's Anglican Church, Darling Point, Sydney. *Photograph by Stuart Humphreys*
Belltrees Shearing Shed, near Scone, NSW.
Detail from the crypt floor of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. *Photograph courtesy of St Mary's Cathedral*

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EXAMPLES OF ARCHIVAL RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

Heritage items can be landscapes, places, works, buildings, movable objects or relics of architectural, archaeological, aesthetic, social, cultural, technical, scientific or natural heritage significance.

Archival records are made of heritage items as a way of contributing to our understanding and appreciation of our culture. They record for the future the environment, aesthetics, technical skills and customs associated with the creation and use of heritage items before they are lost, either by progressive changes or the ravages of time.

These guidelines provide an outline of some of the issues related to heritage recording. For more details refer to the publications listed in Section 10 of this document.

For information on recording items of Aboriginal or natural heritage significance contact the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

2 WHEN ARE RECORDS PREPARED?

Records are usually prepared:

- when establishing the heritage significance of the item;
- before making decisions on the management of the item (e.g. when preparing a conservation plan);
- when developing or carrying out a maintenance and monitoring program for the item (e.g. for annual maintenance inspections);
- before and during work to the item (e.g. alterations and additions);
- before full or partial demolition of the item or relocation of objects or collections;
- before and during archaeological investigations.

If you propose to carry out work on a heritage item, one of your first steps should be to research existing archival material on the item and to create a new archival record of the item in its current state. The record will add to your understanding of the heritage item and its significance as part of the conservation and management process.

Sometimes archival records are required by authorities such as local councils or the Heritage Council as part of a conditional approval for work to be carried out on a heritage item. The amount and type of record required will usually depend on the degree of significance of the item.

Emergency Recording

In some cases, especially where a life-threatening situation has arisen, there may be little time available to carry out a thorough recording process. An emergency black-and-white photographic record of the item should be made. Make sure that the photographer can do the work with the permission of the item's owner or occupier and without risk to life and limb. In the case of a movable item its context should also be recorded on a site plan or floor plan as well as its historic association with a person and place.

Even in these special circumstances it is important that a schedule of the subject and location of each photographic frame is also drawn up (see Section 8 of these guidelines). The photographic record should also be collated with any other archival material on the item, using the process described in Section 9.

3 WHO WILL USE THE ARCHIVAL RECORD?

Archival records of heritage items are consulted by people who need information on the culture of previous generations. They include:

- heritage professionals researching the history of an organisation, place, object or community;
- interested members of the general public researching the history of their ancestors or local area;
- in the case of movable heritage items, heritage professionals or a community wanting to reinstate items in a heritage place or return them to a person or community.

The researcher will be interested not just in the physical appearance of the heritage item at the time of the recording, but also in:

- evidence of changes in the item over time revealed by its fabric;
- a sense of the scale of internal and external spaces;
- evidence of significant finishes and furnishings;
- evidence of how the item was used by owners or occupiers;
- information on relationships to people and place and history of ownership; and
- evidence of floor plans, site plans and spatial relationships.

4 WHAT TYPE OF RECORD IS APPROPRIATE?

The archival record will vary according to the type of heritage item and the reasons for its preparation. For example, the record for an historic shipwreck will differ in type and technique from that for a cultural landscape.

A photographic record which refers back to base plans for the location of the photograph will always be necessary. In some cases this may be a sufficient level of recording. In other cases a combination of drawings and photographs can be considered.

For very significant items or structures, or items which include rare design or construction details, measured technical drawings will usually be required.

If a place demonstrates a rare industrial or social process you should consider carrying out a film or video recording, preferably while the site is in use. A written and/or diagrammatic description of the processes should be a minimum requirement for the recording of these complex sites.

Oral histories of people who have been associated with the heritage item are a valuable way of recording social and industrial history.

The different methods of producing archival records are discussed in Section 8. The recommended minimum requirements for archival recording for different degrees of significance and types of heritage item are listed in Section 11.

5 PREPARING THE ARCHIVAL RECORD YOURSELF

Archival records of some heritage items (particularly those of local significance) may be prepared by the item's owner, or by a non-professional, providing the standards outlined in these guidelines can be met. It is an advantage if you are experienced in using a 35mm camera and understand technical drawings, but these are not essential requirements.

It is most important to plan your approach and carefully calculate the number and type of photographs and drawings which may be required to record the item.

6 HOW TO ENGAGE A CONSULTANT TO PREPARE AN ARCHIVAL RECORD

Archival records for items of regional and State heritage significance should ideally be prepared by experienced heritage consultants. They have the experience to decide which aspects of the item should be recorded. They also interpret the fabric of the item during the recording process. This adds to our understanding of its heritage significance.

Use these guidelines to decide on a level of recording that is appropriate to the heritage item and to prepare a consultant's brief.

The brief should include, as a minimum:

- a statement about the heritage significance of the item
- the reasons for the record
- access requirements
- insurance issues
- the type of record required
- the size, type and number of copies of drawings and photographs required
- the number of copies of the recording "report" required
- where the copies of the record will be kept.

Consult the NSW Heritage Office for advice on suitable consultants for the recording task proposed.

Specialist Advice

Depending on the type and significance of the heritage item you are recording, you may need specialist advice to assist you in deciding on an appropriate recording method or in carrying out some of the recording for you.

The disciplines you may require advice on include photography, architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, historical archaeology, industrial archaeology, maritime archaeology, history and film/video recording. If you do decide to engage a specialist, make sure they have experience in the recording of heritage items.

Contact the NSW Heritage Office for advice on suitable specialists.

7 PREPARATION FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

Before commencing work it is important that you know:

- who is the owner of the heritage item
- why you are making the record
- who wants the record
- where the record will be stored.

Make sure you have the owner's consent to enter the site for the recording. If the owner is not the occupier, or if the item is a construction site, make arrangements for access with the people on the site.

Check whether you need insurance cover, especially if the site is hazardous.

Find out what records, drawings and photographs of the item already exist and obtain copies if they will help you in your task. Produce an inventory of these records, drawings and photographs and their location.

Archival Research and Preparation of an Outline History

Part of your record should include earlier drawings and photographs of the item (if they exist), or at least a schedule of this material and where it can be found.

Researching historical material will also help your understanding of the development of the heritage item. Use the following sources of documentary records and photographs for your research:

- personal or business records of the site occupants
- local history collection at the local library
- local historical society or museum
- archive editions of the local paper
- early photographs, maps and surveys - the major repositories are the NSW State Archives, the State Library, Department of Conservation & Land Management, Land Titles Office and Sydney Water Board.

When you have completed the research phase, prepare an outline history of the heritage item and the associated sites, structures and events.

Update a set of base plans with annotations and hatching to show the development of the item over time.

Prepare a Preliminary Statement of Heritage Significance

In order to establish the heritage significance of the item you should look at the following sources of information:

- the archival material referred to above
- the local history collection at your public library
- any heritage studies carried out by your local council
- any studies or conservation plans carried out by owners or managers of the heritage item
- the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW)
- the Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Commission) and the public register, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

Following the preparation of the archival record involving an investigation of the fabric of the building, you may wish to amend your preliminary statement of heritage significance.

Decide on an Approach and Organise Resources

Prepare a logical and appropriate approach for on-site recording. You may choose to start with the large scale, moving by stages to the particular. For example, you could start with the general relationships of different buildings in a group, then move on to individual buildings or objects, then to details such as architectural hardware. Alternatively, you may take a north, south, east, west approach.

Once you have decided on your recording methods make sure you have adequate resources and tools for the task. A checklist of the equipment you may need is provided below.

It is sometimes possible for one person to undertake a survey and recording task, but it is much easier and more efficient to use two or three people. Two people are also preferable for safety reasons. For underwater surveys a minimum of three people is required.

If you are recording during work on site, make arrangements with the contractor in charge of the site to visit during crucial phases of the work, particularly the "opening up" of the building fabric.

Base Plans and Cross Referencing

Prepare diagrammatic base plans of the heritage item, including a site plan and a system for cross-referencing further drawings, documents and photographs. Use a north point.

Cross-referencing usually involves labelling spaces and elements within space. (A photograph of door hardware on the third door in the living room, for example, could be labelled D3/Room L.)

Make several copies of the base plans for use in research and for on-site recording.

The base plans can be drafted technical drawings to a metric scale, free-hand sketches, or somewhere in between depending on the purpose. A minimum requirement is that they are easy to read.

A Recording Checklist (this list is indicative only)

Insurance cover
A letter of authorisation
Base plans with cross-referencing systems
Protective clothing
Hard hat
Torches or portable lights
Ladder
An A3 sized drawing board or a clipboard
Paper, pencils and an eraser
Chalk (to mark measuring points)
30m tapes
Steel hand tapes (3m or 5m with wide blade for rigidity)
Hammer and nails (to anchor tapes)
Profile gauge or comb (to copy mouldings)
Level/angle gauge
Knife or scalpel (e.g. to obtain paint scrapes of samples of other finishes)
Hand brush
Plumb bob or surveying equipment
Photographic equipment (including tripod and flash)
Film or video equipment
Hand-held or portable tape recorder for site notes or oral histories
Australian or British standard paint charts for identifying the colour of finishes
Plastic envelopes for samples
First aid kit

8 TYPES OF ARCHIVAL RECORDINGS

The most common types of processes that are used to record heritage items are discussed briefly below. For more detailed information refer to Section 10 of this document for useful references.

For minimum recording standards for heritage items of local, regional or State significance or for items with particular attributes such as industrial archaeology or cultural landscapes refer to Section 11 of this document.

Photographic Recording

Negatives and proof sheets of black and white photographs in 35mm and medium format are required for archival storage. Colour slides are more stable than colour prints and are valuable for recording general views, colour schemes and the more important details.

A photographic record of the appearance of the item should include the following as a minimum:

- overall views from different angles, both close-up and showing its relationship to its surroundings;
- views of each exterior and interior elevation;
- significant details.

Photographs can be used to show any alterations which have been made over time, or repair techniques used. Displaced material known to exist elsewhere and relating to the site can be photographed and included in the record. Photographs can be used to record technical or other drawings and old photographs which cannot be copied by other means.

It may sometimes be useful to include a scale rod, particularly for an archaeological excavation.

All photographs should be dated, mounted and catalogued and should have descriptive captions. Because of the large number of shots usually required for an archival record, it is not practical to store prints. Instead, two sets of proof sheets should accompany the negatives, so that prints can be ordered as required. The proof sheets and any prints should be cross-referenced to the negatives. Negatives, proofs and prints should be kept in waxed paper envelopes, not in plastic folders.

For technical information refer to the NSW Heritage Office publication, *Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Sites, Buildings, Structures and Movable Items*. Also refer to pages 17, 18 and 19 for further photographic advice.

Measured Drawings

Measured drawings depict the existing features which contribute to the heritage significance of buildings, structures or objects. Measured drawings should be easy to read and suitable for reproduction. Refer to Australian Standard AS 1100 Technical Drawing, Part 301 and Supplement 1, Architectural Drawing, for a guide to suitable graphics.

Use archival standard stationary and ink. Papers or drafting film should be acid-free and stable.

Measured drawings should be cross-referenced to each other, clearly titled and show scale, orientation and date of execution. The drawings can also be annotated or hatched to reveal more about the heritage significance of the site or object (e.g. to differentiate between dates of construction, materials and finishes and vegetation types).

Record to the same standard all major fixtures such as machinery and building services. In some cases an indication of furniture layouts or other movable objects are useful, particular when the items are part of in situ collections. For industrial sites, recording the position, relationship and function of all fixtures, machinery and services is particularly important. Remember to include makers' names, model numbers, etc.

For further information refer to *Measure for Measure: A Practical Guide for Recording Buildings and Landscapes*, published by the RAIA in 1990.

A typical measured drawing package for a built structure would include:

- location plan
- site plan (1:500 or 1:200)
- floor plan/s (1:100 or 1:50)
- roof plan/s (1:100 or 1:50)
- elevations and sections (1:100 or 1:50)
- ceiling and joinery details (1:20 or 1:10) (e.g. cornice, verandah post, skirtings, etc.)
- other significant details (rainwater heads, construction joints etc.) (1:20 or 1:10)
- machinery and services details (e.g. drainage, lineshafts).

Photogrammetry

Photogrammetry involves highly specialised stereophotogrammetric equipment used by skilled practitioners to produce measured drawings of great accuracy. Due to its cost it is only practical for recording complex or inaccessible structures, such as ornate facades over one storey high or submerged shipwrecks.

Photogrammetry is a two-step process, involving on-site photography with a "metric" camera with accurately calibrated lenses and then a plotting process using photogrammetric plotting equipment in the surveyor's office. If funds are limited it may be acceptable to deposit photogrammetric negatives in an archive until the "measured drawings" are required.

Recording on Film or Video

A carefully planned tour with a film or video camera, accompanied by a written or spoken narrative account, can convey a comprehensive understanding of a site or building.

This is particularly relevant for recording industrial or manufacturing processes or furnishings and finishes which contribute to the heritage significance of the site, especially where the processes are to cease and/or the structures are to be demolished.

Film stock is more archivally stable than video tape. It is best to employ professionals to carry out film or video recording. Prepare a concise brief clearly stating the heritage features or processes which you wish to capture.

Recording during Work on the Heritage Item

A great deal of archival information can be gained from recording work in progress during partial or complete demolition of a heritage item. This can include:

- uncovering original finishes
- determining positions of earlier openings
- profiles of earlier structures.

For simple or less significant structures, it should be sufficient to produce a photographic recording with notes and cross-referencing to base plans. For significant or complex sites, a conservation specialist should supplement the photographic recording with measured drawings.

Information recorded in this way is particularly useful where the heritage item is to be restored or reconstructed to an earlier state. It is also useful in reviewing the heritage significance of the item.

Samples of Materials and Finishes

Where work is to be done to a heritage item or where it is to be partially or fully demolished, it may be appropriate to catalogue a series of surface finishes, such as wallpapers and floor coverings. Many historic buildings have several layers of such finishes which can be recorded. For very significant items a materials conservator should be employed.

The accurate recording of earlier paint finishes is a complex task. Seek professional advice from an historical archaeologist, heritage architect, materials conservator or specialist tradesperson.

When taking samples of materials or finishes always place them in separate containers or plastic bags and clearly label them with their original location.

Catalogue or Inventory of Significant Items

Individual items which are part of a heritage item may make an important contribution to the heritage significance of the item, or they may be of heritage significance in their own right. They may include fixed items such as wall paintings, chimney pieces or large pieces of machinery, or movable items like furnishings or tools of trade.

A catalogue of these items should be compiled by a heritage consultant or conservation specialist. If the items are going to be conserved, a materials conservator should prepare the catalogue. The catalogue should include information on location, history, designer, creator and previous owners. It should be prepared in a logical manner, e.g. furniture catalogued room by room, or groups of tools relating to each particular machine or process. If there are insufficient funds to compile a catalogue, individual site recording sheets should be prepared.

When the catalogue has been completed a conservator may produce a "condition report" for each item which:

- analyses the condition and stability of the fabric and its environment;
- recommends any conservation work required (after assessing the item’s heritage significance).

Oral History

Descriptions and reminiscences by people who have had a close association with a heritage item often provide insights into its significance. They may reveal an earlier configuration or use of a building, or the names of former occupants.

Seek the assistance of an historian experienced in oral history before proceeding.

Always record and transcribe oral histories accurately and make sure they are labelled as such. Remember that oral history may be inaccurate. Try to verify the statements by checking other sources. Identify each oral history source on the recording and the transcript, together with its relationship to the heritage item and its significance and the date of the record.

9 COLLATING AND STORING THE ARCHIVAL RECORD

The archival report should be in a form suitable for reproduction in a bound volume, supplemented by sets of full size original or measured drawings and the photographic negatives.

If some of the required information already exists, the recording study will involve putting the information together in a logical form.

Typical Contents of an Archival Record for a Built Heritage Item

The typical contents of an archival record may be:

- title page with subject, author, client, copyright etc.;
- statement on why the record was made;
- an outline history of the item and associated events, sites, structures and people;
- statement of cultural significance of the item;
- inventory of archival documents related to the heritage item;
- statement on the approach taken to recording the particular item and a list of the documents which the archival record contains;
- an explanation of the cross-referencing system employed;
- base plans including location and site plans;
- the photographic record, carefully mounted labelled and cross-referenced and accompanied by informative captions;
- measured drawings or a catalogue of measured drawings (and their location) as appropriate;
- other records such as material samples, oral histories, catalogues of significant items, videos or films;
- bibliography.

Existing Archival Documents

Many heritage items will have existing records associated with them, such as company or personal files and correspondence. These should be referred to when establishing the heritage significance of the item. Encourage the owners of such documents to have a professional historian or archivist catalogue and recommend appropriate storage procedures.

As part of the archival record of an item, a minimum requirement would be to establish the existence of such documents and to prepare a bibliography. If an historic site or structure is to be abandoned or demolished, consider arranging to have these documents deposited with a local library, the State Library or a university archive.

Storing the Archival Record

The original archival record should be placed in public ownership, i.e. in a public library or archive or with a government department, in accordance with Article 28 of the Burra Charter. Ideally, copies should be placed in a relevant library and with the owner of the item or client who commissioned the recording.

If the record has been required by the **Heritage Council**,

- the original record must be lodged with the Heritage Office, where it will be placed with the file for the item. This record is a State Record, and will be managed in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*;
- a copy should be lodged with the NSW State Library, so it will be publicly accessible;
- a copy should be lodged with the owner or client.

If the record has been required by a **Local Council**,

- the original record must be lodged with the Local Council, where it will be placed with the file for the item. This record is a State Record, and will be managed in accordance with the *State Records Act 1998*;
- a copy should be lodged with the Local or Regional Library so it will be publicly accessible;
- a copy should be lodged with the owner or client.

Minimum requirements and repositories for photographic records are detailed below. For more information on photographic records, see *Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Sites, Buildings, Structures and Movable Items,* available from the Heritage Office.

Material	**Minimum requirements**	**Repository**	
		For records required by the Heritage Council of NSW	**For records required by a local council**
Photo-graphic archives	Three sets of catalogue sheets, photographic plan sheets and supplementary maps of plans	1st set: NSW Heritage Office 2nd set: State Library of NSW 3rd set: Owner/client	1st set: Local Council 2nd set: Local Council Library 3rd set: Owner/client
Black and White film	One set of negatives Three sets of contact sheets and catalogue	Negatives + 1st set of contact sheets + catalogue: NSW Heritage Office 2nd set of contact sheets + catalogue: State Library of NSW 3rd set of contact sheets + catalogue: Owner/client	Negatives + 1st set of contact sheets + catalogue: Local Council 2nd set of contact sheets + catalogue: Local Council Library 3rd set of contact sheets + catalogue: Owner/client
Colour Transpare ncies or Slides	One set of colour slides and catalogue Two sets of duplicates or prints and catalogue	1st set: NSW Heritage Office 2nd set: State Library of NSW 3rd set: Owner/client	1st set: Local Council 2nd set: Local Council Library 3rd set: Owner/client
Colour Prints	One set of negatives Three sets of prints and catalogue	Negatives + 1st set of prints + catalogue: NSW Heritage Office 2nd set of prints + catalogue: State Library of NSW 3rd set of prints + catalogue: Owner/client	Negatives + 1st set of prints + catalogue: Local council 2nd set of prints + catalogue: Local Council Library 3rd set + catalogue: Owner/client

10 USEFUL REFERENCES

Abbreviations to Publication Sources

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission 39 Brisbane Avenue, Barton, ACT 2600 (02) 6271 2111
ASA	Australian Society of Archivists
DUAP (Lib)	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Library Governor Macquarie Tower, 1 Farrer Place, Sydney (02) 9391 2094
HO	NSW Heritage Office Locked Bag 5020, Parramatta NSW 2124 (02) 9873 8500
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites PO Box 77, Grosvenor Place, Sydney 2000
NT	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Observatory Hill, The Rocks, Sydney (02) 9258 0123
RAIA	Royal Australian Institute of Architects Bookshop "Tusculum", 3 Manning Street, Potts Point 2011 (02) 9356 2022

PUBLICATION	SOURCE
Archives Authority of New South Wales 1992, *Concise guide to the State Archives of New South Wales*, Archives Office, Sydney.	DUAP (Lib)
Australian Heritage Commission 1977, *Application of photogrammetry to the recording of monuments and sites in Australia* by L. J. Rivett, University of Melbourne.	AHC DUAP (Lib)
Australian Heritage Commission 1990, *How to record the National Estate values of gardens* by Juliet Ramsay, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.	AHC RAIA DUAP (Lib)
Australia ICOMOS 1992, *The illustrated Burra Charter; Making good decisions about the care of important places* by Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.	ICOMOS HO DUAP (Lib)
Australian Society of Archivists 1993, *Keeping archives* by Judith Ellis, 2nd edn, D W Thorpe, Port Melbourne, Vic.	DUAP (Lib)
Burns, John A. (ed) 1989, *Recording Historic Structures*, American Institute of Architects Press, Washington D.C.	DUAP (Lib)
Dunbar, D. et al 1990, *Measure for measure: A practical guide for recording buildings and landscapes*, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Red Hill ACT.	RAIA DUAP (Lib)
International Council on Monument and Sites 1990, *Guide to recording historical buildings,* ICOMOS, UK.	DUAP (Lib)
National Trust of Australia 1992, *The National Trust research manual* edited by C. Sagazio, Allen & Unwin, Sydney.	NT
National Trust of Australia (NSW) 1990, *The conservation plan; A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance* by James Semple Kerr, 3rd edn, National Trust, Sydney.	NT
National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 1989, *Physical investigation of a building: An approach to the archaeology of standing structures* by Miles Lewis, National Trust of Australia, Melbourne.	NT
NSW Department of Planning 1994, *Underwater heritage; Principles and guidelines,* Department of Planning, Sydney.	HO DUAP

(Lib)
NSW Department of Planning 1993, *Historical archaeological sites; Investigation and conservation guidelines,* Department of Planning, Sydney. HO DUAP (Lib)

NSW Heritage Office 1998, *Guidelines for photographic recording of heritage sites, buildings & structures,* Sydney. HO

NSW Heritage Office 1999, *Objects in Their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage*, Sydney HO

NSW Heritage Office 1999, *Movable Heritage Principles,* Sydney HO

11 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

The following schedules are intended as a guide for the owners of heritage items when preparing a brief for a heritage consultant to carry out an archival record. The schedules also incorporate movable heritage items and collections.

Schedules D, E, F, G and H should only be used in combination with schedules A, B or C.

A. ITEMS OF LOCAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

Title page with subject, author, client, date, copyright etc.

Statement of why the record was made.

Outline history of the item and associated sites, structures and people.

Statement of heritage significance of the items in accordance with the Burra Charter and the State Heritage Inventory.

Inventory of archival documents related to the item and their location (e.g. company records, original drawings and photographs), when available.

Location plan
Show relationship to surrounding geographical features, structures, roads etc. Include a north point. A site plan or floor plan should show any movable items.

Base plans, drafted or hand-drawn.
Cross-referenced to photographs. Name the relevant features, structures and spaces. Show a north point.

Black and white photographic record
One set of 35 mm black and white negatives, labelled and cross-referenced to base plans and accompanied by informative catalogues and two copies of proof sheets. Images should include:

- views to and from the site (possibly from four compass points)
- views showing relationships to other relevant structures, landscape features and movable items
- all external elevations
- views of all external and internal spaces (e.g. courtyards, rooms, roof spaces etc.)
- external and internal details (e.g. joinery, construction joints, decorative features, paving types etc.).

Selected prints to give an overall picture of the item may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

Colour slides
One set of slides mounted in archivally stable slide pockets, clearly labelled and cross-referenced to base plans. Images should include:

- views to and from the site and/or the heritage item
- views and details of external and internal colour schemes as appropriate.

Selected colour prints may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

B. ITEMS OF REGIONAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF ITEMS OR REGIONAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE SHOULD IDEALLY BE PREPARED BY AN EXPERIENCED HERITAGE CONSULTANT

Title page with subject, author, client, date, copyright etc.

Statement of why the record was made

Outline history of the item and associated sites, structures and people.

Statement of heritage significance of the items using State Heritage Inventory criteria.

Inventory of archival documents related to the item (e.g. company records, original drawings), when available.

Location plan
Show relationship to surrounding geographical features, structures, roads etc. Include a north point. A site plan or floor plan should show any movable items.

Base plans, drafted or hand-drawn
Cross-referenced to photographs. Name the relevant features, structures and spaces. Show a north point.

Black and white photographic record
One set of 35mm black and white negatives, labelled and cross-referenced to base plans and accompanied by informative catalogues and two copies of proof sheets. Images should include:

- views to and from the site (possibly from four compass points)
- views showing relationships to other relevant structures, landscape features and movable items
- all external elevations
- views of all external and internal spaces (e.g. courtyards, rooms, roof spaces etc.)
- external and internal details (e.g. joinery, construction joints, decorative features, paving types, etc.).

Selected prints to give an overall picture of the item may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

Colour slides

One set of slides mounted in archivally stable slide pockets, clearly labelled and cross- referenced to base plans. Images should include:

- views to and from the site and/or the heritage item
- views and details of external and internal colour schemes as appropriate.

Selected colour prints may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

Measured Drawings

To scale, printed on archivally stable paper. In a built heritage item, this may include:

site plan (1:500 or 1:200)
floor plan/s (1:100 or 1:50)
roof plan/s (1:100 or 1:50)
elevations and sections (1:100 or 1:50)
ceiling and joinery details (1:20 or 1:10)
other significant details (1:20 or 1:10)
machinery and services details, e.g., drainage lineshafts

Refer to Section 8 and *Measure for measure; A practical guide for recording buildings and landscapes* by D. Dunbar et al.

C. ITEMS OF STATE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF ITEMS OF STATE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY EXPERIENCED HERITAGE CONSULTANTS AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

Title page with subject, author, client, date, copyright etc.
Statement of why the record was made.
Outline history of the item and associated sites, structures and people.
Statement of heritage significance of the items using State Heritage Inventory criteria.
Inventory of archival documents related to the item (e.g. company records, original drawings), when available.
Reproductions of archival documents related to the item where they contribute to the establishment of heritage significance.
Location plan
Show relationship to surrounding geographical features, structures, roads etc. Include a north point. A site plan or floor plan should show any movable items.
Base plans, drafted or hand-drawn, showing position and direction of photographer and/or cross-referenced to photographs. Name the relevant features, structures and spaces. Show a north point.
Black and white photographic record
One set of 35mm black and white negatives, labelled and cross-referenced to base plans and accompanied by informative catalogues and two copies of proof sheets. Images should include:

- views to and from the site (possibly from four compass points)
- views showing relationships to other relevant structures, landscape features and movable items
- all external elevations
- views of all external and internal spaces (e.g. courtyards, rooms, roof spaces etc.)
- external and internal details (e.g. joinery, construction joints, decorative features, paving types, etc.).

Selected prints to give an overall picture of the item may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

Colour slides
One set of slides mounted in archivally stable slide pockets, clearly labelled and cross-referenced to base plans.

- views to and from the site and/or the heritage item
- views and details of external and internal colour schemes as appropriate.

Selected colour prints may be required. They should be mounted and labelled.

Photogrammetric drawings and/or negatives
Where considered appropriate.

Measured drawings
To scale, printed on archivally stable paper. Refer to Section 8 and *Measure for measure; A practical guide for recording buildings and landscapes* by D. Dunbar et al.

Samples of furnishings and finishes
Consult a materials conservator for presentation of samples.

D. ITEMS INVOLVING HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS INVOLVING SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY AN EXPERIENCED HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

In addition to the minimum requirements specified under Appendices A, B and C, heritage items involving historical archaeology require specialised recording techniques. Refer to *Historical Archaeological Sites: Investigation and Conservation Guidelines.*

Historical archaeology is the study of Australian culture and visitation since 1788, other than Aboriginal culture and visitation. Archaeological analysis involves specialised recording techniques which may vary from site to site and with the aims of the analysis.

If an archaeological site is to be subject to new development, it is frequently required for the site to be partially or completely analysed and/or excavated in order to investigate and preserve the contents of the site and record buried structural evidence. The disturbance or excavation of relics more than 50 years old requires an excavation permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act (Section 60 if the site is covered by an interim conservation order or permanent conservation order). Recording is an essential component of archaeological excavation, as it is a destructive technique.

The recording of archaeological excavations is extremely detailed, and allows the material from the site to be analysed in its archaeological context after the site itself has been destroyed. This detailed recording also allows analysis of the formation of the site, its development and previous uses.

All excavation requires an archaeological research design to outline the archaeological aims and expectations of the excavation.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE:

- remote sensing
- an archaeological research design (in order to obtain an excavation permit)
- a full report on any archaeological investigations and the conservation of any relics
- archaeological zoning plans - recording areas of archaeological potential.

For industrial archaeological evidence, refer to Schedule E.
For underwater archaeological evidence, refer to Schedule F.
For sites involving Aboriginal archaeology, contact the NPWS.

E. ITEMS INVOLVING INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS OR SITES SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY AN EXPERIENCED INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

In addition to the minimum requirements specified under Schedules A, B and C, heritage items involving industrial processes require specialised recording techniques.

Industrial archaeology includes any site, structure or item which involved the organisation of labour to extract, process or produce goods, materials or commodities. It includes roads, bridges and railways, ports, wharves, shipping, agricultural sites and structures, factories, mines and processing plants.

When certain processes are no longer carried out they become rare and worthy of archival recording prior to the destruction of the heritage item/s with which they are associated.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE:

- **a record of the industrial process** - by description, diagrams and appropriate archival photographs. Describe the process used on the site;
- **identification and recording of machinery** - its manufacture, operation, place in production process and technological significance;
- **video or film records** - professionally produced to systematically record the process on the site (preferably while the site is in use);
- **oral history** - prepared by a professional historian;
- **archaeological zoning plans** - identifying areas of archaeological potential.

F. ITEMS INVOLVING SIGNIFICANT UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF SIGNIFICANT UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS OR SITES SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY AN EXPERIENCED MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGIST

In addition to the minimum requirements specified under Schedules A, B, C and D underwater heritage items involving industrial processes, social customs or historic events will require specialised recording techniques.

Underwater archaeology includes any site, structure or item which remains a record of human activities and achievements and which lie submerged in inland waters (rivers, lakes, harbours) or open waters. It can include shipwrecks, wharves, aircraft or general material deposited in a particular area over a period of time.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE:

- an archaeological research design (in order to obtain a permit to disturb a relic);
- a full report on any archaeological investigations and the conservation of any relics;
- archaeological zoning plans (recording areas of archaeological potential);
- a record of site conditions (depth, current, surge, salinity, pH, O_2);
- a photomosaic to provide an overall view of the site;
- remote sensing surveys of the sea/harbour/river bed, utilizing:
  - ⇒ magnetometer to locate ferrous metals
  - ⇒ side scan sonar to locate structural remains above the sea bed
  - ⇒ video to visually identify structural remains or other evidence of shipwreck remains or relics
  - ⇒ sub-bottom profiler to locate structural remains buried in mud or sand.

G. ITEMS INVOLVING EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL CUSTOMS

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL CUSTOMS SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY PROFESSIONAL HISTORIANS OR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

In addition to the minimum requirements specified under Schedules A, B and C heritage items involving good examples of social processes may require specialised recording techniques.

Social customs involve the way we live and work and include such items as shops, offices, government buildings, hospitals, churches and entertainment venues. When certain customs are dying out they become rare and worthy of archival recording. The heritage items with which they are associated are equally worthy of recording. The aim is to not only record the fabric of an item but also how the item (and its furnishings where relevant) were used.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE:

- **a record of the social custom or process** - by description and diagrams;

- **video or film records** - professionally produced;

- **oral history** - prepared by a professional historian.

H. ITEMS INVOLVING SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ARCHIVAL RECORDING

ARCHIVAL RECORDS OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES SHOULD ONLY BE PREPARED BY A PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND/OR AN EXPERIENCED HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

In addition to the minimum requirements specified under Schedules A, B and C, heritage items involving significant cultural landscapes may require specialised recording techniques.

Cultural landscapes are those parts of the land which have been significantly modified by human activity. They are areas rather than individual places. They include rural land such as farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns, suburbs or urban centres. The recording of cultural landscapes should focus on the relationships between the patterns of human use, the natural environment and cultural beliefs and attitudes.

Where such landscapes have been relatively free of recent development they become rare and worthy of archival recording prior to being altered by major new developments which would obliterate earlier evidence of human use.

Recording should involve an examination of the following characteristics to help "read" the landscape in a systematic manner:

- processes - spatial pattern, land uses, response to natural features and cultural traditions;
- components - circulation, boundaries, vegetation, structural types, cluster arrangements, archaeological types, small-scale elements;
- perceptual qualities - views and aesthetics.

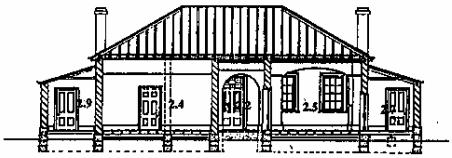
ADDITIONAL RECORDING TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE:

- **aerial photography or satellite imagery** (as appropriate);
- **topographical mapping** showing contours, vegetation, boundaries and circulation patterns;
- **identification and recording of significant vegetation and landscape features** (by a professional landscape historian);
- **archaeological zoning plan** identifying areas of archaeological potential.

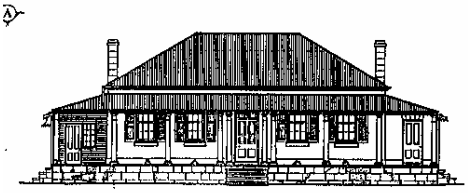
EXAMPLES OF ARCHIVAL RECORDS



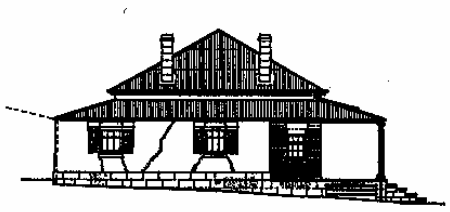
NORTH



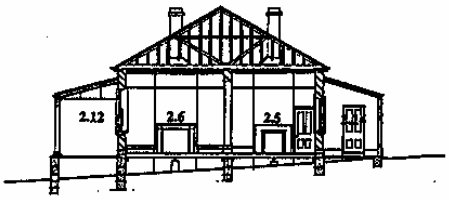
SECTION A - A



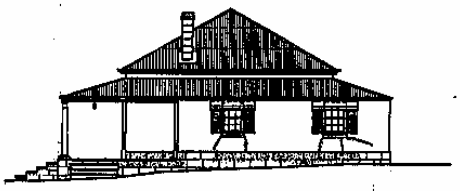
SOUTH



WEST



SECTION B - B



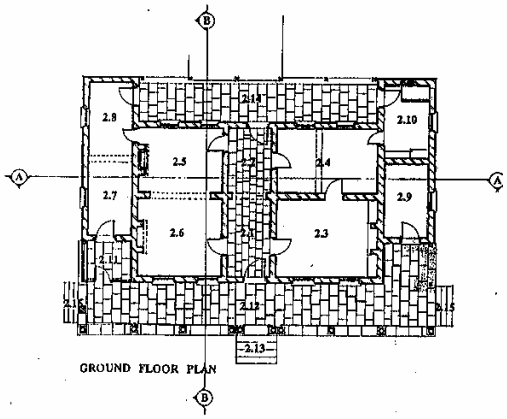
EAST

WAMBO HOMESTEAD

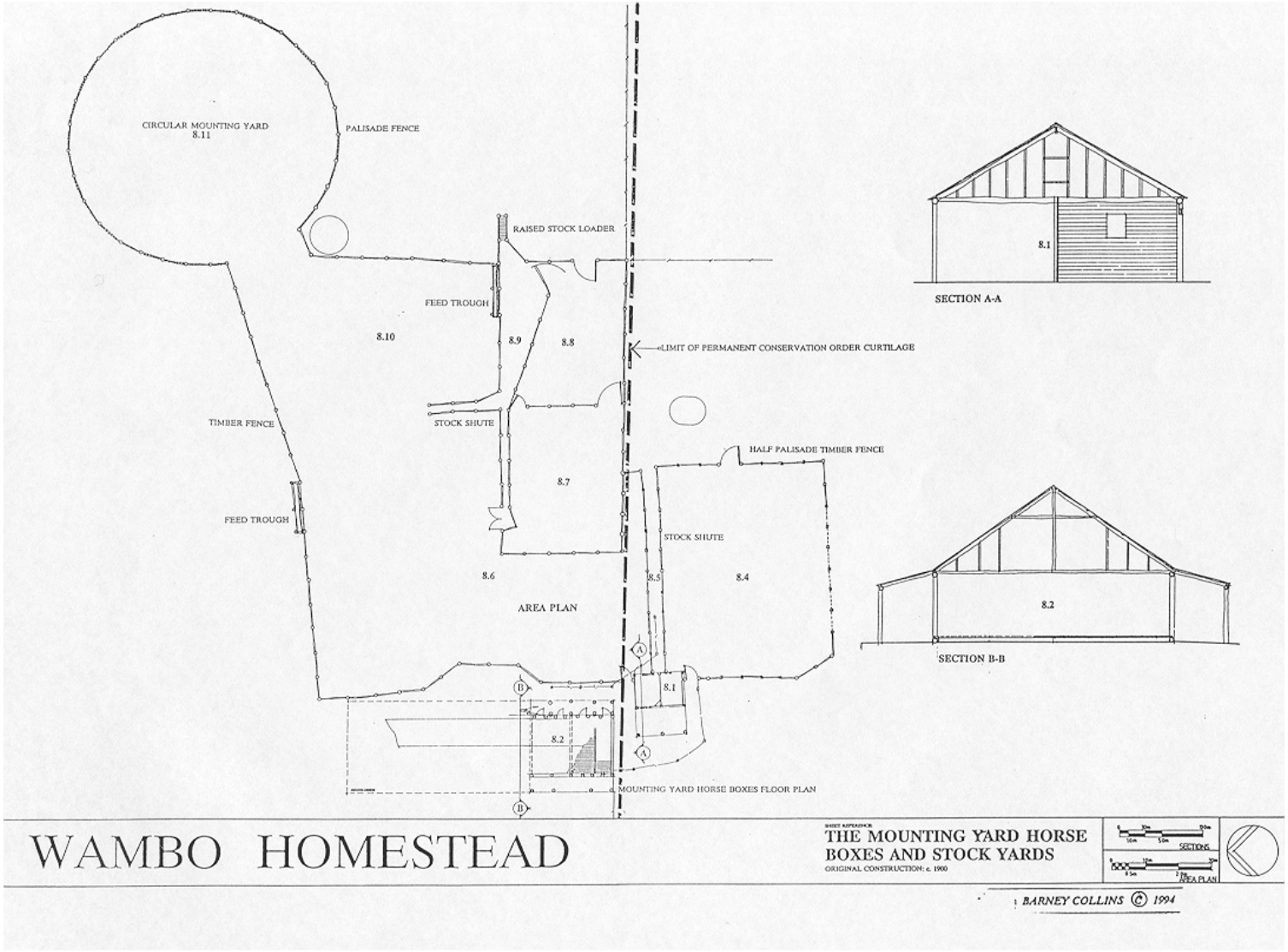
MEASURED DRAWING OF WAMBO HOMESTEAD (c. 1844), NEAR SINGLETON

Note the record of existing cracks in the masonry on the elevations and the record of the original timber shingle cladding under the corrugated metal roof
on the roof plan.

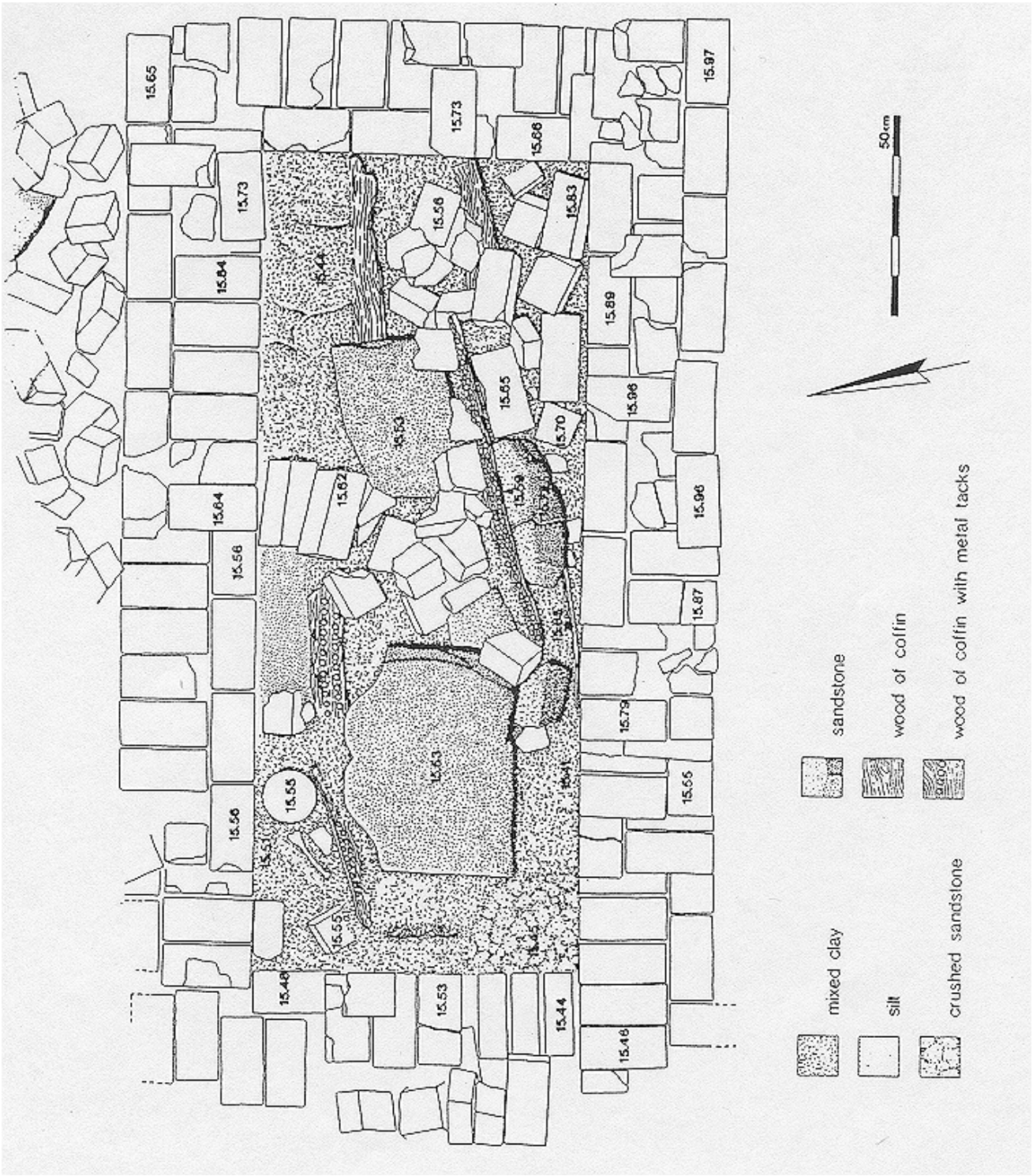
Drawing supplied courtesy of Barney Collins, EJE Architecture



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



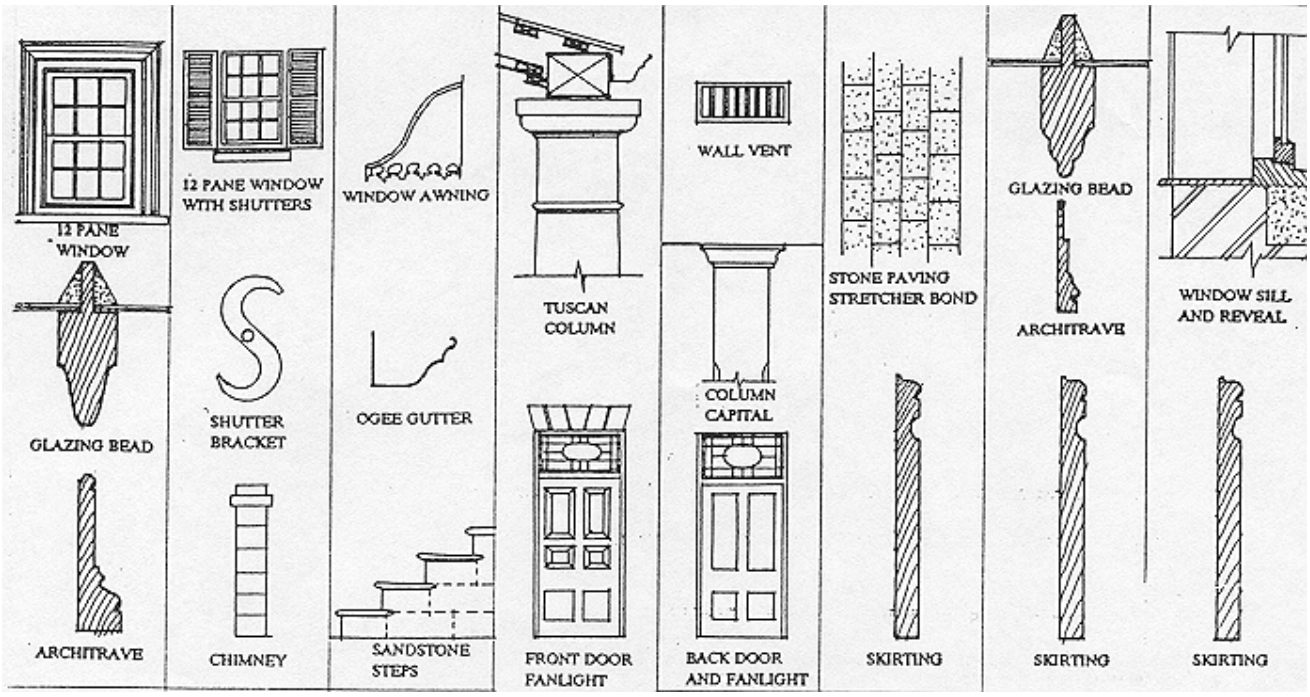
Measured drawing of part of the farm fencing and outbuildings at Wambo
Drawing supplied courtesy of Barney Collins, EJE Architecture



HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

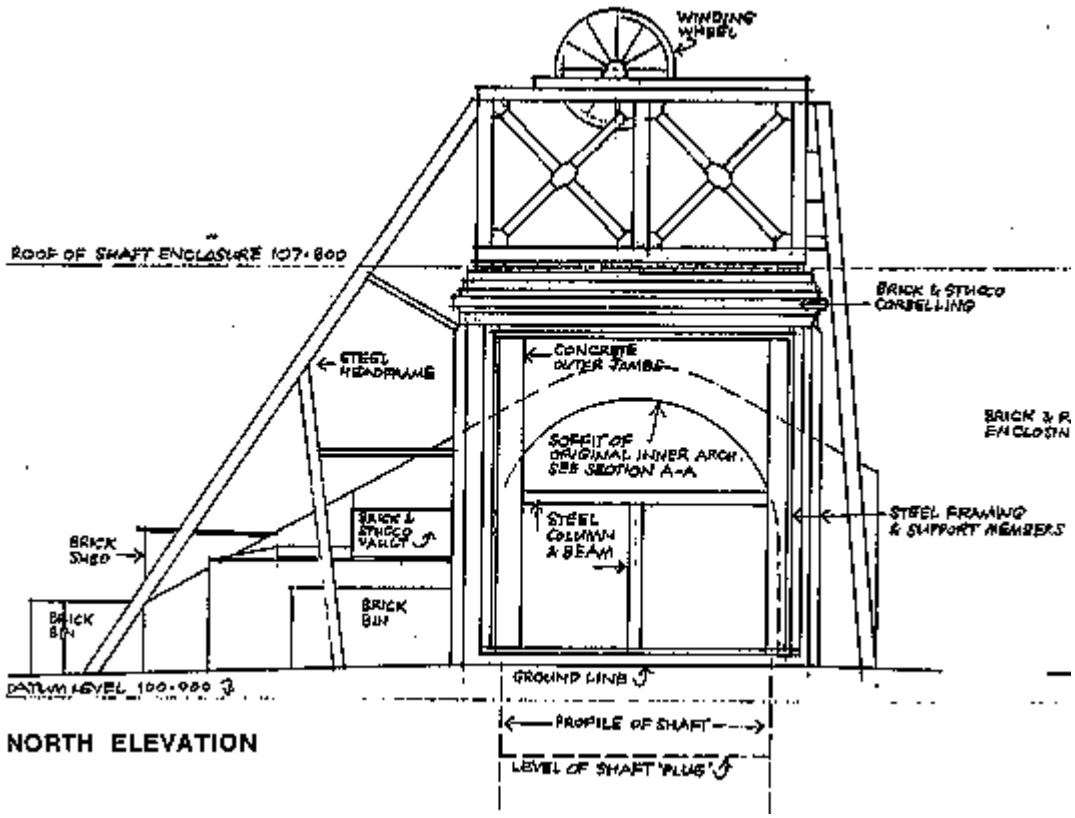
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDINGS MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY SPECIALISTS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGIST.

The drawings are supplemented by specialised photographic recording.
Drawing supplied courtesy of Godden Mackay Pty Ltd and the Council of the City of Sydney



WAMBO HOMESTEAD - CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

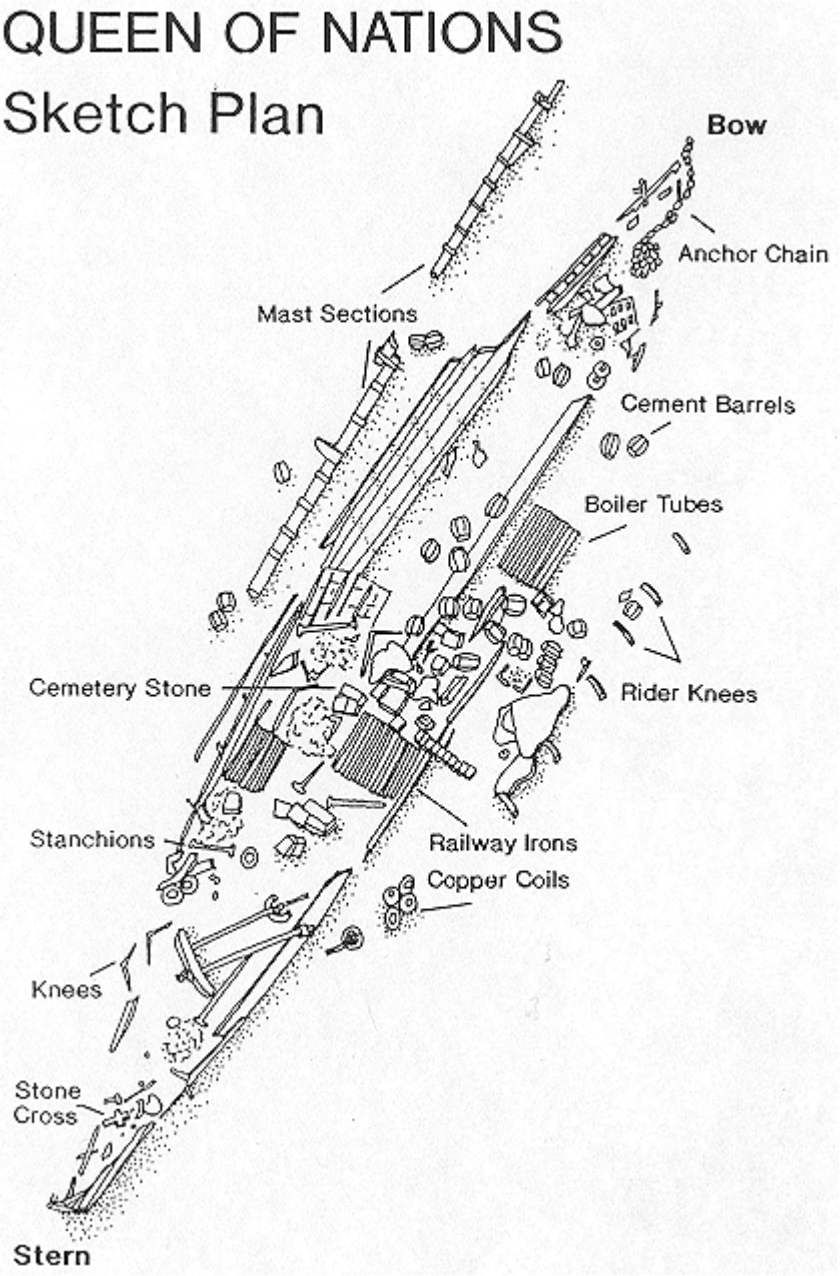
Drawing courtesy of Barney Collins, EJE Architecture

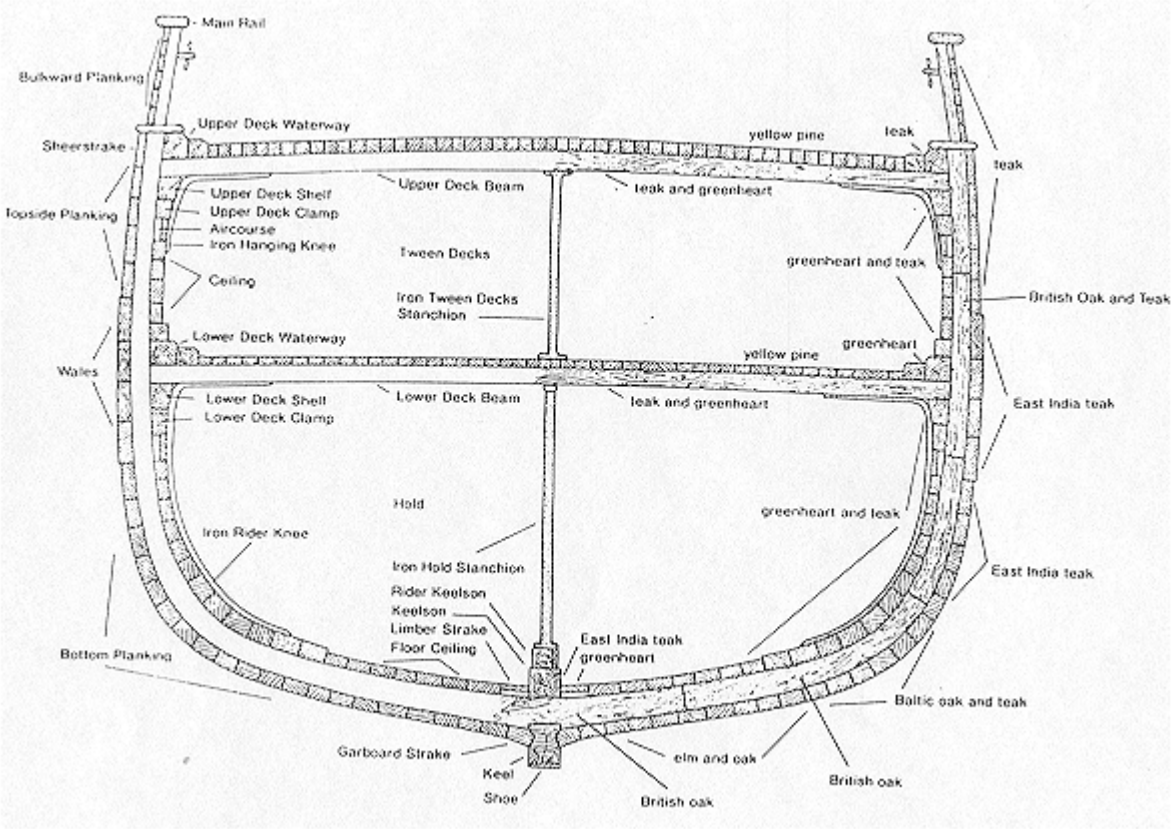


RECORDING OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDINGS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY DIAGRAMS ANALYSING THE PROCESSES WHICH OCCURRED AT THE INDUSTRIAL SITE .

Drawing supplied courtesy of Robert Irving and Christopher Pratten


QUEEN OF NATIONS
Sketch Plan
Bow
Anchor Chain
Mast Sections
Cement Barrels
Boiler Tubes
Cemetery Stone
Rider Knees
Stanchions
Railway Irons
Copper Coils
Knees
Stone Cross
Stern



These drawings show two stages in the recording of underwater relics. The drawing of the *Queen of Nations* (c. 1861 – 1881) on the previous page shows a record of the wreck of the wooden barque from site surveys and photomosaics. The reconstructed cross-section above is based on both the site survey and original survey details by Lloyds of London.

Note that the site survey records not only the structure but also the remains of equipment and cargo surrounding the wreck. The remains have now been covered with sand.

Drawings supplied courtesy of David Nutley and Tim Smith, NSW Heritage Office

HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF HERITAGE ITEMS USING FILM OR DIGITAL CAPTURE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was prepared by Lawrie Greenup in 2006 based on the original guidelines, *Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items* produced by Don Godden for the Heritage Office in 1994.

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Photographic Recording of Heritage Items

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INTRODUCTION

These guidelines provide an outline for making a photographic record of sites, buildings, structures and movable items of heritage significance. They are particularly relevant to the recording of items of industrial or technological significance and domestic items and interiors.

Making a photographic record of a heritage place or object documents it for the future, before it is lost or changed, either by progressive alterations or by the ravages of time. Photographic records are often required by authorities such the Heritage Council of NSW or local councils as part of a conditional approval for work to be carried out on a heritage place, or, in some instances, before demolition.

This document revises the earlier guidelines on photographic recording published by the Heritage Council of NSW. It includes the use of both film-based and digital-based technology as acceptable methods of photographic recording for heritage purposes. The guideline takes into account changing photographic technologies, but provides a system that does not compromise the overall goal of a stable and long term photographic record. It addresses concerns about print permanency, long-term stability of digital storage media and software obsolescence, and has been written with safeguards in mind.

A recent development in colour prints, using specific archival inks and photographic paper, has shown, under accelerated ageing laboratory tests, to have long-term permanency similar to archivally processed black and white prints. Digital storage media and software obsolescence have been addressed by following the guidelines that have been developed by key Australian archival authorities.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING FOR ARCHIVAL PURPOSES

What is a photographic recording?
A photographic recording is an archival record of a heritage place or object. Its purpose is to document a heritage item for future generations. Specific requirements on photographic equipment, archivally stable materials and photographic method aim to ensure optimum survival of the photographic record.

A photographic recording can be made using film-based technology, OR digital technology.

When is a photographic recording needed?
A photographic recording of an item on the State Heritage Register may be required by the Heritage Council of NSW as part of conditional approval for work to be carried out on the place or object, or before full or partial demolition. It can also be required as part of an archaeological investigation.

Local councils may also require a photographic recording be made of a heritage item on their local environmental plan as part of the approval process.

These guidelines have been written for items listed on the State Heritage Register, but may be cited by local councils as a reference document.

What are the requirements?
A model brief is provided to guide those commissioning or carrying out photography for heritage purposes [see page 30]. Below is a summary of the Heritage Council's final requirements for a photographic record of an item on the State Heritage Register. For more detailed information, turn to the page indicated:

Film-based Projects:

- Three copies of the photographic report including catalogue sheets, photographic plan, supplementary maps [see pages 18 & 23];
- B&W materials:
  - One set of archivally processed and numbered B&W negatives stored in archival sheets or envelopes [see page 23]
  - Three sets of archivally processed proof (contact) sheets, labelled and cross-referenced to the catalogue sheets [page 23];
- Colour materials:
  - Three sets of colour transparencies (either original transparency plus two duplicates or three original images taken concurrently) numbered, labelled and cross-referenced to the catalogue sheets and stored in archival slide sheets [see page 23].

Digital Projects

- Three copies of the photographic report including catalogue sheets, photographic plan, supplementary maps [pages 18 & 25];
- Three sets of thumbnail image sheets (e.g. A4 page with six images by six images) showing images and reference numbers. The thumbnail sheets should be processed with archivally stable inks on archivally acceptable photographic paper and cross referenced to catalogue sheets [page 25-26];
- Three copies of CD or DVD containing electronic image files saved as TIFF files with associated metadata, and cross-referenced to catalogue sheets [page 27];
- One full set of 10.5x14.8cm (A6) prints OR, if a large project, a representative set of selected images processed with archivally stable inks on archivally acceptable photographic paper [page 25].

How should the report be presented?
The report should be presented in a suitable archival binder and slipcase, and all storage of individual components must be in archival quality packaging suitable for long term storage. [page 26]

Has everything been included in the report?
Use our checklist to ensure that you include all the required elements of the report [page 34].

Where should the report be deposited?
The placement of material depends on whether the record was required by the Heritage Council or NSW, or a local council [see page 28 for details].

Reports required by Heritage Council	**Required by Local council**
First set: deposit at Heritage Office	**First set:** deposit at local council
Second set: deposit with State Library of NSW for public access	**Second set:** deposit with local council library for public access
Third set: deposit with owner/client	**Third set:** deposit with owner/client

PHOTOGRAPHER'S REQUIREMENTS

The photographer undertaking the recording of a heritage place needs to have:

- requisite training, skills and equipment to undertake heritage assignments;
- awareness that heritage sites and surrounds often have a range of hazards, which have to be considered in undertaking the photography, including:
  - dangerous substances
  - confined spaces
  - demolition activity
  - adverse environmental and weather conditions
  - moving machinery and vehicles
  - noise
  - dust
  - overhead hazards
  - remote locations
  - working at height, or over, near, on, in or under water;
- public liability insurance, as well as workers compensation Insurance (if assistants or support staff are used);
- an understanding of the requirements of the Occupational Health Safety and Rehabilitation (OHS&R) Act, a Hazard Control Plan and Work Safety Plan, and an understanding of environmental considerations generally;
- ability to meet the client's working and safety requirements. The photographer needs to visit the site prior to commencing the project. Preferably this should be with someone who has an understanding of the heritage photographic project. This allows the photographer to assess what photographic equipment is required, as well as being able to assess the site's safety requirements;
- access to safety clothing such as safety helmet, safety glasses, ear protection, highly visible safety vest, steel-toed boots or shoes. The client may have requirements for additional safety equipment for the photographer if working at heights or over or near water;
- materials for recording and documenting the photographic undertaking including such things as notebooks, pens, pencils, maps, torches and a compass;
- personal items such as sunscreen and insect repellent.

EQUIPMENT – FILM-BASED RECORDING

CAMERAS

35mm Single Lens Reflex (SLR) Camera

This is the most popular and versatile camera format and, when combined with quality lenses, is entirely adequate for most heritage photography.

There are a large number of brands available and the most suitable ones for heritage photography have the following specifications:

- full exposure control, especially manual control and the ability to override full autoexposure;
- range of shutter speeds, including the ability to take long exposures in dark places or dull light;
- remote release devices, such as cable releases and electronic releases, to minimize camera vibrations;
- mirror lock-up which is useful to stop camera shake, especially with larger lens;
- depth-of-field preview to see what's in or out of focus;
- connections for external flash.

Medium Format Cameras

Medium format cameras, especially SLR systems, are often used. However, these cameras are generally heavier and less versatile for field work than 35mm SLRs. The format is ideal if large, quality enlargements are required. Some types have interchangeable backs allowing one camera body to be used with different film types.

Large Format Cameras

Large format cameras are for specialised use, such as architectural photography, and are best when a slow and studied approach can be undertaken. Their bulk restricts their use in the field.

Lenses

The following deals primarily with 35mm SLR camera systems but the principles can be applied to both medium and large format camera systems.

A range of lenses with different focal lengths is required to cover all aspects of heritage photography. Either fixed focal length lenses or zoom lenses can be used and should cover the focal length range of 20mm – 300mm. The following is recommended:

- **fixed lenses:** 20mm, 28mm, 35mm, 50mm, 105mm, and 300mm focal length;

- **zoom lenses:** 18-85mm; 70-200mm; 1.4X or 2.0X extender lens. Other combinations can be used as long as they cover the 20mm – 300mm focal length range;
- **specialised lenses:** perspective control lens and macro lens for close-up images. Macro lenses are usually available as 50mm, 60mm, 105mm 180mm or 200mm focal lengths. These lenses can be substituted for fixed focal length lenses.

Only some of these lenses may be needed for a particular assignment.

Camera Accessories

These will vary depending on the project. Again, the following is relevant for both 35mm SLR cameras and medium and large format camera systems:

- tripod - heavy duty;
- flash units – one or more flash guns and slave unit;
- scale rods - for inclusion in the photographs, where appropriate;
- polarising and other filters;
- cable or remote electronic releases;

FILM

There is a range of black and white, colour transparency and colour negative films on the market. Films vary in their sensitivity to light. If the film is highly sensitive to light, it needs only a little light to form an image and is called a fast film. A slow film needs a lot of light to form the image so therefore is called a slow film. ISO is the standard way to indicate film speed or its sensitivity to light. A high ISO number indicates a fast film; a low ISO indicates a slow film.

Slower films are preferred for heritage photography as they give fine-grained images, with excellent contrast and sharpness. Sometimes faster films may be necessary because of low light conditions.

Most good quality, brand-name film from recognised manufacturers is acceptable.

Black and White Film & Processing

Black and white film, if properly processed and stored, is the preferred medium for archival recording. Slow and medium speed black and white films, 50 – 125 ISO, are preferred, although faster films, 400 ISO or faster, may be required under low light conditions.

Black and white films designed to be processed using the chromogenic C41 process are not acceptable because they are not sufficiently stable and are unsuitable for long term storage.

Processing Film for Long-term Stability

Careful processing of the negatives under clean and controlled conditions is the first step in achieving optimum long-term stability. This includes developing and fixing of the image followed by washing and drying of the negatives. Photographic companies producing black and white films have fact sheets outlining the correct procedures to follow in the processing of their film products. Film processing should be done by professional laboratories or by the photographer, if they have darkroom facilities.

The following steps should be followed for maximum image stability:

- **step 1 – developer** is used to develop the image. The appropriate film developer should be used to achieve the finest grain and sharpness;
- **step 2 – acid stop bath** is used to stop the action of the developer;
- **step 3 – fixer** fixes the visible, but unstable, image formed during the developer process. Best results with frequent agitation and adherence to recommended fixing times;
- **step 4 – good washing** in clean water is important for image stability;
- **step 5 – drying** in an environment that will avoid contamination by chemicals or dust.

Processing Contact Prints and/or Prints for Long-term Stability

As with film negatives, processing of black and white papers should be undertaken under clean and controlled conditions. The steps are similar to those followed for negatives. Again, photographic companies producing black and white films and papers have fact sheets outlining the correct procedures to follow in the processing of their paper products. Processing can be done by professional laboratories or by the photographer, if they have darkroom facilities.

The following steps should be followed for maximum image stability:

- **step 1 - developer** is used to develop the image;
- **step 2 – acid stop bath** stops development immediately, reduces the risk of staining, and will extend the life of the fixer bath;
- **step 3 - two-bath fixing** is best for both fibre-based and resin-based papers. Best results with intermittent agitation and adherence to recommended fixing times;
- **step 4 – good washing** in clean running water is important;
- **step 5 - drying** in an environment that will avoid contamination by chemicals or dust.

Either resin-coated or fibre-based photographic papers can be used. Optimum permanence is achieved with fibre-based papers, although they may not be as readily available. Long-term stability with fibre-based paper is ensured by adequate fixing and washing. This is achieved by following an optimum permanence sequence after and including **step 3.** The sequence is:

- **fixing** with intermittent agitation;
- **first wash** in fresh and clean running water;
- **rinse** with a wash aid with intermittent agitation, and;
- **finally washing** in fresh and clean running water;
- **drying** in an environment that will avoid contamination by chemicals or dust.

Colour Transparency Film and Processing

Colour transparency film (colour reversal film or colour slide film) should be taken, as well as black and white, because it provides colour information about the heritage item. Also, it can be digitally scanned and used in electronic presentations. The long-term stability of modern colour transparency film has improved considerably, although black and white is still the most stable.

Colour transparency film to be stored for maximum longevity should not be projected.

Slow and medium speed colour transparency films, 50 – 100 ISO, are preferred, although faster films, 400 ISO or faster, may be required under low light conditions.

Processing (E6 chemistry)

Colour transparency film needs to be developed using E6 processing. This should be done at recognised commercial laboratories which meet the quality assurance standards of the major film companies. This ensures consistent and professional results.

Colour Negative Film or Prints

Colour negative or print films using chromogenic C41, processing are not acceptable for heritage recording as their longevity is poor and they do not meet the permanence standards. Colour negatives and prints often fade, lack the detail and sharpness of colour transparency film, and have restricted contrast and colour range. *

Black and white prints produced by C41 processing have the same problems as colour negatives or prints.

Colour prints have a limited life as the colours are chemically unstable. However, they can be useful for digitising and for use in reports and publications. If colour prints are to be included as part of the archival recording, they should be labelled as such and, only be used to SUPPLEMENT the B&W film and colour transparencies .

Storage of Black and White and Colour Transparencies

The following conditions will ensure optimum survival of records:

- storage must be in archival quality packaging suitable for long-term storage. If plastic packaging is used it should be polypropylene, **not** PVC;
- black and white negatives can be stored in polypropylene sleeves which are manufactured to hold a range of image formats;
- black and white contact sheets can be stored in polypropylene sleeves, as can black and white prints. A range of sleeves, which take various image sizes, are available;
- colour transparency slides, both 35 mm and other formats, can be stored in polypropylene sleeves. Note that in a high humidity environment plastic sleeves can cause problems as they restrict air flow and stick to moist film emulsion. In circumstances where there are problems with high or fluctuating humidity store slides in appropriate and archivally suitable storage units.
- negatives, prints and slides require a temperature and humidity controlled environment for optimum long-term storage;
- annotate and cross-reference the negatives, contact sheets, prints and transparencies using archivally stable ink.

EQUIPMENT - DIGITAL RECORDING

A comparison between film-based recording and digital recording reveals many similarities, as well as differences. The following is a brief summary of some of the features of digital recording:

- **digital camera** – a camera is basically a box that holds a lens that focuses the image. With digital photography the camera converts the light to an electronic image. Further processing can be done within the camera to the captured image;
- **LCD Monitor** - major advantage of digital cameras is the image can be reviewed on the LCD monitor within seconds of taking the shot. This gives the photographer the opportunity to evaluate the image and re-take, if necessary;
- **histogram -** checking the camera's histogram, shown in the LCD monitor, enables the photographer to see and assess the brightness range of the captured image;
- **digital sensors -** digital cameras expose pictures using methods identical to film cameras. The sensitivity standards for both film and sensors are similar and the shutter and aperture mechanisms are the same;
- **memory cards -** instead of film, digital cameras use memory cards which are used to store the images. These come in a range of sizes; most have the capacity to hold more images than film. Images on a memory card can be deleted, transferred or kept any time. Once the images are transferred to a computer or other storage device, the memory card can be re-used;
- **ISO -** digital cameras can be set to record different light sensitivities or ISO speeds. This can be done at any time and the ISO setting can be changed from image to image. Technically, digital cameras do not have a true ISO, but for practical purposes a digital camera's ISO equivalent settings correspond to film;
- **noise and grain -** noise in digital photography is equivalent to grain in film photography. It appears as an irregular, sand-like texture and, if large, can be unsightly and hide details. This is undesirable in heritage photography and, as with film photography, lower ISO settings should be used where possible;
- **resolution -** in digital cameras resolution is expressed as the number of pixels contained in the sensor area, usually expressed as the number of megapixels (MP). Generally, the higher the number of pixels the higher the resolution and the corresponding increase in detail;
- **light settings -** digital cameras can automatically check the light and calculate the proper settings for the light's colour temperature. This is done based on an internal setting called the white balance. This enables digital cameras to be set to specific light conditions, such as daylight, shade, fluorescent or tungsten, removing the need for most filters.

DIGITAL CAMERAS

35mm Single Lens Reflex (SLR) Digital Camera

As with film photography this is the most popular and versatile camera format. Again, when combined with quality lenses and a range of accessories, the 35mm digital SLR camera is very suited to most heritage photography needs.

There are a number of brands available and the most suitable ones for heritage photography should have the following specifications:

- 8 megapixels or more resolution.
  NB A good quality 8 MP digital SLR camera can produce high quality A4 or A3 images or prints which are suitable for most heritage studies. If larger images or prints are required cameras with a 10 MP or more may be needed.
- ISO range 100/200 – 800 (noise reduction function an advantage);
- interchangeable-lenses;
- good image histogram;
- image shooting information – metadata;
- comprehensive viewfinder display;
- comprehensive flash control features;
- flexible white-balance controls;
- raw capture and high quality raw-conversion software;
- full exposure control, especially manual control and the ability to override full autoexposure;
- range of shutter speeds, including the ability to take long exposures in dark places or dull light;
- remote release devices, such as cable releases and electronic releases, to minimize camera vibrations;
- mirror lock-up, a useful device to stop camera shake, especially with larger lenses;
- depth-of-field preview to see what's in or out of focus;
- facilities for external flash.

Medium and Large Format Cameras

Digital backs are available for both medium and large format cameras.

Lenses

The following deals primarily with 35mm digital SLR camera systems but the principles can be applied to both medium and large format camera systems.

Digital cameras sensors can vary in size and are frequently smaller than a 35mm-film frame. If the sensor is smaller a focal-length magnification or lens conversion factor is applied to the focal length of the lens.

An example: a digital SLR camera has an APS sensor, which is smaller than a 35mm film-frame, and has a focal length conversion factor of 1.5X. This means a 50mm lens on the digital SLR camera would be equivalent to 75mm (50mm x 1.5 = 75mm) on a film SLR camera. Some digital cameras have a full size (35mm) sensor and, therefore, do not have to apply focal length conversion factor.

As with film or analogue SLR cameras, a range of lenses with varying focal lengths are necessary to cover all aspects of heritage photography. These can be either fixed focal length lenses or zoom lenses. Either fixed focal length lenses or zoom lenses can be used and should cover the focal length range of 20mm – 300mm.

As there is range of sensor sizes used in digital SLR cameras the lens focal lengths are given for a full size (35mm) sensor. The focal length conversion factor will need to be applied for cameras with smaller sensors.

- **Fixed lenses** (35mm equivalent): 20mm, 28mm, 35mm, 50mm, 105mm and a telephoto lens of 300mm focal length.
- **Zoom lenses** (35mm equivalent): 18-85mm; 70-200mm, 1.4X or 2.0X extender lens. Other combinations can be used as long as they cover the 20mm – 300mm focal length range.
- **Specialised lenses** (35mm equivalent): macro lenses are used for close-up images. Macro lenses are usually available as 50mm, 60mm, 105mm 180mm or 200mm focal length. These lenses can be substituted for fixed focal length lenses.

Only some of these lenses may be needed for a particular assignment.

Image Storage

Digital cameras use some form of removable storage, usually memory cards. Memory cards come in a range of sizes and the type to use varies between camera brands. The number of images stored depends on the capacity of the storage device and the resolution at which the image is taken.

As an example: - a 1GB memory card can store approximately 80-90 images captured in RAW format with an 8 MP digital SLR camera. This is equivalent to 2.2 rolls of 36 exposures of 35mm film. Cameras with higher resolutions than 8MP will have larger image size resulting in fewer images being able to be stored on the storage card.

The photographer needs to ensure there is sufficient storage capacity on the available memory cards to undertake the assignment.

The photographer in the field has two options:

(1) have sufficient capacity on the memory cards to be able to record images without having the need to transfer the images to another storage device; or

(2) use a portable downloader or have access to a computer, normally a portable laptop. The images can be transferred each time the storage card is full. Laptop can be a problem on difficult sites because of their weight and fragility.

Image File Size, Format and Digital Image Management

Heritage photography requires quality images and the photographer needs to make choices about image sizes, compression, and file formats. These choices determine the image quality and image file size.

The photographer should undertake the following:

- photograph at the highest quality;
- record image in RAW format to capture the maximum amount of information; and
- provide client with a copy of the image in RAW format and a copy converted to TIFF format, a universal format.
- **DO NOT** save images in JPEG format as this uses lossy compression which degrades the image to some extent.

There are a number of software packages which can be used to sort, label and file captured images. The labelling should relate to the specific project and to the catalogue sheets.

Digital Camera Accessories

These will vary depending on the project:

- tripod - heavy duty;
- flash units – one or more flash guns and slave unit;
- scale rod/s - for inclusion in the photographs, where appropriate;
- filters, such as polarising and UV filters;
- cable or remote electronic releases;
- additional batteries;
- battery charger.

PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD

Every photographer has an individual technique. When photographing for the purpose of making an archival record, however, it is the information content rather than the artistic effect which is paramount. Photographs of a particular scene should be uncluttered with extraneous material and should emphasis the subject.

The photographer should be aware of all plans and documentary evidence available on the place and should have an understanding of its history and operations. This is especially important with industrial sites. Without this knowledge significant items may not be treated appropriately. If necessary, the photographer should be accompanied on the site by a person familiar with the site's heritage significance and the processes related to it.

The preferred shooting method is to proceed from the general to the specific. There are two methods which can be used.

1. In the first method the context photo is taken first, then the structures or items showing their relationship to each other, followed by the external facades of each building, the relationship of the elevations to each other and to all equipment or relics housed in each space. Internally, the main elevation of each room or space should be photographed. Finally, each piece of equipment in each space should be carefully and completely photographed.

2. In the second method, the external content photographs are taken initially and the individual buildings and relics are then photographed in a sequence determined by either geographic location, a precinct convention, or, in the case of industrial sites, by a material flow chart.

Whichever method is used the photographer must be aware of the appropriate sequence, and the site must be inspected and the project planned before commencement.

BASE PLAN

The photographer must be equipped with a map of the site on which each building, structure or movable item is shown. Each building, structure or movable item must be given its correct name or it must be denoted by a symbol such as a number or letter of the alphabet. Identify movable items. Where there are a number of buildings on a site, it may be necessary to draw each building separately. In some cases, each space may have to be drawn separately.

Some photographers like to draw a sketch plan themselves as it increase their awareness of the buildings and their contents.

SCALE RODS AND MEASURING STICKS

It may sometimes be useful to include a measuring stick placed in the plane of the photograph's subject which will serve as an indication of the relative scale. (Note: this will be essential for an archaeological excavation, but may not always be practical or necessary for other kinds of photographic recording.)

For large scale photographs the stick or rod should be similar to a field surveyors levelling staff, at least one metre long calibrated in bands from 10mm to 1 000mm wide. For photographs of smaller details prepare a ruler approximately 300mm long with calibrations from 1mm to 10mm. The markings on the scale rods must be bold to be able to be read in the print or slide.

RECORD OF PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD

Photographic records are taken on behalf of a client and it is essential that the client, or the client's representative, is able to review the catalogue and be satisfied that the coverage is complete.

Photographic Catalogue

Each image must be catalogued. By adopting a set sequence the catalogue recording is much simpler. With film it is normal to assign a number or alphabetical prefix symbol to each type of film, then to number each roll of film and finally to number each frame. Digital images have a unique image file number.

It is normal practice to have a catalogue sheet and enter as much information as possible in the field. Further annotation may be made off-site if required. This may be done when the images are available to be viewed or it may be done simply by reference to the original field notes. The catalogue sheet is then typed. The typed version then becomes the image catalogue. In the case of film this is stored with the negatives and all copies of the contact sheets. With digital recording the catalogue sheet should be stored with the 'thumbnail' image sheet and the CD-R disc.

When cataloguing information for each image it is essential to record data in a consistent manner. Again, different photographers will vary the way they enter information in the catalogue. It is important that the method of entering the information remains the same throughout the project.

It is recommended that the catalogue sheets be specially prepared for each project. In the case of film photography the catalogue sheet should list the site name, date, photographer's name, camera type and lenses, film type, roll number and a description of each frame. Digital recording catalogue sheets need to list site name, date, photographer's name, camera type and lenses, image file number, and a description of each image.

See Appendices A-1 & A-2 for examples of photographic catalogue sheets.

Photographic Plan

A plan of the site, each building and of each space within the building should be obtained and each image or frame exposed should be entered directly on that plan. Each entry should show the position of the camera and the direction in which it was fired. (see Appendix B). The nomenclature should be identical to that used for the catalogue sheets. Normally, a map of the site or a plan of a building should be lodged with the catalogue sheet and contact sheet in the case of film photography or the catalogue sheet and 'thumbnail' image sheet with digital recording. The plan should have a north point which can be true north or a nominal north.

The plan should show the sequence in which the photographs were taken.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUE

CONTEXT PHOTOGRAPHS

Each site, place or movable item or collection should be recorded in its context. This means that the surrounding landscape with the site and structures in it should be photographed from several distant points. Buildings, rivers, landform and other items should be included and their relationship with the subject defined. Photograph the site, room or space where movable items are located and show how the items relate to each other and their setting. In some cases this will require 8-10 images.

RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS ON SITE TO EACH OTHER

The spatial relationship of each structure to another, and to surrounding buildings or structures should be shown. This will allow functional connections to be recognised. Quite often, this can be done by placing the camera where four or five buildings are in view and taking a series of images radiating from the point where the photographer is standing. On a complex site five or six positions may be required before each building is defined in its relationship with those surrounding it. In other cases, one or two shots are all that are required.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

External images should be taken of each façade with a perspective control lens or a telephoto lens where possible. Wide angle lenses tend to distort the perspective of building facades.

The detail of each façade should be approached in a logical manner usually working from the upper left-hand corner to the bottom right. Details such as eaves, soffits, rainwater heads, downpipes, window reveals and sills, doorways and steps, and balustrades will require individual treatment.

Where individual features are outstanding because of their form, texture, historic nature or condition, several images of one item may be necessary. This may include images taken from a distance as close as a few centimetres, in which case a macro lens will be required.

INTERNAL SPACES

Internal spaces of an individual building are usually more complex. Here knowledge of the operation of the space is essential. Images should be taken in a sequence to show all internal elevations, including floors and ceilings, where possible. Special attention should be placed on structural elements, fittings and any movable items. Do not forget spaces which are difficult to get to, such as the roof, basements, shafts and underfloor spaces.

ITEMS AND RELICS

Individual relics and movable items such as the machinery on an industrial site or furniture in a building should be photographed perpendicular to each face and from each corner. Where possible they should also be photographed from above or from a high vantage point. Normally each item is completely photographed before the photographer moves on to the next one.

Relics and movable items usually exist as assemblages, collections or systems and this should be taken into account by the photographer.

An **assemblage** is a relic or structure including all the artefacts, tools and items normally associated with it when it was operating. In the case of a workshop machine, it would include spanners and wenches used to tighten nuts, the tools needed to adjust gears or belts, the safety screens which prevent contact with moving parts and, if applicable, samples of completed or partially completed work. It also includes signs, pipe work and associated services.

The term **collection** describes a number of relics, movable items or structures which belong to a group because they perform the same function or produce the same finished product. Items in a collection are usually photographed concurrently.

A **system** is more than a collection of artefacts. It is an operational group of related relics or structures which cannot function effectively if any of them is removed. Where a system is being recorded the sequence in which the items are photographed will be determined by the operation of the system.

Photographers, who have not worked extensively in recording buildings and sites, should be walked through the complex before work starts by someone who knows the process related to the site.

ACCUMULATED CULTURAL MATERIAL

On some sites accumulated cultural material or rubbish may be so distracting that it has to be cleared before photography can be undertaken. Details may be partially obscured or completely hidden and a clean-up is essential. This is particularly necessary if the site has been vacant for some years and is subject to weed growth, bird infestations, squatters and vandalism.

Care should be taken not to disturb materials that are a legitimate part of the historic record. Material which appears disruptive to the photographer's eye and which belongs to a structure or relic, such as an oil can, may be relevant to the operation of the machine and should not be removed. It may, however, be repositioned if such action will not compromise the relation ship of the items within the assemblage.

FINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE REPORT - FILM-BASED REQUIREMENTS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FILM PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

When the survey is complete the minimum requirements for the **photographic report** and materials are:

- an introduction which explains the purposes of the report and gives a brief description of the subject, as well as details of the sequence in which photographs were taken. The report may also address the limitations of the photographic record and may make recommendations for future work;

- the report should include all technical details including camera and lenses, film types and processing, and photographic prints and processing;

- the report should also contain the catalogue sheets, photographic plan, and supplementary maps or plans.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FILM MATERIALS

Black and White Film

The minimum requirements for black and white film are as follows:

- one set of archivally developed and numbered negatives in strips and stored in archival sheets or envelopes;
- three sets of proof sheets, labelled and cross-referenced to the catalogue sheets.

The black and white negatives, one set of proof sheets, and one copy of the photographic report should be stored together in a public archive. One set of proof sheets and the photographic report should be stored together in a second archive. The final set of one set of proof prints and photographic report should be located with the client. (see section: Lodgement of Final Film or Digital Photographic Report for details)

In the case of movable items and collections, it is recommended to keep one set with the items and another in the archives.

Colour Transparencies

The minimum requirements for colour transparencies are:

- three sets of colour transparencies (either original transparency and two duplicate or three original images taken concurrently) numbered,

labelled and cross-referenced to the catalogue sheets and stored in archival slide sheets.

One set of transparencies (original images) together with the photographic report should be stored together in a public archive. The second set of transparencies (original or duplicates) with the photographic report should be stored together in a second archive. The final set of one set of transparencies (original or duplicates) and photographic report should be located with the client. (See Lodgement of Final Film or Digital Photographic Report on page 28 for details.)

In the case of movable items and collections, it is recommended to keep one set with the items and another in the archives.

Digitisation of film material

All film material, black and white negatives and prints, colour transparencies, and colour negatives and prints can be digitised by the use of scanners. Details relating to the use and storage of digital images are dealt with in the next section on the digital image report and placement of digital materials.

Australian National Library Guidelines for the digitisation of film-based materials are as follows:

- coloured photographic prints: 24 bits per pixel, 300 or 600 pixel per inch (PPI), RGB colour space;
- colour transparencies: 24 bits per pixel; 2000 PPI; RGB colour space;
- colour negatives: 48 bits per pixel; 2000 PPI; RGB colour space;
- black and white prints: 8 bits per pixel; 300 or 600 PPI; greyscale;
- black and white negatives: 8 bits per pixel; 3000 PPI; greyscale.

FINAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT - DIGITAL REQUIREMENTS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

When the survey is complete the minimum requirements for the **photographic report** and materials are:

- a very brief report or introduction which explains the purposes of the report and gives a brief description of the subject, as well as details of the sequence in which images were taken. The report may also address the limitations of the photographic record and may make recommendations for future work;
- the report should include all technical details including camera and lenses, image file size and format, technical metadata associated with the images, and colour information;
- the report should also contain the catalogue sheets, photographic plan, and supplementary maps or plans.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR DIGITAL MATERIALS

The minimum requirements for digital work are:

- three hard (paper) copies of the photographic report including catalogue sheets, photographic plan and supplementary maps;
- three sets of thumbnail image sheets (e.g. A4 photographic paper with six images by six images) showing images and file numbers. Thumbnail image sheets should be processed with archivally stable inks using approved archival photographic papers and cross-referenced to catalogue sheets;
- three copies of archival quality CD-R discs containing electronic images files and associated metadata, cross-referenced to catalogue sheets. If there are a large number of images, then DVD media can be used;
- one set of 10.5 x 14.8cm (A6), prints using archival quality paper and archivally stable inks. If the project is very large and includes a considerable number of digital images, key or representative images may be selected for reproduction at 10.5 x 14.8cm.

Digital Thumbnail Sheets and Prints

The thumbnail image sheets or prints should be printed on archival paper using archival inks or dyes. This will ensure optimal longevity.

Image stability, a problem in the past, is improving rapidly with new technology, improved inks and papers. A number of printer manufacturers offer printers which, with correct inks and specific papers, can produce prints with an expected life comparable to traditional black and white prints, provided storage conditions are suitable. These results are based on laboratory accelerated ageing techniques.

This technology is available through professional photographic laboratories.

Currently, there are three acceptable systems:

- Epson PictureMate Printers (or Epson equivalent) using Epson UltraChrome K3 inks and Epson archival photographic paper (Epson PictureMate paper (dye-based inkjet printing);
- Hewlett-Packard (HP) Photosmart Photo Printers (or HP equivalent) with HP Vivera Inks and HP Premium Plus photographic paper papers (dye-based inkjet printing); or
- FujiFlex utilising Fujicolor Crystal Archive Type One or Type Two Paper printed with Fuji Frontier digital minilab and Fuji washless chemicals(silver-halide colour prints).

Photographers are advised to check each company's website to keep up-to-date on improvements in printers, inks, chemical processing or photographic papers. In the future other companies may develop archivally acceptable methods.

Rather than relying on claims made by the various companies an objective assessment of the permanency of any particular system can be found at www.wilhelm-research.com

Costs may be similar to or slightly higher than that charged for producing film proof sheets and prints.

One-hour shops, particularly those using C-41 processing, are not suitable for producing prints acceptable for long-term storage.

STORAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

PROOF SHEETS, SLIDES AND PRINTS

Proof sheets, slides and prints should meet the following storage standards:

- all storage must be in archival quality packaging suitable for long-term storage. If plastic packaging is used it should be polypropylene, **not** PVC;
- colour transparency slides, both 35 mm and other formats, can be stored in polypropylene sleeves. Note that in a high humidity environment plastic sleeves can cause problems as they restrict air flow and can cause the film emulsion to stick to the plastic. In these circumstances appropriate storage containers should be used;
- prints can be stored in polypropylene sleeves which are manufactured to hold a range of image formats;
- thumbnail image sheets (usually A4 size) can be stored in polypropylene sleeves;

- the photographic report and photographic materials should be stored in a suitable archival binder. These include a slipcase to ensure optimal survival and protection from the dust.

All printed material requires a temperature and humidity controlled environment for archival storage.

Any cross-reference notes and details associated with the prints or proof sheets should be written in pencil (preferably B) or with approved archival photo-labelling pen. Any writing should be restricted to the borders of prints or proof sheets.

CD-ROM OPTICAL MEDIA DISCS

With good care and maintenance a high quality CD-R disc is said to last around 30 years, although some manufacturers claim lifespan of 100 years plus. The difficulty is finding out which discs are best and knowing where the disc was manufactured. Another problem with CD-R is the technology may become obsolescent before the disc deteriorates, so the wisest option is to transfer the information to new media every 10 years.

DVDs are a storage option if the project is very large. Again, be careful to select a good quality DVD with long lasting qualities.

To ensure optimum life of CD-R discs and DVDs the following is suggested:

- use high quality CD-R discs or DVDs that are produced by a reputable brand and meet quality controlled manufacturing standards;
- burn CD-R or DVD at 1x or 2x speed to minimise data errors and then verify to make sure there are not data faults;
- it is recommended that TIFF images be saved as a Windows PC file rather than MAC. However, this should be determined with the client based on the client's computer system and future use..
- CD-R discs should be in plastic jewel cases which should be stored upright and under suitable storage conditions;
- CD-R discs should be labelled on their protective packaging rather than directly on the discs themselves;
- ensure CD-R are handled with due care, keeping them away from food, drink and dust. Never handle the underside of the disc and use the utmost care when handling the disc so as not to scratch the surface in any way. Gloves are recommended for the handling of archival discs;
- CD-R discs should never be bent or flexed and must be kept away from direct sunlight and stored vertically in their cases after use.

LODGEMENT OF FINAL FILM AND DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

There should be three sets of the photographic report and film materials or digital materials. The place in which the material is lodged depends on whether the photographic project was requested by the NSW Heritage Council or local government. The following table summarises the lodgement details for photographic records.

Material	Minimum requirements	Repository	
		For Records Required by the Heritage Council of NSW	**For Records Required by a Local Council**
Black & White Film (plus any supplementary colour film)	• Three copies of photographic report • One set of negatives • Three sets of proof sheets and catalogue	Report + negatives + 1st set of proof sheets: Heritage Office Report + 2nd set of proof sheets: State Library of NSW Report + 3rd set of proof contact sheets: Owner/client	Report + negatives + 1st set of proof sheets: Local Council Report + 2nd set of proof sheets: Local Council Library Report + 3rd set of proof sheets: Owner/client
Colour Transparencies or Slides	• Three copies of photographic report • One set of original transparencies and two sets of duplicates OR • Three sets of original images taken concurrently	Report + original transparencies: Heritage Office Report + duplicate/concurrent transparencies: State Library of NSW Report + duplicate/concurrent transparencies: Owner/client	Report + original transparencies: Local Council Report + duplicate/concurrent transparencies: Local Council Library Report + duplicate/concurrent transparencies: Owner/client
Digital Materials	• Three copies of photographic report – paper copy • Three sets of thumbnails • Three CD-Rs • One set of selected 10.5x14.8cm prints	Report (paper) + thumbnails + CD-R + prints: NSW Heritage Office Report (paper) + thumbnails + CD-R: State Library of NSW Report (paper) + thumbnails + CD-R Owner/client	Report (paper)+ thumbnails + CD-R + prints: Local Council Report (paper) + thumbnails + CD-R: Local Council Library Report (paper) + thumbnails + CD-R: Owner/client

APPENDICES

A Model Brief for Heritage Photography
B Checklist for a Heritage Photographic Report
C Catalogue Sheet
D Photographic Plan Sheet
E Photographic Suppliers
F References

APPENDIX A - MODEL BRIEF FOR HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHY

FILM RECORDING

PHOTOGRAPHER'S DETAILS			
Name			
Address			
Phone:	**Mobile phone:**	**Facsimile:**	
Email:			
Recent Heritage Jobs:			
Contact/s (re recent heritage assignments**)**			
Name:			
Contact Details:			
PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENT DETAILS			
Assignment Outline:			
ASSIGNMENT REQUIREMENTS			
Public Liability Insurance	**Yes/No**	**Amount:**	
Additional Requirements:			
Copyright/Image Ownership:			
FILM REQUIREMENTS			
Start:	**Finish:**	**Report:**	
Camera/s:			
Lenses:			
Accessories:			
Film:	**Black & White**		
	Colour Transparency		
Processing:	**Black & White**		
	Colour Transparency		
Archival Materials:	**Boxes**		
	Sleeves		
	Paper		

Signatures (agreeing to above requirements and/or conditions**)**

Photographer **Client**

SAMPLE MODEL BRIEF FOR HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHY FILM RECORDING

PHOTOGRAPHER'S DETAILS			
Name	Allan Person		
Address	PO Box 000 Suburb NSW 2000		
Phone: 02 0000 0000	**Mobile Phone**: 0000 000	**Facsimile**: 02 0000 0000	
Email: john.smith@server.com.au			
Recent Heritage Jobs:	Federation House 2006		
	Wooden Rail Bridge 2005		
	Sewerage Pumping Station 2004		
Contacts [regarding recent heritage assignments]			
Name:	Kate Individual		
Details:	Sydney Archival Agency		
	Phone: 02 0000 0000		
PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENT BRIEF			
Assignment Outline: Weatherboard House [a] Photography of house prior to demolition [b] Photographic requirements include cameras, wide angle, standard and telephoto lenses; film - black & White & colour transparencies required [c] Final report to use approved archival standard materials			
ASSIGNMENT REQUIREMENTS			
Public Liability Insurance	**Amount:** $5 000 000		
Additional Requirements: [a] completion & signed Heritage Office Client Checklist; [b] adherence to contract details unless changes agreed to by requisitioning authority; [c] work safety plan; [d] on-site induction; [e] confined spaces training or accompanied by qualified person			
Copyright/Image Ownership:	Images property of client		
FILM REQUIREMENTS			
Start: date/month/year	**Finish**: date/month/year	**Report:** date/month/year	
Camera/s: Camera type/s – Single Lens Reflex			
Lenses: 21, 24, 35, 50, 85, 135, 200 & 300mm			
Accessories: filters, tripods, measuring sticks, flash			
Film:	Black & White	Ilford Delta 100 & Ilford delta 400	
	Colour Transparency	Fuji Velvia 100	
Processing:	Black & White	negatives & proofs sheets to archival standard	
	Colour Transparency	E6 – professional laboratory	
Archival Material:	Boxes	Approved archive storage boxes	
	Sleeves	Approved archival protector pages	
	Paper	Acid-free	

Signatures:
Photographer: **Client:**

MODEL BRIEF FOR HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHY DIGITAL RECORDING

PHOTOGRAPHER'S DETAILS			
Name			
Address			
Phone:	**Mobile phone:**	**Facsimile:**	
Email:			
Recent Heritage Jobs:			
Contact/s (re recent heritage assignments**)**			
Name:			
Contact Details:			
PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENT DETAILS			
Assignment Outline:			
ASSIGNMENT REQUIREMENTS			
Public Liability Insurance	**Yes/No**	**Amount:**	
Additional Requirements:			
Copyright/Image Ownership:			
DIGITAL REQUIREMENTS			
Start Date:	**Finish Date:**	**Report Due:**	
Camera/s:			
Lenses:			
Accessories:			
Storage Media:			
Proof Sheets:			
Archival materials:	**Boxes**		
	Sleeves		
	Paper		

Signatures: (agreeing to above requirements and/or conditions**)**

Photographer: **Client:**

SAMPLE MODEL BRIEF FOR HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHY DIGITAL RECORDING

PHOTOGRAPHER'S DETAILS			
Name	Allan Person		
Address	PO Box 000 Suburb NSW 2000		
Phone: 02 0000 0000	**Mobile Phone**: 0000 000 000	**Phone**: 02 0000 0000	
Email: allan.person@server.com.au			
Recent Heritage Jobs:	Federation House 2006		
	Wooden Rail Bridge 2005		
	Sewerage Pumping Station 2004		
Contacts [regarding recent heritage assignments]			
Name:	Kate Individual		
Details:	Sydney Archival Agency		
	Phone: 02 0000 0000		
PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENT DETAILS			
Assignment Outline: Weatherboard House [a] Photography of house prior to demolition [b] Photographic requirements include cameras, wide angle, standard and telephoto lenses; sufficient on-site storage media cards. [c] Digital report to consist of paper copy, proof 'thumbnail' sheet/s, prints stored on approved electronic storage media [d] Paper copy, proof sheets & digital storage media in approved archival materials			
ASSIGNMENT DETAILS			
Public Liability Insurance	**Amount:** $5 000 000		
Additional Requirements: [a] completion & signed Heritage Office Client Checklist; [b] adherence to contract details unless changes agreed to by requisitioning authority; [c] work safety plan; [d] on-site induction; [e] confined spaces training or accompanied by qualified person			
Copyright/Image Ownership:	images property of client		
DIGITAL IMAGING REQUIREMENTS			
Start:: date/month/year	**Finish**: date/month/year	**Report:** date/month/year	
Camera/s: Brand Name Digital Camera - Single Lens Reflex [minimum 8.0 MP]			
Lenses: 21, 24, 35, 50, 85, 135, 200 & 300mm [35mm equivalent]			
Accessories: filters, tripods, measuring sticks, flash			
Storage Media:	Approved CD or DVD		
Proof Sheets:	Brand name archival ink/Brand name archival photographic paper		
Archival material:	Boxes	Approved archive storage boxes	
	Sleeves	Approved archival protector pages	
	Paper	Acid-free	

Signatures:
Photographer: **Client:**

APPENDIX B - CHECKLIST FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

PROJECT NAME:		
FILM-BASED PROJECTS		
	Yes	**No**
Is there a hardcopy report?		
Does the B&W report contain:		
[a] a set of B&W negatives and proof sheet/s?		
[b] negatives & proof sheets sleeved in archival protective pages?		
[c] B&W prints [if required] sleeved in archival protective pages?		
[d] cameras, lenses, and accessories details?		
[e] film types and archival processing details?		
[f] map showing photographic location and direction of images?		
[g] list of all images, correctly numbered and described?		
Does the colour image report contain:		
[a] a set of colour transparencies, correctly numbered & described		
[b] each set stored in archival protective pages?		
[c] cameras, lenses, and accessories details?		
[d] film types and archival processing details?		
[e] map showing photographic location and direction of images?		
[f] list of all images, correctly numbered and described?		
Is the photographic material and report labelled correctly?		
Are the boxes/folders/containers made of archivally acceptable material?		
Are there two separate containers for B&W and colour material?		
Were the B&W negatives, proof sheets and prints archivally processed?		
Is the paper used in the report acid-free?		
DIGITAL PROJECTS		
Is there a hardcopy report?		
Does the hardcopy report contain:		
[a] thumbnail proof sheet processed in an archivally acceptable method?		
[b] proof sheet properly sleeved in archival protective pages?		
[c] appropriate electronic storage media with report and images?		
[d] cameras, lenses, and accessories details?		
[e] map showing image location and details?		
[f] list of all images, correctly numbered and described?		
Is there an electronic report?		
How is the information stored?		
[a] CD Rom – what type		
[b] DVD – what type		
[c] Other		
Can the storage media be opened?		
Is the information the same as that contained in the hardcopy report?		
Are the images saved as TIFF files, contain metadata and follow guidelines?		
If not, what is the file format & where have they diverted from guidelines?		
Is the storage media filed in an acceptable container?		
Is there a back-up copy stored with the hardcopy report?		
Is there a full set of 10.5 x 14.8 (A6) images processed with archivally stable inks and paper?		
Comments for either film and/or digital reports:		

APPENDIX C - FILM CATALOGUE SHEET

Project Name:	
Camera:	**Film Type:**
Film No.	**Photographer:**
Comments:	

Image No.	Date	Lens	Details (1)

1. include details of the structures and/or object captured on film and direction from which image was photographed

DIGITAL IMAGE CATALOGUE SHEET

Project Name	
Camera:	**Lenses**
Sensor size:	**35mm lens equivalent (1):**
Image Folder:	**Photographer:**
Comments:	

Image File No. (2) & (3)	Date	Site (4)	Details (4)

1 35mm-equivalent focal length is the relation between the digital sensor and 35mm film coverage.
2 file numbering systems vary between various camera brands.
3 image file number, date, lens focal length, exposure compensation, flash and other details are recorded in the metadata file which must be included with or linked to the image file.
4 relates to the site or position from which image was taken as recorded on the Photographic Plan Sheet.
5 this information is not recorded on in the metadata.

APPENDIX D - PHOTOGRAPHIC PLAN SHEET

Project Name:		
Date:		**Photographer:**
Camera:		**Lens/es:**
Film No/s.	**Frame Nos:**	**Film Type:**

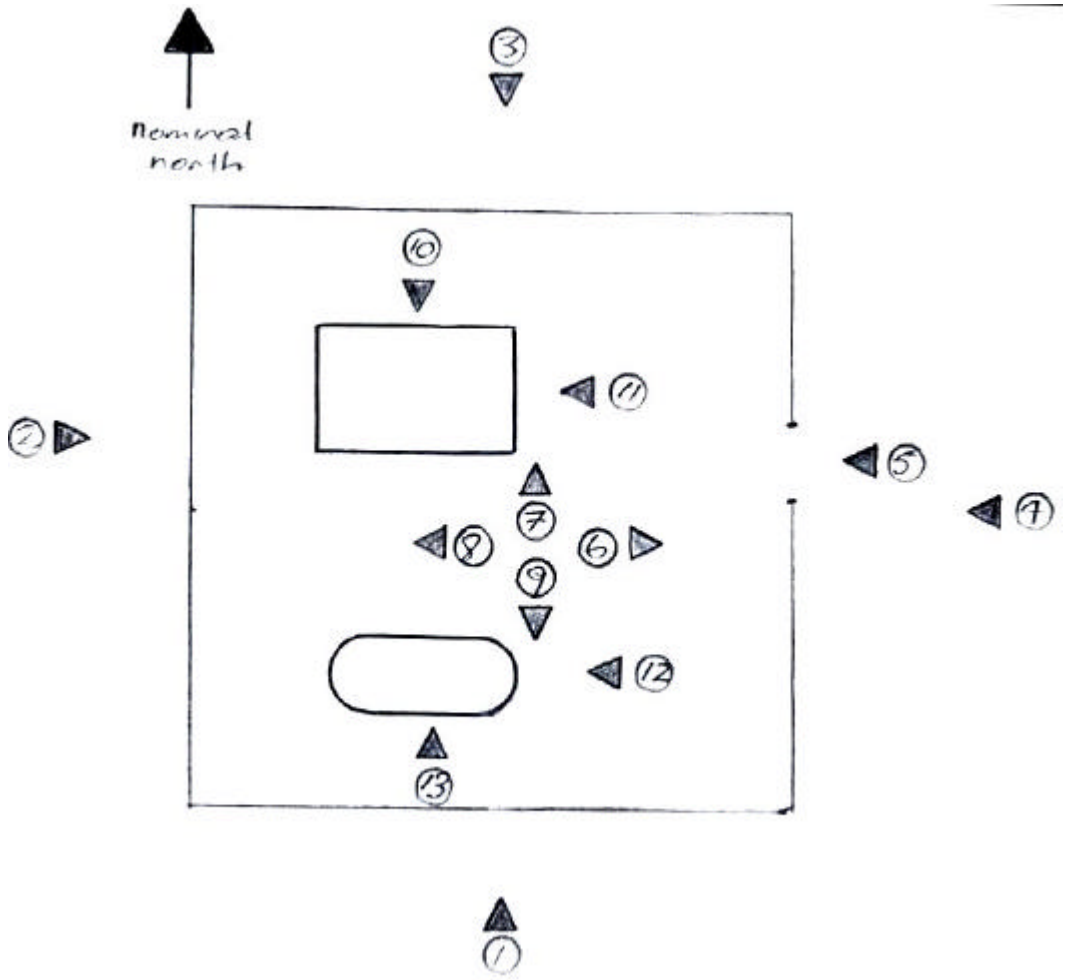
1. The Photographic Plan Sheet can be used for both black & white and colour film images. Many photographers will have their own established system which will be satisfactory provided all the information can be cross-referenced to the Photographic Catalogue Sheets.

2. With digital photography each location can be labelled as a site which should then be included in the appropriate Photographic Catalogue Sheet cross-referenced to the appropriate digital file number. In this case remove the text File No/s and Frame Nos and substitute Site No.

3. The side of the building or structure closest to true north can be used as 'nominal north' for the purpose of describing the directions in which the images were taken. This is easier than trying to work out exact directions in relation to true north.

SAMPLE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLAN SHEET

Project Name: Sample		
Date:		**Photographer:**
Camera:		**Lens/es:**
Film No/s.	**Frame Nos:**	**Film Type:**



1. The Photographic Plan Sheet can be used for both black & white and colour film images. Many photographers will have their own established system which will be satisfactory provided all the information can be cross-referenced to the Photographic Catalogue Sheets/.

2. With digital photography each location can be labelled as a site which should then be included in the appropriate Photographic Catalogue Sheet cross-referenced to the appropriate digital file number. In this case remove the text File No/s and Frame Nos and substitute Site No.

3. The side of the building or structure closest to true north is used as ‘nominal north’ for the purpose of describing the directions in which the images were taken. This is easier than trying to work out exact directions in relation to true north.

APPENDIX E - USEFUL CONTACTS

Pro Labs – film and print processing
The list below includes some of the major photographic labs that undertake film and digital processing in NSW and is intended as a directory only. The inclusion of a person or business should not be taken to imply their endorsement by the Heritage Office, Department of Planning, or the Heritage Council of NSW.

Photographers should check the specifications and archival quality of services provided. Rural photographers can also check company websites for details on mail order services.

Campsie Digital Lab*†
Unit 3/9 Elizabeth Street
Campsie NSW 2194
Ph: 02 9718 8667‡
Fx: 02 9789 1564
www.digitalprolab.com.au

Created for Life Print Studio
2/14 Barralong Road
Erina NSW 2250
Ph: 02 4365 1488
Fx: 02 4367 0850
www.createdforlife.com

Icon Imageworks*
3/52 Champion Road
Tennyson Point NSW 2111
Ph: 02 9966 8781
Fx: 02 9966 87 86
www.iconcom.com.au

Photo King Professional
173 Alison Road
Randwick NSW 2031
Ph: 02 9310 0340
Fx: 02 998 5199
www.photking.com

The B&W Lab Big Image*
71 Palmer Street
Cammeray NSW 2062
Ph: 02 9957 4933
Fx: 02 9957 1828

The Lighthouse BPS Pty Ltd*
2/219 Bondi Road
Bondi NSW 2066
Ph: 02 9365 6063
Fx: 9365 6013
www.thelighthousebps.com.au

Vision Graphics
88 Pitt Street
Redfern NSW 2016
Ph: 02 9319 3300
www.visiongraphics.com.au

Vision Graphics
2B Northcote Street
St Leonards NSW 2065
Ph: 02 9902 4000
www.visiongraphics.com.au

* Black & white processing services provided

ARCHIVAL MATERIAL SUPPLIERS

[archival photographic sleeves and storage boxes]

Albox Australia Pty Ltd
56 North Terrace
Kent Town SA 5067
Ph: 08 8362 4811
Fx: 08 8362 4066
www.albox.com.au [retailer supplier list for all states and territories]

Archival Survival Pty Ltd
Ph: 1300 781 199
email: info@archivalsurvival.com.au

Prints & Images
77 Keppel Street
Bathurst NSW 2795
Ph: 02 6332 4410
Fx: 02 6332 6770
email: cottagegate@bigpond.com

Preservation Australia
PO Box 210
Enmore NSW 2042
Ph: 1300 651 408
Fx: 1300 651 406
www.preservationaustralia..com.au

Shared Memories
PO Box 6
Sans Souci NSW 2219
Ph: 1300 554 229
www.sharedmemories.com.au

The Photo Album Shop
105 Hunter Lane
Hornsby NSW 2077
Ph: 9476 2610
Fx: 9476 5192
www.photoalbumshop.com.au

APPENDIX F - REFERENCES

Personal contacts

- Murray Fagg – Australian National Botanical Gardens
- Erica Ryan - National Library of Australia
- Andrew Long – National Library of Australia
- Sheryl Jackson – National Archives of Australia
- Richard Neville – State Library of NSW
- Scott Wagon – State Library of NSW
- Tony Sillavan – Sydney Water
- Jon Breen - Sydney Water (retired)
- Chris Cane – The Lab
- Alan Ward – Vision Graphics

National and State Guidelines

- Australian National Botanical Gardens
    - Photograph Collection Policy
- National Archives of Australia
    - Digital Preservation Guidance Note 3 - Care, Handling and Storage of Removable Media
    - Archives Advice 6 - Protecting & handling optical discs
    - Archives Advice 7 - Protecting & handling photographs
    - Archives Advice 7 - Protecting & handling objects
- NSW Heritage Office
    - Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items 2004
- National Library of Australia
    - Still Image Digitisation at the National Library
    - Traditional Format Library Materials
- State Library of New South Wales
    - Digital practice: Guidelines for digitising images in NSW public libraries
- State Library of Queensland
    - Digitisation Policy
- Victorian State Government
    - Electronic Records Strategy – Forever Digital

Magazines

- Australian Photography
- Better Pictures
- Outdoor Photography
- Practical Photography
- Photography Monthly
- ProPhoto

Books, Press Releases and Information Sheets

- Fujifilm Professional Complete Film Line-up for Professionals
- Kodak 2004 Press Release – Kodachrome Film Availability
- Ilford Fact Sheet 2001 Processing B&W Fibre Based Paper
- Ilford Fact Sheet 2002 The Ilford Black & White Photographic Chemical Range
- Ilford Fact Sheet 2002 Processing B&W Resin Coated Paper
- International Digital Enterprise Alliance Inc.2004. DISC Metadata for Digital Image Submission
- Photograph Australia with Steve Parish – Film and Digital Photography Steve Parish Publishing Pty Ltd 2003
- The B&W Lab Big Image 2006 Price List

Websites

Guidelines and Policy

www.anbg.gov.au Australian National Botanical Gardens Photograph Collection Policy
www.archives.com National Archives (USA)
www.asmp.org The Universal Photographic Digital Imaging Guidelines
www.cr.nps.gov. National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Survey Photo Policy Expansion March 2005
www.diglib.org Technical Guidelines for Digitizing Materials for Electronic Access
www.nmnh.si.edu CoPAR Bulletin 14 – Creating Records That Will Last
www.montana.edu Experts Give Tips for Preserving Photos
www.prov.vic.gov.au Victorian Electronic Records Strategy – Forever Digital
www.nla.gov.au National Library of Australia
www.naa.gov.au National Archives of Australia
www.tasi.ac.uk Basic Guidelines for Image Capture and Optimisation
www.williamsphotographic.com Archival and Storage Issues

Archival Albums and Storage Materials

www.photoalbumshop.com
www.preservationaustralia.com.au

Archival inks, papers, printers and image longevity

www.epson.com.au Epson's New Ultrachrome Ink
www.epson.com.au Technical Brief – Epson Archival Inks
www.fineartgicleeprinters.org Discussion on the color gamut of the new UV pigmented inks from Hewlett-Packard for HP DesignJet 5000 and 5500ps for photorealistic and fine art giclee prints
www.inksupply.com MIS archival Pigments
www.photoreview.com.au The Test of Time
www.wilhelm-research.com Permanent care of colour photographs: traditional & digital, colour prints, colour negatives, slides & motion pictures

Digital storage media

www.cdmediaworld.com CD-R Quality
www.disctronics.co.uk CD-ROM Specification
www.melbpc.org.au How long will a CD-R last?
www.sro.wa.gov.au Preservation Notes – Keeping CDs Safe
www.cdmediaworld.com CD-R Quality

Digital photography – working with images
www.arisedition.com Creating a Digital Master
www.gbbc.org.uk Bit Depth and File Size, File Size and Resolution
www.pictureaustralia.org Australian Heritage Photo Library; ACT Heritage Library
www.scantips.com A Simple Way to Get Better Scans
www.wildlifephoto.net Digital Workflow

Cameras - film and digital
www.canon.com.au
www.hasseblad.com.com
www.horsemanUSA.com
www.konicaminolta.com
www.kyocera.co.jp
www.linhof.de
www.nikon.com
www.olympus.com
www.pentax.com
www.sigma.com
www.sinarcameras.com
www.tamron.com

Software
www.adobe.com

Printers and inks
www.digitalfilm.com
www.epson.com.au
www.fujifilm.com
www.hp.com.au
www.lyson.com

Film and digital processing and printing
www.icon.com.au
www.imx.nl Kodak Kodachrome: a critical appraisal and its role in the future
www.visiongraphics.com.au
www.thelabsydney.com

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