



**Centennial Coal**



# **Historic Heritage Management Plan**

## **Western Region**

**July 2016**

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## DOCUMENT CONTROL

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# 1 BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Introduction

Centennial Coal Company (Centennial) is a coal mining company supplying thermal and coking coal to the domestic and export markets. Centennial is a major fuel supplier to the New South Wales energy industry, fuelling approximately 40% of the State's coal-fired electricity.

Centennial is one of the largest underground coal producers in NSW and now, as part of Banpu, a member of the largest independent pan-Asian coal group. Centennial's western operations include Airly, Angus Place, Clarence, Lidsdale Siding, Springvale and Western Coal Services in the Lithgow City Council and Mid-Western Local Government Areas (LGAs) (Figure 1).

## 1.2 Purpose

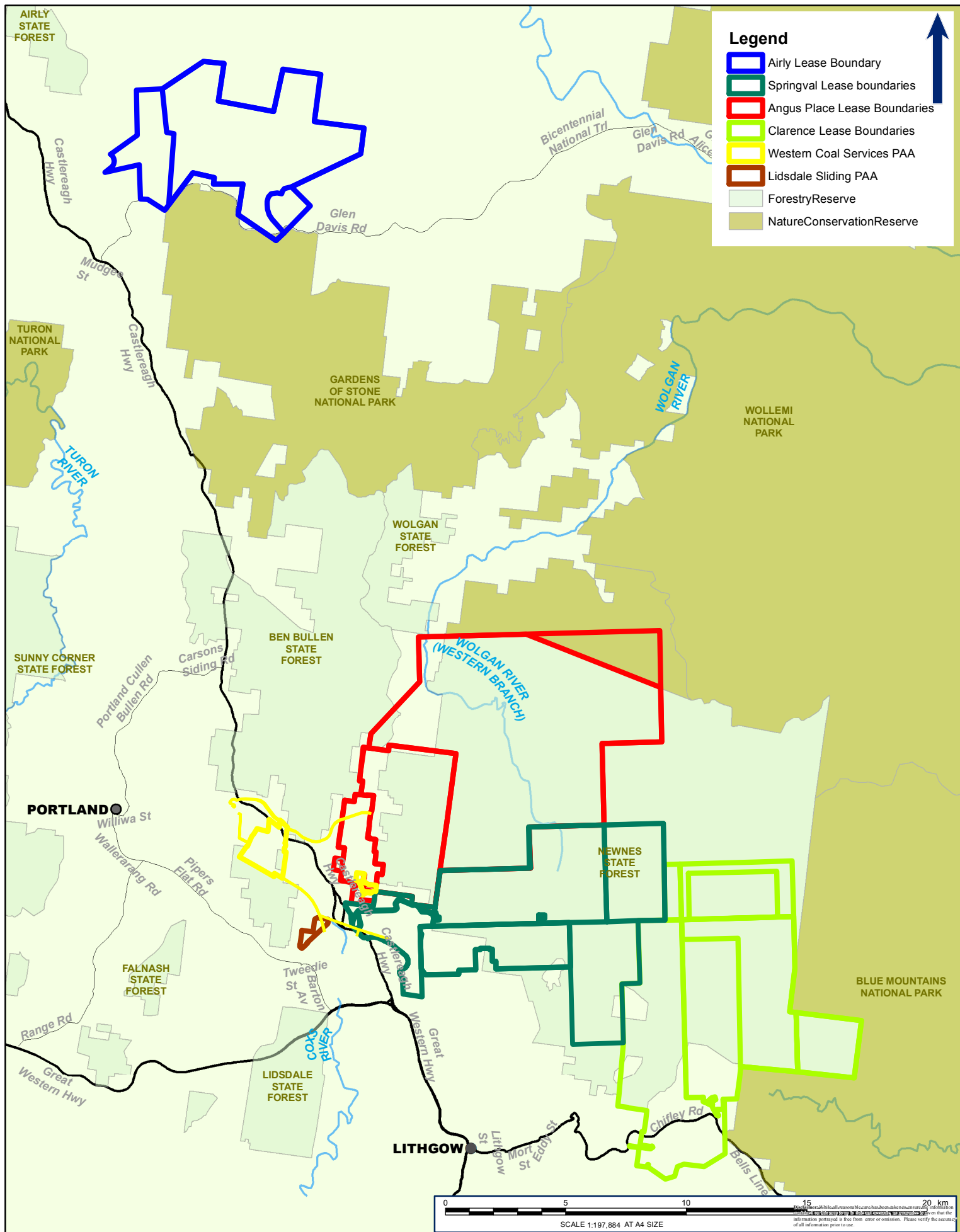
This Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) has been prepared to provide Centennial with a consistent approach to Centennial's consultation with historic heritage identification, recording and management. This HHMP covers historic heritage protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. It does not cover Aboriginal heritage because this is addressed in Centennial's Western Holdings Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

This HHMP addresses Centennial's western operations which include:

- ☐ Airly Mine;
- ☐ Angus Place Colliery;
- ☐ Clarence Colliery;
- ☐ Lidsdale Siding;
- ☐ Springvale Mine; and
- ☐ Western Coal Services.

**Figure 1** details the location and extent of each of Centennial's operations located within the western region. Individual heritage items are included in Site Specific Appendices.

This HHMP is being progressively developed, and as each site specific Appendix is completed the document will be reviewed in accordance with Development Consent individual conditions for approval of a "Staged Submission of Strategies, Plans or Programs" where *"With the approval of the Secretary, the Applicant may submit any strategies, plans, or programs required by this consent on a progressive basis"*



**Figure 1: Western Holdings**

LOCATION: Western Holdings	DATUM: GDA94
	PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
JOB NO.: 121000	Data Sources:
PURPOSE: HERITAGE	Esri
Technician: jeremy.hill	RPS
Date: 14/04/2015	OEI

CLIENT: Centennial Coal

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### 1.3 Consultation

This HHMP was provided in February 2016 for consultation to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and to Lithgow City Council (LCC). A response from LCC was received on 3 March 2016 indicating they were satisfied with the contents of the HHMP (Attachment 2). A response from OEH was received in March 2016. Feedback received from OEH has been incorporated into this document.

### 1.4 Interaction of Regional Management Plans and Extraction Plans

Centennial's operations operate under an Environmental Management Strategy. The Environmental Management Strategy identifies Environmental Management Plans required including:

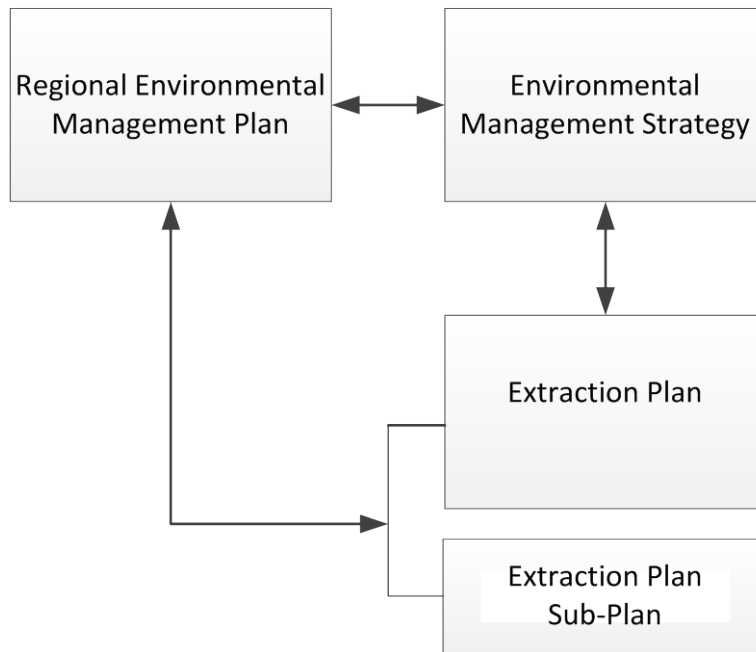
- ☐ Operational Environmental Management Plans;
- ☐ Regional Environmental Management Plans; and
- ☐ Operational Extraction Plan and Sub-Plans.

The Regional Environmental Management Plan, using a regional framework for consistency, identifies baseline monitoring, compliance monitoring, adaptive management, reporting and review processes to be adopted across the operations.

Extraction Plans and Sub-Plans required under the Mining Act 1992 are constrained to a mining area and specific to requirements outlined in the Extraction Plan Guidelines (NSW Department of Planning & Environment, 2015). As such, each Sub-Plan required by the Extraction Plan developed for Centennial operations will specifically include:

- ☐ Site specific baseline information;
- ☐ Updated subsidence predictions on relevant surface features;
- ☐ Performance measures for relevant surface features ;
- ☐ Trigger Action Response Plans;
- ☐ Adaptive Management Approach; and
- ☐ Any additional monitoring reporting and review requirements not addressed by the Regional Environmental Management Plan.

The specific Regional Environmental Management Plan and Extraction Plan Sub-Plan are interrelated and the plans will reference or duplicate sections where relevant for the purpose of maintaining consistency (**Figure 2**).



**Figure 2 - Interaction of Regional Management Plans and Extraction Plans**



## 2 LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

### 2.1 State Legislation

#### 2.1.1 Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (and subsequent amendments) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order.

The Heritage Council of NSW, constituted under the *Heritage Act 1977*, is appointed by the Minister and is responsible for heritage in NSW. The Council reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise with the NSW Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council.

#### 2.1.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the EP&A Act including Reviews of Environmental Factors, Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Impact Assessments, should address cultural heritage where relevant. Statutory planning documents such as Local Environment Plans and State Environmental Planning Policies typically contain provisions for heritage.

#### 2.1.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Amongst other matters, the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides for the reservation, care and management of various types of protected natural landscapes including State Conservation Areas, National Parks and nature reserves. The preparation of a Plan of Management for protected areas is required and becomes a statutory document under the NPW Act. Once the Minister has adopted a plan, the plan must be carried out and no operations may be undertaken in relation to the lands to which the plan relates unless the operations are in accordance with the plan.

### 2.2 Statutory Planning & Management Documents

The Project Area is located in the Lithgow City Council LGA. Each council has prepared a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) which is the statutory planning document containing clauses which set controls and requirements for development proposals and guide councils' decisions.

#### 2.2.1 Statutory Planning Documents

The Local Environmental Plan (LEP) which relate to the Project Area is Lithgow LEP 2014.

Clause 5.10 within each of the LEPs deals with 'Heritage Conservation' and sets out the same standards and controls with regard to the management of local heritage places included in each

Schedule 5 'Environmental Heritage' which is the list of local and state heritage places within each local government area.

In summary, Clause 5.10 'Heritage Conservation' within each LEP includes the following provisions:

- Clause 5.10 (2) 'Requirement for Consent' – development consent is required to demolish, move or alter the exterior of a heritage item or building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area; and, to disturb or excavate an archaeological place (non-Aboriginal) while knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that a relic(s) is likely to be discovered or impacted.
- Clause 5.10 (5) 'Heritage assessment' – before granting consent Council may require a heritage management document which assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development will affect the significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area.
- Clause 5.10 (7) 'Archaeological sites' – before granting consent to carry out development on an archaeological site (other than that included on the State Heritage Register or subject to an interim heritage order) the consent authority must (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent; and (b) take into account any response from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

## 2.3 Best Practise Management Historic Heritage

Best practice guidance produced at the national and state level provides standards and advice to be followed in the management of historic heritage including significance assessment, impact assessment and management and mitigation actions. Documents which have been consulted to inform the preparation of this HMP and which should be followed where relevant include:

- ☐ The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter);
- ☐ Burra Charter Practice Note: Understanding and assessing cultural significance (November 2013);
- ☐ Burra Charter Practice Note: Developing policy (November 2013);
- ☐ Assessing Heritage Significance (former Heritage Branch, 2009);
- ☐ How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (former Heritage Office, 1995, revised 1998);
- ☐ Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (former Heritage Office, 2001, revised 2004, 2006);
- ☐ Statements of Heritage Impact (Former Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, revised 2002).

### 2.3.1 The Burra Charter

*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (Burra Charter)* is the best practice standard for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places in Australia. It represents the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members and is well regarded internationally.

The *Burra Charter* sets out a series of articles which define all aspects of heritage practice including conservation principles, conservation processes and conservation practice. Of particular note is the Burra Charter process set out in the document which sets out the steps to be followed in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance. The seven steps are summarised below:

1. Understand the place – define the physical extent of the place as well as investigate its history, fabric, use and associations;
2. Assess cultural significance – assess cultural heritage values embodied by the site using appropriate criteria and prepare a statement of significance;
3. Identify all factors and issues – identify all obligations arising from the significance assessment and identify opportunities and constraints;
4. Develop policy – based on the steps so far, develop policies which will enable the protection and ongoing management and conservation of the heritage place;
5. Prepare a management plan – define priorities, resources, responsibilities and timing;
6. Implement the management plan; and
7. Monitor the results and review the plan.

A series of practice notes for the *Burra Charter* were launched in 2013 and those of relevance to the assessment of heritage impact and management include:

- ☐ *Understanding and assessing cultural significance* – this note provides an explanation of the heritage significance criteria or values as defined in the *Burra Charter*. Common issues in significance assessment are identified with advice on how they can be avoided.
- ☐ *Developing policy* – this note provides guidance on developing and writing policy for places of cultural significance by defining the scope of policies, describing the steps in policy development and addressing typical issues.
- ☐ *Interpretation* – this note provides guidance on the key steps and principles of interpretation planning and addresses common issues.
- ☐ *Burra Charter Article 22 – New Work* – this note explains what new work can entail and addresses common issues around the interpretation of Article 22 which states that ‘new work should be readily identifiable as such’.

## **2.3.2 OEH Historic Heritage Guidelines**

This section will outline the main purposes of OEH Historic Heritage Guidelines.

### **2.3.2.1 *Assessing Heritage Significance* (former Heritage Branch, 2009)**

This guideline sets out the criteria for assessing heritage significance of items and relics, including the heritage values of a place, site or item. It includes a scale for ranking significance as well as guidelines for identifying whether an item is of local or state significance.

### **2.3.2.2 *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (former Heritage Office, 1995, revised 1998)**

This document outlines the goals of archival recording and provides a practical guide for the activities which must be undertaken. It includes guidelines for documentation including drawings, photogrammetry, catalogues and reporting.

### **2.3.2.3 *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (former Heritage Office, 2001, revised 2004, 2006)**

This document outlines the format for undertaking photographic recording including the mapping and plan requirements for recording. It outlines the necessary hard copy formats for the production of this type of document and defines the material which needs to be submitted with OEH.

### **2.3.2.4 *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Former Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, revised 2002).**

This document outlines the requirements for preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact, including articulating why an item is of heritage significance, what impact the proposed works will have on that significance, what measures are proposed to mitigate negative impacts and why more sympathetic solutions are not viable.

### 3 HISTORIC HERITAGE CONTEXT FOR WESTERN HOLDINGS

In 1824, James Walker a free 'gentleman class settler' was granted a tract of land that encompassed the present day area of Wallerawang and extended to include the Wolgan Valley. It was Walker that named the grant Waller-owang, meaning place of wood and water. By 1836 Walker had established a home and was host to Charles Darwin who whilst staying at the farm sighted a platypus in the nearby Cox's River (Wallerawang Public School Centenary 1860 -1960:1960:5).

The main road to Mudgee passed through the valley of Waller-owang and as early as 1835 there were inns reported in the area of Lidsdale. The discovery of gold in 1851 saw a rapid increase in both traffic and population at Lidsdale, which was on the junction of the Maddox Line of Road (from Mudgee) and the Bell Line of Road (from Sydney). Lidsdale by the 1850's had the Carriers Arms Inn, Sorell's Inn, the Post Office, the Square and Compass Inn, a livery stable and a blacksmiths shop. A series of homes were built along the Mudgee Road with timber supplied by a local sawmill (ibid. p.6).

In 1867 the mining of kerosene shale began at Kerosene Vale, this was in the same period as works were under way to extend the railway across the Blue Mountains. Wallerawang was the terminus for the rail and from here travellers transferred onward by Cobb and Co Coaches. In 1884 the railway extended north again to Mudgee.

One of the earliest coalmines in the area was the Black Diamond at Blackmans Flat; later mines included 'Folley', 'Queensland' and Vale of Clwydd at Angus Place (Wallerawang Public School Centenary 1860 -1960:1960:7). The Lithgow coal seam outcropping was variable in nature between Lidsdale and Portland where it was predominantly expressed in clay shales (Carne, J. 1908:201). The mines in the Wallerawang district generally followed the railway line and included Irondale Colliery (1883), Ivanhoe Colliery (1893) and the Commonwealth Colliery (1895), which became the first open cut mine in NSW during World War II (1940). In addition were the Cullen Bullen and Invincible coalmines nearby. The Lithgow coal seam quality was best in its lowest portions, which at Cullen Bullen exhibited an average thickness of four feet, but at both Irondale and Ivanhoe had little more than one foot that was workable (Carne, J. 1908:201). In 1905, a major industrial venture commenced with the establishment of shale oil works at Newnes in the Wolgan Valley, the Newnes shale works continued until 1931.

An important local industry was forestry with pine forest established in 1932, and related sawmills and a box factory in the area.

In September 1958, the Wallerawang Power Station, built by the NSW Electricity Commission, first produced power. The region by that time had industrial undertakings in power generation, coal mining, railways, sawmills, case making and building construction, while rural industries included wool production, cattle, pig and poultry raising and forestry (Wallerawang Public School Centenary 1860 -1960:1960:7).

## 4 HISTORIC HERITAGE SITES WITHIN WESTERN REGION

### 4.1 Springvale

There are 3 sites listed in the Lithgow City Council LEP Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage which are in the Springvale Boundary (**Table 1**). There is one unlisted heritage item in the Springvale Boundary, which does not meet the local significance criteria for listing on the LEP.

**Table 1 - Western Region Historic Heritage Sites - Springvale**

Operation	Number of Sites	Number of sites on Centennial land	Number of sites not on Centennial land
Springvale	4	0	4

### 4.2 Airly

There is 1 heritage item and 19 archaeological sites listed in the Lithgow City Council LEP Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage which are in the Airly Boundary (Table 2).

**Table 2 Western Region Historic Heritage Sites - Airly**

Operation	Number of Sites	Number of sites on Centennial land	Number of sites not on Centennial land
Airly	20	1	19

## 5 HISTORIC HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Centennial operations complete a Heritage Impact Statement as part of the Environmental Impact Statement process for new operations and modifications to existing operations.

The approval process for Mandalong Mine and Northern Coal Services included a Heritage Impact Statement. Historic heritage management actions identified within the Heritage Impact Statement and conditions of consent are presented in Attachment 1 for Springvale Mine.

### 5.1 Heritage Impact Assessment Procedure

If mining activities are likely to involve an impact on a heritage place not already approved as part of development consents, a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant to the satisfaction of the Director General and in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines. The HIS will include:

- ☐ An assessment of the heritage significance of the place identifying heritage values/state heritage criteria in evidence;
- ☐ An assessment of the likely impact that the proposed works will have on that heritage significance;
- ☐ A description of measures that will be followed to manage and mitigate any potential negative impacts; and
- ☐ Explanation of why more sympathetic solutions are not available.

The HIS will also need to include searches of the following heritage registers:

- ☐ World Heritage List
- ☐ National Heritage List
- ☐ Commonwealth Heritage List
- ☐ State Heritage List
- ☐ Local Government LEP Listing

### 5.2 Procedure for Heritage Act Approvals

Where an operation has received approval under the Environmental Impact Statement and a HIS has been prepared and includes the activity and heritage site to be impacted no further Heritage Act Approvals are required. The Development Consent and this Management Plan to identify, register and provide for the protection of historic heritage items.

Where activities fall outside of an Environmental Impact Statement or HIS the below approvals are to be considered in consultation with a Heritage Consultant.

### 5.2.1 State Heritage

Items on the State Heritage Register are legally protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. To carry out activities to an item listed on the State Heritage register (SHR) or to which an interim heritage order (IHO) applies, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council. There are two relevant approvals required in relation to state heritage or a heritage item subject to an IHO:

1. An application should be made under section 60 of the Heritage Act 1977 for works to items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR); and any excavations or ground disturbance that may impact on State Heritage listed archaeological remains.
2. A section 57 exemption application can be made where the proposed works to the state heritage place or item covered by an IHO will be negligible.

### 5.2.2 Locally significant archaeological sites

An application under section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 is required for any excavations or ground disturbance works that may affect known locally significant archaeological remains.

Where an impact on a known locally significant archaeological site will be minor, a section 139 exemption application will be required.

### 5.2.3 State Heritage

Items on the State Heritage Register are legally protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. To carry out activities to an item listed on the State Heritage register (SHR) or to which an interim heritage order (IHO) applies, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council. There are two relevant approvals required in relation to state heritage or a heritage item subject to an IHO:

1. An application should be made under section 60 of the Heritage Act 1977 for works to items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR); and, any excavations or ground disturbance that may impact on State Heritage listed archaeological remains.
2. A section 57 exemption application can be made where the proposed works to the state heritage place or item covered by an IHO will be minor.

### 5.2.4 Locally significant archaeological sites

An application under section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 is required for any excavations or ground disturbance works that may affect known locally significant archaeological remains.

Where an impact on a known locally significant archaeological site will be minor, a section 139 exemption application will be required.



## **6 ARCHIVAL RECORDING**

### **6.1 Qualifications for Archival Recording**

Historic heritage investigations identified in this document must be undertaken by a qualified heritage consultant. The archival recording requirements are outlined below.

### **6.2 Archival Recording Requirements**

Archival recording is accepted as an appropriate mitigation measure when proposed works to a heritage place are likely to result in a substantial and usually negative impact on its heritage significance. In most instances, it is required as a condition of consent prior to the demolition of a heritage place.

NSW best practice guidance is set out in How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (former Heritage Office, 1995, revised 1998) with further guidance on photographic recording in Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (former Heritage Office, 2001, revised 2004, 2006).

## **7 IDENTIFICATION OF PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN HERITAGE SITES OR SKELETAL REMAINS**

### **7.1 Heritage Sites**

If during the course of mining and mining related activities any previously unknown historical archaeological sites/artefacts or heritage items/sites are discovered or identified, all work in the area of the item(s) should cease immediately and an appropriately qualified heritage consultant/archaeologist consulted in accordance with Section 8 of this HHMP.

### **7.2 Skeletal Remains**

If any skeletal remains are identified all work will halt in the immediate area to prevent any harm to the remains. Centennial will contact the NSW Police immediately. No action is to be undertaken until police provide written notification to Centennial.

## 8 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section defines the roles of persons associated with the implementation of this HHMP as well as their responsibilities under the HHMP. This section identifies the individuals and/or organisations outlined in the HHMP.

The roles and responsibilities for the monitoring of Historic Heritage sites may require the efforts from the following representatives:

- Environment and Community Co-ordinator;
- On-site Personnel;
- Heritage Consultant;
- Historic Society; and
- Surveyor.

In order to successfully facilitate the management plan/strategy for historic heritage sites in the boundary of Centennial's western operations, it is important that the following personnel ensure that their roles and responsibilities are carried out correctly. **Table 3** details the roles and responsibilities that each group must carry out.

### 8.1 Penalties and Consequences for non-compliance

It is important that the roles and responsibilities listed in **Table 3** are adhered to closely to ensure that investigations and management of items are undertaken to best practice standards historic heritage. It is important to be aware that there are legal repercussions for the mismanagement of historic heritage. Historic heritage items are protected under Section 57 and Section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Under Section 57, a person must not do any of the following unless an approval has been granted by the Heritage Council:

- (a) demolish the building or work,
- (b) damage or despoil the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land,
- (c) move, damage or destroy the relic or moveable object,
- (d) excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic,
- (e) carry out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct,
- (f) alter the building, work, relic or moveable object,
- (g) display any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct,
- (h) damage or destroy any tree or other vegetation on or remove any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

Archaeological excavation under is not permitted unless approval has been granted by the Heritage Council under Section 139.

Under the Heritage Act 1977, the penalty an offence against this Act is up to \$1.1 million, or imprisonment for a period of six months, or both. A person guilty of an offence against the heritage regulations shall be liable to a penalty of up to \$5500.

Table 3 - Roles and Responsibilities of Personnel involved in the HHMP

Environment and Community Co-ordinator	Responsibilities	Onsite Personnel	Responsibilities	Archaeologist / Cultural Heritage Consultant	Responsibilities	Stakeholder Group	Responsibilities	Surveyor	Responsibilities
<b>This is the person nominated by Centennial to co-ordinate and manage environmental requirements in each respective operation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read, Understand, implement and ensure the practical application of this HHMP.</li> <li>• Follow instructions outlined in this HHMP.</li> <li>• Ensure that a copy of this HHMP is available onsite in addition to any other reports applicable to area of proposed works.</li> </ul>	<b>Any individual undertaking surface disturbance within Centennial's western operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the heritage requirements under the NSW legislation.</li> <li>• Be aware that there is an immediate STOP WORK requirement for some situations outlined in heritage management flow charts and ensure that there are procedures in place to secure the area for such situations.</li> </ul>	<b>An individual with appropriate qualification to undertake cultural heritage assessments and management actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with the implementation of this HHMP, as required.</li> <li>• Provide heritage advice in accordance with the relevant legislation.</li> <li>• Undertake the recording of new sites in accordance with OEH guidelines.</li> <li>• Complete archival recording in accordance with protocol outlined in this document.</li> </ul>	<b>Local Historical Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in the consultation process</li> </ul>	<b>An individual with appropriate qualifications to undertake surveying. This may be a Centennial survey or contractor.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete monitoring control forms in conjunction with the heritage consultant, as required.</li> </ul>

## 8.2 Inductions

All Centennial staff and contractors undertaking work at Centennial's operations are required to undertake a site specific induction prior to commencing work. Historic heritage matters form a component of these inductions. Records of inductions will be kept and are maintained on site.

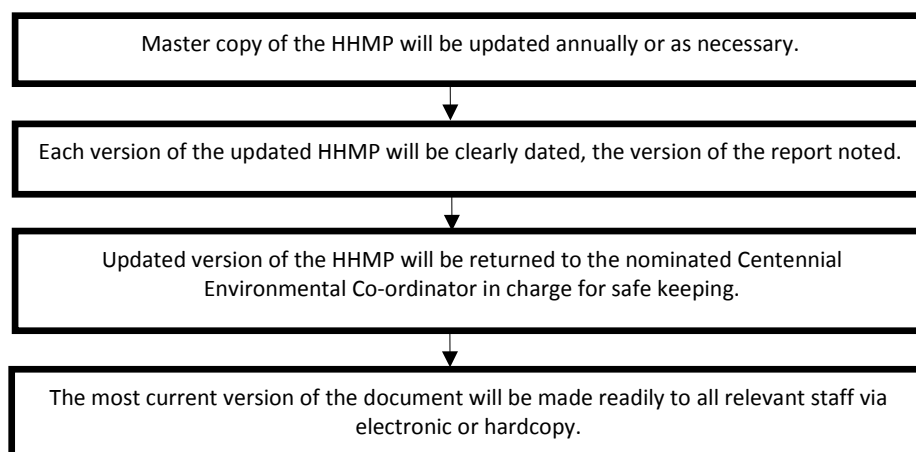
## 8.3 Document Control

The purpose of this document is to provide a standardised and overarching management plan and mitigation strategy for historic heritage sites within the boundary of Centennial's western operations. However, this does not discount the possibility that certain sites may require extra attention and require additional specific management protocols put in place to ensure that the site is not harmed as a result of mining-related activities. There may be requirements to adjust/modify some of the management strategies or mitigation measures in this document if it becomes outdated or proven to be inefficient in practice. As a consequence, the HHMP will be updated when deemed necessary and reviewed annually to ensure that the document remains current and user-friendly for the purpose of managing historic heritage sites according to the standards required under NSW and Commonwealth legislation.

Given that the expected lifespan of the mining program is more than 20 years, it is important that current and future Centennial Environmental and Community Co-ordinators thoroughly read and clearly understand the operations of this document. Centennial will ensure that this document is readily accessible to Centennial staff and relevant contractors working on site. It is the responsibility of the nominated Centennial Environmental and Community Co-ordinator to ensure that revised editions of this document is made readily accessible to all onsite Centennial staff and contractors and that refresher inductions are provided when deemed necessary.

The date that it was revised will also be included and the version of the document clearly specified (Figure 3).

**Figure 3 - Continual Revision of the Historic Heritage Management Plan (HHMP) Procedure**



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# APPENDICES



# Attachment 1

## Springvale

## Overview of Operations

Springvale Mine is an existing underground coal mine located approximately 15 kilometres to the northwest of Lithgow and approximately 120 kilometres west-northwest of Sydney. Underground coal mining commenced at Springvale Mine in 1995. The main components of Springvale Mine's operations are an underground longwall mine, accessed via the Springvale pit top, and supporting surface infrastructure within the pit top area and on Newnes Plateau within the Newnes State Forest. The key components of the Springvale surface facilities area comprise administration buildings, bathhouse, workshop, mine ventilation infrastructure and coal handling infrastructure.

## Historic Consent Conditions

The Project Development Consent conditions are replicated below (**Table 1**).

**Table 1 - Springvale Mine Extension Project Development Consent (SSD 5594)**

Condition No.	Consent Condition	Addressed in ACHMP/Implemented
Schedule 4 Condition 24	The Applicant shall prepare and implement a Heritage Management Plan for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary.	This Historic Heritage management Plan was approved by the Secretary on 22 July 2016.
	This plan must:	
Schedule 4 Condition 24(a)	be prepared by suitably qualified and experienced person/s whose appointment has been endorsed by the Secretary;	Endorsement of Tessa Boer-Mah of RPS to prepare the Heritage Management plan granted 2 November 2015.
Schedule 4 Condition 24(b)	be prepared in consultation with OEH, Council and local Aboriginal stakeholders (in relation to management of Aboriginal heritage values);	This management plan was submitted to OEH and LCC on 19 February 2016. Feedback from LCC received 3 March 2016. Feedback from OEH received on 18 March 2016.  Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties forms part of the Western Region Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan.
Schedule 4 Condition 24(c)	be submitted to the Secretary for approval within 6 months of the date of this consent, unless the Secretary agrees otherwise;	This management plan was submitted to the Secretary for review/approval on 18 March 2016

Condition No.	Consent Condition	Addressed in ACHMP/Implemented
Schedule 4 Condition 24(d)	include a description of the measures that would be implemented for:	
	managing the discovery of human remains or previously unidentified heritage items on site; and	Section 7.2 of this HHMP
	ensuring any workers on site receive suitable heritage inductions and that suitable records are kept of these inductions;	Section 8.2 of this HHMP
Schedule 4 Condition 24(f)	Include the following for the management of non-Aboriginal heritage items:	
	a description of the measures that would be implemented for:	
	protecting, monitoring and managing the heritage items identified in Appendix 6; and	Addressed in Sections 6 and 7 of the HHMP.
	managing the discovery of previously unidentified cultural heritage items on site.	Addressed in Sections 6 and 7 of the HHMP.



**IMPORTANT NOTE**

1. This plan was prepared for the sole purposes of the client for the specific purpose of producing a photographic overlay plan. This plan is strictly limited to the Purpose and does not apply directly or indirectly and will not be used for any other application, purpose, use or matter. The plan is presented without the assumption of a duty of care to any other person (other than the Client) ("Third Party") and may not be relied on by Third Party.

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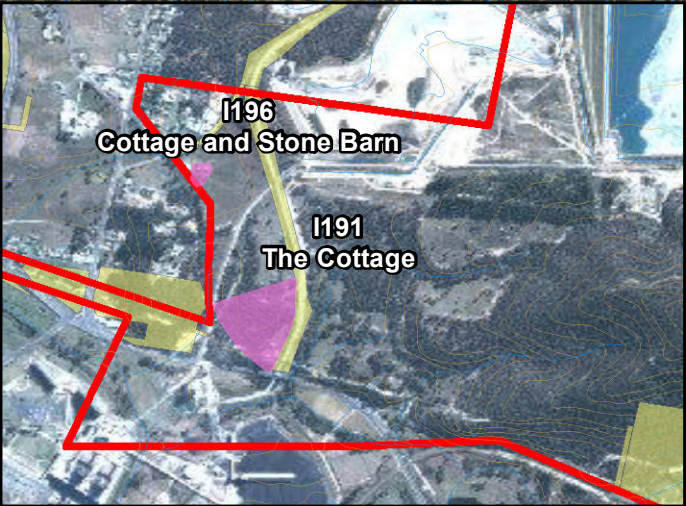
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4. The aerial photography used in this plan has not been rectified. This image has been overlaid as a best fit on the boundaries shown and position is approximate only.



Legend

SVC Colliery Holding Boundary

EL 6974 Springvale

ML 1303 Springvale

ML 1326 Springvale

ML 1537 Springvale

ML 1588 Springvale

Centennial Land Parcels Owned/Leased

Unlisted Historic Heritage Items

European Marked Tree (RPS-Spvale-2)

10m Contours

Existing Workings

Proposed Workings

Drainage

Listed Historic Heritage Items

Lithgow LEP ( Built)

N

21024

Km

SCALE: 1:59,000 AT A3 SIZE



### Heritage Items within Springvale Boundary

There are no heritage items in the Springvale boundary which are listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register, on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR), or the s170 registers (state owned items), as searched on 7 Jan 2016. There are no unlisted heritage items in the Springvale Boundary.

There are three heritage items listed in the Lithgow City Council LEP Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage which are in the Springvale Boundary (**Table 1 and 2, Figure 2**). There is one unlisted heritage item which does not meet the criteria for local listing on the LEP, it is in the Springvale Boundary, but not in Centennial land. There are no items (listed or unlisted) on Centennial land and there are no identified impacts to these items, they should be managed in accordance with the below.

A full description of these items is provided in **Table 2**.

**Table 2 - Summary of Heritage Searches**

Centennial Owned Land	Items	Address	Listing
No	Cottage and Stone Barn (Lidsdale)	10 Skelly Road Lot 2, DP 829137	LEP (I196)
No	The Cottage (Lidsdale)	Castlereagh Highway Lot 101, DP 829410	LEP (I191)
No	Wolgan Valley Railway (Newnes to Zig Zag)	Newnes	LEP (I245)
No	Springvale Tree	GDA 94, Zone 56 Easting 240216, Northing 6303317	Unlisted

### Impact Assessment to items on Centennial Owned Land


There are no heritage items in Centennial land.

### Impact Assessment and Management of Heritage Items not on Centennial Land

There are four heritage items in the Springvale Boundary on land not owned by Centennial. The supporting documents for the Springvale EIS do not identify a risk of impact to these sites.

If surface works or additional impacts are identified to these items then a heritage impact statement should be prepared, refer to **Section 4** of the Management Plan.

Table 3 - Heritage Items

<b>ITEM: Lidsdale Cottage and Stone Barn (I196)</b>	No photo available
ADDRESS: 10 Skelly Rd	
LISTING: Lithgow LEP	
DESCRIPTION: No details available	
<b>ITEM: Farmhouse (Lidsdale)</b>	
ADDRESS: 1449 Castlereagh Highway Lot 101, DP 1145705	
LISTING: Lithgow LEP	
DESCRIPTION: No details available	
<b>ITEM: The Cottage (Lidsdale) (I191)</b>	No photo available
ADDRESS: Castlereagh Highway Lot 101, DP 829410	
LISTING: Lithgow LEP	
DESCRIPTION: No details available	
<b>ITEM: Wolgan Valley Railway (Newnes to Zig Zag) (I245)</b>	No photo available
ADDRESS: Newnes	
LISTING: Lithgow LEP	
DESCRIPTION: No details available	
<b>ITEM: Springvale Tree</b>	No photo available
ADDRESS: Newnes Plateau	
LISTING: Not Listed	
DESCRIPTION: Surveyors marking	