

Appendix 14 European Heritage

South East Open Cut Project &

Modification to the
Existing ACP Consent

Ashton Coal Project Camberwell, NSW

European Heritage Assessment

Job #08/625

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ABN 13 969 355 650

13 Mangrove Road Sandgate NSW 2304

t (02) 4967 7545

f (02) 4967 7566

mail@heritas.com.au

I am sure by the appearance and formation of the land in and around Camberwell that it abounds in coal. It is a great pity that some enterprising gentleman, who has land in the locality, would not open a real coal pit. The place affords every facility for the purpose.

Maitland Mercury, 21 August 1880

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Executive Summary

Heritas Architecture has been engaged by Ashton Coal Operations Limited (ACOL) to undertake a European heritage assessment of land within the area to be impacted by the proposed South East Open Cut coal mine (SEOC). This proposed mine will impact directly on numerous parcels of land currently being used for farming, residential, and town common purposes.

In order to assess the heritage significance of the properties proposed to be impacted, a history of the area and the individual properties was undertaken.

The Camberwell area, originally known as Falbrook, was surveyed by Henry Dangar in 1824. Significant early landholders included Dr. James Bowman, Henry Glennie and William Nowland, the latter playing a significant role in the development of the Village of Camberwell. Located on the New England Highway between Singleton and Muswellbrook, Camberwell enjoyed an initial period of prosperity but fell into decline following the construction in the early 1860s of a new bridge over Falbrook which diverted the main road away from the village centre. Rural pursuits, including dairying in the first half of the 20th Century, underpinned the area's economy. However, in the broader Singleton area coalmining was being carried out from the 1880s. From the 1970s coal mining has increased in importance. In 1969 the Liddell power station was constructed that led to the development of the Ravensworth open cut west of Camberwell. In 1990, mining started on the eastern side of Camberwell, with the commencement of production from Rix's Creek open cut followed by the Camberwell Coal open cut in 1991, and by Ashton which gained development consent in 2002 for both underground and open cut operations immediately to the west and north of Camberwell.

Based on the researched history and site inspections, an assessment of significance for each property was then made based on NSW Department of Planning, Heritage Branch guidelines. Within the limitations posed by the brief, eight properties were assessed as having some level of significance. Significant items were found to commonly relate to dairy farming in the area, to an association with William Nowland, and/or to the physical and/or social development of the village of Camberwell. In these cases, various recommendations for the management of that significance were proposed, and are included on individual property datasheets. Recommendations include further historical research, further site inspections, archival recording of fabric, archaeological assessment, and in situ or ex situ conservation.

In cases where access to the property or a lack of historical information prevented the confident assessment of significance, further investigation has been recommended.

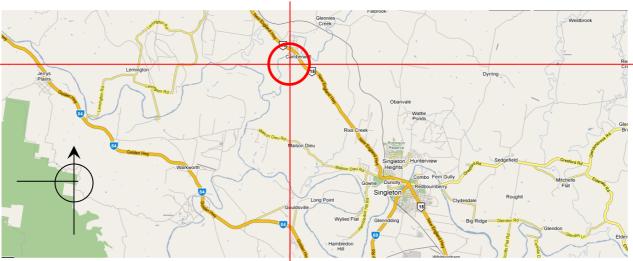
¹ Reference should be made to section 1.6 Limitations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Heritas Architecture has been engaged by Ashton Coal Operations Limited (ACOL) to undertake a European heritage assessment of land within the area considered to be impacted by the proposal for an open cut coal mine.

The ACP is a coal mine located 14km northwest of Singleton, NSW, in the Hunter Valley (refer to figure 1 below). The project currently includes an open cut coal mine (known as the North East Open Cut), an underground coal mine, a coal handling and preparation plant, and a rail siding. Development Consent for the project was granted by the Minister for Planning in October 2002.



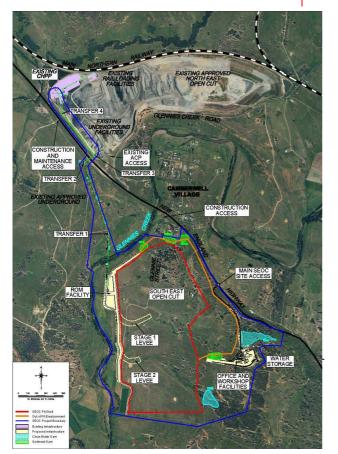


Figure 1
Location plan showing Camberwell in relation to Singleton, with crosshairs showing location of the proposed SEOC, on southern side of New England Highway.

Source: Google Maps

The proposed open cut coal mine area is known as the South East Open Cut (SEOC), and is located to the south of Camberwell village including some larger properties to the south of the New England Highway. It straddles two Exploration Licences (EL 4918 and EL 5860A) and is bounded by Glennies Creek on the west and the New England Highway on its northeastern tip. The extent of the proposed SEOC is shown in blue in figure 2 at left.

Figure 2

Aerial view showing Ashton Coal operations, including existing NEOC and underground mines, and the proposed SEOC. Also shown is the proposed out of pit emplacement, indicated orange, between the SEOC and the New England Highway.

source: Ashton Coal

The SEOC is proposed to directly impact on numerous land parcels currently used for farming, residential, and purposes associated with the town common. Improvements on the parcels of land include residential buildings, outbuildings, farm structures, fencing and the like. Figure 3 below shows identification of properties assessed as part of this Stage 1 European Heritage Assessment.

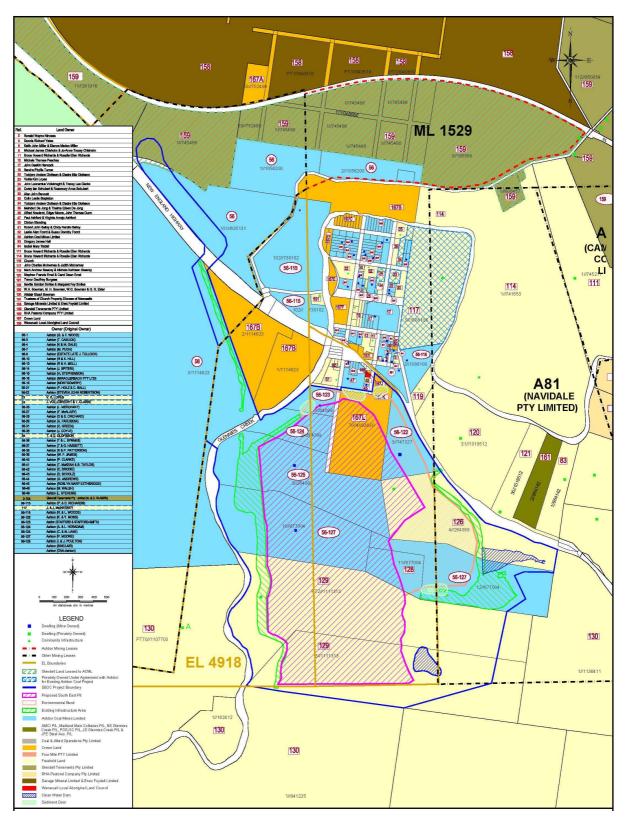


Figure 3
Property ownership in the proposed SEOC area. The SEOC boundary is indicated by pink hatching. A larger plan of the above is included in Appendix A of this document.

source: Ashton Coal, July 2009

1.2 Methodology

The methodology for selecting properties subject to research and assessment for heritage value was initially a simple exercise of listing each allotment within the boundary, and adjacent to the boundary, of the proposed SEOC.

An initial understanding of the broader history of the area was gained through consulting secondary sources. A survey plan and topographic map identified existing properties within the study area, however research at Singleton Historical Society revealed little further information. To investigate the history of individual properties, secondary sources and newspapers for the area were consulted, as well as telephone discussions with local residents and former residents. Two local residents were contacted and accompanied on drive inspections. Ashton Coal Environmental and Community Relations Manager, Lisa Richards also participated on both occasions. John Furner, general manager of Pegasus Technical, also contributed to research through supply of maps of early coal mines. It should be noted that a Thematic History of Singleton Local Government Area was not sourced, and does not appear to have been written.

A number of individual properties were then selected for further research and inspection based on the following completed research:

- 1. overview history of the area
- 2. overview history of the village of Camberwell
- 3. general site inspection of the area and individual allotments viewed from public roads, etc

During the course of the study, the northern boundary of the SEOC Project was adjusted southward. This released several properties in the southern area of Camberwell locality from direct impact by the open cut.

Accordingly, the properties listed in table 1 below were inspected as part of the European Heritage Assessment.

Table 1 Summary of Properties					
Property No. ²	Property	Status	Inspection Type		
	Description	C	C 1 1		
56-45	Residence	Structures	Street boundary		
	Lot 1/13				
	DP 758214				
46	Community Hall	Structures	External & internal		
	Lot 2/13				
	DP 758214				
56-47	Residence	Structures	Street boundary		
	Lot 96				
	DP 752442				
56-48	Residence	Structures	Street boundary		
	Lots 8/13, 9/13,				
	10/13				
	DP 758214				
56-49	Residence	Structures	Street boundary		
	Lot 11/13				
	DP 758214				
50	Residence	Structures	Street boundary		
	Lot 2				
	DP 120193				

² Item numbers correlate with Ashton Coal Property Ownership Survey Map, drawing No. A-0000, 16 July 2008.

Property	Property	Status	Inspection Type
No.2	Description		J. T. T. T. J. T.
51	Residence	Structures	Street boundary
	Lot 1		,
	DP 797883		
56	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	External – impacted
	Lot 1/13		boundary only
	DP 758214		
56-122	Residence & Farm	Structures	External
	Lot 3		
	DP 747327		
56-123	Residence & Farm	Structures	External
	Lot 1		
	DP 264089		
56-124	Vacant Land	Remnant	External (grounds
	Lot 2	Infrastructure	within boundary)
	DP 264089		
56-125	Residence & Dairy	Structures	External; internal
	Lot 3		(dairy)
	DP 264089		
126	Residence	Structures	External
	Lot 4		
	DP 264089		
56-127a	Residence & Dairy	Structures	External; internal
	Lot 10		(dairy)
	DP 877004		
56-127b	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	External (grounds
	Lot 10		from adjacent lot)
T (100	DP 877004		
56-128	Residence	Structures	External
	Lot 11		
4.20	DP 877004	0.	T . 1 . 1
129a	Residence & Dairy	Structures	External; internal
	Lot 2		(dairy)
1201	DP 1111313	X7 , T 1	E + 1/ 1
129b	Residence & Dairy	Vacant Land	External (grounds
	Lot 3		from adjacent lot)
130	DP 1111313 Vacant Land	Vacant Land	Street boundary
130	Lot 86 DP 752442	v acant Land	(New England
	Lot 86 DP 732442 Lot Pt2 DP 71823		Highway)
151	St Clement's	Structures	External; internal
1.7.1	Anglican Church	Structures	External, iliterilal
	Lot 103		
	DP 738182		
167L	Camberwell	Vacant Land	External (grounds
10/11	Common (south)	, acant mand	within boundary)
	Lot 7004		widini bodildary)
	DP 93630		
167J	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	External (grounds
1019	Lot 178	v acairt marid	within boundary)
	DP 1002770		widini bodildary)
188	Vacant Land	Vacant Land	External (grounds
	Lot 175	, acair i mila	within boundary)
	DP 1002770		"Turning Souridary)

Historical titles searches for the above properties were not part of the initial brief for the study, however following review of the draft report by the Department of Planning, 11 properties proposed to be directly impacted by the SEOC were selected, in agreement with Wells Environmental Services, for further research. Historical title searches were undertaken on these 11 properties by Advance Legal Search Pty Limited, under direction of Wells Environmental Services. The results of these title searches have been incorporated into the property datasheets contained in Section 4 of this report.

The methodology for assessment of heritage significance is in accordance with the NSW Department of Planning (Heritage Branch) guidelines, and is based on four generic cultural heritage values, being (i) historical (ii) aesthetic, (iii) social and (iv) scientific values. The assessment process is explained in further detail in section 3 of this document.

1.3 Definitions

The terminology used in this report in relation to conservation is generally that defined within the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2000).

Archival Record	means	the	recording	of a	site to	specific	criteria	as set	out	by	the
	. .	-	1 3 7077	CTT T		C T31					

Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its

cultural significance

Building means a part of a building, structure or part of a structure

Burial / Grave means the hole in the ground dug for the body or coffin, and

includes the soil used to fill the hole

burial means the body or coffin placed in the grave

Ex Situ Conservation means conservation of an item that includes relocation of that item

to another place

In Situ Conservation means conservation of an item or place in the place which it exists

Item means a place, building, work, relic, movable object or precinct

Listing means on a statutory or non-statutory heritage list

Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of

buildings or other works, and may include components, contents,

spaces and views

Relic means any deposit, object or material evidence: (a) which relates to

the settlement of that area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and (b) which is more than 50 years old

Significance Local Significance means significant within the Local Government Area

State Significance means significant to the people of NSW

1.4 Authorship

The report was prepared by Linda Babic (B.A., B.Arch., M.Herit.Cons.) for Wells Environmental Services, in their capacity as environmental project managers for the ACOL SEOC Environmental Assessment Report.

Unless otherwise noted, site inspections of the items identified in this report were undertaken by Linda Babic and Shellie Smith (Heritas Architecture), and Rosemary Melville (Hunter History Consultants). Site inspections where access to the site was gained were made in the company of Lisa Richards (Environmental and Community Relations Manager, Ashton Coal Mines Pty Limited).

1.5 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Wendy Bowman, Thelma DeJong, John Furner, Carol Garvie, Col Lane, John McInerney and Roy Smith for their help in the production of the history contained within this European Heritage Assessment.

1.6 Limitations

Restrictions of budget prevented historical land title searches on each of the subject properties. This made confirmation of construction dates, the exact history of the property, and dates of subdivision difficult. The historical detail for each property contained in the property datasheets has been researched through locally available sources, including oral history where possible, and represents the extent of information available within the confines of the project brief.

Following a NSW Department of Planning Adequacy Review, the 11 properties that fall within the boundary of direct impact of the proposed SEOC were further researched by way of historical title searches.³ The resultant information was then incorporated into the property datasheets contained within Section 4 of this report. However, it should be recognised that further historical analysis of title search details should be undertaken prior to mining, suitably in conjunction with archival recording of recommended sites as per Table 3 in Section 4.2 of this report.

Although title searches and physical inspections have been undertaken for each of the directly impacted sites, the assessment remains limited in some respects due to the absence of historical analysis of land title information.

In acknowledgment of these limitations, an assessment of significance has been made for each property based on evidence available within the confines of the brief. Additional documentary research is recommended for sites where it is considered warranted.

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³ The title search results are contained in Appendix B.

Historical Background to Project Area⁴ 2

2.1 Overview

The Camberwell area, originally known as Falbrook, was surveyed by Henry Dangar in 1824. Significant early landholders included Dr. James Bowman, Henry Glennie and William Nowland, the latter playing a significant role in the development of the Village of Camberwell. Located on the main road between Singleton and Muswellbrook, Camberwell enjoyed an initial period of prosperity but fell into decline following the construction in the early 1860s of a new bridge over Falbrook which diverted the main road away from the village centre. Rural pursuits, including dairying in the first half of the 20th Century, underpinned the area's economy. However, in the broader Singleton area coalmining was being carried out from the 1880s. From the 1970s coal mining has increased in importance. In 1969 the Liddell power station was constructed that led to the development of the Ravensworth open cut west of Camberwell. In 1990, mining started on the eastern side of Camberwell, with the commencement of production from Rix's Creek open cut followed by the Camberwell Coal open cut in 1991, and by Ashton which gained development consent in 2002 for both underground and open cut operations immediately to the west and north of Camberwell.

2.2 History of the Singleton Area

Pre-European Phase

Prior to European occupation in the Singleton area, it was the home of the Wonnarua people, perhaps the most influential Aboriginal culture group in the Hunter Valley.⁵

Population figures in the pre-European era are unknown, although early reports referred to tribes numbering several hundred. However, Aboriginal numbers were decimated by introduced diseases such as smallpox and measles, leading historian Noel Butlin to conclude that after 1789 "the Aboriginal population was greatly reduced and the fabric of their society altered in such a way that no Europeans actually saw the fully traditional Aboriginal life". Frontier conflict also took its toll.

According to Aboriginal historian James Miller, the Wonnarua were "probably the first Kooris on the Australian mainland to survive the invasion of the white man". From about 1840 they allowed children of mixed parentage to survive, setting "the pattern for survival of Koori groups in Australia". By 1889, all but a handful of the Hunter Valley Kooris had moved to Singleton where communities were established at sites of traditional camping areas at St. Clair and Redbourneberry. 8 In 1916 the St. Clair reserve came under the management of the Aborigines' Protection Board, after which it was known as Mount Olive. It was closed in 1923 and the Koori population, by then reduced to 40, dispersed. There were some Kooris living in makeshift houses on Redbourneberry Hill in the 1930s but the Wonnarua community had ceased to exist.9

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⁴ History prepared by Hunter History Consultants Pty Ltd for Heritage Assessment by Heritas, January 2009. Not to be used for any other purpose without written permission of the author.

⁵ J. Miller, Koori: A Will To Win, North Ryde, 1986, p.12

⁶ H. Brayshaw, Aborigines of the Hunter Valley, Scone, 1986, p.47

⁷ Miller, *Koori* ..., p.63

⁸ *Ibid.*, p.66

⁹ Ibid., pp.143, 157

European Exploration into the Singleton Area

Following the establishment of a secondary penal station at Newcastle in 1804, the government was anxious to maintain the region's isolation to prevent convicts escaping and returning to Sydney. Consequently, the fertile Hunter Valley remained closed to free settlers although in 1818 a small number of well-behaved convicts from Newcastle were permitted to establish farms at Wallis Plains (Maitland).

After a visit to Newcastle in 1818 Governor Macquarie gave consideration to relocating the penal settlement, as escaping convicts had found their way overland from Newcastle to Windsor. This relocation would allow the Hunter Valley to be opened for settlement, but at that stage there was no overland road into the area. However, journeys to the north from the Hawkesbury had been made in 1817 by a Government mineralogist, John Parr and in 1818 by Benjamin Singleton. ¹⁰ In October 1819 John Howe, chief constable at Windsor, set out to locate a suitable route to the Hunter. After twelve days they reached a river but were unaware that it was the Hunter. Howe wrote of "the finest sheep land I have seen since I left England ... the grass on the low ground equals a meadow in England and will grow as good a swathe and is like the native grass found where old stockyards have been". After 22 days, illness and lack of provisions forced the expedition to return to Windsor. Howe reported to Macquarie that they had found land which was "very fine and thinly timbered ... not exceeding from four to six trees to an acres. In many places there is from twenty to fifty acres with not more than twenty to thirty trees on it"11.

A second expedition in 1820 was successful, reaching the Hunter River on 15 March, two days before St. Patrick's Day – timing which led to the naming of St. Patrick's Plains. The party followed the river downstream to Wallis Plains, where Howe wrote to Governor Macquarie of his success. As a reward for his achievement, Howe was given permission to graze his sheep and cattle at St. Patrick's Plains and was subsequently granted 700 acres on the eastern side of the present town of Singleton. Howe did not live on his grant, which he named "Redbourneberry" after his native town in Lincolnshire. 12 In 1839 he settled at his "Raworth" farm at Morpeth, leaving the management of his estates to his sons. 13 Several members of the exploratory party, including Benjamin Singleton, George and Andrew Loder and Thomas Dargin, were also rewarded with land grants.¹⁴

The Town of Singleton

Soon after Howe's successful expedition, surveyors moved into the area. As it was planned to establish a town at Whittingham, a grant of land was made there for a church and school. However, the planned town did not eventuate at the proposed site. Instead, settlement became established on Singleton's property, near a crossing on the Hunter River known as "Singleton's Ford". Anxious to foster the development of a town, Singleton advertised 103 quarter acre allotments for sale in 1836 "in the intended town of Singleton, St. Patrick's Plains". He donated a site for a market square, where he erected a court house at his own expense in 1841, the year in which Singleton was gazetted as the postal town of the district.

¹⁰ Singleton Historical Society, Singleton: Municipality and Shire: 125 Years On 1866-1991, Singleton, 1991. p.2.

¹¹ W.A. Wood, Dawn in the Valley: the Story of Settlement in the Hunter River Valley to 1833, Sydney, 1972, p.12

¹³ Singleton Historical Society, Singleton: "Howe" it Started and Grew, Singleton, 1995, p.5.

¹⁴ E. Whitelaw, A History of Singleton, Singleton, n.d., p.2.

2.3 History of the Camberwell Area

Early Settlement

By 1824 all the land from the lower Hunter to Singleton had been granted, so surveyor Henry Dangar was instructed to explore the area further north to determine its potential for settlement.¹⁵ Refer to Figure 4, below. An entry in his field book on 30 June 1824, recorded the discovery of Fal Brook, on which the village of Camberwell (originally known as Falbrook) was later established:

Move to a larger Brook running to River, which I name Fal Brook after the River Fal in Cornwall England.16

Falbrook was divided into three parts, originally known as Upper, Middle and Lower Falbrook. However, Upper Falbrook became known as Carrowbrook and Mt. Olive, while part of Middle Falbrook was later renamed Glennie's Creek after James Glennie, whose property, "Dulwich" was established there. Henry Dangar selected Lower Falbrook for the site of a village which he named Camberwell.¹⁷ His plan of the area, shown in figure 4 below, shows a number of existing properties including "Dulwich" and "Ashton".

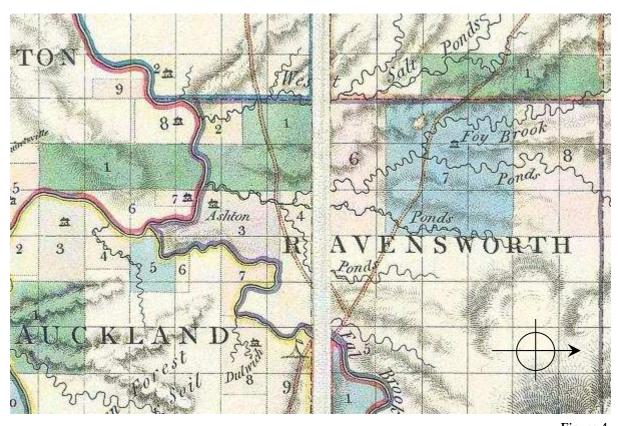


Figure 4 Cross, Joseph, Map of the River Hunter and its Branches, 1828 surveyed by H. Dangar. Meaning of the numbers is unknown. Drawing not to scale. source: reproduced by permission of

National Library of Australia

¹⁵ L.M. Noble, "The Glennies Creek Story", 1998, p.4.

¹⁶ J. Atchison and N. Gray, Henry Dangar, Surveyor and Explorer, Scone Historical Monograph No.2, Scone and Upper Hunter Historical Society, 1974, p.8

¹⁷ L. Noble, The Glennies Creek Story... p.36

In the following month Dangar named Foy Brook, now generally known as Bowman's Creek after Dr. James Bowman whose initial grant of 2,560 acres on the creek was recorded in June 1824. By 1839 Bowman had increased his holding, "Ravensworth", to 13,000 acres. 18 Documentary evidence indicates that Bowman's land was originally granted to W. Powditch, and access to the property was from the north via a road which was referred to in 1840 as "Powditch's old road". An early graveyard was established on the eastern side of the road. These developments can be seen in figure 5 below.

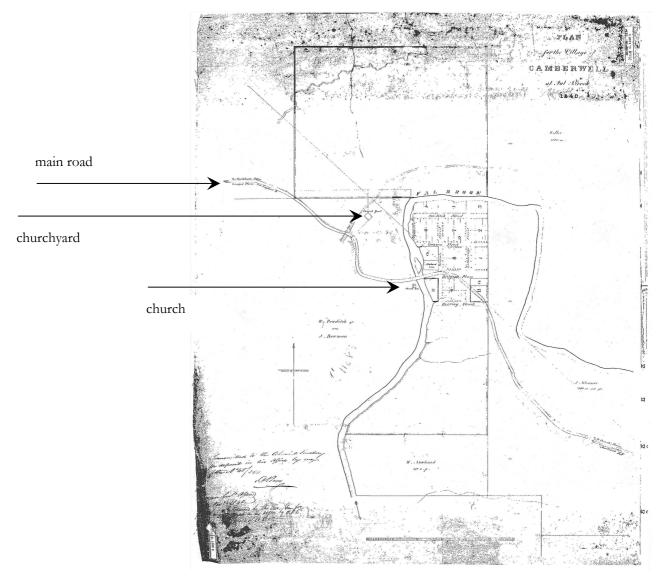


Figure 5 Plan for the Village of Camberwell, 1840. source: NSW State Records M2250

The area's first public house, The Greyhound, was established by Richard Alcorn in 1831 on land which had been granted to his father. Located in the area later known as Glennies Creek and not far from "Dulwich" homestead, the inn also served as a post office from 1832. It was the "most northerly inland post office in the Australian colonies" during the 1830s.¹⁹

¹⁸ Singleton Historical Society, Shingles Slabs and Sandstone: A History of Early Singleton District Homes to 1870, Singleton, 2005, p.69.

¹⁹ C. Foggo, *Inns and Hotels 1825-1900*, n.d., p.13

2.4 The Village of Camberwell

Establishment of the Village

Other early landholders were the Nowland brothers (Henry, William, Michael and Edward). Each of the brothers received a grant of 160 acres in the Singleton area, but it was William who played a significant role in the development of Camberwell. Credited with being the first man to drive a dray across the Liverpool Ranges, through a pass which he discovered in 1827, William and his brothers established themselves as carriers, transporting passengers, goods and mail as far north as Queensland. William Nowland acquired a number adjoining rural allotments on which he established his property, "Rosedale". He also purchased several village allotments in Camberwell where he built a number of shops and the Queen Victoria Hotel, which opened in 1841.²⁰

Camberwell's initial period of growth was stimulated by its role as a stopping place, because the original main road from Singleton to Muswellbrook ran through Dulwich Place, passing the Queen Victoria Hotel before reaching the ford over Falbrook. An advertisement for the sale of the hotel and other buildings on Nowland's two acre allotment in 1844 promoted Camberwell as "a splendid field for the investment of capital; and being the only place where travellers can refresh between Singleton and Muswellbrook".21

A first-rate INN, known as "The Queen" containing on the ground floor two parlours, tap bar, and two bedrooms; two parlours and six bedrooms upstairs; two cellars below the building which is of stone on the ground floor, and brick above, being furnished in a most substantial and neat manner, and occupied by a respectable tenant.

A weather-boarded HOUSE, formerly a public-house containing eight rooms, in complete repair, and suitable from the situation for a store.

A slab building, containing three rooms, at present let to a respectable tenant, carrying on a business in the retail line – a General Store.

The outbuildings attached to the Inn (kitchen, stable and Coach House - are of the first description; and there is a good substantial stock-yard on the ground which comprises two acres.²²

Further research would be required to determine the outcome of the advertisement, but the property was again advertised in August 1855, revealing further information about the hotel and other improvements:

Mr. Walter Rotton has received instructions for the proprietor to offer for public competition on Wednesday, the 8th of August next, on the Ground, at Glennie's Creek, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All those valuable Properties on two Acres of Land, situate at Camberwell, Glennie's Creek, and well known as the QUEEN, at Fal Brook, one of the most faithful built Hotels in the colony, containing 12 or 14 rooms and cellarage, with detached kitchen, storehouse, splendid stables for 12 horses, garden, and every convenience requisite for persons travelling with carriage, horses, sheep, or cattle, now let to a superior tenant, whose lease will expire on 30th June next.

The house is so substantially built and has been so well kept as to require no repairs, but may be entered on without the outlay of a single shilling.

The three other buildings which were offered for sale at the same time included an adjoining store with seven rooms, a building which was being used as a school house, and a blacksmith's shop. 23 None of these buildings are extant in Camberwell today.

²⁰ C. Garvie and R. Smith, "Camberwell/Falbrook", The Singleton Times, No.75, June 2004; L. Noble, The Glennies Creek Story ... pp.20-21.

²¹ Sydney Morning Herald, 18 January 1844, cited in E. Fink, A Study of Land Resources in the Shire of Singleton, Hunter Valley Research Foundation, 1977, p.73

²² ibid.,

Adjacent to Nowland's two acre allotment was a large allotment which was allocated to the Presbyterian Church. A small wooden church was erected on the site but it was damaged beyond repair in a storm in 1928. The timber and church organ were sold, but a number of headstones marking burials in the churchyard remained for many years. They have now been removed, leaving no obvious reminder of the site's previous role in the life of the village.²⁴

During the 19th Century the village spilled over onto the other side of Falbrook, known in the early days as the "Ashton side". Next to the bridge stood St. Clement's church, while a little further up the hill and on the other side of the road was the Camberwell post office, the Post Office Hotel and store, and Baldock's blacksmiths' shop.²⁵ The only surviving building on that side of the brook now is St. Clement's church.



Photograph 1 St Clement's Anglican Church source: Heritas 2008

Anglican worship began at Falbrook in August 1835 when Rev. G.K. Rusden commenced monthly services at "Dulwich". After 1841, services were held in a slab built, one-roomed schoolhouse which was built by the Anglican church, but in September of that year the first step was taken towards the construction of a church when Dr. James Bowman and his wife, Mary, donated 2 acres of land adjacent to the main road for a church and burial ground. The foundation stone for the church was laid in the following year by Bishop Broughton, who visited the site again in 1843 to view the building progress. On 9 July, after preaching to a congregation of 150 in the Court House at Singleton, the Bishop wrote that he:

went on 12 miles to Ravensworth; saw the unfinished Church at *Falbrook* – an edifice of stone of good design, but being at a standstill – for want of funds – with its walls at three-quarters height, presents a melancholy spectacle. Held service on the verandah at Ravensworth.²⁸

Little had changed on his next visit on October 30:

... with the Trustees inspected the church of St. Clement at Falbrook – one of the many buildings suspended in 1842 through want of funds ... it is proceeding so steadily that we many calculate on its being fit for consecration within twelve months ... the tower will be a striking object ... the Rev. J.

²³ Maitland Mercury (MM), 1 August 1855

²⁴ anon, Two Streams Meet: History of the Uniting church of Singleton, Singleton, 1985, pp.47,48, Discussion with Roy Smith, November 2008

²⁵ C. Garvie and R. Smith, "Camberwell/Falbrook" in *The Singleton Times*, p.5.

²⁶ C. Garvie in Association with Family History Society Singleton Inc., , The Graveyard and its Stories: Camberwell District, St. Clements Burial Ground, the occupants and their history, Singleton, 2007, p.4

²⁷ L. Noble, A History of St. Clement's Church of England at Camberwell, 1978, pp.2, 48

²⁸ A.P. Elkin, *The Diocese of Newcastle*, Glebe, 1955, p.115.

Cooper of Jerry's Plains preaches in the School-house just across the brook and has a regular and numerous congregation.²⁹

With the country in the grip of a severe drought and economic depression which had a devastating impact, particularly in rural areas, it was not surprising that there were difficulties in raising funds for church construction. As one of the church trustee's remarked, they were "collecting shillings from the settlers where [they] should have been getting guineas, due to bad seasons". Progress continued to be slow for several years, the Bishop commenting in 1847 that he looked forward to the completion of the church, "but only by gradual and persevering efforts". In the following year tenders were called "for roofing and shingling of the church, tenders to be delivered to Mr. Magney's Inn, Falbrook". Barely concealing his excitement at the imminent completion of the church, the local correspondent penned a contribution to the *Maitland Mercury* in February 1849:

It is gives us great pleasure in being able to speak with certainty that this very neat, nay, very chaste, little building, which has been so long in hand, is at length on the point of being roofed; and although it has been exposed for some time to the inclemency of the weather, it has not suffered in the slighted degree. As the contractor, Mr. Kains, has made a beginning, we look forward with some degree of pleasure to the completion of the work, when, by the outlay of a small *additional* sum, divine service can be performed in the church.³³

The Church of St. Clement was dedicated and officially opened for service in 1851, although marriages had been celebrated within the unfinished walls from the mid 1840s.³⁴ Local historian Lillian Noble penned a description of the completed building in her history of St. Clements:

The finished church had a substantial and imposing appearance. It was 50 feet by 25 feet in length, cavity walls 20 feet high, eleven sets of iron framed windows containing over 600 panes of glass and a vestry 10 feet by 8 feet. The fittings of the church were hand made in cedar, the ceiling beams of ironbark, hand hewn and carved by expert axemen from local timber and the roof made of 18 inches by 4 inches wood shingles. The floor was made of sandstone blocks and inside the church there was a large christening font.

The sandstone was from a quarry nearby, across on the other side of the ford and was carried to the site by Mr. Tullock's bullock team while the building of the church was supervised by Mr. H. Glennie of Dulwich Homestead.³⁵

In March 1855 Bishop William Tyrrell, who had succeeded Broughton in 1847, made "a rapid tour for Confirmations up the Hunter Valley as far as Murrurundi, consecrating Falbrook Church on his way up". ³⁶ It was reported that St. Clement's was "tolerably well filled" for the occasion. ³⁷ However, over the ensuing years interest in the scheduled monthly services waned, as cancellations were not uncommon due to the unavailability of the minister or, at time, flooding. The resulting uncertainty led to poor attendances, as people grew "tired of riding seven or eight miles only to be disappointed". ³⁸

Lack of funds had precluded construction of the proposed tower. According to a local commentator in 1869, this tended "to give to the passer-by the idea of ruins".³⁹ A decision was subsequently made to dispense with the idea of a tower and in 1908 a sandstone porch was constructed in its place. Funds

²⁹ A.P. Elkin, The Diocese of Newcastle ..., p.119

³⁰ L. Noble, A History of St. Clement's Church ..., p.2.

³¹ A.P. Elkin, The Diocese of Newcastle ..., p.123

³² MM, 26 August 1848

³³ ibid., 7 February 1849

³⁴ L. Noble, A History of St. Clement's Church P.3

³⁵ *ibid.*, p.2

³⁶ Rev. R.G. Boodle, The Life and Labours of the Right Rev. William Tyrrell, DD, London, 1881, p.162.

³⁷ MM, 24 March 1855

³⁸ *ibid.*, 18 December 1869

³⁹ ibid.

also allowed for the replacement of the old organ, as well as extensive plastering of the deteriorating exterior stonework. Subsequent repairs and alterations were carried out in 1918 when the vestry was replaced with cypress pine, which was also used in the later construction of a floor under the pews. The alter platform was cemented at that time as well.

By 1964 St. Clements was facing closure due to its deteriorating condition. Determined to retain their church, the parishioners began raising funds for its repair. With the assistance of donations from other small local churches and sympathisers all over New South Wales and also from Queensland, sufficient money was raised to undertake the necessary work. Over a period of two years and using volunteer labour, the church was returned to its former glory and was re-hallowed in November 1966.⁴⁰

The oldest Anglican church in the Parish of Singleton, St. Clement's holds an important place in the history of the area. Many local families have donated funds towards improvements, fittings, furniture and items such as linen, candlesticks, chalice, alms plate and candlesticks.

The churchyard is also a place of historical importance, being the resting place for many of the early pioneers and members of the Camberwell community. A record of the burials can be found in Carol Garvie's *The Graveyard and Its Stories*, published in 2007 by the Family History Society Singleton Inc.

The relative isolation of St. Clement's which contributes to its charm and visual impact has, unfortunately, been a contributing factor in two instances of vandalism, the second occurring in 2008 when the church was seriously damaged by fire.

Education in Camberwell

School classes were being held at Camberwell as early as 1841, in a one-roomed slab building which had been erected by the Anglican Church. In December 1853 the Falbrook Public School was opened in a building which was made available by William Nowland and "put into a proper state of repair by the united and personal exertions of some of the patrons". ⁴¹ When the children were examined in July 1854 their "clean, smart, orderly appearance" was highly commended, and the school declared to be "an invaluable blessing to the locality". Thirty four children were enrolled, and it was noted that the numbers were "slowly but steadily increasing. ⁴² In June the following year the Government acquired two acres of land "as the site for a National School" on the corner of Glennie and Dawson Streets. ⁴³ The school was apparently built soon after, as Nowland offered his property for sale in August 1855, describing it as being currently used as a school house. ⁴⁴

The new school was constructed of studs and weatherboards, and was unlined. In 1879 the 30' x 50' building was described by the Clerk of Works as "a very inferior building from the very first and its present condition, which is that of general decay, is not worth spending any money on". A new schoolroom with attached residence was opened in 1883, and continued to operate until 1958 when the Camberwell school was closed. Although the school building has been demolished the residence survives, and is now a private home.

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⁴⁰ L. Noble, A History of St. Clement's Church ... p.5

⁴¹ Singleton Historical Society, Bush Schools Past and Present of Patrick Plains, Singleton 1990, p.17 Maitland Mercury, 11 March 1854.

⁴² MM, 29 July 1854.

⁴³ *ibid.*, 12 May 1855

⁴⁴ ibid.,, 1 August 1855.

⁴⁵ Singleton Historical Society, Bush Schools Past and Present ..., p.17

The 1860's: The Downhill Road

The 1860s were a time of mixed fortunes for Camberwell, largely driven by developments in the transport network. The decade began with what was billed in newspapers as far as Queensland as "The Falbrook Bridge Affair". In October 1861, the village was rocked by a series of blasts from the direction of a new bridge which had been built over the brook. As the *Maitland Mercury* reported:

A most diabolical attempt was made to blow up the new bridge at Falbrook. Nine blasts out of fourteen took effect, and the main timbers are split asunder. The police are on the track of the perpetrators of the infamous proceeding.⁴⁶

Investigations revealed that the longitudinal timbers were so badly damaged that the bridge had become unsafe, and the cost of repair was estimated at £1,000.⁴⁷ The culprit was never identified, but blame was later placed on a trio of local bushrangers. However, it seems more likely that the culprits were closer to home. A local newspaper correspondent in 1869 related the disastrous impact on the town as a result of the construction of the "new" bridge some years earlier:

The village of Camberwell is situate on the Falbrook or Glennie's Creek, just where the Great N. Road crosses it. At best it was but a small village, still, what with the traffic and local trade, there was a good share of business done, sufficient to support two inns and a good sized store. Some years since, however, the Government altered the road from the old crossing place to the site of the present new bridge, this naturally turned the traffic and with it the trade, thereby rendering the houses on the old line valueless.

As an instance of the depreciation in the value of property which this alteration caused, I may mention that the Queen Victoria Inn, a first-class building, particularly well adapted for business, and which cost £2,200 odd in building alone, was some time since sold for £200, together with 70 acres or thereabouts of alluvial land adjoining. All other properties have, of course, equally decreased in value, from the same cause.⁴⁸

It was not only the location of the bridge which drew complaint from the locals. At the inquest into the death of a man who was caught between a dray and the framework of the bridge, the jury stipulated that the government be advised of "the dangerous state of Falbrook Bridge, in consequence of its being so narrow". The local news reporter added to the jury's comments:

The deceased is a carrier residing at Appletree Flat, in this district, and we learn, leaves a widow and 4 small children who have lost their natural protector thru the stupidity of the Govt. Engineer who planned the erection of this bridge. This is not the first accident that has happened on the Falbrook Bridge and we have on previous occasions drawn attention of the authorities to its absurd narrow roadway.⁴⁹

It was September 1883 before the *Maitland Mercury* announced the construction of a new bridge, to be built by contractor W. Burnet.⁵⁰ Further bridgework was carried out in 1957, when a new bridge was officially opened by the Commissioner for Main Roads, followed by afternoon tea in the Camberwell Hall.⁵¹

While there are reports of a downturn in Camberwell's fortunes in the 1860s, it would seem that as the Great Northern Railway pushed its way through the Singleton area, the village may have experienced a brief period of prosperity. Continuing to serve its usual role as a stopping place on the highway, it may also have attracted custom from railway workers. This could explain the population of over five

⁴⁸ *ibid.*, 18 December 1869

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⁴⁶ MM, 10 October 1861.

⁴⁷ ibid., 8 October 1861

⁴⁹ ibid., 29 August 1867 cited in C. Garvie, The Graveyard and its Stories ...p.79

⁵⁰ MM, 27 September 1883.

 $^{^{51}}$ L. Noble, The Glennies Creek Story \dots p.38

hundred people at that time, and the presence of three hotels, two wine shops, a Post Office and a goods depot.⁵²

In the nearby farming areas, many poor selectors were able to supplement their income by selling produce and working as navvies on the railway. Sleepers needed to be cut, and is believed that the long railway embankment at Whittingham was built by local farmers, using wheelbarrows.⁵³ The line had been completed to Singleton in 1863, and by 1866 it had reached Camberwell.⁵⁴ A station was built at Glennies Creek, while a goods shed and siding were built at Bowman's Creek. The latter drew sharp criticism from the Maitland Mercury's Camberwell correspondent:

In this case I think we have been slighted, and our just claims ignored by the powers that be, and I feel sure that any unbiased person, knowing the localities, would be of the same opinion. ... there are not more than forty persons who will be likely to avail themselves of the train at Bowman's Creek, while at Falbrook it is no exaggeration to say they amount to hundreds ... It is to be hoped the Minister for Works will remedy this inconvenience by placing a siding where it was originally intended it should be viz. near where the parish road to Camberwell crosses the railway line.⁵⁵

Figure 6 below shows the layout of the village in the late 19th century.

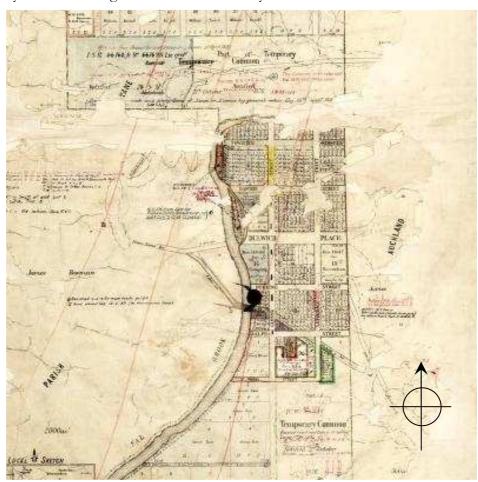


Figure 6 Parish Map of Camberwell, 1892. source: parishmaps.lands.nsw.gov.au

⁵² ibid.,, p.39

⁵³ C. Garvie and R. Smith, "Camberwell/Falbrook", in The Singleton Times, No.75, June 2005, p.5; D.J. Rowe, "Construction of the Great Northern Railway in New South Wales, 1854-1889: An Economic and Labour History", unpublished MA Thesis, 1986, p.64

⁵⁴ L. Noble, The Glennies Creek Story ...p.39

⁵⁵ MM, 18 December 1869

Camberwell Common and Recreation Reserve: 1872

Significant to community life in Camberwell were two areas of Crown Land designated as Temporary Commons. The provision of areas of Crown Land for community recreation purposes can be linked to the creation of village greens in Britain, where the lord of the manor tolerated the use of his wasteland for such purposes. ⁵⁶ In the past, village greens also served as a place where livestock could be safely grazed during times of civil unrest. In Australia, the Crown Reserve system provides land for a wide range of public purposes such as town squares, parks, community halls, sportsgrounds, travelling stock routes and commons. From the late 1800s, commons were established "for use by town residents or small-scale local farmers, providing a common area for grazing, watering of stock and collection of firewood". ⁵⁷

When the citizens of Armidale sought to have an area of land set aside for a town common in 1864, they approached the New South Wales Government through their local Member of Parliament, and it is likely that this process was also followed at Camberwell. In October 1872 the New South Wales Government announced the provision of a Temporary Commonage at Camberwell. Two areas of land were set aside for the purpose, about 200 acres on the northern boundary of the village and a second area of about 120 acres adjoining the south-eastern boundary. Enquiries at the Department of Lands have failed to explain the continuing "temporary" nature of the commonage, although it would appear that this could have allowed for future relinquishment of the land for suburban purposes if required. 59

Each Camberwell householder was permitted to graze eight head of stock on the common, which was managed by a trust comprised of local residents. In February 1883, the Trustees of the common were Messrs. George Bates, Edward Langford, Alfred Nowland, George Vick Pearse and Frederick William Puxty. 60

In 1953 an area of the Commonage, adjacent to the Community Hall, was gazetted as a children's playground.⁶¹ While there is no local recollection of the land being used for that purpose, it was an area where regular cricket matches were held for many years.

As part of the recent mining development in the Camberwell area, a portion of the northern commonage has been exchanged for land bounded by the southern side of the New England Highway, Glennies Creek and land owned by Ashton Coal Mines Ltd.⁶²

Camberwell Community Hall: c1920

A focal point for community life in the Camberwell area for many years was the Camberwell Community Hall, built on land opposite the southern portion of the Temporary Common, and shown in photograph 2. The site was originally sold by the Crown in 1909 to Alfred Nowland (farmer), Edgard Raby Moore (grazier) and John Thomas Dunn (Butcher) who were the Trustees of the Hall. Despite their subsequent deaths, it would appear that these original Trustees continue to be identified as the "current registered proprietors". 63

The hall was built by local people using materials which were carted to the site on a horse wagon. Although it has been suggested that it was built as a memorial to local men who served during World War I, the purchase date of the land suggests a slightly earlier construction date. An honour roll recognising the service and sacrifice of local men in the 1914-18 War, shown in photograph 3, was

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⁵⁶ 'History of Village Greens' @http://www.durham.gov.uk/durhamcc/usp.snf/pws/Common+Land

⁵⁷ "Commons", NSW Department of Lands, http://www.lands.nsw.gov.au

⁵⁸ anon, "Armidale Common", www.armidale.gov.au

⁵⁹ New South Wales Government Gazette, announcement dated 21 October 1876; Parish Map, Village of Camberwell, 20 January 1961

⁶⁰ MM, 22 February 1883

⁶¹ Parish Map of the Village of Camberwell, NSW Dept. of Lands

⁶² Information provided by J. Furner, December 2008

⁶³ Land Titles records detailing summary of owners, Allotment 2 Section 13 DP758214, provided by J. Furner, December 2008

displayed in the hall until recent years, when it was relocated to St. Clement's church for safekeeping. Fortunately it survived the recent fire in the church.⁶⁴

For several decades the hall was a centre for community activity, being used for dances, concerts, sporting events, Christmas parties, etc. It was also used by Camberwell School for school concerts and dancing classes. However, with the advent of the motor car and television, locals found their entertainment elsewhere and usage of the hall declined. A resurgence in use occurred when the hall was used for social and cultural events by a group of Maoris who were working at local power stations. Unfortunately, since their departure the building has fallen into disrepair and is now derelict.⁶⁵



Photograph 2 Camberwell Community Hall, 2008. source: Heritas



Photograph 3
The Camberwell Honour Roll, which has been relocated to St Clement's Church. source: reproduced from C. Garvie,
The Graveyard and its Stories

⁶⁴ Information provided by Roy Smith.

⁶⁵ Discussions with Roy Smith, Thelma deJong, Col Lane

The Village in the 20th Century

At the beginning of the 20th Century, little had changed in Camberwell since the road deviation had reduced its importance as a stopping place on the highway. Trade directories reveal that in 1910, the only businesses operating in the village were two grocers (Robert Baldock and Mrs. T. Dunn) and a butcher who also served as the Post Master (John Dunn).⁶⁶

When Roy Smith was growing up in Camberwell in the early 1920s, the community was housed in about a dozen residences, with most of the breadwinners working on surrounding dairy farms. The Queen Victoria Hotel had been demolished many years before, its bricks and stones providing a climbing frame for local children and its remaining cellars being used as the local rubbish dump. The building materials were later used in nearby roadworks, and the old cellar now serves as the foundation of a "modern" residence.⁶⁷

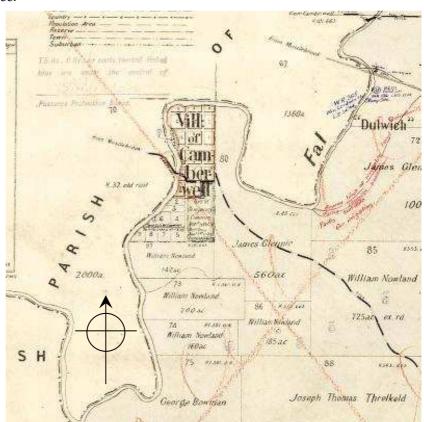


Figure 7
Parish of Auckland, County of Durham,
1905, showing Village of Camberwell.
source: www.parishmaps.lands.nsw.gov.au

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⁶⁶ Country Trades Directory, 1910, Merchants and Traders Association, Sydney

⁶⁷ Information provided by Roy Smith, November 2008

By 1926 one of the grocers had closed his business and the remaining store, operated by J Puxty, had ceased to operate by 1936. ⁶⁸ The butcher's shop, managed by John Dunn Jnr., remained in business until 1961, but his daughter continued to operate the post office and telephone exchange, which closed in 1976 due to upgrading of the system. ⁶⁹

Camberwell was described in 1977 as "a dispersed rural hamlet" which was "a good example of a very small rural centre which has changed little in size or form with the passage of time". At that time, a population of 36 lived in "a dozen houses loosely grouped near Glennie's Creek".

The village experienced a brief increase in popularity in the late 1970s and early 1980s when people were attracted to the area because of its ability to offer a rural lifestyle within easy reach of Singleton. The majority of the homes in Camberwell appear to date from that time, while only two early houses remain, one of them the schoolmaster's residence.

2.5 The Camberwell Farming Community

Henry Dangar's discovery of the alluvial flats and good grazing land north of Singleton led to the alienation of large areas of Crown land, mainly for pastoral purposes. Early settlers in the Camberwell area included John Brabyn and John Gaggin ("Sydenham"), George Bowman ("Arrowfield" and "Archerfield"), James Bowman ("Ravensworth"), Capt. Robert Lethbridge and Richard Alcorn ("Bridgeman Park"). Of interest to this study are James Glennie ("Dulwich") and William Nowland ("Rosedale"), whose original holdings were to the east and south respectively of the Camberwell village.

Dr. James Glennie arrived in Australia in 1823 and shortly afterwards received a grant of 2080 acres on Falbrook which he named "Dulwich" after his home in Surrey, England. Glennie and his family lived on the property until 1845 when he sold it and moved to a property by the Richmond River.⁷²

The son of convicts who had met on Norfolk Island, William Nowland was one of the more influential early settlers in the Camberwell district. He and his two brothers were granted land in the area, but William took up his brothers' allotments and established a 1500 acre property which he named "Rosedale". His activities in the field of exploration, property development in Camberwell, and the transport business have already been discussed but he also had farming interests locally and in the New England area.⁷³

Camberwell was described in 1860 as an area with "rich alluvial soil suitable for farming", which remained the basis of the economy in village and surrounding country. By 1872 when the Post Office directory was compiled, only a handful of people living in the postal area of Camberwell actually lived in the village, with the majority residing on surrounding properties. Yewen's Directory of Landholders 1900 shown in Table 2, following, reveals that landholders at Camberwell were primarily involved in grazing and agriculture, mostly wheat and maize.

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⁶⁸ Country Trades Directories, 1926, 1930, 1936. 1940.

⁶⁹ R. Smith and C. Garvie, "Camberwell/Falbrook", in The Singleton Times, No.75, June 2004.

⁷⁰ E. Fink, The Land Resources in the Shire of Singleton, Hunter Valley Research Foundation, 1977, pp.111-112.

⁷¹ *Ibid*.

⁷² Singleton Historical Society and Museum Inc., Bricks and Mortar: A history of early Singleton district homes, Volume 2, Singleton, 2008, p.40.

⁷³ http://www.upperhunter.org/nowlandbros/index.html

⁷⁴ L. Noble, The Glennies Creek Story ...p.39

 $^{^{75}\} Greville's\ Post\ Office\ Directory\ 1872, http://addison.homedns.org/transcriptions/grevilles/grevilles.htm$

⁷⁶ Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales, published by the Farm and Dairy Publishing Co., Sydney, March 1900

Table 2 shows dairying was also being carried out on the larger properties, "Ashton", "Dulwich" and "Rosedale". The production of milk has been one of Australia's most important farming practices since the beginning of European settlement, but it became increasingly popular after 1890 due to improved transport and changing technology which saw the introduction of milking machines and refrigeration.

Further stimulus to the industry came after 1900 in the form of land legislation to encourage closer settlement.⁷⁷ Dairying in the Singleton area increased significantly in the early decades of the 20th Century due to the establishment of two butter factories, one a private company and the other a cooperative. Another significant factor was the impact of land taxation which led to the breaking up of a number of large holdings.⁷⁸ In 1977 Camberwell was described as one of the "five main dairying ribbons", where dairying was "consistently the most profitable activity". 79

Table 2 Summary of Yewen's Directory of Landholders

Table 2 Summary of Tewen's Directory of Landholders				
Land Use				
wheat, grapes, orchard				
grazier (residential – a few stock for own use)				
wheat, maize				
grazier				
grazier (residential)				
grazier (residential)				
Grazier				
wheat, maize, grapes, orchard, other crops, dairy				
wheat, maize, other crops, dairy, grazier				
wheat, maize				
grazier (residential)				
grazier (residential)				
wheat, orchard, other crops, dairy, graziers				
maize				
wheat				
maize, grapes, orchard				
grazier (residential)				

2.6 Mining Activity in the Camberwell Area

The presence of coal in the Singleton area was noted as early as 1820, when John Howe's party returned to Windsor with large pieces they had found on the banks of the Hunter River. 80 By 1829 the mineral had been found on a number of Upper Hunter properties, as reported in an article on the burning mountain at Wingen:

To those who may be of opinion that *coal* forms one of the principal substances which affords a supply of fuel to the voracious appetite of Wingen, I beg to observe that I found fragments of that mineral in the bed of the Kingdon Ponds, about 7 miles from the mountain. The neighbouring country is evidently a coal formation. This mineral has been found in Colonel Dumaresq's estate, at St. Heliers - at Mr. Ogilvie's at Merton – at Bengalla, Capt. Wright's – at Dr. Bowman's on the Foybrook – at Mr. Glennie's on the Falbrook ...81

⁷⁷ J. Cribb (ed.) Australian Agriculture: The complete reference on rural industry, National Farmers' Federation (Australia), 1987, p.58

⁷⁸ F. R.E. Mauldon, A Study in Social Economics: The Hunter River Valley, New South Wales, Melbourne, 1927, p.42

⁷⁹ E. Fink, The Land Resources in the Shire of Singleton ... pp.111-112. .

⁸⁰ W.A. Wood, Dawn in the Valley, p.11.

⁸¹ The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 14 March 1829

When Glennie's "Dulwich" estate was offered for lease in April 1848, the availability of "an unlimited supply of surface coal" was included in the list of attractions to potential lessees. However, the area was primarily used for farming and grazing purposes and the coal reserves were not exploited at that time.

As early as 1860 coal was being mined on the Dulwich Estate and also at Glendon, Glennies Creek, but the operations were not commercially viable due to the undeveloped transport infrastructure at the time. Extension of the Great Northern Railway through the area provided a stimulus for the development of coalmining, and by 1869 the Rix's Creek mine was producing "the finest sample of coal in the colony". Establishment of the Singleton gas works in 1881 increased the local demand for coal, but the Camberwell resources remained untapped. Bemoaning the lack of such development, the Camberwell correspondent to the *Maitland Mercury* wrote:

I am sure by the appearance and formation of the land in and around Camberwell that it abounds in coal. It is a great pity that some enterprising gentleman, who has land in the locality, would not open a real coal pit. The place affords every facility for the purpose.⁸⁴

Rosedale mine, which operated between 1885 and 1931 in the Rix's Creek area, is believed to have been a source of employment for some Camberwell residents. ⁸⁵ Other early mines which operated for varying periods between 1886 and 1939 included Ellesmere, New Park, Rix's Main, Rix's Creek and Singleton Coal. The Rix's Creek mines, which were owned by William Longworth, were closed in 1921 in response to union demands for more money and better conditions. ⁸⁶

Between 1944 and 1968, coalmining activities were restricted to the Muswellbrook-Liddell district, but the decision to build the largest power station in the southern hemisphere at Liddell in 1969 led to the establishment of open cut mines at Ravensworth and Swamp Creek to provide the necessary fuel. The subsequent construction of Bayswater power station increased the demand for coal, as did the expanding export market which continues to absorb a significant proportion of coal produced in the Upper Hunter.⁸⁷

In the Camberwell area, Camberwell Coal Pty Ltd. began production from its open cut mine in 1991. Rix's Creek open cut, between Camberwell Coal's operation and Singleton, had produced its first coal in 1990. Ashton Coal is one of the more recent to be established in the Singleton area. The company received development consent in 2002 and its activities include both underground and open cut operations.

2.7 Properties within the Study Area

The majority of the properties which are the focus of this study can be traced to early holdings owned by Glennie and Nowland, but a number are linked to smaller holdings which were later purchased from the Crown. A detailed study of the breaking up of the Glennie and Nowland properties is beyond the scope of this report, but it is likely that the above factors influenced their descendants to subdivide the holdings, eventually leading to the creation of the small farms which are included in the study site.

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⁸² Maitland Mercury, 8 April 1848

⁸³ Pegasus Technical, Report into the Location of Old Workings for the Ashton Underground Mine, December 2005.

⁸⁴ Maitland Mercury, 21 August 1880

⁸⁵ Information provided by Roy Smith, November 2008

⁸⁶ Report on the coal Seam Geology in the Rix's Creek Area near Singleton NSW, December 1968

⁸⁷ Singleton Historical Society, Singleton, "Howe" it started and grew", Singleton, 1995, p.31-2.

⁸⁸ Industry Submission into the Black Coal Industry, Submission from Camberwell Coal Pty Ltd., 1998

⁸⁹ www.bloomcoll.com.au

Summaries of available historical information on individual properties included in the study site, based on parish maps, secondary sources and discussions with former local residents, are included in Section 4 of this report. Further research would be required to provide a detailed history of each property.

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3 Assessing Heritage Significance

3.1 Introduction

A place considered to be of potential heritage significance is assessed using guidelines established by State and Federal government heritage authorities, namely the Australian Heritage Commission and the Heritage Council of NSW. It is necessary to understand the heritage value of a place, through assessment, prior to making any decisions about the future conservation and management of the place.

Generally, a place or item will be assessed to determine its value, grade and level of significance. These are further explained below.

The value of significance can be:

- 1. Historical, and/or
- 2. Aesthetic, and/or
- 3. Social, and/or
- 4. Scientific.

The **grade** of significance assesses the relative contribution made by the item to the heritage value of the place.

- 1. Exceptional (rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's significance),
- 2. High (high degree of original fabric; demonstrates a key element of the item's significance),
- 3. Moderate (elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item),
- 4. Little (alterations detract from significance; difficult to interpret), or
- 5. Intrusive (damaging to the item's heritage significance).

The **level** of significance is determined by comparison with other like items, and can be described as:

- 1. National significance (significant to the people of Australia),
- 2. State significance (significant to the people of NSW), or
- 3. Local significance (significant within the local government area).

The chart shown in figure 8 below graphically describes the assessment process.

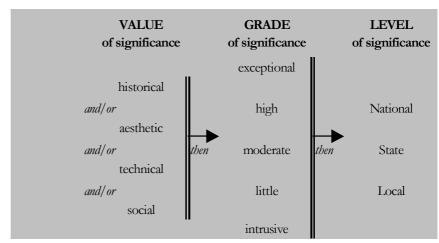


Figure 8
Graphical representation of the assessment of heritage significance.

3.2 National Heritage Assessment Criteria

In order to assess places for heritage value in a national context, the Australian Heritage Council sets out criteria for their various heritage lists, namely the Commonwealth Heritage List, the National Heritage List, and the Register of the National Estate. Assessment under these guidelines is carried out using criteria dealing with Australia's natural and cultural history.

To meet the criteria set out by the <u>National Heritage List</u>, a place must have "outstanding heritage value to the nation." Camberwell is not believed to meet this criterion.

To meet the criteria set out by the <u>Commonwealth Heritage List</u>, a place must have "significant heritage value" and be owned or managed by the Commonwealth Government. The subject Camberwell sites do not meet this criterion.

To meet the criteria set out by the <u>Register of the National Estate</u>, a place must have "significant heritage value" based largely on Australia's natural or cultural history. This is a more general listing than the National Heritage and Commonwealth Heritage lists; however it is considered that Camberwell would not convincingly meet the criteria.

3.3 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

The NSW heritage assessment guidelines broadly encompass four possible values of heritage significance:

- 1. historical significance,
- 2. aesthetic significance,
- 3. research/technical significance, and
- 4. social significance.

These four values are encompassed into a list of seven more detailed assessment criteria which specifically address key areas of possible significance. Accordingly, an item will be considered to be of significance if it meets one or more of the following criteria.

Historical

Criterion (a)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

- items which demonstrate strong associations to past customs, cultural practices, philosophies or systems of government, regardless of the intactness of the item or any structure on the place;
- items associated with significant historical events, regardless of the intactness of the item or any structure on the place;
- significant cultural landscapes and other items demonstrating overlays of the continual pattern of human use and occupation; and/or
- items where the physical fabric (above or below ground) demonstrates any of the points described above.

Criterion (b)

an item has strong association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

 items which demonstrate strong associations to a particular event, historical theme, people or philosophies, regardless of the intactness of the item or any of its structures;

- items associated with significant historical events, regardless of the intactness of the item or any structure on the place; and/or
- items where the physical fabric (above or below ground) demonstrates any of the points above.

Aesthetic

Criterion (c)

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

- items which demonstrate creative or technical excellence, innovation or achievement;
- items which have been the inspiration for creative or technical achievement;
- items which demonstrate distinctive aesthetic attributes in form or composition;
- items which demonstrate a highly original or influential style, such as an important early (seminal) work of a major architect; and/or
- items which demonstrate the culmination of a particular architectural style (known as climactic).

Social

Criterion (d)

an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- items which are esteemed by the community for their cultural values;
- items which if damaged or destroyed would cause the community a sense of loss; and/or
- items which contribute to a community's sense of identity.

Scientific

Criterion (e)

an item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

• items which have the ability to reveal valuable archaeological, technical or scientific information.

Rarity

Criterion (f)

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

- provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process;
- demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost;
- shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity;
- is the only example of its type;
- demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest; or
- shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.

Representativeness

Criterion (g)

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's)

- ~ cultural or natural places; or
- ~ cultural or natural environments
- is a fine example of its type;
- has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items;

- has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity;
- is a significant variation to a class of items;
- is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type;
- is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size; or
- is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.

It is not uncommon for items to meet several of the above criteria.

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4 Properties within the Study Area

4.1 Introduction

A review and assessment of the properties identified as being within the impact zone of the proposed Ashton Coal SEOC is given in two forms: a summary table (Table 3, below), and more detailed datasheets that follow. The datasheets give recommendations for conservation of assessed heritage value.

For clarity, property numbers 127 and 129 have been further defined at 127a & 127b, and 129a & 129b. This is in accordance with historical title search information and in the interest of defining the history of these properties more concisely.

4.2 Properties - Summary

Property	Property	Significance	Impacted	Heritage Impact	Recommendation ⁹¹
No.90	Description		By		
56-45	Residence Lot 1/13 DP 758214	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
46	Community Hall Lot 2/13 DP 758214	High local significance.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Moderate.	Archival photographic record prior to SEOC commencing.
56-47	Residence Lot 96 DP 752442	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
56-48	Residence Lots 8/13, 9/13, 10/13 DP 758214	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
56-49	Residence Lot 11/13 DP 758214	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
50	Residence Lots 1,2,3&4 DP 120193	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
51	Residence Lot 1 DP 797883	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
56	Vacant Land Lot 3 DP 1114623	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – infrastructure	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.

⁹⁰ Item numbers correlate with Ashton Coal Property Ownership Survey Map, drawing No. A-0000, 16 July 2008.

⁹¹ Recommendations are based on current assessment of information available. Refer to 1.6 Limitations.

Table 3 Summary of Property Assessments Property Property Significance Impacted Heritage Impact Rec							
Property No.90	Property Description		Impacted By	Heritage Impact	Recommendation ⁹¹		
56-122	Residence & Farm Lot 3 DP 747327	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut & out of pit emplacement	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
56-123	Residence & Farm Lot 1 DP 264089	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut & out of pit emplacement	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
56-124	Vacant Land Lot 2 DP 264089	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut, infrastructure & out of pit emplacement	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
56-125	Residence & Dairy Lot 3 DP 264089	Low local significance.	Direct – open cut & infrastructure	High.	Archival Record – site survey; photographic; measured drawing of house, dairy and associated outbuildings.		
126	Residence Lot 4 DP 264089	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut, infrastructure & out of pit emplacement	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
56-127a	Residence & Dairy Lot 10 DP 877004	Moderate local significance.	Direct – open cut & infrastructure	High.	Archival Record – site survey; photographic; measured drawing of dairy and associated outbuildings.		
56-127b	Vacant Land Lot 12 DP 877004	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut & infrastructure	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
56-128	Residence Lot 11 DP 877004	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Direct – open cut & out of pit emplacement	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		
129a	Residence & Dairy Lot 2 DP 1111313	Moderate local significance.	Direct – open cut & levee Indirect – potential blast vibration to house and outbuildings	High. Potential fabric damage due to blast vibration.	Archival Record – site survey, photographic and measured drawing (house and dairy).		
129b	Vacant Land Lot 3 DP 1111313	Based on available evidence, none	Direct – open cut & levee	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.		

Property No.90	Property Description	Significance	Impacted By	Heritage Impact	Recommendation ⁹¹
130	Vacant Land Lot 86 DP 752442	noted. Based on available evidence, none	Direct – infrastructure	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
151	Lot Pt2 DP 71823 St Clement's Anglican Church Lot 103 DP 738182	noted. High local significance.	Indirect – potential blast vibration	High – views from the church to the southern portion of the village and valley, although this impact is temporary. Potential fabric damage due to blast vibration.	Archival Record – photographic record of views to and from church. In situ Conservation – strategy to protect fabric from blast damage.
167L	Camberwell Common (south) Lot 7004 DP 93630	High local significance.	Direct – open cut & out of pit emplacement	High.	Archival Record – site survey; photographic. Consider ex situ conservation through relocation, if warranted.
167J	Vacant Land Lot 178 DP 1002770	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Nil	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.
188	Vacant Land Lot 175 DP 1002770	Based on available evidence, none noted.	Nil	Based on available evidence, none.	No further heritage management recommended.

4.3 Recommendations

Management recommendations are based on the significance of each item and the projected impact, as follows.

Recommendation

Historical Research

Requirements

In some cases further detailed historical research will be required in order to confirm the history of the property, for instance through a land titles search. This research should be carried out by a professional historian (registered with the Professional Historians Association of NSW, or equivalent organisation). The brief for further research should be agreed upon by the heritage architect and historian, in conjunction. It should be noted that the results of further historical research may reveal the need for other works, as described below.

Physical Inspection

In some cases further detailed physical inspection of the place will be required prior to impact, in order to confirm the existence of any significant items. This inspection should be carried out by a heritage architect and historian, in conjunction.

Archival Record

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.

The archival record will vary according to the type of heritage item and the reasons for its preparation. The archival record will always include a background history, and additionally will include one or more of:

- 1. a site survey, plotting boundary and improvements,
- 2. a photographic record,
- 3. measured technical drawings,
- 4. identification and recording of significant vegetation and landscape features,
- 5. photogrammetry, film or video recording,
- 6. collecting of samples of materials and finishes,
- 7. cataloguing or inventory of significant items,
- 8. oral history,
- 9. aerial photography, and
- 10. topographic mapping/surveying

Recording during work on the heritage item may also be required, for instance during demolition. This often reveals information not necessarily evident beforehand.

All recording is to be done in accordance with guidelines published by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. Refer specifically to How To Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items (1998) and Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006).

Archaeological Assessment

Some sites warrant further archaeological investigation to confirm suspected inclusions (such as grave and burial sites), or to provide more definite information on known past uses of the place prior to impact.

The extent of archaeological investigations should be confirmed on a site-by-site basis, by an archaeologist experienced in the relevant area of work.

Examples of further work include:

- 1. research design, including excavation permit(s)
- 2. management plans
- 3. community consultation and/or public advertising
- 4. zoning plans
- 5. test excavations, which can lead to a modelling of the site, for instance locating grave cuts.

In situ Conservation

Where items are not proposed to be directly impacted in situ conservation may be warranted, depending on the assessed heritage significance of the item. Work to the item or relic may extend to all components of the definition of conservation, and should be developed within a secondary management framework for each particular site.

Ex situ Conservation

Where items are proposed to be completely impacted (destroyed) relocation may be warranted, depending on the assessed heritage significance of the item. Work to the item or relic may extend to all components of the definition of conservation, and should be developed within a secondary management framework for each particular site.

4.4 Property Datasheets

The following section allows two pages for each of the 21 properties assessed within this study, and comments on the following information for each.

• property number

(corresponding to the Ashton Coal Property Ownership plan, Figure 3 and Appendix A)

• property description

(street location, lot number, DP number)92

ownership

(original owners/grantees, past and present owners, where known)

description

(a brief description of the property and/or improvements)

history

(where available, the known history of the property)

condition

(based on cursory visual observation only)

existing heritage listings

assessment of significance

(in accordance with NSW Dept of Planning, Heritage Branch guidelines)

• statement of significance

(a concise statement of why the place is important)

• assessment of heritage impact

(of the proposed SEOC on known items of significance, and based on available information; measured as High, Moderate or Low)

management recommendations

steps recommended for the management of heritage values/items

⁹² Lot and DP numbers provided by Ashton Coal.

property #

original land grantee | James Glennie

property description

Residence Lethbridge Street Lot 1/13 DP 758214

present owner previous owner

Ashton Coal Roslyn Mary Lethbridge

description

Weatherboard-clad, gabled corrugated asbestos-clad roof residence, with detached single garage, situated at the southern end of Lethbridge Street facing the Common land. Age of structures appear to be mid-20th Century.

history

No further information available.

condition

Appears good-fair. Inspection from street only.

existing heritage listings

None.

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



SEOC 56-45

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact Based on available evidence, none.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

46

original land grantee

property description

Camberwell Community Hall Lot 2/13 DP 758214 present owner A Nowland, E Moore, & J Dunn(trustees, now deceased)

description

Timber framed and metal-clad structure with gable roof, front verandah and rear skillion addition. The front vernadah appears to have been closed in at some stage. The southern side of the building has a skillion addition facing a large yard, with remnant brick BBQ structures. Remnant timber fencing posts to Lethbridge Street and within the allotment. The interior of the building has two communal areas, one with a stage and the other with a kitchen. Toilets are a separate building to the rear. The hall faces the Common land opposite, to the east.

history

Believed to have been built in the early 20th century, possibly as a memorial hall after WW1. Roy Smith's father told of the materials being carried there by dray. A building is shown on this site in the 1942 Survey Plan. An honour roll remembering those who served and were killed during WW1 hung on the wall until recent years, when it was relocated to St Clement's Church for safekeeping. Fortunately it survived the recent fire in the church. The hall has been used as a focus of community activity, being used for dances, sporting events, Christmas parties, etc. It was also used by Camberwell School for school concerts and dancing classes. With the advent of the motor car and television, locals found their entertainment elsewhere and usage of the hall declined. For a number of years the hall was leased to a group of Maoris who were working for local power stations. They used the building for social and cultural activities.

condition

Poor – very poor. Yard overgrowth restricted inspection of site.

existing heritage listings

Singleton LEP – heritage item of local significance.

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



property

assessment of significance

historical: the hall is reminiscent of the former community of Camberwell, demonstrating past communal social activity; the hall is likely associated with the involvement of locals in WW1

aesthetic: the building may be considered a local landmark social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: the building provides evidence of a defunct way of life in Camberwell, and is the only example of such a secular building in the village representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The Camberwell Community Hall dates to the early 20th century and its construction is likely associated with the remembrance of WW1. The building demonstrates the former community social life of Camberwell, and is the only remaining example of this in the village. The place is of high local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

Moderate – near the northern boundary of the proposed open cut and out of pit emplacement, subject to potential blast vibration.

management recommendations

Archival photographic record of building and site prior to SEOC commencement.

property #

56-47

original owner present owner previous owner C.L. George Ashton Coal Paul & Virginia Ashford

property description

Glennie Street Lot 96 DP 752442

description

Weatherboard-clad, gabled roof residence, with detached double garage. Timber post and wire fencing in various locations. Structures appear to be late 20th century. Scarred tree located on southern boundary – refer to Appendix of SEOC Aboriginal Heritage Report.

history

House built by current owners. No further information available.

condition

Appears good. Inspection from street only.

existing heritage listings

listings None.

Photograph Heritas, October 2008



Ashton Coal SEOC property# 56-47

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further management recommended.

site#

56-48

original grantee

property description | Residence

Alpha Street Lot 8/13 DP 758214 Lot 9/13 DP 758214 Lot 10/13 DP 758214 present owner | Ash previous owners | Day

Ashton Coal David Joseph Hamilton Cecil Spinks

description

Two room cottage with additions to the rear. Compressed sheet and batten cladding, corrugated steel sheet covering simple hipped roof. Main rear extension has gabled roof form, with smaller skillion form to eastern side. The gabled extension has a brick fireplace on its western face.

history

House built by Cecil Spinks, c1950s.93

condition

Ashton Coal advise structure in poor condition.

existing heritage listings

ings None.

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



⁹³ Pers. Com. C. Lane.

SEOC property # 56-48

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further heritage management recommended.

property #

56-49

original grantee

property description

Glennie Street Lot 11/13 DP 758214 present owner Ashton of Previous owner Michael

Ashton Coal Michael Colin Langdon

description

Weatherboard-clad, gabled roof residence, with attached fibro single garage to east, and large water tank at western side. Yard has metal garden shed and is fenced with a painted timber paling fence.

history

Built circa early 1970s.94 No further information available.

condition

Appears fair.

existing heritage listings

None.

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



⁹⁴ Pers. com. C. Lane.

SEOC property # 56-49

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

property description

50

Residence

None.

Glennie Street Lots 1,2,3,4 DP 120193 original owner present owner

Henry Mercer Clinton Standing

description

Single storey cottage clad with compressed sheet, hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. Small boundary fence to Glennie Street in timber. Mature trees slightly obscure residence from street view.

history

Built by local builder Harry Smith circa late 1950s. No further information available.

condition

Appears good-fair. Inspection from street only.

existing heritage listings

N1- - 4 - - - - - 1-

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



property # 5

property /

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

51

original owner

Henry Mercer

property description

Glennie Street Lot 1 DP 797883 present ownerRJ & CN Baileyprevious ownerNeill & Dianne Franks

description

Weatherboard and compressed sheet-clad single storey cottage, highly obscured from Glennie Street by mature landscaping.

history

Built by local builder Harry Smith circa 1950s. No further information available.

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

Photograph Heritas, November 2008



property #

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

Ashton Coal SEOC property

original land grantee

property description

Vacant Land New England Highway Lot 3 DP 1114623

present owner previous owner Ashton Coal

description

Vacant land.

history

No further information available.

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

Photograph Heritas, May 2009



property # 5

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property description

property #

66-122

Residence & Farm 5883 New England Lot 3 DP 747327

original grantee James Glennie

previous owners

present owner

Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

Small residence clad in Hardiplank or similar material, metal clad flat roof, metal sheet clad flat-roofed double garage, metal clad gabled-roof shed with skillion awning. Yards fenced with timber post & wire. All structures appear to be no more than 30 years old.

history

Originally granted to James Glennie, Esq. in 1840. Title search information shows the land changed ownership numerous times without a noted use until 1912, when the land was purchased by John Thomas Dunn, grazier. The subsequent owner was John Joseph Dunn, butcher. These two owners held this land for 51 years, and may have been part of the Dunn family of butchers still operating in the Hunter area today. The land continued to change hands, with past owners noted as Hoggan (carpenter), Walker (grazier), Proctor (plant operator), Jones (cattle dealer), Hardinge (driver), Trevathen, and Moss, until its purchase by Ashton Coal Mines Limited in 2008.

condition

Appears good-fair.

existing heritage listings

None.

Hwy

Photograph Heritas, October 2008



Photograph Heritas, May 2009



sheet 1 of 2

SEOC property # 56-122

assessment of significance

historical: may have an association with the Dunn family of butchers aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The property may have a historical association with the Dunn family of butchers, who are still operating businesses in the Hunter area today. However, there is no remnant physical fabric visible that links the site with this past ownership.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

present owner previous owners

original grantee James Ross

Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

property description

Residence & Farm Glennie Street Lot 1 DP 264089

description

Single storey weatherboard-clad cottage, concrete stumps, steel clad hipped roof. Detached steel clad double garage, of recent construction. Yard fenced with timber and wire fencing. Small concrete slab with paths suggest former outbuilding in rear yard.

history

Granted to James Ross, Esq. in 1858. Subsequently owned by graziers and farmers until the early 1980s. A succession of subsequent owners, of no noted occupation, until the purchase of the land by Ashton Coal Mines Limited in 2006. The existing house was relocated to this site from elsewhere by Lane, c1970.

condition

Appears fair.

existing heritage listings

None.

Photograph

Heritas, November 2008



Photograph Heritas, May 2009



SEOC property # 56-123

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further heritage management recommended.

property #

56-124

original grantee James Ross

property description

Vacant Land Glennie Street Lot 2 DP 264089

present owner previous owners

Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

Vacant land, former residence and small farm. Cattle grid at drive entry from Glennie Street. Site contains timber loading race, concrete water tank, timber post and rail fencing. Building rubble from recent demolition of residence scattered on site.

history

Originally granted to James Ross, Esq. in 1860. Subsequently owned by graziers and farmers, and for a short time in the early years of the 20th century by David Wilson, dairy farmer. Owners from 1981 have no noted occupation in title search records. The land was purchased by Ashton Coal Mines Limited in 2003. A former house on the allotment was sold and relocated in 2008. Loading race and yard remain.

condition

Appears fair.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Heritas, October 2008



photograph Heritas, May 2009



SEOC property # 56-124

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further heritage management recommended.

property description

property #

56-125

Residence & Dairy Glennie Street Lot 3 DP 264089

original owner William Nowland present owner previous owners

Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

A group of residential and farm buildings. Weatherboard clad single storey residence, four-room central hall plan, hipped corrugated steel-clad roof, infilled front verandah, and rear addition. Farming buildings on the site include a small timber framed and clad dairy and various other timber sheds typical of a small family farming operation.

history

The land now designated was previously two allotments, which appear to have been consolidated under the ownership of George Gardiner, farmer. Original grantees were William Nowland, grazier (1841) and James Glennie, Esq. (1840). The existing residence is estimated to be c90 years old (appears on 1942 survey). The original bullnosed verandah which surrounded the house has been removed. The dairy dates from 1940s and replaced an earlier dairy which could have dated back to the period of ownership by dairy farmer David Valentine. Milking was for household purposes, not on a commercial basis during C. Lane's ownership but it is believed that George Gardiner's dairy was a larger operation. C. Lane also raised cattle, pigs and goats and grew crops such as lucerne, sorghum and vegetables. Hay was made and stored in the hayshed before being sold.95

condition

Fair to poor.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph

Heritas, October 2008 The complex showing, left to right: residence, dairy & milking shed, tractor shed



photograph Heritas, October 2008 The dairy shed.



sheet 1 of 1

⁹⁵ Pers. Com. C. Lane.

SEOC | 56-125

assessment of significance

historical: the dairy building demonstrates a significant past use of the site and area generally; the place has links to William Nowland, who was influential in the development of Camberwell village

aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The property has historical associations with William Nowland and James Glennie, both considered to be pioneers in the Camberwell area. However, all buildings on the site are believed to post-date this ownership. The extant dairy building on this site is associated with an earlier use of the property, and one that was common in the Camberwell area. Associated farming structures such as water troughs are also extant. Low local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

High – within SEOC boundary.

management recommendations

Archival Record - site survey; photographic and measured drawings of house, dairy and associated outbuildings.

SEOC 126

present owner previous owners James Glennie N&M Smiles refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

property description

Residence & Farm New England Hwy Lot 4 DP 264089

description

The property contains a single storey weatherboard clad residence with metal clad hipped roof and wrap around verandah. Other buildings on the site include a weatherboard clad 'granny-flat' structure directly behind the main house, a large metal skillion single garage, a metal quad carport, water tanks and small sheds. The animal yards are fenced in timber post and wire.

original owner

history

Land originally granted to James Glennie, Esq. in 1840. Subsequent ownership by various graziers and farmers throughout the bulk of the 20th century, including George Gardiner (see property #56-125). The existing house is approximately 25 years old.96

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph

Heritas, May 2009 The metal clad quad carport.



photograph Heritas, May 2009 The residence viewed from the north.



⁹⁶ Personal communication with Margaret Smiles, property owner, 14 May 2009.

SEOC 126

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations No further heritage management recommended.

property #

56-127a original owner

William Nowland

property description

Residence & Dairy 96B Glennie Street Lot 10 DP 877004

present owner previous owner Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

The group of buildings includes a large modern residence with rendered walls and tiled roof, a multiple vehicle modern steel garage/shed, and a concrete former dairy building. Near to the dairy is a concrete water trough. Timber post and rail, and post and wire fences define paddocks.

history

Land originally granted to William Nowland in 1841, then numerous changes of ownership by farmers and graziers including a short period by David Wilson, dairy farmer, in the early 20th century. An earlier home on this site was occupied by the Rowland family and subsequently by their daughter and her husband, Mr Lane. The early home, which featured slab walls and outbuildings including a wash house, is shown on a 1942 survey. It was demolished by Moore and replaced with the present building c1990. The dairy which remains on the site was built before 1950, replacing an earlier dairy which stood a few metres away. A mark on one of the inside walls notes the level of the 1955 flood. Property purchased by Ashton Coal in 2003.

condition

House appears good (external inspection only). Dairy is fair.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Heritas, October 2008 Grouping showing from left

to right: dairy, garage/shed, house.

photograph Heritas, October 2008 Dairy building, southern elevation.



Ashton Coal SEOC property # 56-127a

assessment of significance

historical: the dairy building demonstrates a significant past use of the site and area generally

aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria

representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The extant dairy building on this site is associated with an earlier use of the property, and one that was common in the Camberwell area. Associated farming structures such as water troughs are also extant. Moderate local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

High – within the SEOC boundary.

management recommendations

Archival Record - site survey, photographic record and measured drawings of dairy and associated structures.

56-127b original owner James Glennie

property description

Vacant Land Glennie Street Lot 12 DP 877004

present owner previous owner

Ashton Coal refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

Vacant land, with no obvious remains of built fabric or other items of interest.

history

Land originally granted to James Glennie in 1840, then immediately on-sold to Alexander Fotherington. Subsequently owned by various farmers and graziers prior to purchase by Ashton Coal in 2003.

condition

Not applicable.

existing heritage listings

None.

Ashton Coal SEOC property# 56-127b

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further heritage management recommended.

property description

property #

56-128

Residence 96C Glennie Street Lot 11 DP 877004

present owner previous owners

original owner J Glennie/W Nowland Aston Coal refer to historical title search (Appendix B)

description

Metal clad simple rectangular form shed with bull nosed verandah to front, all of recent construction, and recently used as a residence. Timber frame clad with shade cloth forms carport to one end of the residence. Timber post and barbed wire fencing defining domestic yard boundary appears recent. Currently unoccupied.

history

The current allotment was originally two lots granted to James Glennie, Esq. in 1840, and William Nowland, grazier in 1844. Glennie immediately on-sold to Alexander Fotherington; the land was later owned by Edward Jones, grazier, George Gardiner, grazier, prior to Rowland, grazier and Lane, farmer. Nowland's portion remained in the family until 1901 when it sold to David Wilson, dairy farmer, it was later owned by various farmers and graziers. From approximately 1925 the two allotments were in common ownership, and appear to have re-united in 1998 under the ownership of Phillip Moore. The amalgamated allotment was purchased by Ashton Coal in 2008.

condition

Appears to be good.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Heritas, October 2008



photograph Heritas, May 2009 Front of residence.



sheet 1 of 2

Ashton Coal
SEOC
property # 56-128

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further management recommended.

property description

property #

129a

Residence & Dairy 96D Glennie Street Lot 2 DP 1111313 original grantee

William Nowland

present owner

W.H. Bowman, M.H. Bowman, W.G.

Bowman & G.R. Elder refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

previous owner

description

The property, named "Rosedale", consists of a collection of structures of varying ages, but including a residence, various sheds and a former dairy. The residence appears to be a late 19th century/early 20th century structure, but has been extensively altered and added to. The original four-room residence with verandah around three sides has been substantially increased by a rear extension (c2000). Evidence of former verandah rooms, and at least three different types of weatherboards. The garden is sympathetic to the age of the residence, however appears to be a recent construction. Adjacent garage and shed are recent constructions, however the nearby former dairy appears to be early 20th century. The dairy structure is a small building on a concrete slab, with some dwarf concrete walls and timber framing, clad sides and roof in corrugated galvanised steel. It currently houses farming machinery.

history

Two properties granted to William Nowland in 1841 and amalgamated in 1858; sold to J. Skinner, retired farmer, in 1924. Skinner sold to the Bowman family in 1949. The house is believed to be one of the oldest in the study area and may have been built by the Nowland family. Several buildings are shown on this site in the 1942 Survey Plan. Part of an early dairy remains, although large-scale dairying on the property ceased after the 1955 flood.

condition

Appears to be in good condition.

existing heritage listings

Photograph

Heritas, October 2008
The existing residence viewed from the south.

None.



Photograph Heritas, October 2008 The former dairy shed.



sheet 1 of 2

Ashton Coal

SEOC 129a

assessment of significance

historical: the original residence form, and some fabric, demonstrates typical housing of the early farming community of Camberwell; the former dairy structure demonstrates a significant past use of the site and area generally; the property has links to William Nowland.

aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The property is associated with the Nowland family, who had strong ties to the early development of Camberwell village. The structures on the property have been significantly altered over the years, however the residence likely represents one of the earliest houses within the study area. The residence has been altered but still retains an amount of original form and fabric. The former dairy structure demonstrates a significant past use of the property and the Camberwell area. Moderate local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

High – within SEOC boundary.

management recommendations

Archival Record – site survey, photographic and measured drawing (house and dairy).

As	h	to	n	C	o a	
			S	E	0	C

property #

129b

property description | Vacant Land

96D Glennie Street Lot 3 DP 1111313 original grantee Will

William Nowland

present owner

W.H. Bowman, M.H. Bowman, W.G.

Bowman, W.G.

previous owner

Bowman & G.R. Elder refer to historical tile search (Appendix B)

description

Vacant land used in conjunction with Lot 2 DP 1111313 (Property #129a).

history

condition

Properties granted to William Nowland in 1841; sold to J. Skinner, retired farmer, in 1924. Skinner sold to the Bowman family in 1949.

Appears to be in good condition.

existing heritage listings

None.

sheet 1 of 2

SEOC property # 129b

assessment of significance

historical: the property has links to William Nowland aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria

representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

The property is associated with the Nowland family, who had strong ties to the early development of Camberwell village, however this parcel of vacant land is not considered independently significant.

assessment of heritage impact

High – within SEOC boundary.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

130

original owner

property description

New England Hwy Lot 86 DP 752442 present owner

Alistair Stuart Bowman

description

Appears to be undeveloped land.

history

No further information available.

condition

Unknown.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Heritas, May 2009



photograph Heritas, May 2009



sheet 1 of 2

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further heritage management recommended.

property #

151

original owner present owner

Dr J Bowman
Church of England

property description

Anglican Church Glennies Creek Rd Lot 103 DP 738182

description

St Clement's Anglican Church. Stone church, rendered on all sides except east façade. Corrugated steel sheet roof, with gable parapets topped with cross finials. Timber multi-paned colonial style windows to side lancet openings; lead light windows to eastern lancet group.

history

Land donated by J Bowman in September 1841 for construction of church and burial ground. Church opened in 1851. The proposed tower was never built, and a porch substituted in 1908. Repairs and alterations 1918. Major repairs 1964-66. Fire damaged 2008. Burial ground extant adjacent to church building, and contains early pioneers and members of the Camberwell community. The church is the oldest Anglican church in the Parish of Singleton.

condition

Generally good, some cracking in stonework, 2008 fire damage still not repaired.

existing heritage listings

Singleton LEP 2005 (local significance) National Trust of Australia (NSW) (classified)

photograph

Heritas, October 2008 View from entrance roadway, showing entrance porch and burial ground beyond at right of frame.



photograph
Heritas, October 2008
Southern side of church,
showing burial ground and
columbarium.



sheet 1 of 2

property #

151

assessment of significance

historical: the church is the oldest in the Anglican Parish of Singleton; the history of the church dates to the first settlement of Camberwell, when it was known as Fal Brook; the land and building have a strong association with J Bowman, an early settler in Camberwell; the location and positioning of the church building demonstrate the early town plan of Camberwell; the building is the last remaining built form of the village on the western side of Glennies Creek.

aesthetic: the church has landmark characteristics for its location and positioning within the village, and relationship to the New England Hwy **social:** the place has a strong association with the Anglican community of Camberwell

scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria **rarity:** the church is the only example of its type in the local area, and shows evidence of a significant activity important to the local community **representativeness:** available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

St Clement's Anglican Church, within the Parish of Singleton and located in the village of Camberwell, is historically significant as the oldest Anglican church within its parish. It has a strong association with the early development of Camberwell, both socially and from a town planning perspective. The current siting of the church within the extant village structure gives the church a landmark character within Camberwell that can also be recognised from the New England Hwy. The church is the only remaining village building on the western side of Glennies Creek and seemingly presides over the village from afar. The significance of the church extends to the land on Lot 102 DP 738182, where the former churchyard (or burial ground) was located (Property # 56-115). The church has high local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

High - the view from the church to the southern portion of the village and valley will be impacted negatively, however this impact is expected to be temporary and only until mining and regeneration of the site is complete. Potential fabric damage due to blast vibration.

management recommendations

- 1. Archival Record photographic record of views to and from church.
- 2. In-situ Conservation strategy to protect fabric from blast damage. 97

⁹⁷ EJE Architecture (Newcastle) has documented repairs to the building, targeting fire damage and general cracking; repairs are yet to commence at time of writing. Conservation in relation to the SEOC proposal extends only to preservation of views once rehabilitation is complete, and any possible deterioration of fabric due to physical blasting or environmental impact.

property #

167L

original owner

Crown Land
The State of NSW

property description

Camberwell Common Lot 7004 DP 93630

description

Undeveloped land, with various patches of grazing land, mature trees and a small dam. A former water course runs along the northern boundary parallel and slightly to the south of Perry Street. Various remnants of building rubble and domestic implements were found in this course, including a large iron spike, fence posts, broken china, and metal sheets. Timber and wire fencing defines the boundary of the block.

history

Title search documents date the creation of this Common to 1876, as one of two areas designated as Temporary Commons, "for use by town residents or small-scale local farmers, providing a common area for grazing, watering of stock and collection of firewood." Two areas of land were set aside for the purpose, this one being about 120 acres. In 1953 an area of the commonage adjacent to the Community Hall was gazetted as a children's playground. While there is no local recollection of the land being used for that purpose, it was an area where regular cricket matches were held for many years. The continuing "temporary" nature of the commonage could have allowed for the future relinquishment of land for suburban purposes if required.

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph
Heritas, October 2008

One entrance to the Common, from Glennie Street, looking east.



sheet 1 of 2

⁹⁸ www.lands.nsw.gov.au

⁹⁹ The other area designated as a temporary commonage is also extant and located at the northern boundary of the village, an area of approximately 200 acres on the northern side of Glennies Creek.

Ashton Coal

SEOC 167L

assessment of significance

historical: the Common demonstrates a strong association with a past local (and wider) cultural practice of providing common pastoral land for community use

aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: the notion of the place contributes to the community's sense of identity, however esteem for the place is likely associated with amenity scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: the place is representative of town commons in NSW

statement of significance

The Camberwell Town Common located on the south-eastern boundary of the village is significant for its association with the development of the Camberwell community, and forms a significant community space within the cultural landscape of the area. The Common is of high local significance.

assessment of heritage impact

High – within the boundary of the SEOC.

management recommendations

- 1. Archival Record – photographic, including site survey.
- 2. Ex situ Conservation - relocation of the Common to another comparably sized location within the Camberwell village area could be considered, following consultation with all stakeholders. It is noted that other common areas exist within the Camberwell village area, and it may prove that relocation is not necessary due to a reduced use of the Common in recent decades. Relocation is considered acceptable based on the history of the Common being "temporary" and the implicit lack of use of the Common in recent decades. Any relocation should not impact negatively on any other heritage items.

photograph

Heritas, October 2008 Entrance to the children's playground area of the Common, looking east, from Lethbridge Street and opposite the Community Hall.



property #

167J

original owner

property description

Vacant Land Lethbridge Street cnr New England Hwy Lot 178 DP 1002770 present owner | Crown Land

description

Undeveloped land.

history

No further information available.

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Google Maps, ©2009



photograph Heritas, May 2009



sheet 1 of 2

Ashton Coal SEOC property# 167J

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact None.

management recommendations No further management recommended.

property #

188

original owner present owner

property description

Vacant Land Lethbridge Street Lot 175 DP 1002770 Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council

description

Undeveloped land adjacent to the Camberwell Community Hall.

history

No further information available.

condition

Appears good.

existing heritage listings

None.

photograph Heritas, May 2009



photograph Heritas, May 2009



sheet 1 of 2

Ashton Coal SEOC site # 188

assessment of significance

historical: available information does not meet assessment criteria aesthetic: available information does not meet assessment criteria social: available information does not meet assessment criteria scientific: available information does not meet assessment criteria rarity: available information does not meet assessment criteria representativeness: available information does not meet assessment criteria

statement of significance

Based on available evidence, this property is not believed to hold any European heritage significance.

assessment of heritage impact

None.

management recommendations

No further management recommended.

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"Armidale Common", www.armidale.gov.au

Nowland Family, http://www.upperhunter.org/nowlandbros/index.html

Bloomfield Collieries, www.bloomcoll.com.au

Appendix A

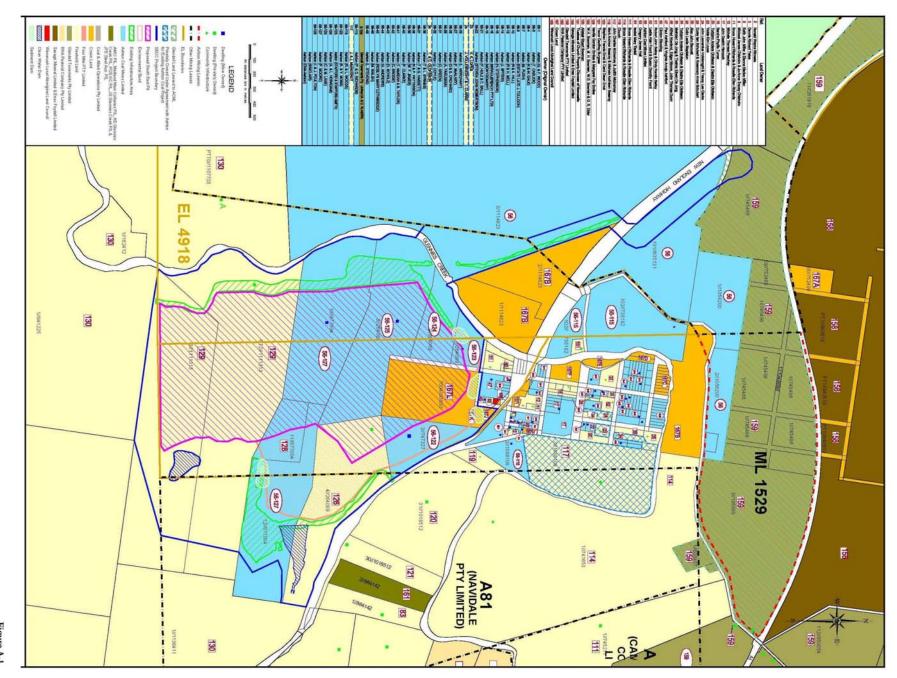
Land Ownership in the SEOC Project Area: Overall

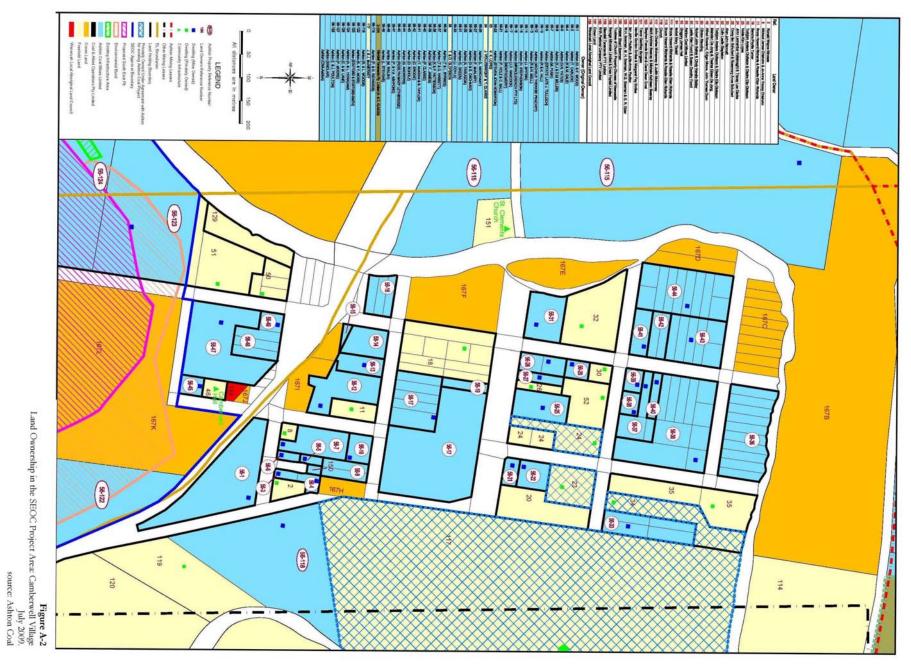
(July 2009, EA Version) source: Ashton Coal

Land Ownership in the SEOC Project Area: Camberwell Village

(July 2009, EA Version)

source: Ashton Coal





Appendix B

Historical Title Search information

(for 11 properties, as listed below)

source: Advance Legal Search Pty Limited, via Wells Environmental Services

Property Description	Ashton Coal Mines
	property reference number
Lot 3 DP 747327	56-122
Lot 1 DP 264089	56-123
Lot 2 DP 264089	56-124
Lot 3 DP 264089	56-125
Lot 4 DP 264089	126
Lot 10 DP 877004	56-127a
Lot 12 DP 877004	56-127b
Lot 11 DP 877004	56-128
Lot 2 DP 1111313	129
Lot 3 DP 1111313	129
Lot 7004 DP 93630	167L

90 of 131 Heritas 08/625

ADVANCE LEGAL SEARCH PTY LIMITED

(ACN 077 067 068) ABN 49 077 067 068

P. O. Box 149 Yagoona NSW 2199 Telephone: +612 9754 1590 Mobile: 0412 169 809 Facsimile: +612 9754 1364 Email: alsearch@optusnet.com.au

23rd October 2009

WELLS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PO Box 205, EAST MAITLAND NSW 2323

Attention: Jonathan Berry,

RE: Hunter Valley, Camberwell

Note 1: Lot 10 DP 877004 Note 2: Lot 11 DP 877004 Note 3: Lot 12 DP 877004 Note 4: Lot 1 DP 264089 Note 5: Lot 2 DP 264089 Lot 3 DP 264089 Note 6: Lot 4 DP 264089 Note 7: Note 8: Lot 3 DP 747327 Note 9: Lot 7004 DP 93630 **Note 10:** Lot 2 DP 1111313 Lot 3 DP 1111313 **Note 11:**

Note 1:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 10/877004 (title attached) DP 877004 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 10 DP 877004

Folio Identifier 10/877004

Folio Identifier 1/110564

Certificate of Title Volume 14860 Folio 200

Certificate of Title Volume 10963 Folio 81

Certificate of Title Volume 4154 Folio 160

Certificate of Title Volume 3214 Folio 73

PA 21823

Conveyance Book 799 No 420

Conveyance Book 744 No 88

Conveyance Book 691 No 25

Conveyance Book 689 No 197

Conveyance Book 54 No 3

(a) (b)

Grant No 22 Page 422 Grant No 68 Page 254

Summary of proprietor(s) Lot 10 DP 877004

Year

Proprietor

	(Lot 10 DP 877004)
2003 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1998 - 2003	Phillip Raymond Moore
	(Lot 1 DP 110564)
1989 – 1998	Phillip Raymond Moore
1989 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland &
	Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – CTVol
	10963 Fol 81)
1987 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
1969 – 1987	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland &
	Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – Area 334
	Acres - CTVol 4145 Fol 160)
1950 – 1969	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
1946 – 1950	John Rowland, farmer & grazier
1925 – 1946	Alice Selina Rowland, wife of farmer
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres - CTVol 3214 Fol
	73)
1921 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 799 No
	420)
1906 – 1921	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 744 No
	88)
1903 – 1906	Henry Louis Haling, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 691 No
	25)
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 689 No
	197)
1901 – 1901	Henry Nowland, grazier
1895 – 1901	Albert John Gould, trustee
	Alfred Nowland, grazier / trustee
	Henry Nowland, grazier / trustee
	Mary Ann Nowland, estate
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 54 No 3)

1858 – 1895	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman
-------------	---------------------------------

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Portions 73 & 74 Parish Auckland – Area 350 Acres – Grant No 22 Page 422)
1844 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note (b)

	(Portions 85, 86 & 87 Parish Auckland - Grant No 68 Page 254)
1841 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note 2:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 11/877004 (title attached) DP 877004 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 11 DP 877004

Folio Identifier 11/877004

(a) (b)

Folio Identifier 1/110564 Folio Identifier 1/741771

CTitle Volume 14860 Folio 200 CA 16123

CTitle Volume 10963 Folio 81 Conv Bk 3686 No 247

CTitle Volume 4154 Folio 160

CTitle Volume 3588 Folio 192

PA 21822

Conveyance Book 971 No 343

Conveyance Book 970 No 396

Conveyance Book 165 No 243

Conveyance Book 9 No 412

Grant No 3 Page 116

Summary of proprietor(s) Lot 11 DP 877004

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 11 DP 877004)
2008 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1998 – 2008	Ian John Poulton
	Julie – Anne Poulton
1998 – 1998	Phillip Raymond Moore

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Lot 1 DP 110564)
1989 – 1998	Phillip Raymond Moore
1989 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland &
	Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – CTVol
	10963 Fol 81)
1987 - 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
1969 – 1987	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland &
	Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – Area 334
	Acres - CTVol 4145 Fol 160)
1950 – 1969	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
1946 – 1950	John Rowland, farmer & grazier
1925 – 1946	Alice Selina Rowland, wife of farmer
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 419 Acres 3 Roods – CTVol
	3588 Fol 192)
1924 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Part Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland – Area 233 Acres 2 Roods -
	Conv Bk 971 No 343)
1912 – 1924	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 970 No
	396)
1912 - 1912	Edward Lloyd Jones, grazier
	Arthur Grainger, auctioneer
	John Falkner, auctioneer
	Arthur Batson Shaw, solicitor
1896 - 1912	The Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
1881 - 1896	Arthur Fredrick Smart, trustee
	Joseph Richard Smart, trustee
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 165 No
	243)
1876 – 1881	Thomas Were Smart, member of legislative council

1875 - 1876	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Arthur Flower, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1872 - 1875	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1869 - 1872	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 9 No
	412)
1840 – 1869	Alexander Fotherington, esquire
	(Portion 80 Parish Auckland - Grant No 3 Page 116)
1840 - 1840	James Glennie, esquire / grantee

Note (b)

	(Lot 1 DP 741771)
1989 – 1998	Phillip Raymond Moore
1987 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane, dairy farmer
	(Part Portion 73 Parish Auckland being Lot 1 of Nowland's Estate –
	Area 26 Acres 2 Roods - Ackn Bk 3469 No 899)
1981 – 1987	Clifford Lindsay Lane, dairy farmer
1981 – 1981	Clifford Lindsay Lane, dairy farmer / executor
	Thelma Irene Shumack, married woman / executor
	Reginald Samuel Lane, estate
	(Part Portion 73 Parish Auckland being Lot 1 of Nowland's Estate –
	Area 26 Acres 2 Roods - Conv Bk 2159 No 898)
1950 – 1987	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Part Portion 73 Parish Auckland being Lot 1 of Nowland's Estate –
	Area 26 Acres 2 Roods - Conv Bk 1498 No 261)
1946 – 1950	John Rowland, farmer & grazier
1927 – 1946	Alice Selina Rowland, wife of farmer
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 799 No
	420)
1906 – 1927	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 744 No
	88)

1903 – 1906	Henry Louis Haling, grazier		
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments		
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 691 No		
	25)		
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer		
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments		
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 689 No		
	197)		
1901 – 1901	Henry Nowland, grazier		
1895 – 1901	Albert John Gould, trustee		
	Alfred Nowland, grazier / trustee		
	Henry Nowland, grazier / trustee		
	Mary Ann Nowland, estate		
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments		
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 54 No 3)		
1858 – 1895	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman		
	(Portions 73 & 74 Parish Auckland – Area 350 Acres – Grant No 22		
	Page 422)		
1844 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee		

Note 3:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 12/877004 (title attached) DP 877004 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 12 DP 877004

Folio Identifier 12/877004

Folio Identifier 1/110564

Certificate Title Volume 14860 Folio 200

Certificate Title Volume 10963 Folio 81

Certificate Title Volume 4154 Folio 160

Certificate Title Volume 3588 Folio 192

PA 21822

Conveyance Book 971 No 343

Conveyance Book 970 No 396

Conveyance Book 165 No 243

Conveyance Book 9 No 412

Grant No 3 Page 116

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 12 DP 877004**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 12 DP 877004)
2003 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1998 – 2003	Phillip Raymond Moore
	(Lot 1 DP 110564)
1989 – 1998	Phillip Raymond Moore
1989 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland & Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – CTVol 10963 Fol 81)
1987 – 1989	Clifford Lindsay Lane
1969 – 1987	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Lot A DP 110564 being Part Portions 73, 80 & 87 Parish Auckland & Lot B DP 110564 being Part Portion 85 Parish Auckland – Area 334 Acres - CTVol 4145 Fol 160)
1950 – 1969	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
1946 – 1950	John Rowland, farmer & grazier
1925 – 1946	Alice Selina Rowland, wife of farmer
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 419 Acres 3 Roods – CTVol 3588 Fol 192)
1924 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Part Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland – Area 233 Acres 2 Roods - Conv Bk 971 No 343)
1912 – 1924	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 970 No
1010 1010	396)
1912 – 1912	Edward Lloyd Jones, grazier
	Arthur Grainger, auctioneer
	John Falkner, auctioneer
1007 1010	Arthur Batson Shaw, solicitor
1896 – 1912	The Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales
1881 – 1896	Thomas Were Smart, estate
1001 – 1090	Arthur Fredrick Smart, trustee Joseph Richard Smart, trustee
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 165 No
	243)
1876 – 1881	Thomas Were Smart, member of legislative council
1875 – 1876	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Arthur Flower, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1872 – 1875	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee

	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1869 - 1872	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 9 No
	412)
1840 – 1869	Alexander Fotherington, esquire
	(Portion 80 Parish Auckland - Grant No 3 Page 116)
1840 – 1840	James Glennie, esquire / grantee

Note 4:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 1/264089 (title attached) DP 264089 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 1 DP 264089

Folio Identifier 1/264089

Certificate Title Volume 15073 Folio 83

Certificate Title Volume 11230 Folio 234

Certificate Title Volume 4154 Folio 159

Certificate Title Volume 3122 Folio 6

PA 21821

Conveyance Book 799 No 420

Conveyance Book 744 No 88

Conveyance Book 692 No 990

Conveyance Book 692 No 989

Grant 9th August 1858

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 1 DP 264089**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 1 DP 264089)
2006 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
2003 - 2006	Keith Martin Stafford Smith
	Dianne Frances Stafford Smith
	Carl Edward Stafford
1988 - 2003	Jack Wearmouth
1988 – 1988	Garry David Nelson
	Patricia Ann Nelson
1987 – 1988	Kenneth John Lane
	Juanita Kay Lane
	(Lot 1 DP 264089 – CTVol 15073 Fol 83)
1983 – 1987	Kenneth John Lane
	Juanita Kay Lane
1983 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
	(Lot 1 DP 183423 being Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6
	Village Camberwell and other lands – CTVol 11230 Fol 234)
1981 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
1970 – 1981	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell and
	other lands – Area 448 Acres 1 Roods 20 Perches - CTVol 4145 Fol
	159)
1949 – 1970	Alexander Charles Gordon, poultry farmer
1928 – 1949	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell - Area
	39 Acres 2 Roods - CTVol 3122 Fol 6)
1920 – 1928	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell - Area
	39 Acres 2 Roods – Conv Bk 799 No 420)
1906 – 1920	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell and
	other lands – Conv Bk 744 No 88)
1902 – 1906	Henry Louis Haling, grazier
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell – Conv
	Bk 692 No 990
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer
1898 – 1901	Thomas Jackson, grazier / trustee
	William Mark Loder, grazier / trustee
	Peter James Andrews, grazier / trustee
	William Andrews, estate
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell – Conv
	Bk 692 No 989
1891 – 1898	William Andrews, grazier
1876 – 1891	Susan Ross, widow

	Alfred Herbert Ross, farmer / trustee
	William Charles Ross, grazier / trustee
	James Ross, estate
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 & 3 Village Camberwell – Grant
	9 th August 1858)
1858 - 1876	James Ross, esquire / grantee

104 of 131 Heritas 08/625

Note 5:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 2/264089 (title attached) DP 264089 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 2 DP 264089

Folio Identifier 2/264089

Certificate Title Volume 15073 Folio 84

Certificate Title Volume 11230 Folio 234

Certificate Title Volume 4154 Folio 159

(a) (b)

CTVolume 3122 Folio 6 CTVolume 3349 Folio 143

PA 21821 ****

Conveyance Book 799 No 420

Conveyance Book 744 No 88

(aii)

Conv Book 692 No 990 Conv Book 691 No 25

Conv Book 692 No 989 Conv Book 689 No 197

(aia) (aib) (aic) Conv Book 54 No 3

Grant Grant ****

 9^{th} August 1858 2^{nd} April 1857 2^{nd} September 1860

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 2 DP 264089**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 2 DP 264089)
2003 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1987 - 2003	Alan Oscar Haradam
	Robyn Jean Haradam
	(Lot 2 DP 264089 – CTVol 15073 Fol 83)
1983 – 1987	Alan Oscar Haradam
	Robyn Jean Haradam
1983 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
	(Lots 1 & 2 DP 183423 and other lands – CTVol 11230 Fol 234)
1981 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
1970 – 1981	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 to 9 Village Camberwell and other
	lands – Area 448 Acres 1 Roods 20 Perches - CTVol 4145 Fol 159)
1949 – 1970	Alexander Charles Gordon, poultry farmer
1928 – 1949	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 to 9 Village Camberwell - Area 39
	Acres 2 Roods - CTVol 3122 Fol 6)
1920 – 1928	George William Gardiner, farmer

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 to 9 Village Camberwell - Area 39 Acres 2 Roods – Conv Bk 799 No 420)
1906 – 1920	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell and
	other lands – Conv Bk 744 No 88)
1902 – 1906	Henry Louis Haling, grazier

See Notes (ai) & (aii)

Note (ai)

	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell – Conv Bk 692 No 990
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer
1898 – 1901	Thomas Jackson, grazier / trustee
	William Mark Loder, grazier / trustee

	Peter James Andrews, grazier / trustee
	William Andrews, estate
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2, 3, 4 & 6 Village Camberwell – Conv
	Bk 692 No 989
1891 – 1898	William Andrews, grazier
1876 – 1891	Susan Ross, widow
	Alfred Herbert Ross, farmer / trustee
	William Charles Ross, grazier / trustee
	James Ross, estate

See Notes (aia), (aib) & (aic)

Note (aia)

	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 & 3 Village Camberwell – Grant 9 th August 1858)
1858 - 1876	James Ross, esquire / grantee

Note (aib)

	(Allotments Suburban Portion 6 Village Camberwell – Grant 2 nd April 1857)
1858 - 1876	James Ross, esquire / grantee

Note (aic)

	(Allotments Suburban Portions 4 Village Camberwell – Grant 9th August 1858)
1860 - 1876	James Ross, esquire / grantee

Note (aii)

	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 691 No
	25)
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 689 No
	197)
1901 – 1901	Henry Nowland, grazier
1895 – 1901	Albert John Gould, trustee
	Alfred Nowland, grazier / trustee

	Henry Nowland, grazier / trustee
	Mary Ann Nowland, estate
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 54 No 3)
1858 – 1895	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman
	(Portions 85, 86 & 87 Parish Auckland and Allotments 5, 7, 8 & 9
	Village of Camberwell – Grant No 68 Page 254)
1841 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note (b)

	(Closed Road – Grant 3 Acres 1 Rood Parish Auckland – CTVol 3349 Fol 143)
1922 – 1928	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Crown Road Parish Auckland)
Prior – 1922	Crown Road

Note 6:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 3/264089 (title attached) DP 264089 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 3 DP 264089

Folio Identifier 3/264089

Certificate of Title Volume 15073 Folio 85

Certificate of Title Volume 11230 Folio 234

Certificate of Title Volume 4154 Folio 159

(a) (b)

CTVolume 3214 Folio 73 CTitle Volume 3588 Folio 192

PA 21823 PA 21822

Conveyance Book 799 No 420 Conveyance Book 971 No 343

Conveyance Book 744 No 88 Conveyance Book 970 No 396

Conveyance Book 691 No 25 Conveyance Book 165 No 243

Conveyance Book 689 No 197 Conveyance Book 9 No 412

Conveyance Book 54 No 3 Grant No 3 Page 116

Grant No 68 Page 254 ****

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 3 DP 264089**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 3 DP 264089)
2003 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1987 – 2003	Colin Reginald Lane
	Marjorie Anne Vivien Lane
	(Lot 3 DP 264089 – CTVol 15073 Fol 85)
1983 – 1987	Colin Reginald Lane
	Marjorie Anne Vivien Lane
1983 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
	(Lots 1 & 2 DP 183423 and other lands – CTVol 11230 Fol 234)
1981 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
1970 – 1981	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 to 9 Village Camberwell and other
	lands – Area 448 Acres 1 Roods 20 Perches - CTVol 4145 Fol 159)
1949 – 1970	Alexander Charles Gordon, poultry farmer
1928 – 1949	George William Gardiner, farmer

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres - CTVol 3214 Fol
	73)
1921 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 799 No
	420)
1906 – 1921	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 744 No
	88)
1903 – 1906	Henry Louis Haling, grazier
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 691 No
	25)
1901 – 1903	David Valentine Wilson, dairy farmer
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 689 No
	197)
1901 – 1901	Henry Nowland, grazier
1895 – 1901	Albert John Gould, trustee
	Alfred Nowland, grazier / trustee

	Henry Nowland, grazier / trustee
	Mary Ann Nowland, estate
	(Portion 87 & Part Portions 73, & 85 Parish Auckland and Allotments
	5, 7, 8 & 9 Village of Camberwell – Area 746 Acres – Conv Bk 54 No 3)
1858 – 1895	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman
	(Portions 85, 86 & 87 Parish Auckland and Allotments 5, 7, 8 & 9
	Village of Camberwell – Grant No 68 Page 254)
1841 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note (b)

	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 419 Acres 3 Roods – CTVol 3588 Fol 192)
1924 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Part Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland – Area 233 Acres 2 Roods -
	Conv Bk 971 No 343)
1912 – 1924	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 970 No
	396)
1912 – 1912	Edward Lloyd Jones, grazier
	Arthur Grainger, auctioneer
	John Falkner, auctioneer
	Arthur Batson Shaw, solicitor
1896 – 1912	The Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
1881 – 1896	Arthur Fredrick Smart, trustee
	Joseph Richard Smart, trustee
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 165 No
	243)
1876 – 1881	Thomas Were Smart, member of legislative council
1875 - 1876	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Arthur Flower, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1872 - 1875	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1869 – 1872	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee

	Alexander Fotherington, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 9 No
	412)
1840 - 1869	Alexander Fotherington, esquire
	(Portion 80 Parish Auckland - Grant No 3 Page 116)
1840 – 1840	James Glennie, esquire / grantee

Note 7:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 4/264089 (title attached)
DP 264089 (plan attached)
Dated 19th October 2009
Registered Proprietor:
NEVILLE GORDON SMILES
MARGARET FAY SMILES

Title Tree Lot 4 DP 264089

Folio Identifier 4/264089

Certificate of Title Volume 15073 Folio 86

Certificate of Title Volume 11230 Folio 234

Certificate of Title Volume 4154 Folio 159

Certificate of Title Volume 3588 Folio 192

PA 21822

Conveyance Book 971 No 343

Conveyance Book 970 No 396

Conveyance Book 165 No 243

Conveyance Book 9 No 412

Grant No 3 Page 116

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 4 DP 264089**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 4 DP 264089)
1987 – todate	Neville Gordon Smiles
	Margaret Fay Smiles
1987 – 1987	Ronald Frederick Hardinge
	Kristine Anne Blair
	(Lot 4 DP 264089 – CTVol 15073 Fol 86)
1983 – 1987	Ronald Frederick Hardinge
	Kristine Anne Blair
1983 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
	(Lots 1 & 2 DP 183423 and other lands – CTVol 11230 Fol 234)
1981 – 1983	Clifford Lindsay Lane
	Thelma Irene Shumack
1970 – 1981	Reginald Samuel Lane, farmer
	(Allotments Suburban Portions 2 to 9 Village Camberwell and other
	lands – Area 448 Acres 1 Roods 20 Perches - CTVol 4145 Fol 159)
1949 – 1970	Alexander Charles Gordon, poultry farmer
1928 – 1949	George William Gardiner, farmer
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 419 Acres 3 Roods – CTVol
	3588 Fol 192)
1924 – 1925	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Part Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland – Area 233 Acres 2 Roods -
	Conv Bk 971 No 343)
1912 – 1924	George William Gardiner, grazier
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 970 No
	396)
1912 - 1912	Edward Lloyd Jones, grazier
	Arthur Grainger, auctioneer
	John Falkner, auctioneer
	Arthur Batson Shaw, solicitor
1896 - 1912	The Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
1881 - 1896	Arthur Fredrick Smart, trustee
	Joseph Richard Smart, trustee
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 165 No
	243)
1876 – 1881	Thomas Were Smart, member of legislative council
1875 - 1876	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Arthur Flower, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate

1872 – 1875	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1869 - 1872	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 9 No
	412)
1840 - 1869	Alexander Fotherington, esquire
	(Portion 80 Parish Auckland - Grant No 3 Page 116)
1840 - 1840	James Glennie, esquire / grantee

Note 8:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 3/747327 (title attached) DP 747327 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **ASHTON COAL MINES LIMITED**

Title Tree Lot 3 DP 747327

Folio Identifier 3/747327

CA 20796

Conveyance Book 3410 No 102

Conveyance Book 3188 No 636

Conveyance Book 3158 No 941

Conveyance Book 2797 No 748

Conveyance Book 2659 No 232

Conveyance Book 1882 No 914

Conveyance Book 970 No 737

Conveyance Book 165 No 243

Conveyance Book 9 No 490

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 3 DP 747327**

Year

Proprietor

	(Lot 3 DP 747327)
2008 – todate	Ashton Coal Mines Limited
1999 – 2008	Keith William Moss
	Yvonne Marlene Moss
1988 – 1999	Walter Trevathen
	Judith Trevathen
1987 – 1988	Robert Hardinge, retired
	Lillian Hardinge
	Ronald Hardinge, driver
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 42 Acres 1 Rood – Conv Bk
	3410 No 102)
1980 – 1987	Robert Hardinge, retired
	Lillian Hardinge
	Ronald Hardinge, driver
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland – Area 42 Acres 1 Rood – Conv Bk
	3188 No 636)
1975 - 1980	William Jones, cattle dealer
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 3158 No
	941)
1974 – 1975	David Charles Proctor, plant operator
	Joan Elaine Proctor
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 2797 No
	748)
1966 – 1974	Percival Milton Walker, grazier
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 2659 No
	232)
1963 – 1966	Lawrence James Hoggan, carpenter
	Marie Alma Hoggan
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 1882 No
	914)
1940 – 1963	John Joseph Dunn, butcher
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 970 No
	737)
1912 – 1940	John Thomas Dunn, grazier
	(Part Portion 80 Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 970 No
	396)
1912 – 1912	Edward Lloyd Jones, grazier
	Arthur Grainger, merchant
	John Falkiner, auctioneer
	Arthur Batson Shaw, solicitor
1896 - 1912	The Permanent Trustee Company of New South Wales
	Thomas Were Smart, estate
1881 - 1896	Arthur Fredrick Smart, trustee
	Joseph Richard Smart, trustee
	Thomas Were Smart, estate

	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 165 No 243)
1876 – 1881	Thomas Were Smart, member of legislative council
1875 – 1876	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
10/0 10/0	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Arthur Flower, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1872 – 1875	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Joseph Nottingham Palmer, esquire / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
1869 – 1872	William Johnson, clerk in holy orders / trustee
	Philip William Flower, esquire / trustee
	Wickham Flower, esquire / trustee
	Elizabeth Thornton Fotherington, widow / trustee
	Alexander Fotherington, estate
	(Portions 72 & 80 Parish Auckland and other lands - Conv Bk 9 No
	490)
1840 – 1869	Alexander Fotherington, esquire
	(Portion 80 Parish Auckland - Grant No 3 Page 116)
1840 - 1840	James Glennie, esquire / grantee

Note 9:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 7004/93630 (title attached) DP 93630 (plan attached) Dated 19th October 2009 Registered Proprietor: **THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

Title Tree Lot 7004 DP 93630

Folio Identifier 7004/93630

CA 121500

Crown Land

Government Gazette 21 October 1876

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 7004 DP 93630**

Year Proprietor

	(Lot 7004 DP 93630)
1998 – todate	The State of New South wales
(1998 – todate)	(part of temporary common)
	(Temporary Common at Camberwell – Parish Auckland)
Prior – 1998	Crown Land
(1876 – 1998)	(part of temporary common)

Note 10:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 2/1111313 (title attached)
DP 1111313 (plan attached)
Dated 19th October 2009
Registered Proprietor:
WALLACE HUNTER BOWMAN
MURIEL HUNTER BOWMAN
WENDY GEORGINA BOWMAN
GEOFFREY RODERICK ELDER

Title Tree Lot 2 DP 1111313

Folio Identifier 2/1111313

CA 105231

Conveyance Bk 4510 No 832

Conveyance Bk 2658 No 853

Conveyance Bk 2083 No 560

Conveyance Bk 1379 No 954

Conveyance Bk 54 No 3

Conveyance Bk 38 No 650

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 2 DP 1111313**

Year Proprietor

rear	Proprietor
	(Lot 2 DP 1111313)
2007 – todate	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Wendy Georgina Bowman
	Geoffrey Roderick Elder
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 4510 No 842)
2007 – 2007	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Ruth Georgina Bowman
	Geoffrey Roderick Elder
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands—Conv Bk 2658 No 853)
1963 – 2007	Wallace Hunter Bowman
1703 2007	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	I H Bowman Pty Limited
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands—Conv Bk 2083 No 560)
1949 – 1963	Wallace Hunter Bowman
1717 1709	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Ruth Hunter Stacy, married woman
1948 – 1949	Milton Reid Skinner, farmer
1710 1717	Reginald Holmes Skinner, farmer
	John Reid Skinner, estate
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands—Conv Bk 1379 No 954)
1924 – 1948	John Reid Skinner, farmer
1896 – 1924	Alfred Ernest Nowland, labourer / trustee
1000 1021	The Public Trustee of the Domonion of New Zealand / trustee
	Vivian Aubrey Nowland, farmer
	Edwin Silvester Nowland, farmer
	Cecil Valentine Nowland, farmer
	Millicent Octavia Hamilton, wife of farmer
	Reginald Oswald Nowland, farmer
	Gertrude Blanche Kauter, wife of grazier
	Johanna Mary Nowland, widow
	Horbury Clifford Nowland
	Zuriel Haswell Noland, farmer
	Lauretta Sylvia Noland, spinster
	Terence John Eric Noland, civil servant
	Alfred Noland, farmer / executor
	Henry Nowland, farmer / executor
	Mary Ann Nowland, esate
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
1050 1007	Parish Auckland and other lands—Conv Bk 54 No 3)
1858 – 1896	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Portions 73 & 74 Parish Auckland – Area 350 Acres – Grant No 22 Page 422)
1844 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note (b)

	(Portions 85, 86 & 87 Parish Auckland - Grant No 68 Page 254)
1841 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

Note 11:

Current Search

Folio Identifier 3/1111313 (title attached)
DP 1111313 (plan attached)
Dated 19th October 2009
Registered Proprietor:
WALLACE HUNTER BOWMAN
MURIEL HUNTER BOWMAN
WENDY GEORGINA BOWMAN
GEOFFREY RODERICK ELDER

Title Tree Lot 3 DP 1111313

Folio Identifier 2/1111313

CA 105231

Conveyance Bk 4510 No 832

Conveyance Bk 2658 No 853

Conveyance Bk 2083 No 560

Conveyance Bk 1379 No 954

Conveyance Bk 54 No 3

Conveyance Bk 38 No 650

Summary of proprietor(s) **Lot 3 DP 1111313**

Year Proprietor

Year	Proprietor
	(Lot 3 DP 1111313)
2007 – todate	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Wendy Georgina Bowman
	Geoffrey Roderick Elder
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands – Conv Bk 4510 No 842)
2007 - 2007	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Ruth Georgina Bowman
	Geoffrey Roderick Elder
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands—Conv Bk 2658 No 853)
1963 – 2007	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	I H Bowman Pty Limited
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands— Conv Bk 2083 No 560)
1949 – 1963	Wallace Hunter Bowman
	Muriel Hunter Bowman
	Ruth Hunter Stacy, married woman
1948 – 1949	Milton Reid Skinner, farmer
	Reginald Holmes Skinner, farmer
	John Reid Skinner, estate
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands-Conv Bk 1379 No 954)
1924 - 1948	John Reid Skinner, farmer
1896 - 1924	Alfred Ernest Nowland, labourer / trustee
	The Public Trustee of the Domonion of New Zealand / trustee
	Vivian Aubrey Nowland, farmer
	Edwin Silvester Nowland, farmer
	Cecil Valentine Nowland, farmer
	Millicent Octavia Hamilton, wife of farmer
	Reginald Oswald Nowland, farmer
	Gertrude Blanche Kauter, wife of grazier
	Johanna Mary Nowland, widow
	Horbury Clifford Nowland
	Zuriel Haswell Noland, farmer
	Lauretta Sylvia Noland, spinster
	Terence John Eric Noland, civil servant
	Alfred Noland, farmer / executor
	Henry Nowland, farmer / executor
	Mary Ann Nowland, esate
	(Lots 2 & 3 of Nowland's Estate being Part Portions 73, 74 & 86
	Parish Auckland and other lands- Conv Bk 54 No 3)
1858 – 1896	Mary Ann Nowland, married woman

See Notes (a) & (b)

Note (a)

	(Portions 73 & 74 Parish Auckland – Area 350 Acres – Grant No 22 Page 422)
1844 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

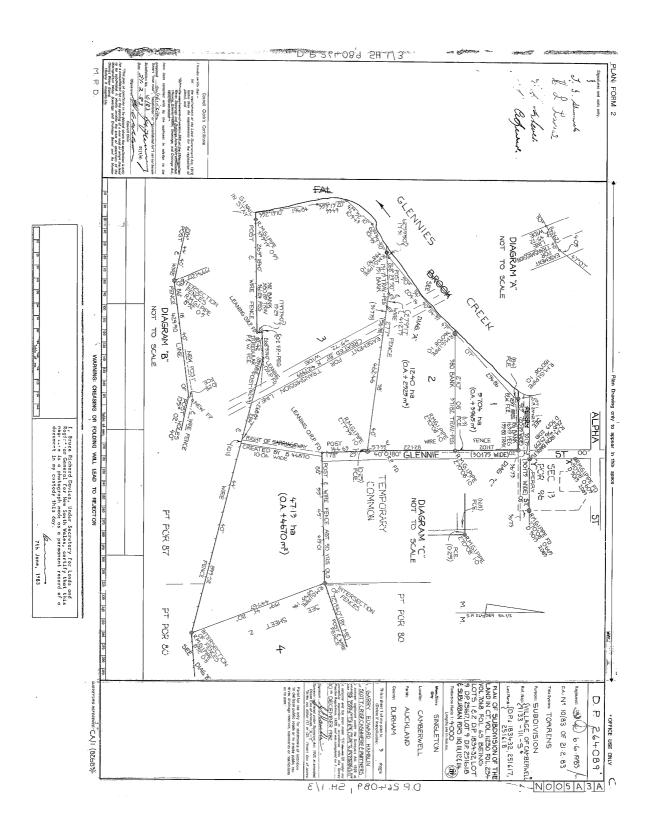
Note (b)

	(Portions 85, 86 & 87 Parish Auckland - Grant No 68 Page 254)
1841 – 1858	William Nowland, grazier / grantee

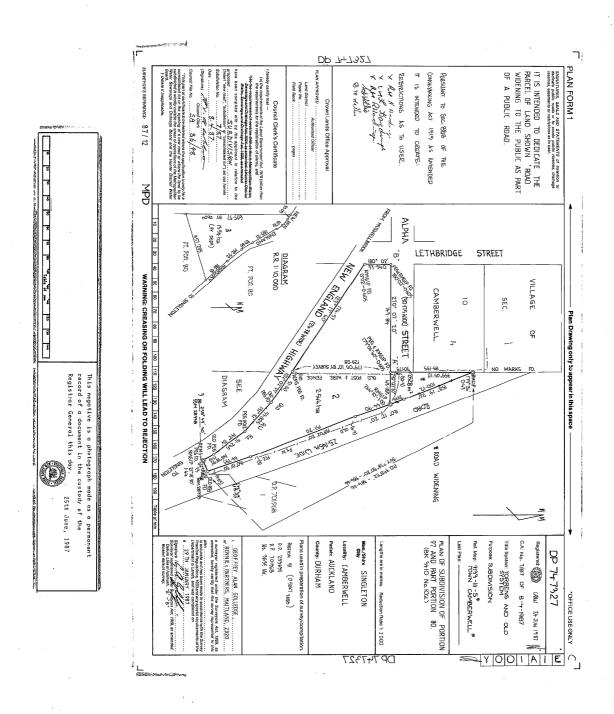
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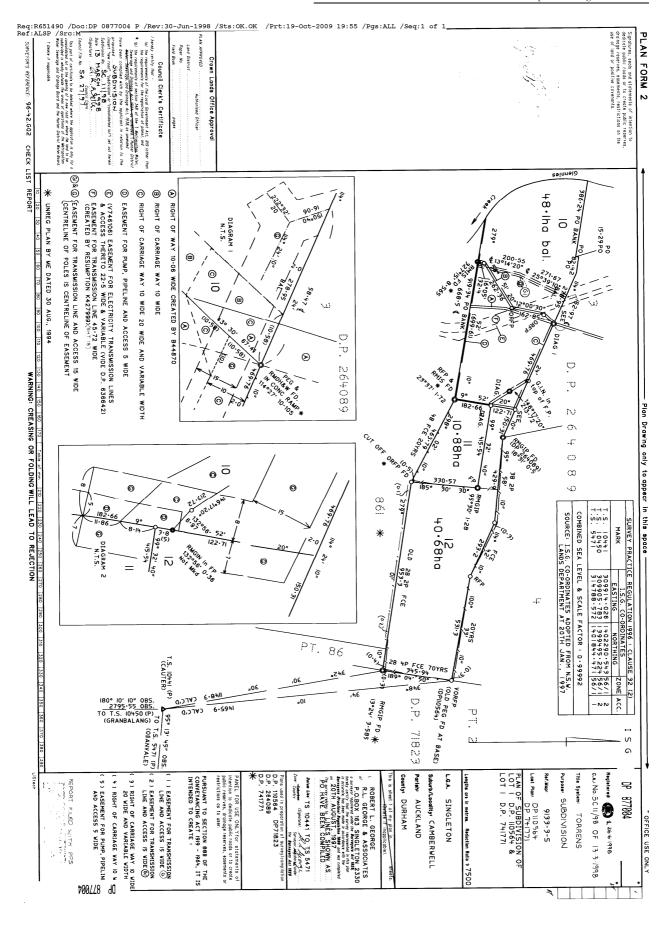
OP 93630 PLAN OF CROWN LAND SHOWING FORMER ARTIFICIAL ID 440/7004//752442/170176 Title System CROWN LAND Shire/City SINGLETON Purpose DEPARTMENTAL Town/Locality CAMBERWELL Reference Map TH CAMBERWELL (4)# Parish AUCKLAND DCDB Partition CAMB3S County DURHAM Not to Scale Last Plan -DIAGRAM FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY ... NOT TO BE USED FOR FOLIO CREATION THIS IS NOT A SUBDIVISION OF THE CROWN ESTATE. STATUS MAY NEED TO BE VERIFIED. NOT INVESTIGATED IN LAND TITLES OFFICE AS TO LOCATION OF BOUNDARIES GN 747327 752442 96 264089 1 264089 864142 747327 3 264089 264089 3

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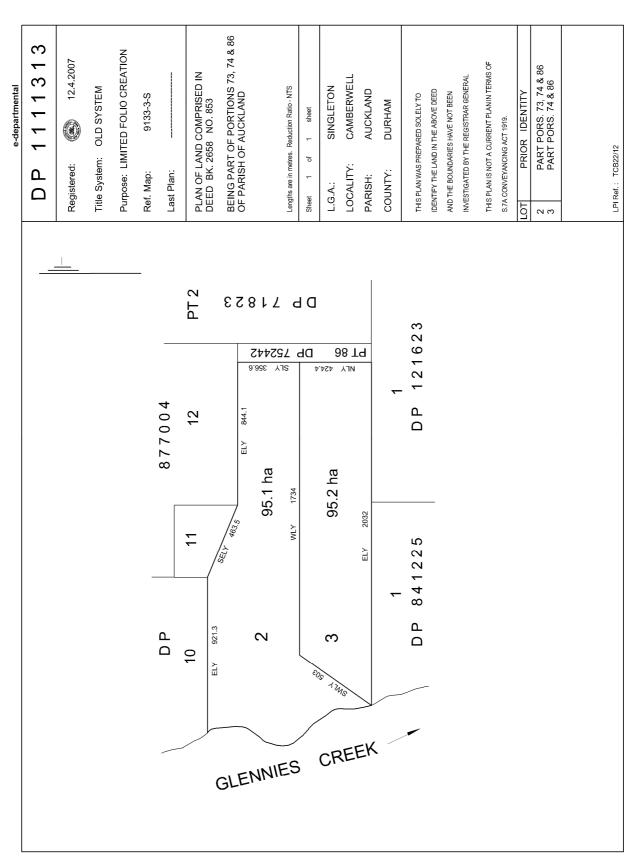


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