



CULTURAL
HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT
AUSTRALIA

Scotts Hill and Mt Vulcan
Tenement EL 17/2006
Historic Heritage Assessment and
Management Plan

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Executive Summary

Project Details

Proto Resources are investigating the feasibility of mining at Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill, located to the south west of Beaconsfield in northern Tasmania. The study area has been a focus for mining in the past, with several phases of iron, gold and asbestos mining occurring here since the 1870s. The present intention is to extract iron and nickel from the site. The total study area measures approximately 43 hectares spread across the northern slopes of Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. The location of the study area is provided in figures 1 and 2.

Cultural Heritage Management Australia (CHMA) has been engaged by Proto Resources, to conduct an Aboriginal and Historic heritage assessment of the proposed mining area. This report presents the results of the assessment of historic heritage values.

Results of the Search of the Heritage Registers

Prior to commencing the field survey a search was conducted by a number of historic registers and databases to determine the extent of historic sites and features in the vicinity of the study area. One historic site, the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine, is a recorded historic place in the area and is included on the Register of the National Estate, the Tasmanian Historic Places Inventory and the Forest Practices database.

Project Methodology

The field survey was undertaken over 3 days 21st-23rd November 2011. The survey team comprised:

- Rose O'Sullivan (CHMA archaeologist)
- Marta Piech (CHMA field assistant)

The field assessment was undertaken on foot and involved the team walking a series of 30m wide transects throughout the study area. A total of 17.4km of survey transects were walked during this survey. Networks of four-wheel drive tracks cross the study area and were targeted as these tracks provided excellent surface visibility. In addition, transects were directed to the location of previously identified heritage sites and along sections of predicted high archaeological sensitivity (for example, along creek lines and north facing slopes).

Results of the Survey

A total of 20 historical sites were recorded as part of the heritage survey at Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. The vast majority of these sites related to the mining industry (site 8215.011, MV1-4 and SH1-5), however a number scatters of historic material were also identified that appear to bridge several time periods and are likely to represent rubbish dumps that are unrelated to the mining period (Sites MV5-7 and SH6-12). The two study areas accord with two areas of historic site clusters – the mine at Mt Vulcan (Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine) and associated shafts and infrastructure, and the mine at Scotts Hill with associated shafts. A summary of site details is provided in table 1.

Table 1. Summary of historic sites identified in the current study.

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description
8215.011	Tasmanian Charcoal Co. Iron Mine	E480022 N5439403	Large site complex including two open cut mines, four mine shafts, a possible well and two tramlines
MV1	Mine Shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480003 N5439256	Mine shaft on upper slopes of Mt Vulcan approximately 100m south of site 8215.011. Shaft measures 1.7m×0.8m×10m depth
MV2	Mine shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480009 N5439291	Mine shaft between site 8215.011 and MV1. Shaft measures 1.0×3.0×5.3m depth.
MV3	Tramway west of Tattersalls Road	E479900 N5439489 to E480003 N5439760	Raised tramway linking in at southern end with tramway running west from site 8215.011. Includes several drainage cuttings and possible indications of old bridge. Runs parallel to Tattersalls Road before meeting the road and tramline on the eastern side approximately 300m north.
MV4	Tramway/Road East of Tattersalls Rd	E480160 N5440162 to E480009 N5439467	Tram line running east of Tattersalls Rd. Extends from site 8215.011 running north-west for approximately 700m.
MV5	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480013 N5439518	Glass bottles, TASMA, on tram track
MV6	Track and possible infrastructure at Anderson's Ck	E480342 N5439325	Old track fairly overgrown running north – south along side of Anderson's Ck. Creek bank is very steep. Where track ends the steep bank is lined with rock.
MV7	Glass scatter	E480253 N5439110	Small glass scatter of clear bottle glass with including bottle base with seam across base
SH1	Scott's Hill Mine	E479772 N5439999	Large site complex on western side of Scott's Hill. Deep channel with platform and 5 mine shafts in close proximity. Associated with track running parallel to channel. 1870s glass as well as modern rubbish. Series of tracks around side. Other mine shafts recorded at Scott's Hill are all within 500m of the site.
SH2	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479777 N5439935	Mine shaft 100m east of creek. 4m × 0.8m. Depth estimated at 2m.
SH3	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479642 N5439087	Mine shaft with tin container 2.0×0.5×3.0m
SH4	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479806 N5440157	Shallow cutting on edge of track. 1m × 2m × 30cm depth.
SH5	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479816 N5440030	Mine shaft north of Scott's Hill mine. 1.5m × 2m × 1m depth. Associated with modern rubbish.
SH6	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479962 N5440250	Scatter of glass (AGM stamp 'Barossa Pearl'), ceramic, tin, enamel colander and pot, bicycle parts and billy cart.
SH7	Historic Artefact	E480063	Scatter on upper western slopes of Scott's Hill

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description
	Scatter	N5440223	containing glass, ceramic, tin, hand saw, corrugated iron, Colgate toothpaste tube. The largest historic artefact scatter recorded during this survey.
SH8	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479953 N5440210	Surface scatter of ceramic, glass, tin cans on old track
SH9	Shell & bone refuse	E479807 N5440014	Large pile of scallop shells and skeleton of a horse
SH10	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479822 N5439987	Surface scatter of tin cans, glass, ceramic, coke bottle c.1960s, spring mattress
SH11	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479825 N5439801	Amber bottle base with AGM stamp. Near very large burnt out eucalypt stump. On top of slope, south side of Scott's Hill.
SH12	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480004 N5440530	Corrugated iron, broken bricks and chicken wire.

Management Recommendations

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria:

- The legal and procedural requirements as summarised in section 7 of this report;
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report; and
- Background research into the extant archaeological and historic record for the study area and its surrounding regions.

The recommendations are aimed at minimising the impact of the proposed developments on any potential historic resources present within the study area. A summary of recommendations is included in table 2, while a more detailed discussion is provided below.

The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine (Mt Vulcan)

- 1) The high significance of Site 8215.011 indicates a likely need for conservation. According to AHIP Site Card 8215.011, the site should be 'avoided in all future operations including that part of the tramway west of Tattersalls Rd for up to 150m into forest. A full survey of the works should be undertaken'. CHMA agrees with this assessment and recommend that a mining heritage specialist be engaged to undertake a detailed survey of the area and develop a detailed Conservation Management Plan specifically for the site. The level of specificity required is beyond the scope of the present study. The CMP document should identify the intrinsic features of the place and define an appropriate conservation boundary for the site. This may include the conservation of one of the two shafts located in the immediate area (MV1 and MV2) and should also include a portion of the tramway (MV3). In particular, the portion of the tramway located 20m to the west of the main mine cut (marked with a red box in figure 9), will require further assessment and probably conservation.
- 2) Provided a representative sample of the tramline, such as the portion discussed above at MV3, is conserved and/or more detailed recordings are made of the tramway at MV3 (as required in the CMP above), no further works are recommended for more the heavily weathered portions of the old tramway at MV4.
- 3) No further heritage works are required at sites MV5 - MV7.

Scotts Hill Mine

- 1) The historic remains at the Tasmanian Charcoal and Iron Co. Mine are substantially more impressive than those at Scotts Hill, being more extensive, representing a wider range of activities/infrastructure and better levels of preservation. Provided appropriate works are undertaken at the TCICM site and a CMP is developed for the conservation or appropriate recording of the area, a representative sample of iron mining in the area will have been conserved. On this basis, no further heritage works are required at Scotts Hill Mine (SH1) or at shaft sites SH2-SH5.

- 2) No further heritage works are required at sites SH6-12.

General Recommendations

- 1) If, during the course of the proposed Stage 1 development works, previously undetected historic sites or suspected skeletal remains are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed.

- 2) Copies of this report should be submitted to Heritage Tasmania (HT) for review and comment.

Table 2. Summary of site significance, conservation and management recommendations

Site	Significance Assessment	Conservation Value	Management Recommendations
8215.011	High	High	Commission development of a Conservation Management Plan to identify intrinsic features of the site, define its boundaries and establish ongoing management options. These may include the conservation of large areas of the site.
MV1	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Commission development of a Conservation Management Plan to identify intrinsic features of the site, define its boundaries and establish ongoing management options. These may include the conservation of large areas of the site.
MV2	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	Commission development of a Conservation Management Plan to identify intrinsic features of the site, define its boundaries and establish ongoing management options. These may include the conservation of large areas of the site.
MV3	High	High	Commission development of a Conservation Management Plan to identify intrinsic features of the site, define its boundaries and establish ongoing management options. These may include the conservation of large areas of the site.
MV4	Moderate	Moderate - Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, however this is not essential given the site has already been photographed and recorded and the poor condition of the site. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.

Site	Significance Assessment	Conservation Value	Management Recommendations
MV5	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
MV6	Low	Low	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, however this is not essential given the site has already been photographed and recorded. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
MV7	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH1	Moderate-High	Moderate – High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, the degree to which this must be enforced will be dependent upon the outcomes of the CMP for sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2 and MV3. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
SH2	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, the degree to which this must be enforced will be dependent upon the outcomes of the CMP for sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2 and MV3. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
SH3	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, the degree to which this must be enforced will be dependent upon the outcomes of the CMP for sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2 and MV3. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
SH4	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, the degree to which this must be enforced will be dependent upon the outcomes of the CMP for sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2 and MV3. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
SH5	Moderate-High	Moderate-High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid impact if possible, the degree to which this must be enforced will be dependent upon the outcomes of the CMP for sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2 and MV3. 2. Site does not warrant nomination to any heritage registers.
SH6	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH7	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH8	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no

Site	Significance Assessment	Conservation Value	Management Recommendations
			further heritage works are required.
SH9	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH10	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH11	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.
SH12	Low	None	Site has been photographed and recorded; no further heritage works are required.

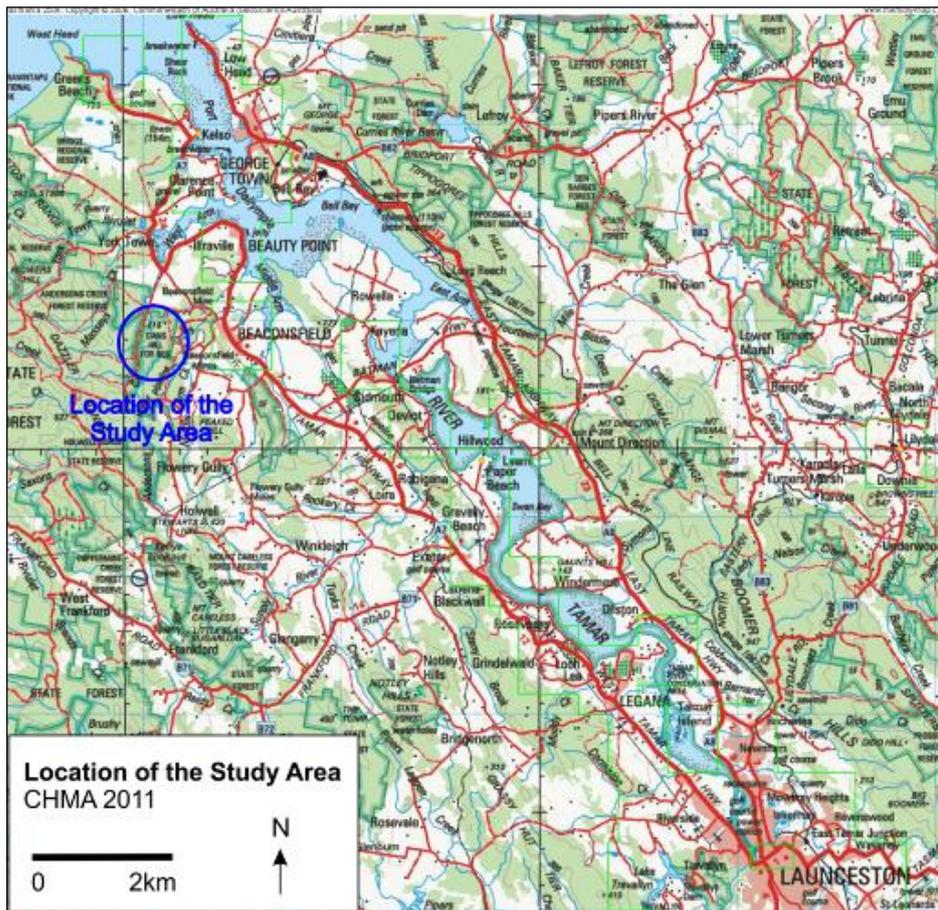


Figure 1: Location of the study area

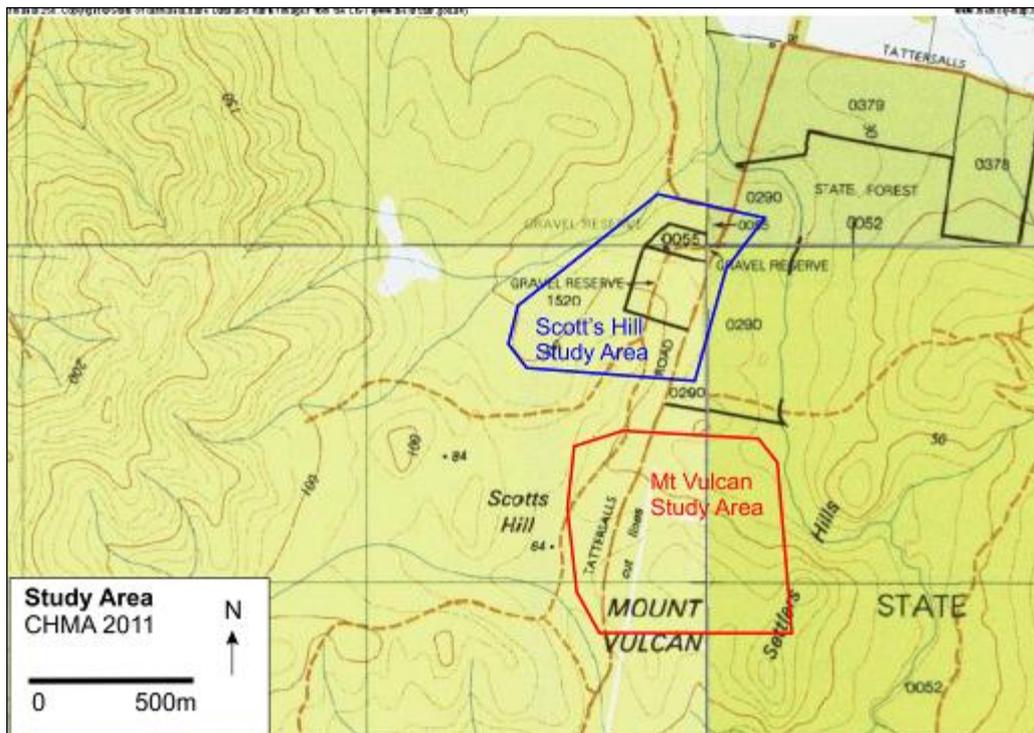


Figure 2: The Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill study areas

1.0 Project Outline

1.1 Project Background

Proto Resources are investigating the feasibility of mining at Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill, south west of Beaconsfield in northern Tasmania. The study area has been a focus for mining in the past, with several phases of iron, gold and asbestos mining occurring here since the 1870s. The present intention is to extract iron and nickel from the site. The total study area measures approximately 43 hectares spread across the northern slopes of Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill.

Cultural Heritage Management Australia (CHMA) has been engaged by Proto Resources, to conduct an Aboriginal and Historic heritage assessment of the proposed mining area. This report presents the results of the assessment of historic heritage values.

1.2 Aims of the Investigation

This cultural heritage assessment aims to:

- Locate and document places and items of European heritage value within the bounds of the study area;
- To assess the archaeological sensitivity of the study area;
- To assess the scientific and cultural values of any identified heritage sites located within the study area; and
- To develop a detailed set of management recommendations aimed at minimising the impact of the project on heritage sites and values within the study area.

1.3 Limitations of the Investigation

All archaeological investigations are subject to limiting factors that may affect the reliability of the results. This survey was limited to some extent by low surface visibility in several areas. Generally, relatively open scrub enabled thorough coverage across the study area, although surface visibility was often limited by leaf litter and low vegetation cover such as bracken and fern.

1.4 Project Methodology

A three stage project methodology was implemented for this assessment.

Stage 1 (Pre-Fieldwork Background Work)

Prior to field work being undertaken, the following tasks were completed by CHMA staff:

The collation of relevant documentation for the Project

The following documentation was collated for this project.

- Previous archaeological reports and research undertaken in the general vicinity of the study area;
- Topographic and planning maps of the study area and surrounding region;
- Details of previously recorded heritage sites in the general vicinity of the study area, through the results of searches of relevant heritage databases including the Register of the National Estate and Forestry Tasmania records.

Stage 2 (Field Work)

Stage 2 encompasses the field work component of the survey. The field survey was undertaken over three days on the 21st-23rd November 2011. The field survey was conducted by:

- Rose O'Sullivan (CHMA archaeologist)
- Marta Piech (CHMA field assistant)

The field assessment was undertaken on foot and involved the team walking a series of 30m wide transects throughout the study area. A total of 17.4km of survey transects were walked during this survey. Networks of four-wheel drive tracks cross the study area and were targeted as these tracks provided excellent surface visibility. In addition, transects were directed to the location of previously identified heritage sites and along sections of predicted high archaeological sensitivity (for example, along creek lines and north facing slopes).

Stage 3

Stage 3 of the project involves the production of a Draft and Final Report that includes an analysis of the data obtained from the field survey, an assessment of significance and management recommendations. This report has been prepared by Rose O'Sullivan and Sophie Collins.

1.5 Survey Coverage, Surface Visibility and Effective Survey Coverage

Survey coverage refers to the estimated proportion of the study area that has actually been visually inspected as part of a field survey assessment. For the purpose of this assessment, it has been estimated that a single member of a field team walking a single transect can achieve a ten metre wide survey inspection coverage.

The survey team consisted of three people providing an average transect width of 30m. The team walked a series of transects through the study area. A network of four wheel drive tracks cross through the study area and were targeted as these tracks provided excellent surface visibility. In addition, transects were directed to the location of previously identified heritage sites and along sections of predicted high archaeological sensitivity (for example, along creek lines and north facing slopes). A total of 17.4km of survey transects were walked during this survey (Figure 3). The majority of this was along cleared four wheel drive tracks.

Surface Visibility refers to the extent to which the actual soils of a ground surface are available for inspection. There are a number of factors that can affect surface visibility, including vegetation cover and the presence introduced materials over the ground surface. A guide to assessing surface visibility is presented in Figure 4 below (AHT 2011).

Surface visibility within the study area varied considerably. The highest levels of visibly occurred along the four wheel drive tracks. These tracks were on average 1.5m wide. Other areas of high surface visibility were several large erosion scalds and four wheel drive pits. Visibility was reduced away from these areas however, mainly as a result of leaf litter and low vegetation.

Variations in both survey coverage and surface visibility have a direct bearing on the ability for a field team to detect heritage sites. The combination of survey coverage and surface visibility is referred to as effective survey coverage. Table 3 below presents levels of effective survey coverage across the two sections of the study area.

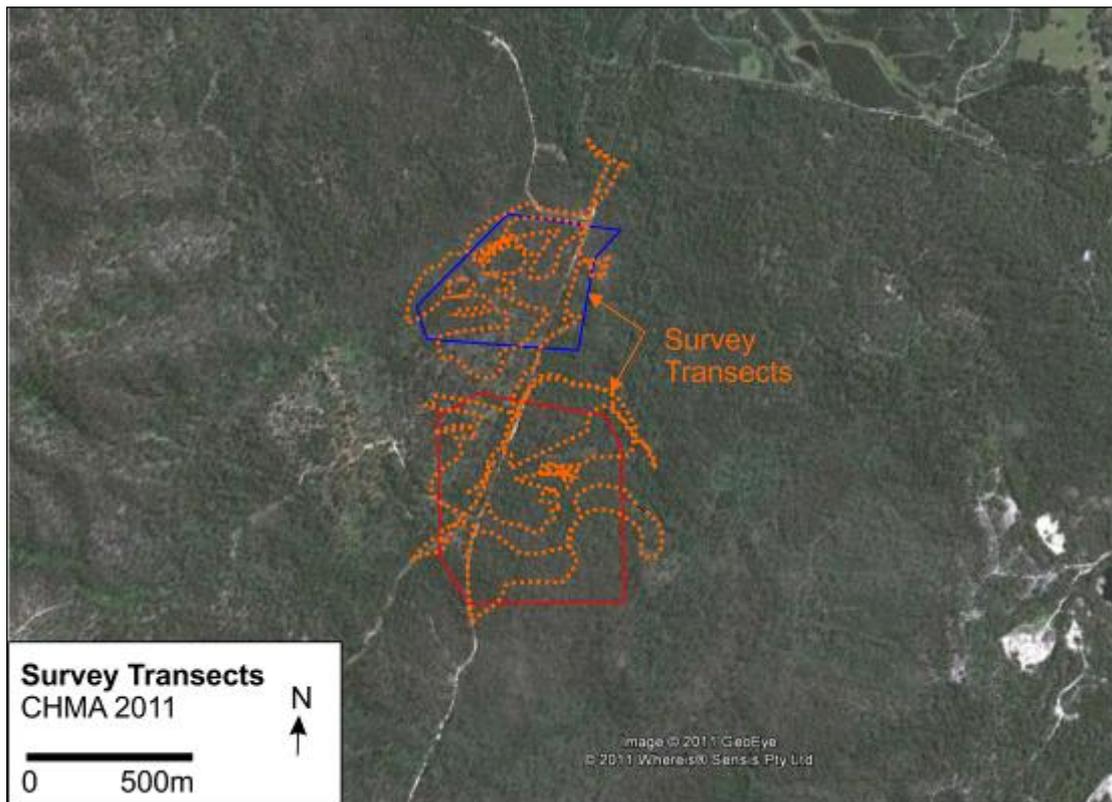


Figure 3: Survey transects across the study area

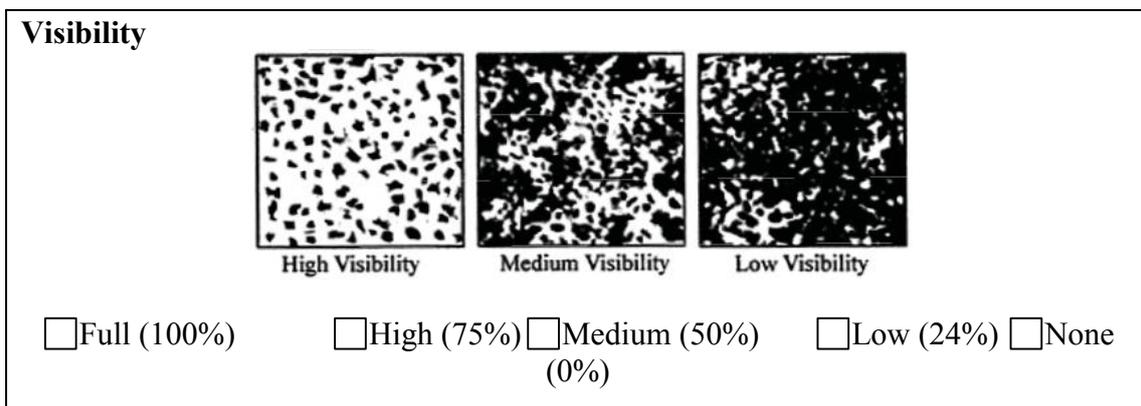


Figure 4: Guidelines for the estimation of surface visibility (from AHT 2009)

Table 2: Effective Survey Coverage

Section of Survey	Total Area	Estimated Survey Coverage of Section	Average Surface Visibility across Section	Effective Coverage of Section
Mt Vulcan	250 000m ²	9.1km × 1.5m = 13 650m ²	75% (transects along 4WD tracks)	75% × 13 650m ² = 10 237.5m ² or 4.1%
Scott's Hill	180 000m ²	7.3km × 1.5m = 10 950m ²	75% (transects along 4WD tracks)	75% × 10 950m ² = 8 212.5m ² or 4.6%
TOTAL	430 000m²	24 600m²	75%	18 450m² or 4.3%

2.0 Environmental Context

The study area is positioned between the Dazzler Range and Port Dalrymple, north west of Launceston in northern Tasmania. To the west a line of mountain ranges form the western side of the Tamar River valley, from Bald Tier in the south, through the Dazzler Range and culminating in the Asbestos Ranges just north of the study area. The hinterland off these ranges is undulating and cut by numerous small creek lines draining into the Tamar River. North of East Arm the Tamar River drains into Port Dalrymple.

The hilly nature of the terrain has created an estuary with several small harbours and inlets. Approximately 3km north of the study area West Arm curves around the headland at Beauty Point. Middle Arm forms the eastern side of this small headland, running south towards Beaconsfield. The main watercourse in the study area is Anderson's Creek, which runs north along the eastern edge of the ranges. Anderson's Creek has its mouth in the hills around Bald Tier, south of the study area, and drains into West Arm, south of York Town. The creek is a sizable watercourse that cuts a relatively deep channel through the steep terrain around Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. Several small drainage lines run west around Scott's Hill, off the Dazzler Range, around the study area and draining into Anderson's Creek.

Mt Vulcan is a moderately steep sided, rounded hill surrounded by low valleys. From the summit of Mt Vulcan is a view across the Settlers Hill in a low ridgeline before the gentle plains around Beaconsfield. To the south the terrain becomes increasingly steep, meeting the tail end of the Dazzler Range. Scott's Hill is located immediately west of Mt Vulcan, and is a similarly rounded, low hill. To the north of Scott's Hill the terrain is more gently undulating, running north towards West Arm. However, west of Scott's Hill the terrain becomes increasingly steep as it rises to the Dazzler Range.

The geology across the study area falls within the Vulcan Soil Association which is described as soils developed from Cambrian rock deposits that has formed the hilly landscape (*theLIST* 2011). On the ground, this is characterised by high levels of ironstone pebbles strewn across the surface, with small occurrences of quartz. This forms a rich red topsoil across the slopes of both Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. A distinctive soil change is evident in low lying areas and along the creek lines with a sandy, light grey to medium brown soils.

The study area is covered in open dry sclerophyll forest. This is predominately regrowth as the entire area appears to have been heavily cleared in the past. Several tree stumps testify to this, and there are scattered mature eucalypts across the slopes. The low forest is dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina* across the majority of the area, including the slopes of Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. This is supported by occasionally occurring native pines and some exotic vegetation, including European pines. Along Anderson's Creek are pockets of *Eucalyptus obliqua*. Across the study area ground cover plants including brackens and reeds along creek lines are common. Grass cover is light and sporadic.

The west Tamar region has a temperate climate with generally cool summers and mild winters. Rainfall is heaviest in the winter with the region tending to experience dry summers. Average annual rainfall varies from 550 to 850mm (*BOM* 2011).

The western side of Tattersalls Road is administered by Parks Tasmania, while the eastern side is part of the Dan's Hill Conservation area and managed by Forestry Tasmania. The study area is mainly used for recreation, including bicycle, motorbike and quad bike riding, four wheel driving and horse riding. This has resulted in a network of narrow paths across the study area, as well as considerable erosion and soil disturbance in some places and the disposal of modern rubbish across the landscape.



Plate 1. Northern slopes of Scott's Hill, showing vegetation typical across the study area



Plate 2. View north across the lower slopes at Scotts Hill



Plate 3. Lower slopes at Mt Vulcan, looking north east

3.0 Historical Context and Mining Heritage

3.1 Historical Overview

Since the first European occupation of the west Tamar the potential mineral wealth of the region was recognised. This led to several phases of mining in the area, from the earliest tentative sampling in the 1800s to the intensity of successive booms in the 1860-70s. The timeline below outlines some of the major events in the development of the mining industry at Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill, which are discussed in greater detail below.

Timeline

- 1792** - Bass and Flinders are the first Europeans to map Port Dalrymple and the Tamar estuary
- 1802** - Freycinet expedition stops briefly at the Tamar River
- 1804** - January: Collins, Brown and Clark sail up Port Dalrymple to the head of the Tamar and a short distance up the North Esk River
- November: European settlement on the west Tamar established at York Town
- 1806** - Administration moved from York Town to new settlement at Launceston
- 1866** - Charles Gould commissioned to survey Tasmania looking for metal and mineral deposits
- 1872** - Tasmanian Charcoal & Iron Co. floated in Melbourne
- Jetty built at Redbill Point connected to a tramway from Leonardsburgh.
- Ilfracombe Iron Co. opens mine and furnace at Peaked Hill
- 1874** - Tasmanian Hematite Co. opens workings at Pearce Ck, the site of the future town of Beaconsfield
- 1875** - Leonardsburgh post office opened; it closed in 1876
- 1876** - Mt Vulcan mine officially opened by Tasmanian Governor Sir F.A. Weld
- 1877** - The Tasmanian Charcoal & Iron Co. suspends operations at Mt Vulcan
- Tasmania Gold Mine opens at Beaconsfield
- 1888** - Scott's Hill ochre mines opened by the Chromite and Asbestos Paint and Gold Mining Company
- 1899** - Asbestos Mines 1 & 2 opened east of Mt Vulcan, operated by the Asbestos Mine Co. and then the Australian Asbestos Co. Wundlich Ltd.
- 1902** - Asbestos Mines 1 & 2 closed
- 1915** - Asbestos Mines 1 & 2 re-opened
- 1919** - All work at Asbestos Mines 1 & 2 ceases and the company moves to NSW

3.2 European Settlement at York Town

The first European settlement on the west Tamar was at York Town in 1804. Lieutenant-Colonel William Paterson was the man left in charge of the fledgling convict settlement (Smith 1978:7). When Paterson and his party arrived they settled on land owned by the Letteremairrener people (Breen and Summers 2006:24).

On the 5th November 1804 Paterson's ship the *Buffalo* had landed at Lagoon Point, near modern day George Town (Breen and Summers 2006:24). On the 11th November they travelled further down the estuary, which they named Port Dalrymple but which bore the Letteremairrener name pon.rab.bel (Breen and Summers 2006:24). Near modern George Town Paterson hoisted the British flag and was met by a party of 80 Aboriginal men and women (Breen and Summers 2006:24). Gifts of mirrors and a tomahawk were exchanged but the Aboriginal party were not conciliated and an Aboriginal man made to throw a soldier off a rock into the water (Breen and Summers 2006:24). The British fired their muskets and one Aboriginal person was killed and another injured (Breen and Summers 2006:24). Paterson

almost immediately shifted his settlement to the western bank and founded York Town (Breen and Summers 2006:24). In March 1805 Paterson sent Joseph Banks a box containing the head of an Aboriginal man killed at Lagoon Beach and the carcass of a Tasmanian tiger (Breen and Summers 2006:24).

Paterson was not the first European to encounter the Letteremairrener people. Bass and Flinders mapped the estuary in 1792, Freycinet was there in 1802 and in January 1804 William Collins, Robert Brown and Thomas Clark ventured up the estuary to the head of the Tamar River and sailed a short way up the North Esk (Breen and Summers 2006:24). All of these expeditions probably encountered Aboriginal people, however it was not until 1804 that things became violent. Collins, Brown and Clark documented a series of meetings across several days. Initially friendly, the interaction developed into mistrust and the Letteremairrener indicated a determination to force the party to leave (Breen and Summers 2006:24). Breen and Summers (2006:25) suggest that these meetings were 'characterised by curiosity, fear and aggression'. At York Town the British settlement was consistently disturbed by attacks from Aboriginal people, possibly in retaliation against dispossession and over hunting, the attacks followed the settlers to Launceston (Breen and Summers 2006:25). Paterson responded with punitive attacks against the Letteremairrener, following his *modus operandi* developed in NSW (Breen and Summers 2006:25).

Paterson recorded a midden at Redbill Point in 1804 (Breen and Summers 2006:41). He described the midden as being 'several feet high and a quarter of a mile long' (Breen and Summers 2006:41). Paterson used the shell from the midden for buildings at York Town (Breen and Summers 2006:41). Val Tiffen of Launceston recorded her memories of camping at Redbill Point in the 1950s, which Breen and Summers suggest represents the continuation of cultural practices (Breen and Summers 2006:41).

During the short life of the York Town settlement, Paterson records his excitement at samples of iron ore from an area he refers to as the 'Ironstone Hills' (AUSTRAL REF).

3.3 The Search for Gold and Discovery of Iron

By the 1860s New South Wales and Victoria were in the grip of 'gold fever'. The Tasmanian workforce was fast disappearing offshore in search of a fortune, and the government was under increasing pressure to exploit the underground wealth of Tasmania as well.

In 1866 the Tasmanian Parliament commissioned geologist Charles Gould to survey the island in search of metal and mineral wealth (Smith 1978:10). Gould reported the extensive iron and limestone deposits in the Ilfracombe district, although famously failed to identify the gold lying in wait at Beaconsfield (Smith 1978:10).

Several companies quickly took advantage of Gould's findings. In 1872 the Tasmanian Charcoal and Iron Company was floated and began mining along Anderson's Creek at Mt Vulcan (Smith 1978:13). This was one of the locations highlighted by Gould's report on the west Tamar (Smith 1978:13). At the same time, the Ilfracombe Iron Company established workings on the site of their old saw mill at Peaked Hill (Smith 1978:13). The Tamar Hematite Company was another floated company working in the area in this early period (Smith 1978:13).

Early mining townships sprung up at Ilfracombe and at Thistley Bottom, west of Cabbage Tree Hill and 'half way down the tramline' (Smith 1978:14). Two savvy entrepreneurs, Abye Douglas and Francis Evans purchased the right of way to the tramline and port at Middle Arm and then leased the facilities to the Ilfracombe Mining Co. who had repaired the old saw mill tramway (Smith 1978:13).

The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. workings at Mt Vulcan are described by Smith (1978:14) as a 'very ambitious project'. They workings were located along Anderson's Creek, west of Thistley Bottom (Smith 1978:14). The company began on a lease of 400 acres under the management of a Mr W. Leonard (Smith 1978:14). A 'large town' was surveyed near the mine site and named Leonardsburgh. Smith (1978:14) notes that the town site was located 'at the end of Tattersalls Road, where it meets the railroad track'.

A wooden tramway was built to service the Mt Vulcan workings. It extended over 12km down Anderson's Creek, along the southern shore of West Arm before meeting the jetty at Redbill Point (Smith 1978:14). The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. built a jetty that was over 100m long and renamed the entire area Port Lempiere after a company director in Melbourne (Smith 1978:14). A settlement emerged around the jetty which was initially called Port Lempeire, before adopting the name Ilfracombe by 1873 (Smith 1978:14). This is the modern town of Beauty Point.

The processing plant for the Mt Vulcan mines was located 'on the base of the point' (Smith 1978:14). Initially, the company intended to produce charcoal iron (the substance created by smelting iron ore with charcoal) in 'open Catalan forges'. This method produces 'malleable iron bloomings that can be rough forged into iron shafts and other products' (Smith 1978:14). In December 1872 work began on the processing plant under the direction of W.H. Harrison, an acknowledged expert in the field (Smith 1978:14). The first trials seemed successful, producing what Harrison called a 'considerable quantity of high grade steel' (Smith 1978:15).

The ore from the Mt Vulcan mines was sent across the world for testing, from seven laboratories across the UK and America, while the pig iron was sent to Melbourne for testing (Smith 1978:15). The experts all differed in their analysis however the results did show that the product was especially hard and quite unusual, suspected to contain either chrome or titanium (Smith 1978:15).

The company calculated that the Mt Vulcan deposits contained over 1 million tonnes which was enough ore to produce 20 000 tonnes of cast iron per year for 25 years (Smith 1978:15). While modern estimates suggest that these figures were perhaps a little optimistic, they indicate the value of investment in the Mt Vulcan mine.

The processing method underwent a major overhaul early in the life of the mine. The company was refloated in Melbourne as the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company which allowed a substantial amount of capital to be raised. With these funds the company was able to build a blast furnace at West Arm, considered to be better suited to large scale production than the Catalan furnaces (Smith 1978:15). Robert Scott was installed as manager (Smith 1978:15).

A cupola 25m tall and 8m wide was built at Port Lempiere, complete with a 30m high brick chimney stack and an imported blowing engine (Smith 1978:15). The blast engine had 250 horsepower and an air cylinder 2m high. The plant was engineered by Scott in Scotland and compatriot Buchanan was enlisted to oversee the building of the plant. In addition, the site had a separate clay kiln to produce bricks for the site buildings (Smith 1978:15).

The Redbill Jetty was soon replaced by a 300m structure that extended into the deep water of the port and allowed the heavy draught ships direct access (Smith 1978:15). During this period work began on the tramway, which was replaced by steel rails of the NSW 4ft 8 ½ inch gauge (Smith 1978:16).

Other iron mines operating in the region included the Tasmanian Hematite Company that opened quarries in 1874 between Brandy Creek and Pease Creek, south east of the Peace

Creek crossing (Smith 1978:16). It was close to the Ilfracombe tramline, although a new tramway was built running 3km east to an area that became known as Swifts Jetty, after the manager A.H. Swift (Smith 1978:16). This site became the modern town of Beaconsfield (Smith 1978:16).

The new steel rail link at Mt Vulcan was in place by May 1876 (Smith 1978:18). Twenty wagons were built at the plant and travelled the line, capable of carrying 6 tonnes of ore each (Smith 1978:18) (see figure 5). A formal ceremony was held on 17th June 1876 and the mine was officially opened by Tasmanian Governor Sir F.A. Weld (Smith 1978:18). By early 1877 the extensive workings, the continual production and sense of prosperity suggested that the Leonardsburgh settlement might just ‘approach an air of permanency’ (Smith 1978:18).

Leonardsburgh It opened its own post office in 1875 (Smith 1978:16). Storekeeper John E. Nichols was established as the post master and store keeper (Smith 1978:16). The surviving bridge over Tattersalls Road bears his name. By this time much of the tramway had been replaced by the steel gauge and the future looked bright for the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Mine (Smith 1978:16).

The Ilfracombe Iron Co. was the first of the iron producing companies to hit financial strains in the mid to late 1870s. The quality of the iron from the Tamar valley was being questioned by overseas buyers, with ‘disastrous’ experiments in Sweden blamed on a small amount of chrome contamination in the iron (Smith 1978:17). In addition, overseas markets were generally suffering from a lull, and money for investment in uncertain ventures began to dry up. By the late 1870s the Ilfracombe Iron mine closed, the town of Thistley Bottom was abandoned and the Ilfracombe tramway became derelict (Smith 1978:17). In June 1876 the Leonardsburgh post office closed, and was never reopened (Smith 1978:19). From this point it is likely that the settlement struggled and was never again re-established (Smith 1978:19).

For the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company there were also problems on the horizon. One of these was the price of fuel to supply the processing plant at Redbill. This was coke and originally imported at an exorbitant price (Smith 1978:18). The company built a set of 40 coke ovens that could produce a tonne of coke per day, and imported Bulli coke. The smelter was fully operational by October 25 1876 (Smith 1978:18). Limestone was shipped from the River Don for use as the flux (Smith 1978:18). In two months the smelter produced 3 000 tonnes of pig iron, which was sold to markets in Melbourne for a very good price (Smith 1978:18). However, in late December 1876 the smelter blew out and was not repaired till February 5 1877. From here though it worked continuously, was tapped three times a day and produced up to 13 tonnes of pig iron each time (Smith 1978:18).

The chrome contamination was set to strike the Mt Vulcan workings to the ground (Smith 1978:19). Tests later revealed that the ore on the surface had been leached from the chrome through natural weathering, but the deeper the deposits, the higher the levels of contamination (Smith 1978:19). Extensive studies were undertaken across the UK and Australia to attempt to rectify the situation, or find some way of creating an alloy from the Tasmanian iron (Smith 1978:19). The conclusion was that with the majority of the product unusable the ambitious workings could not continue to turn a profit (Smith 1978:20). Operations at Mt Vulcan were suspended at the end of 1877, with 5 tonnes of pig iron still waiting for shipment (Smith 1978:20). The company had operated for 5yrs, with only 10 months of full-scale production. During this time 10 000 tonnes of pig iron had been produced from 20 000 tonnes of ore (Smith 1978:21).

The tramway and plant materials were sold and dismantled and the long jetty at Redbill Point decayed (Smith 1978:21). The town at Leonardsburgh ‘slowly slipped back into the bush’

although Smith notes that one house remained in the 1970s (Smith 1978:21). The post office at Ilfracombe survived a little longer before closing in 1883, after the Redbill Point settlement dwindled (Smith 1978:21). Smith suggests that while 1877 was the ‘death knell’ for the iron industry on the west Tamar, the miners and their families shifted only as far as Beaconsfield and the start of the next, more dependable, gold boom (Smith 1978:22).

Paradoxically, over the next few decades the chrome that had signalled the end of the iron industry did continue to tempt investors. In 1888 ochre deposits at Scott’s Hill were opened (Smith 1978:41). The Chromite and Asbestos Paint and Gold Mining Company set up a plant at the old Red Bill settlement to produce paint pigment from a chrome derivative (Smith 1978:41). In 1890 the operations were sold to the Native Paint and Oxide Proprietary who operated the mill for two years and 500 tonnes of oxides mainly used for gas purification (Smith 1978:41).

By 1900, while the Tasmanian Mine at Beaconsfield was flourishing, to the west the move was to asbestos (Smith 1978:46). The Australian Asbestos Company operated in the hills west of York Town and shipped 375 tonnes of asbestos to Melbourne in 1899-1900 (Smith 1978:46). This operation was also short lived, and ceased in 1900 not to open again until a brief flurry of activity in 1917 (Smith 1978:46). A map of the historic Beaconsfield region is included in figure 6.

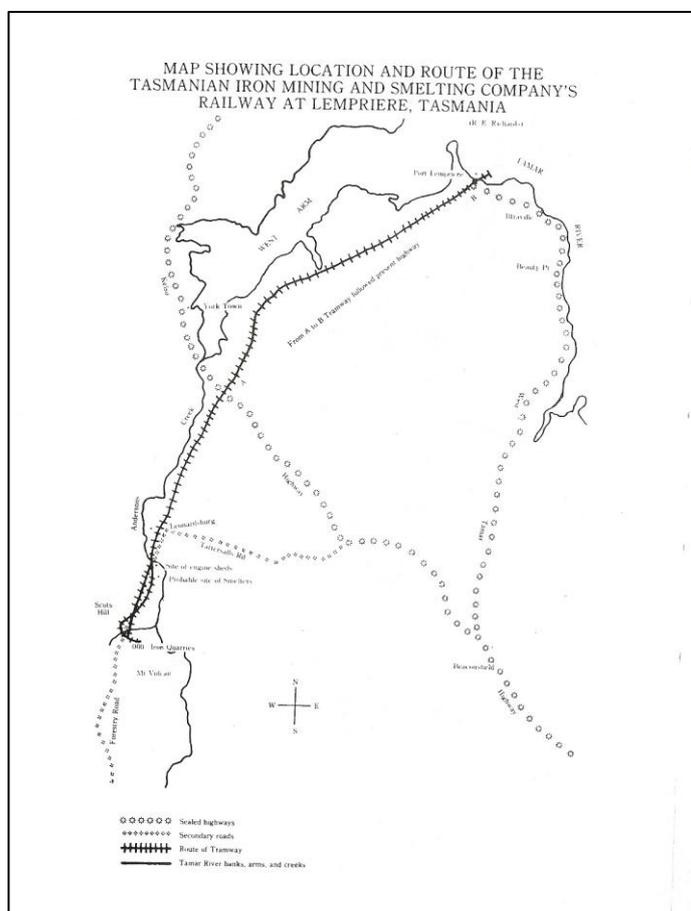


Figure 5. The tramline running between the Mt Vulcan mine and Redbill Jetty.

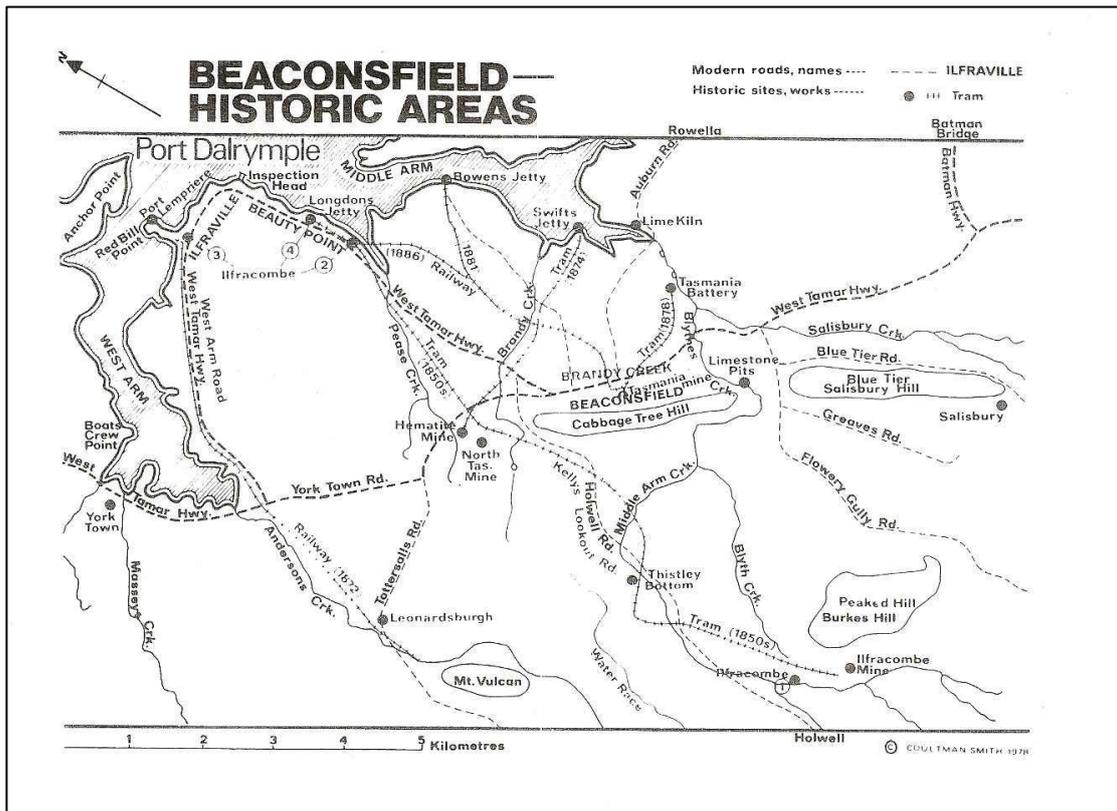


Figure 6. Map of Beaconsfield Historic Areas (after Branagan 1992:95)

4.0 Results of the Search of Heritage Registers

4.1 Existing Historic Sites in the Area

A search was carried out of a number of historic registers and databases in order to determine the extent of historic sites and features in the vicinity of the study area. Agency databases searched included:

- The Australian Heritage Database (AHD);
- The Register of the National Estate (RNE);
- The National Heritage List;
- Tasmanian Historic Places Inventory (THPI);
- Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR);
- The Forest Practices Database (Historic Site Inventory Project);
- Beaconsfield Planning Scheme;
- State Archives Office;

One historic site, the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine, is a recorded historic place in the area and is included on the Register of the National Estate, the Tasmanian Historic Places Inventory and the Forest Practices database. This site is discussed in detail in the following section. Another two entries on the Register for the National Estate for natural heritage values encompass the study area.

A number of other natural/historic places occur within the vicinity of the study area. The majority of these sites are mining archaeological sites, however two are recorded natural heritage values. These sites comprise areas around Mt Vulcan and Dan's Hill (both on the RNE for natural values, however statements of significance also cite mining activity), the Beaconsfield Reservoir Water Race, Ilfracombe Iron Co. Mine, Ilfracombe Iron Co. Furnace, Asbestos Mine 1 and Asbestos Mine 2.

The following table (table 4) presents a list of those historic heritage sites in the vicinity of the study area. Grid references have been taken from recordings made during the present study, existing site cards or converted to GDA94 from earlier references. Exact coordinates for sites not directly accessed as part of this project should be checked against the initial site recording forms (THPI). The location of these sites in relation to the study area is shown on Figure 7 below.

Table 4. Historic sites in the vicinity of the study area.

Site	Site Type	Location	Grid Reference	Listing
8215.007	Ilfracombe Iron Co. mine and ore stockpiles	Peaked Hill	E482825 N5433667	THPI
8215.008	Ilfracombe Iron Co. Furnace and associated archaeological deposits	Peaked Hill	E482425 N5433667	THPI
8215.011	Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. open cut mine, shafts and infrastructure including tramway.	Mt Vulcan	E480113 N5439384	THPI (also listed on the RNE, #103329)
8215.014	Asbestos Mine No.1 – small open cut mine	Dans Hill	E480713 N5437840	THPI
8215.015	Asbestos Mines No.2 – open cut mine	Dans Hill	E480925 N5440067	THPI

Site	Site Type	Location	Grid Reference	Listing
8215.020	Beaconsfield water race extending for approximately 6km south west of Beaconsfield to reservoirs at the Beaconsfield gold mine	Beaconsfield	E480000 N5435000	THPI
8215.027	Dans Hill gold mine	Dan's Hill	Unknown	THPI
12518	Natural	Mt Vulcan – Simmonds Hill	Unknown	RNE
103181	Natural	Dan's Hill – Scott's Hill, Tattersalls Rd	Unknown	RNE
PWS Asset # 15877	Dans Hill Walkers' Hut – derelict emergency overnight shelter	Dans Hill	E480470 N5436356	Not Listed – record held by Parks and Wildlife Service

4.2 The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine

Places of heritage value or significance may be administered by both Federal and State Acts of Parliament. The key legislation is summarised below. However, the following information is intended as a guide only and should be confirmed with the administering agency.

The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine occurs on three heritage lists, each of which has different bearings on the management of the site. These are discussed below.

4.2.1 Register of the National Estate

The RNE ceased to be an active register in February 2007 and from this point onwards sites were unable to be added or removed from the list. Many places on the RNE are also included in state and local government registers, which provide sites with various level of protection. However, the RNE is still considered to be a statutory register with registered sites offered protection under the EPBC Act until 2012. The Minister for the Environment Heritage and the Arts is required to consider the register when making decisions under the EPBC Act.

The citation for the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine in the RNE is included in Appendix A (Identifier: 103329). The statement of significance for the site marks it as 'part of an ambitious though short-lived mining and smelting venture which was part of several contemporaneous attempts to establish an iron industry in Tasmania. It represents an important early attempt to establish new industries in the state.'

The physical description of the site in the RNE citation includes the open cut mine, with intact ironstone quarry faces, a 3m deep shaft at the base of one of the quarries and parts of the tramway with iron slag ballast.

4.2.2 Tasmanian Historic Places Inventory

The Historic Heritage section of the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service administers this list. Sites from this register generally have been recorded by archaeologists. However, where an activity will potentially impact upon identified cultural values, specialist advice must be sought to allow impacts to be assessed as part of the planning process.

The THPI identifies Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine (Identifier 8215.011) as a representative of ‘Primary Industry’ and describes it as ‘An open cut mine in soft red soils interspersed with large and small ironstone boulders and parts of the tramway which once took ore to Redbill Point (West Arm). Site consists of extremely deep hole in quarry (now filled with water), remains of wooden tram tracks and a 10m high tailings heap.’

The THPI Site Card for the site provides the most comprehensive information available for the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine, and details the site features, historic context, state of preservation and site values/significance. The full citation is included in Appendix B. The site is recorded as having high regional significance as the ‘only undisturbed part of extensive iron mining industry’.

Recommendations for the site are as follows:

‘Site should be avoided in all future operations including that part of the tramway west of Tattersalls Rd for up to 150m into forest. A full survey of the works should be undertaken’ (Recording by Debbie Gaughwin 1989, Site Card 8215.011).

4.2.3 Forest Practices Database

This is a database maintained by Forestry Tasmania and contains historic heritage sites. The register overlaps with a number of other registers but does not afford the site any conservation/protection. The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine is recorded on this register with its THPI site identifier: 8215.011.

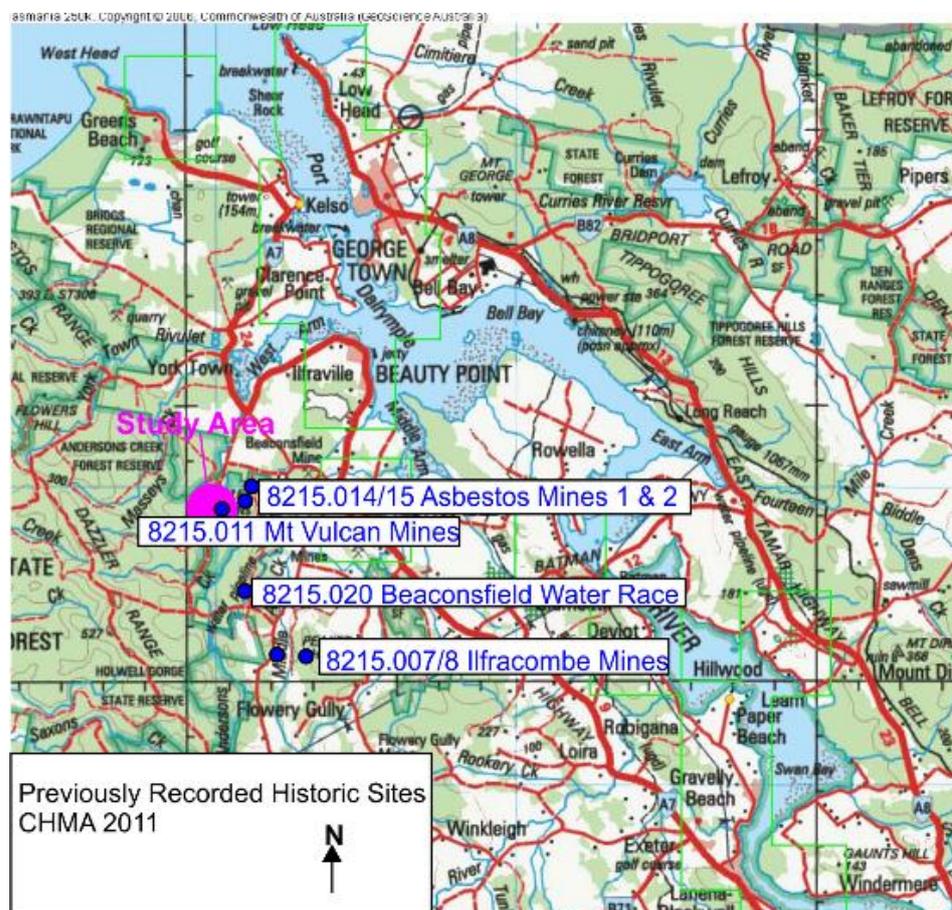


Figure 7. Heritage sites in the vicinity of the study area.

5.0 Results

5.1 Summary of Results

A total of 20 historical sites were recorded as part of the heritage survey at Mt Vulcan and Scott's Hill. The vast majority of these sites related to the mining industry (site 8215.011, MV1-4 and SH1-5), however a number of scatters of historic material were also identified that appear to bridge several time periods and are likely to represent rubbish dumps that are unrelated to the mining period (Sites MV5-7 and SH6-12). The two study areas accord with two areas of historic site clusters – the mine at Mt Vulcan (Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine) and associated shafts and infrastructure, and the mine at Scotts Hill with associated shafts.

The recorded sites are listed in a site index provided at Table 5 (at the end of this chapter) and are illustrated in Figure 8. Detailed discussions of each of the mining site clusters at Mt Vulcan Hill and Scotts Hill are provided in the following sections.

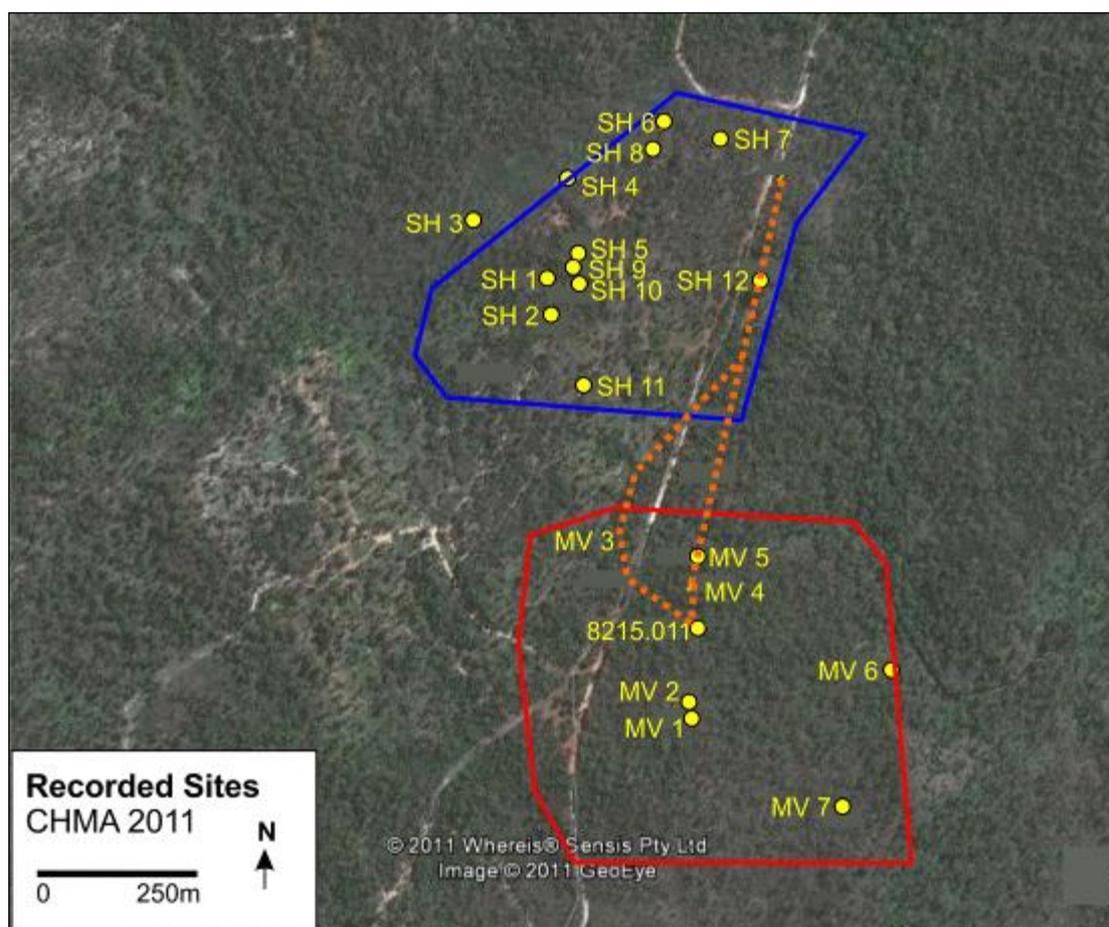


Figure 8. Locations of sites recorded in the present study.

5.2 Site 8215.011 – Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine

This site is a large complex featuring two large open cut mines (Sites 8215.011, MV1, MV2), several mine shafts and at least two tramlines (MV3 and MV4). The site is located on the north facing slopes of Mt Vulcan and the central site complex covers at least 100m × 100m. A plan of the site is provided in Figure 9.

On the upper slopes in the southern portion of the site are two deep mine shafts (MV1 and MV2). The southern shaft (MV1) is just off the break of slope and measures 1.7m × 0.8m × approximately 7m. The base of the shaft is filled with water. The surrounding spoil heap is roughly circular, 8m × 6m. Approximately 75m north (down slope) is a second shaft. The shaft is cut through thick rock and extends to a depth of around 5m. Pick marks are evident in the sides of the shaft, with an extensive deposit of spoil surrounding the opening.

Further north, and approaching the lower slopes, is the largest of the open cut mine areas (Site 8215.011). The near vertical sides of the cutting are approximately 10-15m deep and the internal area is approximately 2 500m². The cutting is somewhat irregular, and regrowth scrub covers the floor. There are large iron ore boulders and smaller cobbles strewn across the surface. Two tracks connect the cut with the tramline and platform to the south.

Immediately below the cut is a linear platform about 20m wide running west to east across the slope. This is interpreted as being a processing base. On the northern side of the platform is the tramline, cut into the slope. At this point the tramline is very carefully constructed. Earth mounds have been cut cross ways along the tramline, presumably to support wooden rails that have not survived. At a later stage it appears that rough slag has been dumped over the tramway to provide a firmer surface.

The second open cut is on the eastern side of the first, at the end of the platform and west running tramway. It is a smaller area, consisting of an elongated north-south running cut at a depth of up to 10m and with a surface area of around 100m². The eastern end of the tramway and platform is characterised by numerous spoil heaps that tip off the side of the slope. There is a small rounded hole in the northern end of the platform adjacent to the second cut. It does not appear to be a mine shaft, having a completely different shape and being cut into the platform, but is possibly the toilet!?

At the base of the spoil on the eastern end is a rounded pile of small boulders and cobbles. It measures approximately 5m × 5m and rises to a height of about 2m. Denise Gaughwin recorded a conical pile of stones at the Asbestos Mine No.1 site (THPI Site Card 8215.014). She suggested that this may indicate that a mechanical crane was used to move the stockpiled tailings from the mine onto the wagons along the tramway. It is quite likely that this interpretation also applies here. There seems no other obvious explanation for the rounded pile of stones, which are on the slope below the tramline. If they were to be loaded manually it would be expected that the stockpile would be on the platform, rather than below it which would require much greater effort to lift.

At the opening on the northern side of the main mine area, there is a long cutting below the platform. The cutting appears to have been mined initially, and then adapted for use as a second tramway. There are two thin rectangular shafts adjacent to this cutting. One certainly predates the cutting, as the eastern wall has been removed by the larger cut. Both also contain water, and it is possible that these were used as wells to provide a source of water in close proximity to the workings. Otherwise, they indicate that this area was tested for ore and presumably found to contain deposits significant enough to warrant expanding the cutting. The cutting extends for some 100m to the base of the slope, where it clearly becomes incorporated into the second tramway that runs north along the eastern side of Tattersalls Road. It is likely that this indicates a second stage in the mining operations, perhaps after the initial two cuts were exhausted. The second tramway is a much more direct line to the creek crossing at Nichol's Bridge, and seems a more efficient route that would only have been developed after the mine had been operating for some time.

The site appears to be in good condition, with large portions of the tramline in tact, and original pick marks visible in some of the cuttings. The primary impediment to visibility is the scrub, which is gradually overtaking the site.

Two scatters of historic debris also occur in the area (MV5 and MV7), and comprise shallow scatters of glass and ceramic, iron and other parts, shell and bits of bone. However, the area is now used recreationally for quad-bikes and is littered with modern rubbish and refuse. Each of the historic scatters is a single layer smear of historic debris with modern rubbish mixed throughout. Where possible, dates have been provided for some of the historic materials identified and are detailed in Table 4.

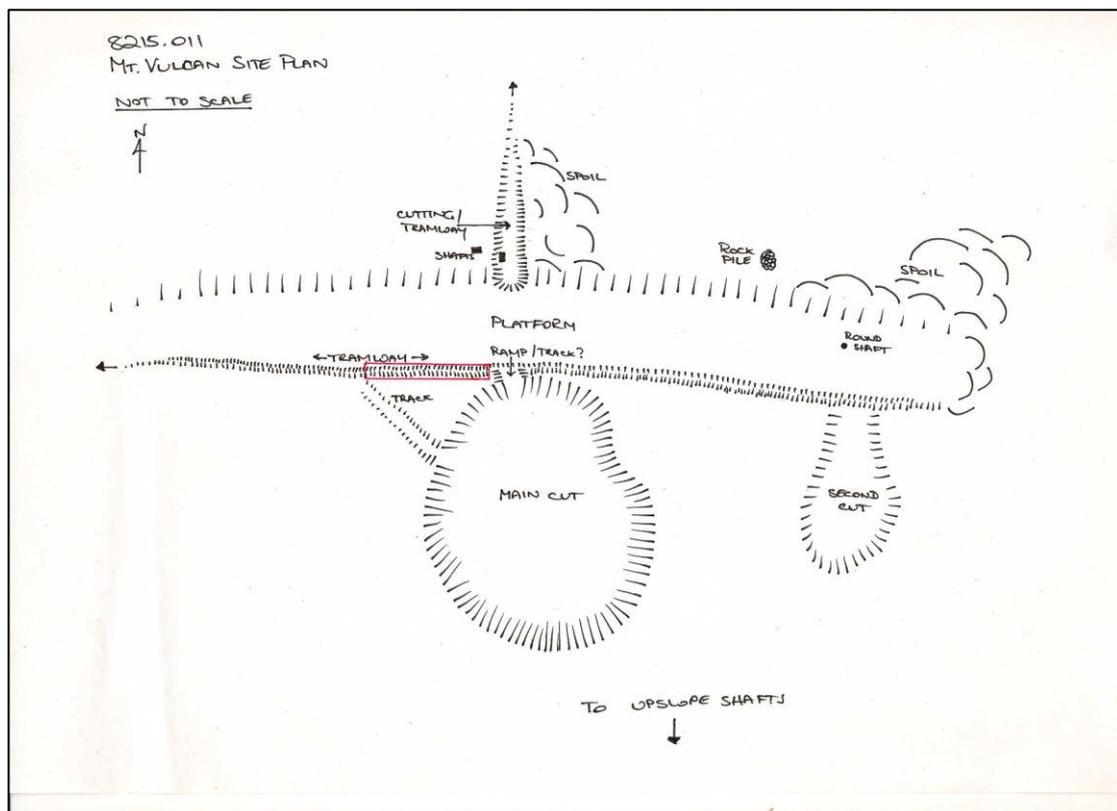


Figure 9. Site plan for site 8125.011 – the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine (Mt Vulcan complex).



Plate 4. Open cut 1 at Mt Vulcan, looking south.



Plate 5. Cutting in open cut area 1 at Mt Vulcan, looking south.



Plate 6. View north from the edge of the open cut mine area 1 at Mt Vulcan



Plate 7. Looking south along the wall of the open cutting at Mt Vulcan



Plate 8. Shaft cut by elongated cutting/tramway at Mt Vulcan, western wall



Plate 9. Southern wall of elongated cutting at Mt Vulcan



Plate 10. Pick marks on eastern wall of elongated cutting/tramway at Mt Vulcan



Plate 11. Second open cut area at Mt Vulcan, southern wall.



Plate 12. Rounded shaft dug into platform at Mt Vulcan.



Plate 13. Shaft adjacent to elongated cutting at Mt Vulcan



Plate 14. Cut post on platform at Mt Vulcan



Plate 15. Overgrown tramway cut at Mt Vulcan, looking west



Plate 16. Tramway at northern end of elongated cutting at 8215.011, looking south



Plate 17. Well preserved section of tramway MV4, looking west



Plate 18. Elongated cutting/tramway at Mt Vulcan, looking north



Plate 19. Raised tramway (MV4) north of site 8215.011



Plate 20. Drain cut through raised tramway west of Tattersalls Rd (MV3)



Plate 21. Raised earth mounds on tramway at Mt Vulcan



Plate 22. Slag along the tramway at 8215.011



Plate 23. Northern face of mine shaft MV2

5.3 Scott's Hill Mine

The Scotts Hill Mine complex is located on the north western side of Scotts Hill at the base of the slope just above a low lying, swampy valley. It consists of a large, linear cutting running west as well as several mine shafts on the low slopes above the cutting (Sites SH1, SH2, SH3, SH4, SH5). A network of old tracks cut through this area, linking the mine with Tattersalls Road, the slopes of Scotts Hill and the creek to the west. A plan of the main areas of the complex is provided in Figure 10.

The main cutting has been developed around a long, narrow shaft running west – east into the slope (SH1). An initial cut about 2m deep on the eastern end forms a narrow platform at the head of the cutting. The initial shaft is within this cutting and then at the western end the entire width of the cut has been expanded and cut deeper to approximately 5m into the slope. The cutting then runs for approximately 75m to the edge of the low lying swamp.

A series of mine shafts are dotted around the slopes above the main cutting (SH2-SH5). Notable are two shafts cut a metre apart on the southern side of the main cut. The frequency with which the shafts occur perhaps suggests that this area was tested for ore at several points from the 1870s through till the late 1890s when it was finally quarried. It is likely that deposits in this area were never as rich as those at Mt Vulcan. the lack of a tramway at this site, but predominance of vehicle tracks reflects that this site operated at a later period, when vehicle transport was being increasingly used. It also indicates the lower level of investment in the Scott's Hill mine when compared with the extensive infrastructure established around Mt Vulcan.

Six scatters of historic debris also occur in the area (SH7 and SH12), and comprise shallow scatters of glass and ceramic, iron and other parts. However, as at Mt Vulcan, the Scotts Hill area is now used recreationally for quad-bikes and the area is littered with modern rubbish and refuse. Both historic scatters are single layer smears of debris with modern rubbish mixed throughout.

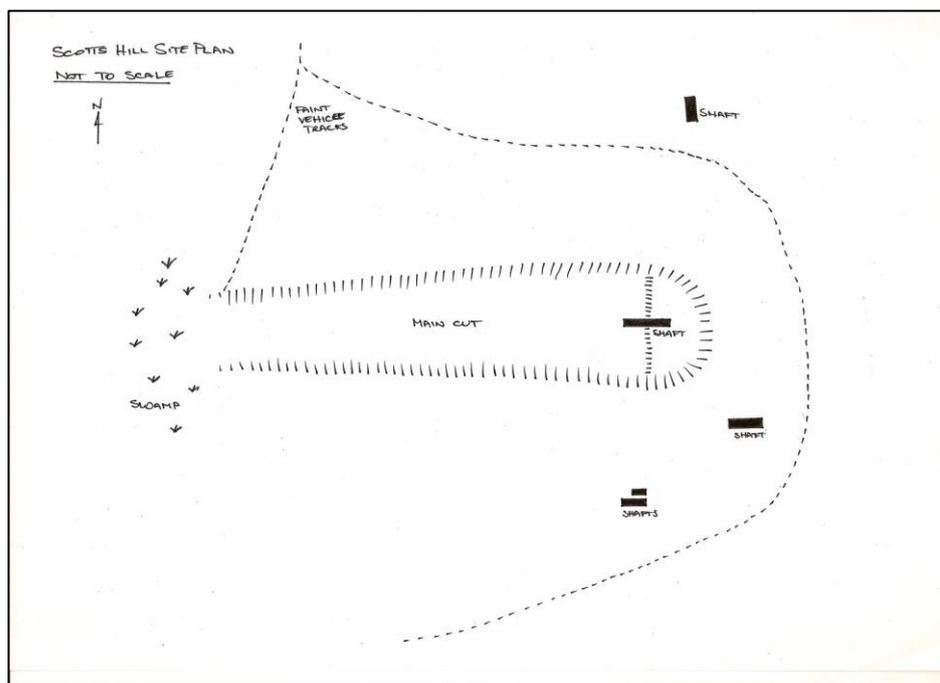


Figure 10. Plan of Scotts Hill mine site



Plate 24. Top end of Scotts Hill cutting, looking east



Plate 25. Eastern end of Scott's Hill cutting, looking east



Plate 26. View along cutting at Scott's Hill, looking west



Plate 27. View north along the top of the platform at the eastern end of the Scott's Hill cutting. Shaft is evident in the section of the platform



Plate 28. Mine shaft at Scott's Hill



Plate 29. Mine shaft at Scott's Hill complex



Plate 30. Nichol's Bridge, on Tattersalls Rd near intersection of tramlines with Tattersall's Rd, looking north

Table 5. Index of sites identified during the present survey.

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
8215.011	Tasmanian Charcoal Co. Iron Mine	E480022 N5439403	Large site complex including two open cut mines, four mine shafts, a possible well and two tramlines	1872 – 1877	
MV1	Mine Shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480003 N5439256	Mine shaft on upper slopes of Mt Vulcan approximately 100m south of site 8215.011. Shaft measures 1.7m×0.8m×10m depth	1870s	

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
MV2	Mine shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480009 N5439291	Mine shaft between site 8215.011 and MV1. Shaft measures 1.0×3.0×5.3m depth.	1870s	
MV3	Tramway west of Tattersalls Road	E479900 N5439489 to E480003 N5439760	Raised tramway linking in at southern end with tramway running west from site 8215.011. Includes several drainage cuttings and possible indications of old bridge. Runs parallel to Tattersalls Road before meeting the road and tramline on the eastern side approximately 300m north.	1872-1877	
MV4	Tramway/Road East of Tattersalls Rd	E480160 N5440162 to E480009 N5439467	Tram line running east of Tattersalls Rd. Extends from site 8215.011 running north-west for approximately 700m.	1872-1877	

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
MV5	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480013 N5439518	Glass bottle scatter, 'TASMA' stamped, on tram track.	Post 1940s (Burke and Smith 2004)	 A photograph showing several pieces of broken glass bottles scattered on a wooden tram track. A small metal object, possibly a coin or a small tool, is also visible among the glass fragments.
MV6	Track and possible infrastructure at Anderson's Ck	E480342 N5439325	Old track fairly overgrown running north – south along side of Anderson's Ck. Creek bank is very steep. Where track ends the steep bank is lined with rock.	Unknown	
MV7	Glass scatter	E480253 N5439110	Small glass scatter of clear bottle glass with including bottle base with seam across base		 A photograph showing a clear glass bottle base with a seam across the base, surrounded by other glass fragments and debris in a natural, overgrown setting.
SH1	Scott's Hill Mine	E479772 N5439999	Large site complex on western side of Scott's Hill. Deep channel with platform and 5 mine shafts in close proximity. Associated with track running parallel to channel. 1870s glass as well as modern rubbish. Series of tracks around side. Other mine shafts recorded at Scott's Hill are all within 500m of the site.		

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
SH2	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479777 N5439935	Mine shaft 100m east of creek. 4m × 0.8m. Depth estimated at 2m.		
SH3	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479642 N5439087	Mine shaft with tin container		

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
SH4	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479806 N5440157	Shallow cutting on edge of track. 1m × 2m × 30cm depth.		
SH5	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479816 N5440030	Mine shaft north of Scott’s Hill mine. 1.5m × 2m × 1m depth. Associated with modern rubbish.		
SH6	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479962 N5440250	Scatter of glass (AGM stamp ‘Barossa Pearl’), ceramic, tin, enamel colander and pot, bicycle parts and billy cart. Scatter does not date to the mining period and has no depth. It is mixed with modern rubbish including nappies and other plastic rubbish items.	1934 – 1948 (AGM mark, Burke and Smith 2004)	

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
					 
SH7	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480063 N5440223	Scatter on upper western slopes of Scott's Hill containing glass, ceramic, tin, hand saw, corrugated iron, Colgate toothpaste tube. Scatter does not date to the mining period and has no depth. It is mixed with modern rubbish including nappies and other plastic rubbish items.	Post 1940s enamel	

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
					
SH8	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479953 N5440210	Surface scatter of ceramic, glass, tin cans on old track		
SH9	Shell & bone refuse	E479807 N5440014	Large pile of scallop shells and skeleton of a horse		
SH10	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479822 N5439987	Surface scatter of tin cans, glass, ceramic, coke bottle c.1960s, spring mattress		

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Description	Date Range	Photograph
SH11	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479825 N5439801	Base with AGM stamp. Near very large burnt out eucalypt stump. On top of slope, south side of Scott's Hill.		
SH12	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480004 N5440530	Corrugated iron, broken bricks and chicken wire.		 

6.0 Site Significance Assessments

The following provides an outline of the processes used to assess the significance of sites identified during the field survey.

6.1 Assessment Guidelines

There are several different ways of defining types of significance, and many practitioners have developed their own system of significance assessment. However, as Sullivan and Pearson (1995) point out, there seems to be a general advantage in using a set of criteria which is already widely accepted. In Australia cultural significance is usually assessed against the Burra Charter guidelines and the Australian Heritage Commission guidelines (ICOMOS 1988, 1999).

6.2 The Burra Charter

Under the guidelines of the Burra Charter 'cultural significance' refers to the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations' of a 'place' (ICOMOS 1999:2). The guidelines to the Burra Charter comment:

"Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific' and 'social' ... can encompass all other values".

The following provides the descriptions given for each of these terms.

Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and materials of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Historic Value

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Scientific Value

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved or its rarity, quality or representativeness and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

A site or a resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help current research questions. That is, scientific significance is defined as research potential (Marquis-Kyle & Walker 1992).

Social Value

The social value of a place is perhaps the most difficult value for heritage professionals to substantiate (Johnston 1994). However, social value is broadly defined as 'the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, natural or other cultural sentimental

to a majority or minority group’ (ICOMOS 1988:30). In *What is Social Value*, Johnston (1994) has provided a clear definition of social value:

“Social value is about collective attachment to places that embody meaning important to a community, these places are usually community owned or publicly accessible or in some other way ‘appropriated’ into people’s daily lives. Such meanings are in addition to other values, such as the evidence of valued aspects of history or beauty, and these meanings may not be apparent in the fabric of the place, and may not be apparent to the disinterested observer”. (Johnston 1994:10)

Although encompassed within the criterion of social value, the spiritual value of a place is a new addition to the Burra Charter (ICOMOS 1999:1). Spiritual value is predominantly used to assess places of cultural significance to Indigenous Australians.

The degree to which a place is significant can vary. As Johnston (1994:3) has stated when trying to understand significance a ‘variety of concepts [are] used from a geographical comparison (‘national’, ‘state’, ‘local’) to terms such as ‘early’, ‘rare’, or ‘seminal’’. Indeed the Burra Charter clearly states that when assessing historic significance, one should note that for:

‘any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive’. (ICOMOS 1988:29)

6.3 Scientific (Archaeological) Significance for the Present Investigation

Table 6 provides an assessment of significance for each of the sites identified in the present survey. These assessments are based on each site’s ability to meet threshold values of significance in accordance with the criteria detailed in the previous section.

Table 6. Assessments of significance for sites identified in the current survey.

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Significance Assessment
8215.011	Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine (TCICM)	E480022 N5439403	High The area is the only undisturbed portion of this early iron mining industry. Both the quarry sites and tramline within 150m of the focal activity area have high regional significance.
MV1	Mine Shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480003 N5439256	Moderate-High The shaft is part of the TCICM complex and is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.
MV2	Mine shaft – Mt Vulcan	E480009 N5439291	Moderate-High The shaft is part of the TCICM complex and is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Significance Assessment
MV3	Tramway west of Tattersalls Road	E479900 N5439489 to E480003 N5439760	High The tramline is integral to the mining activity at the site and large sections of it are very well preserved, in particular a portion of the road located 20m west of the main cut (see plan).
MV4	Tramway/Road East of Tattersalls Rd	E480160 N5440162 to E480009 N5439467	Moderate The tramline is integral to the mining activity at the site activity at the site and this portion marks a second phase of construction. However much of the line has been washed away due to post-depositional processes.
MV5	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480013 N5439518	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Bottles at the site date to post 1930s and there is no earlier material present, the scatter is not related to the mining period. Scatter is intermixed with modern material, and historic contents are in poor condition.
MV6	Track and possible infrastructure at Anderson's Ck	E480342 N5439325	Low Track does not appear on any historical documentation for the area and is thought to be a logger's track, which post-dates the mining period.
MV7	Glass scatter	E480253 N5439110	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Very sparse scatter with modern rubbish intermixed.
SH1	Scott's Hill Mine	E479772 N5439999	Moderate – High Site records an important part of the regions history and is marker of early mining industry. However, it does not contain all the components of an overall site complex (as does Mt Vulcan) and infrastructure is absent.
SH2	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479777 N5439935	Moderate-High The shaft is part of the Scotts Hill complex and is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.
SH3	Mine shaft – Scott's Hill	E479642 N5439087	Moderate-High The shaft is part of the Scotts Hill complex and

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Significance Assessment
			is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.
SH4	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479806 N5440157	Moderate-High The cutting forms part of the Scotts Hill complex and is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.
SH5	Mine shaft – Scott’s Hill	E479816 N5440030	Moderate-High The shaft is part of the Scotts Hill complex and is in good condition, representing an important phase in the development of the industry. However, it is one of several examples at the site and is a common site type within mining sites and therefore not rare.
SH6	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479962 N5440250	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Very sparse scatter with modern rubbish, historic contents dated to 1940’s.
SH7	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480063 N5440223	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Very sparse scatter with modern rubbish, historic contents dated to 1940’s.
SH8	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479953 N5440210	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Scatter is intermixed with modern material with the historic items present comprising general refuse that post-dates the mining period.
SH9	Shell & bone refuse	E479807 N5440014	None This is a modern dump comprising a dead horse and some seashells. It has no historic significance.
SH10	Historic Artefact Scatter	E479822 N5439987	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Material from the scatter dates to c.1960s and is intermixed with modern rubbish.

Site	Type	Grid Reference	Significance Assessment
SH11	Historic Artefact	E479825 N5439801	Low An isolated and broken bottle base that post dates the mining period. This is a common site type.
SH12	Historic Artefact Scatter	E480004 N5440530	Low Scatters of historic debris are common site types and are well represented archaeologically. Highly disturbed.

7.0 Statutory Controls and Legislative Requirements

The following provides a summary overview of the various legislative instruments and statutory requirements relating to historic heritage in Tasmania. The review is presented in order to provide the proponent with a basic understanding of the statutory frameworks and procedures relating to heritage in Tasmania.

7.1 National Conventions

Council of Australian Governments Agreement 1997

In 1997, COAG reached an agreement on Commonwealth, State and local government roles and responsibilities for heritage management. Local government, through the Australian Local Government Association, and the Tasmanian Government were both signatories to this Agreement. The Agreement resulted in the following outcomes:

- Acceptance of a tiered model of heritage management, with the definition of places as being of either, world, national, state or of local heritage significance;
- Nominations of Australian places for the World Heritage List and management of Australia's obligations under the World Heritage Convention would be carried out by the Commonwealth Government;
- A new National Heritage System on one was created in January 2004, comprising the Australian Heritage Council (AHC), National Heritage List (NHL) and Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL);
- The Commonwealth Government, through the Australian Heritage Council would be responsible for listing, protecting and managing heritage places of national significance;
- State and Territory Governments would be responsible for listing, protecting and managing heritage places of state significance; and
- Local government would be responsible for listing, protecting and managing heritage places of local significance.

Environment Protection and Heritage Council of the Australian and State/Territory Governments 1998

In 1998, the National Heritage Convention proposed a set of common criteria to be used in order to better assess, understand and manage the heritage values of places.

The Environment Protection and Heritage Council of the Australian and State/Territory Governments adopted this as a national set of desirable common criteria (known as the HERCON criteria). The adoption of these criteria by Heritage Tasmania has not yet been formalised. These criteria are also based upon the Burra Charter values. The Common Criteria (HERCON Criteria) adopted in April 2008 are summarised below:

- A. Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history.*
- B. Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history.*
- C. Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history.*
- D. Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments.*
- E. Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics*
- F. Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*
- G. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.*
- H. Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.*

These criteria have been endorsed by the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) in the Supporting Local Government Project document, “*Protecting Local Heritage Places: A National Guide for Local Government and Communities*” (March 2009)

Burra Charter 1999

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is the peak body of professionals working in heritage conservation in Australia. The *Burra Charter* was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1979 in Burra, South Australia based on other international conventions. Further revisions were adopted in 1981, 1988 and 1999 to ensure the Charter continues to reflect best practice in heritage and conservation management. The current version of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 is the only version that should be used.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australian ICOMOS members. The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

The Charter recognises the need to involve people in the decision-making process, particularly those that have strong associations with a place. It also advocates a cautious approach to changing heritage places: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

7.2 Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides for the listing of natural, historic or indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation as well as heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters under Australian Government control.

Once a heritage place is listed under the EPBC Act, special requirements come into force to ensure that the values of the place will be protected and conserved for future generations. The following heritage lists are established through the EPBC Act:

- *National Heritage List* - a list of places of natural, historic and indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation
- *Commonwealth Heritage List* - a list of natural, historic and indigenous places of significance owned or controlled by the Australian Government.
- *List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia* – this list recognises symbolically sites of outstanding historic significance to Australia but not under Australian jurisdiction.

The Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

The Australian Heritage Commission administered the *Register of the National Estate* (RNE), which is a list of natural, indigenous and historic heritage places throughout Australia. In 2004, the RNE was frozen and responsibility for maintaining the Register was transferred to the Australian Heritage Council, under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*.

With legislative changes the RNE will cease in February 2012, by which time all States, Territories and local governments will have completed transferring places to appropriate heritage registers where necessary and to amend legislation that refers to the RNE as a

statutory list. The RNE still provides substantial information on a range of heritage places and is useful as a guide to assessing the heritage significance of places.

Australian Heritage Council Act 2003

The Australian Heritage Council is a body of heritage experts that has replaced the Australian Heritage Commission as the Australian Government's independent expert advisory body on heritage matters when the new Commonwealth Heritage System was introduced in 2004 under amendments to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation Act 1999*.

The Council plays a key role in assessment, advice and policy formulation and support of major heritage programs. Its main responsibilities are to assess and nominate places for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List, promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage; and advise the Minister on various heritage matters.

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976

This Act protects shipwrecks and their associated relics within Australian waters that are older than 75 years. The *Australian National Shipwrecks Database* is a register of historic shipwrecks in Australian waters.

Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986

The PMCH Act regulates the export of cultural heritage objects from Australia. The purpose of the Act is to protect, for the benefit of the nation, objects which if exported would significantly diminish Australia's cultural heritage. Some Australian protected objects of Aboriginal, military heritage and historical significance cannot be granted a permit for export. Other Australian protected objects may be exported provided a permit or certificate has been obtained.

7.3 State Legislation

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

This Act (LUPA) is the cornerstone of the State Resource Management and Planning System (RMPS). It establishes the legitimacy of local planning schemes and regulates land use planning and development across Tasmania. With regard to historic heritage, LUPAA requires that planning authorities will work „... *to conserve those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value*“ [Schedule 1 Part 2(g)].

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

The stated purpose of the HCH Act is „*to promote the identification, assessment, protection and conservation of places having historic cultural heritage significance and to establish the Tasmanian Heritage Council*“. The HCH Act also includes the requirements to:

- establish and maintain the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR);
- provide for a system for a system of approvals for work on places on the Register;
- provide for Heritage Agreements and assistance to property owners;
- provide for protection of shipwrecks;
- provide for control mechanisms and penalties for breaches of the Act.

Under the HCH Act, „conservation“ in relation to a place is defined as

- the retention of the historic cultural heritage significance of the place; and
- any maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaption of the place.

The definition of „place“ under the HCH Act includes:

- a site, precinct or parcel of land;
- any building or part of a building;
- any shipwreck;
- any item in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, a site precinct or parcel of land where the primary importance of the item derives in part from its association with that site, precinct or parcel of land; and
- any equipment, furniture, fittings, and articles in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with any building or item.

The Act created the Tasmanian Heritage Council (THC), which came into existence in 1997 and operates within the State RMPS. The THC is a statutory body separate to government, which is responsible for the administration of the HCH Act and the establishment of the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR), which lists all places assessed as having heritage values of state significance. The THC also assesses works that may affect the heritage significance of places and provides advice to state and local government on heritage matters. The primary task of the THC is as a resource management and planning body which is focused on heritage conservation issues. Any development on heritage listed places requires the approval of the THC before works can commence.

Heritage Tasmania (HT), which is part of the Department of Primary Industry, Parks, Water and the Environment, also plays a key role in fulfilling statutory responsibilities under the HCH Act.

HT has three core roles:

- co-ordinating historic heritage strategy and activity for the State Government;
- supporting the Tasmanian Heritage Council to implement the HCH Act; and
- facilitating the development of the historic heritage register.

In 2005, Richard Mackay undertook a review of heritage legislation in Tasmania and made a number of recommendations on amending the HCH Act and modifying heritage management at both the state and local government level. In September 2007 a Position Paper, *“Managing Our Heritage”*, was released by Heritage Tasmania outlining the outcomes of consultation arising from Professor Mackay’s review.

New legislation is presently being prepared for tabling in State Parliament that will address many of the issues raised during the review process and subsequent consultation.

Resource Planning and Development Commission Act 1997

The Resource Planning and Development Commission (now referred to as the Tasmanian Planning Commission) is responsible for overseeing Tasmania’s planning system, approving planning schemes and amendments to schemes and assessing Projects of State Significance. In terms of heritage management, the TPC will consider the establishment of heritage overlays, precincts or areas as part of the creation of planning schemes.

The RPDC introduced *Planning Directive Number 1 - Common Elements Template* which came into effect in December 2003. This document requires planning authorities to use a common format and structure in the preparation of new planning schemes, including common provisions, where practicable.

Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993

The Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal determines planning appeals and enforces the Acts within the RMPS. The Tribunal plays an important role in the management of heritage places through its determinations on proposed development on, or near to, places

of heritage significance.

National Trust Act 2006

The *National Trust Act 2006* has reformed the role of the National Trust in Tasmania. Whereas previously the National Trust had created and maintained a listing of heritage places in Tasmania from the 1960s, this Act has ceased this “semi-statutory” role and the Trust no longer classifies places or imposes covenants on heritage places. The National Trust is now seen as a heritage advocacy group as well as an owner and manager of a number of heritage properties in its own right.

8.0 Heritage Management Plan

Heritage management options and recommendations provided in this report are made on the basis of the following criteria:

- The legal and procedural requirements as summarised in section 7 of this report;
- The results of the investigation as documented in this report; and
- Background research into the extant archaeological and historic record for the study area and its surrounding regions.

The recommendations are aimed at minimising the impact of the proposed developments on any potential historic resources present within the study area. A summary of these recommendations is included in table 2 in the Executive Summary of this report. Below is a more detailed discussion of management recommendations.

The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. Mine (Mt Vulcan)

- 1) The high significance of Site 8215.011 indicates a likely need for conservation. According to AHIP Site Card 8215.011, the site should be 'avoided in all future operations including that part of the tramway west of Tattersalls Rd for up to 150m into forest. A full survey of the works should be undertaken'. CHMA agrees with this assessment and recommend that a mining heritage specialist be engaged to undertake a detailed survey of the area and develop a detailed Conservation Management Plan specifically for the site. The level of specificity required is beyond the scope of the present study. The CMP document should identify the intrinsic features of the place and define an appropriate conservation boundary for the site. This may include the conservation of one of the two shafts located in the immediate area (MV1 and MV2) and should also include a portion of the tramway (MV3). In particular, the portion of the tramway located 20m to the west of the main mine cut (marked with a red box in figure 9), will require further assessment and probably conservation.
- 2) Provided a representative sample of the tramline, such as the portion discussed above at MV3, is conserved and/or more detailed recordings are made of the tramway at MV3 (as required in the CMP above), no further works are recommended for more the heavily weathered portions of the old tramway at MV4.
- 3) No further heritage works are required at sites MV5 - MV7.

Scotts Hill Mine

- 1) The historic remains at the Tasmanian Charcoal and Iron Co. Mine are substantially more impressive than those at Scotts Hill, being more extensive, representing a wider range of activities/infrastructure and better levels of preservation. Provided appropriate works are undertaken at the TCICM site and a CMP is developed for the conservation or appropriate recording of the area, a representative sample of iron mining in the area will have been conserved. On this basis, no further heritage works are required at Scotts Hill Mine (SH1) or at shaft sites SH2-SH5.
- 2) No further heritage works are required at sites SH6-12.

General Recommendations

- 1) If, during the course of the proposed Stage 1 development works, previously undetected historic sites or suspected skeletal remains are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed.
- 2) Copies of this report should be submitted to Heritage Tasmania (HT) for review and comment.

9.0 Unanticipated Discovery Plan

The following section describes the proposed method for dealing with unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal sites and objects. The plan provides guidance to Kingborough Council personnel so that they may meet their obligations with respect to heritage in accordance with the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* and the *Coroners Act 1995*.

Please Note: There are two different processes presented for the mitigation of these unanticipated discoveries. The first process applies for the discovery of all cultural heritage sites or features, with the exception of skeletal remains (burials). The second process applies exclusively to the discovery of skeletal remains (burials).

Discovery of Cultural Heritage Items

Section 14 (1) of the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* states that “*Except as otherwise stated in this Act, no person shall, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a Permit granted by the Minister on the recommendation of the Director – destroy, damage, deface, conceal or otherwise interfere with a relic.*”

Accordingly, the following processes should be implemented if a suspected relic is encountered.

Step 1

If any person believes that they have discovered or uncovered Aboriginal cultural heritage materials, the individual should notify any machinery operators that are working in the general vicinity of the area that earth disturbance works should stop immediately.

Step 2

A buffer protection zone of 10m x 10m should be established around the suspected cultural heritage site or items. No unauthorised entry or earth disturbance will be allowed within this ‘archaeological zone’ until such time as the suspected cultural heritage items have been assessed, and appropriate mitigation measures have been carried out.

Step 3

Heritage Tasmania (HT) in Hobart should be contacted immediately and informed of the discovery. HT will make necessary arrangements for the further assessment of the discovery. Based on the findings of the assessment, appropriate management recommendations should be developed for the cultural heritage find.

Discovery of Skeletal Material

Step 1

Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal remains be touched or disturbed. If these are human remains, then this area potentially is a crime scene. Tampering with a crime scene is a criminal offence.

Step 2

Any person discovering suspected skeletal remains should notify machinery operators that are working in the general vicinity of the area that earth disturbing works should stop immediately. Remember health and safety requirements when approaching machinery operators.

Step 3

A buffer protection zone of 50m x 50m should be established around the suspected skeletal remains. No unauthorised entry or earth disturbance will be allowed within this buffer zone until such time as the suspected skeletal remains have been assessed.

Step 4

The relevant authorities (police) will be contacted and informed of the discovery.

Step 5

Should the skeletal remains be suspected to be of Aboriginal origin, then Section 23 of the Coroners Act 1995 will apply. This is as follows:

- 1) The Attorney General may approve an Aboriginal organisation for the purposes of this section.
- 2) If, at any stage after a death is reported under section 19(1), a coroner suspects that any human remains relating to that death may be Aboriginal remains, the coroner must refer the matter to an Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney General (In this instance TALSC).
- 3) If a coroner refers a matter to an Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General –
 - (a) The coroner must not carry out any investigations or perform any duties or functions under this Act in respect of the remains; and
 - (b) The Aboriginal organisation must, as soon as practicable after the matter is referred to it, investigate the remains and prepare a report for the coroner.
- 4) If the Aboriginal organisation in its report to the coroner advises that the remains are Aboriginal remains, the jurisdiction of the coroner under this Act in respect of the remains ceases and this Act does not apply to the remains. In this instance the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* will apply, and relevant Permits will need to be obtained before any further actions can be taken.
- 5) If the Aboriginal organisation in its report to the coroner advises that the remains are not Aboriginal remains, the coroner may resume the investigation in respect of the remains.

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- Tasmanian Historic Places Index (THPI) Site Records (Historic Site Inventory Project)*. Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania. Records accessed:
- 8215.007
 - 8215.008
 - 8215.014
 - 8215.015
 - 8215.016
 - 8215.020
 - 8215.027

APPENDIX A – Register of the National Estate – Citation for Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine.

AHPI - Record

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AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE PLACES INVENTORY

[\[New Search \]](#)

Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine

Source: Go to the [Register of the National Estate](#) for more information.
Identifier: 103329
Location: Tattersalls Rd, Beaconsfield
Local Government: West Tamar Municipality
State: TAS
Country: Australia
Statement of Significance: The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine was part of an ambitious though short-lived mining and smelting venture which was part of several contemporaneous attempts to establish an iron industry in Tasmania. It represents an important early attempt to establish new industries in the State. (Criterion A.4)

It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance exist in this place. As yet the Australian Heritage Commission has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

Description: Physical Description
The site takes the form of an open cut mine in soft red soils interspersed with a large and small ironstone boulders. Ironstone quarry faces up to 3 metres deep survive, and on some faces it is possible to see original pick marks. A shaft about 3 metres deep remains in the base of one of the quarries. Parts of the tramway with iron slag ballast, which took ore to Redbill Point (West Arm), are still visible. (THPI Records 1990)
The furnace site at Redbill point is represented by only a single foundation bolt (Jack 1994).

History
Forest now hides what almost one hundred years ago had been the beginnings of a thriving iron industry in the Ironstone Hills behind Beaconsfield. Deposits of brown and red hematite and magnetic iron oxide had long been known to exist in the area. Records show that a few tons of iron ore were taken away from the area by Lieut. Gov. Paterson's Lady Nelson in 1805. Thereafter, the iron deposits continued to attract interest at regular intervals. In 1863, the new Walch's Almanac commented on the considerable extent of iron ore in the district, but it was in 1866 when geological surveyor Charles Gould published his highly optimistic report on the area, that interest was rekindled. In rapid succession, between September 1872 and January 1874, four separate companies were formed to smelt Tasmanian iron ore.

HISTORY OF THE MINE

The first and best known of these was the Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company, floated in Melbourne in 1872 to start preliminary work at Mt Vulcan. The Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company erected a jetty at Redbill Point and built an eight kilom long wooden tramway along Andersons Creek, laid out two towns (Port Lempriere and Leonardsburgh) and built a gas furnace at Leonardsburgh.

The first smelting was in 1873 which cracked the chimney. In 1874 the company was refloated as the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company. The company built a new furnace with a steel-railed tramway to NSW standard, 4 foot 8 1/2 inch guage. The main works were then located at Port Lempriere, which is well-documented in Morris-Nunn and Tassell.

However, the chrome content of the iron was too high and tests in the U.K. in 1876 cast doubts on the ore. The company held on until the end of 1877, when operations were suspended.

The plant at the main works was broken up and the shell of the furnace was used by the Main Line Railway for three large water-tanks. These were supported by iron columns which had once formed the elevator shaft.

Despite all the promise, all the operations had closed down by the end of 1877. Tasmania's iron industry had only lasted for five years. The presence of chrome together with a high sulphur content in the ore, a restricted colonial market and a shortage of capital were the main reason for failure.

It seems the total output of the furnace was about 10,000 tons of pig iron, and it may be reckoned that the quantity of ore taken from the mine was about 20,000 tons. There was still a large quantity of ore at the mine when the venture collapsed.

The ore was taken from quarries cut into two hills on the west side of Andersons Creek, the principal ore being on the southern hill. The northerly hill, Scotts Hill, is situated on a 40 acre section and the southerly hill, Mt. Vulcan, is on a 10 acre section. The quarry on Scotts Hill was only a trial cutting. The principal mine works were situated on Mt. Vulcan. The quarries were opened in the face of the hill, the largest one being about 60 feet below the summit and 140 feet above the creek. The face of this quarry is nearly 30 feet high. Ore from the quarry was smelted at Port Lempriere.

The heritage values of Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine were assessed as part of a comprehensive regional assessment of national estate values in the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement Region. This assessment was undertaken jointly by the Commonwealth and Tasmanian Governments. To obtain a full understanding of the methods and

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outcomes of the regional assessment, and of the identification of heritage values in Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine, it is necessary to refer to the following documents:

Pearson, M & Champion, S 1996, 'Regional Forest Agreement Cultural Heritage Identification and Assessment: stages 2 and 3. Study3: mining sites', Report to Tasmanian RFA Environment and Heritage Technical Committee, Heritage Management Consultants, Canberra

PLUC 1997, National Estate Report Background Report Part H, Public Land Use Commission, Hobart.

Report produced : 13/12/2011
AHPI URL : <http://www.heritage.gov.au/ahpi/search.html>

APPENDIX B – Tasmanian Historic Places Inventory – Site Card 8215.011 – Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Mine Co. Mine

SITE RECORD - HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY PROJECT

ADMINISTRATION

Site No.: 8215-011

Site Name: TASMANIAN CHARCOAL IRON CO MINE

Site Location: Map no. 8215 : 5800 4392 [add '+' if site very large]

: Address Tattersalls Rd

Land Tenure: State Forest

Land manager (and address): Forestry Commission
Deloraine

Site type:

Level of site: Site
 Site Complex
 Cultural Landscape

If relevant give higher level site to which this site belongs: _____

Site type:

<input type="checkbox"/> Contact/exploration _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery/Burial _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Events/persons _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/sport _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Defence _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Services _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Transport _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Convict _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting/trapping _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry/timber _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining/quarrying _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other primary industry _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing/processing _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other * _____
--	---

Site components:

<input type="checkbox"/> Machinery _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other artefacts _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Tank/trough _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Well/cistern _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Water race/flume _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline/canal _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Rubbish dump _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial workings _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Slag/tailings _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Cairn/monument _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Road/track _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Railway/tramway _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Jetty _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Grave (with or without marker) _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underground workings/excavation _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust accumulation _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Kiln _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Sawmill _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Signal station _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Fence _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other building _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other structure (standing) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other structure (in ground) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Modified tree _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other modified vegetation _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other modified landform _____ <input type="checkbox"/> * Other _____
--	--

* Includes - unidentified

SITE DESCRIPTION

Description - general site/site complex:

An open cut mine in soft red soils interspersed with large & small ironstone boulders and parts of the tramway which took ore to Redbill Point (West Arm)

Description - site features:

- open cut mine in four different areas
- On some faces it is possible to see original pick marks
- one shaft (c. 10' deep)
- tramway foundations, covered with slag topdressing.

Visibility:

fair - may be other quarry areas but
scrub not investigated away from
obvious workings

HISTORIC CONTEXT

1812 - Tas Charcoal Iron Co. floated in Melb. They erected a jetty at Redbill Point & built an eight km. wooden tramway along Andersons Creek, laid out 2 towns (Port Lempriere & Leonardsburgh) & a gas furnace @ Leonardsburg. 1st smelting 1813 which cracked the chimney. 1814 Co. re floated as British & Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Co. They built a new furnace & a steel railed tramway to NSW standard 4 foot 8 1/2 inch gauge. The main works were now located at Port Lempriere (masses of detail available on these) But the chrome content of the iron was too high and tests in the U.K in 1876 cast doubts on the ore. The Company held on until the end of 1877 when operations were suspended.

Site Values:

This is an important site as it is the only
undisturbed section of the ambitious operations
of this company

Site Significance:

High - only undisturbed part of extensive Iron mining industry
- an early industry
Regional

Recommendations:

Site should be avoided in all future operations
including that part of the tramway west of
Tallensalls Road for up to 150 metres into forest
A full survey of the works should be undertaken

SITE RECORD - HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY PROJECT

ADMINISTRATION

- Site No.: _____
- Site Name: TAS CHARCOAL IRON CO.
- Site Location: Map no. 8215 : 799.391. + [] (add '+' if site very large)

: Address TATTERSALLS RD.
BEACONSFIELD

Coupe No: _____ - _____

• Site type:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact/exploration _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Convict _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery/Burial _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting/trapping _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Events/persons _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry/timber _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/sport _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mining/quarrying _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Defence _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other primary industry _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Services _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing/processing _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other * _____ |

• Site components:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machinery _____ | [] Sawdust accumulation _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other artefacts _____ | [] Kiln _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tank/trough _____ | [] Sawmill _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Well/cistern _____ | [] Signal station _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water race/flume _____ | [] Fence _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline/canal _____ | [] Dwelling _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rubbish dump _____ | [] Other building _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial workings _____ | [] Other structure (standing) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slag/tailings _____ | [] Other structure (in ground) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cairn/monument _____ | [] Modified tree _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge _____ | [] Other modified vegetation _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road/track _____ | [] Other modified landform _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Railway/tramway _____ | [] * Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jetty _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grave (with or without marker) _____ | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underground workings/excavation <u>OPEN CUT</u> | |

- Site Complexity: Site
 [] Site Complex
 [] Cultural Landscape
 If relevant give higher level site to which this site belongs: _____

• Site Function: IRON MINE AND TRAMWAY

* Includes - unidentified

- Cause of Disturbance / Potential Disturbance

	Cause of existing disturbance	Potential disturbance
Forestry operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visitation (human)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire (human)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal activity (domestic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal activity (native)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural processes (physical)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

• Site Significance

	local	regional	state	national	international
scientific/research					
technological/architectural					
historic					
social					
educational/recreational					
aesthetic					
not assessed/unsure					

• Recommendations

- none
- field recording
- historic research
- excavation
- conservation works
- education/recreation
- confidentiality

• Data sources - summary

	Name (Surname, 2 initials)	Date (Year only)
- Oral:	HALL IAN	1978
- Documentary:	TOWN WITH A HISTORY BEACONSFIELD TAS	COLTMAN SMITH 1978

• This Record by / Date: A.J. PARNELL JUNE 1990

Site Environment:

SITE CONDITION

Condition - Site general:

Condition - features:

POOL

SOURCES: (NB: Indicate those used in compiling current record by ^{ref})

ORAL: IAN HALL 32 FAULKNER RD RAVENSWOOD

DOCUMENTARY: TOWN WITH A HISTORY BEACONSFIELD TASMANIA

COLTMAN SAITH 1978

Beaconsfield, Museum Committee, 1978.

EVALUATION/RECOMMENDATIONS:

Site Date Reliability:

NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 P.O.Box 210 Sandy Bay 7005

site catalogue number 8215:011

TASMANIAN HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE CATALOGUE

SITE RECORD SHEET

reported
 recorded by: Forestry Commission field number: date of visit:
 3.5.89

site name: Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company Mine

1:100,000 map: zone 55 AMG grid reference 8215 - 800/390 (approx)

site type and dating parameters 1872 Ironstone was mined here and sent by tram to West Arm where it was smelted. The old Tramway can still be seen as well as the pick marks in the diggings.	office use only
how known	
locality Tattersalls Road	
condition integrity	
present or future threats	
owner's name and address Forestry Commission	
informant's name and address Greg Stewart F.C. - Launceston February 1989	
cadastral information: town/county parish	
allotment	
title number ownership usage	
occupant's name and address	
access phone	
photos:	