

Item Details

Name

Cameron's Hill Heritage Conservation Area

Other/Former Names

'D' Pit, The Borehole, Borehole Hill, Winship's Hill

Address

Dixon Street, Denison Street, Samdon Street, Veda Street, Steel Street, Everton Street HAMILTON NSW 2303

Local Govt Area

Newcastle

Group Name

Item Classification

Item Type

Complex / Group

Item Group

Urban Area

Item Category

Streetscape

Statement Of Significance

Cameron's Hill has historical significance for its association with the early decades of the AACo. The area demonstrates the early days of nongovernment coal mining in the local area and represents the founding of Hamilton. Its earliest settlement was an assortment of mine workings, primitive slab huts and lean-tos, a few brick houses, and a brickyard, clustered around the AACo's 'D' Pit. This influenced the emerging townships on the surrounding flat land. Following the closure of the mine, the area gradually transitioned into a residential suburb, closely influenced by the decisions and activities of the AACo. The study area is a notable example of patterns of domestic life in the local area, illustrating the transition from its origins as an industrial mining area to a residential area for the more affluent social classes. This contrasts to development that occurred on the surrounding flat and flood prone land, formerly known as Happy Flat and Pit Town. This provides a demonstration of social hierarchies and living standards in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Cameron's Hill has strong associations with the Colliery Department of the Australian Agricultural Company and its senior staff, whose influence defined the development of Hamilton and surrounds.

The area has aesthetic significance at a local level, demonstrating characteristics that define the late Victorian and Federation periods in Australian urban development, with early buildings and the street layout closely influenced by the development of the AACo's mining operations. Surviving buildings from the mid to late nineteenth century provide evidence of this period of mining operations. The elevated position and subdivision following the closure of the 'D' Pit resulted in the proliferation of grander residences in the early twentieth century.

Cameron's Hill is a significant representative example of a Federation period residential subdivision in the Newcastle area. It retains a substantial proportion of original dwellings, forming cohesive and attractive streetscapes with an established sense of place. The area demonstrates a range of characteristics associated with this time. It is highly intact, being developed in a relatively condensed period. The area is strongly characterised by intact streetscapes and contributory dwellings including particularly fine examples of the Federation Arts and Crafts style.

- Key Period of Significance - circa 1840 to 1940

Assessed Significance Type

Local

Endorsed Significance

Local

Date Significance Updated

08/28/2025

File Number

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
Within a conservation area on an LEP	22/0/2025	Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012	C9			57

GroupItemFlag

GroupItemFlag
Data retrieval failed for the subreport, 'GroupItems', located at: C:\home\site\wwwroot\bin\Reports\GroupItems.rdlc. Please check the log files for more information

Heritage Item ID Source
6003176 Local Government

Location

GEOCORTEX

Boundary Description

Shown by red hatching and labelled "C9-Cameron's Hill"

It is in the Newcastle Local Government Area and includes parts of the suburbs of Hamilton and Broadmeadow. It is bounded by Tudor/Belford Streets, Steel Street, Everton Street and Blackall Street.

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
	Belford Street, Blackall Street, Denison Street	BROADMEADOW/NSW/2292	Newcastle	Awabakal				Alternate Address
	Dixon Street, Denison Street, Samdon Street, Veda Street, Steel Street, Everton Street	HAMILTON/NSW/2303	Newcastle	Awabakal				Primary Address

Title Information

Title Information Updated

Records Retrieved: 0

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
No Results Found				

Aboriginal Area Hectares Latitude Longitude

Location Validity Spatial Accuracy Map Name Scale

AMG Zone Easting Northing Gis Datum

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker	
Construction Year Start & End	Circa	Period
	NO	

Physical DescriptionUpdated 08/28/2025

Cameron's Hill is southwest of Hamilton Business Centre (Beaumont Street). It comprises several residential blocks between Tudor/Belford Streets in the north, and Everton Street in the south. The topography is elevated with Denison Street roughly following the ridge of the hill, falling gently to the south to meet the low-lying land of Newcastle Racecourse.

The heritage conservation area (HCA) generally aligns with the AACo's 1904 Cameron's Hill subdivision layout, with land north of Denison Street included for its harmony of style and architectural character, and connection with its former use for mining operations before its residential subdivision. Notable landmarks include St Peters Anglican Church and Hamilton Public School.

The area is predominantly residential in character. Most dwellings were constructed in the Federation period and reflect identifiable characteristics aligned with those of the period. Housing is generally larger, with grand residences on generous lots, reflecting the social status on the elevated land of the HCA. There are also several smaller workers' cottages, particularly in the vicinity of the church and school that reflect smaller lot sizes associated with the earlier Victorian period. Dwellings in Cameron's Hill are typically single storey, with a small number of two-storey residences in elevated positions. There is remnant sandstone kerbing and brick footpath paving in the public domain throughout the area.

There is a dominant housing typology throughout the area, with minimal disruption of contemporary residential development. There are many examples of well-preserved houses demonstrating significant details such as decorative timber fretwork, verandahs, coloured glass windows and a materials palette consistent with the styles of the Federation period. Some properties have had alterations such as substantial additions and enclosure of verandahs that are inconsistent with these styles. There are some isolated examples of uncharacteristic infill development from the post-war period onwards, as well as some commercial development that has occurred on the larger allotments.

The study area incorporates St Peters Church and Hamilton Public School, both listed as local heritage items in the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012. These larger complexes have contributed to the historic development of Cameron's Hill, being constructed during the period of the 'D' Pit operations to meet the needs of miners and their families.

Physical ConditionUpdated

Physical Condition Summary

Archaeological PotentialUpdated

Archaeological Potential SummaryUpdated 08/28/2025

Not assessed

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

History

Aboriginal Context

The Traditional Custodians of this land are a people who belong to the oldest continuing culture in the world. They have a continuing connection to the land and waters, and unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas situated within the Newcastle LGA. From the southern extremities of Lake Macquarie (awaba) to the Hunter River (coquun) in the north, it is known that their heritage and cultural ties date back tens of thousands of years on this land (Burai). Traditionally, this and surrounding lands were made up of numerous Nurras, family clan group areas. Each Nurra had ceremonial, story and marriage obligations. Forming binding relationships between peoples of this language group, and strengthened ties with neighbouring language groups. They gathered on regular occasions to pay respect to the Dreaming Spirits, the country and each other, through ceremony, song and dance. This maintained the Lore, continuously passing it on.

Before Europeans arrived, the Hamilton area was known as Ahwar-tah Bulboolba, 'flat it is, Wallaby place'. It consisted of sand flats covered in tea tree scrub providing an abundance of wildlife for hunting. Water came from Styx Creek to the west and Cottage Creek to the east.

Evidence of continuous and extensive Aboriginal occupation of inner Newcastle is reflected in recent archaeological records. Aboriginal objects have been uncovered and documented throughout inner Newcastle in multiple sites, including (but not limited to) Broadmeadow Locomotive Depot, Newcastle Interchange, the Store Building, and other sites in Newcastle West.

Large numbers of clan groups are known to have lived along the river and coast, around the wetlands and hinterlands. Living a settled life managing and farming their lands according to their cultural and family obligations and the Lore, carefully moving with the seasons and for ceremonial necessities.

The local Traditional Custodians relationship and connection with the land was one of the most fundamental aspects of traditional life. Burrai is looked upon as the Mother, nurturing and providing the essential necessities for all to survive. It is why the people considered themselves children of the land, bound to it eternally in gratitude and thanks for it is the lifeblood of existence. Country was cared for by moving with the eight traditional seasons to not exhaust the resources of the particular area. This is a managing practice that was given to the people in the Dreaming to ensure the sustainability of the land for all those that followed.

The local traditional language is a saltwater language which is specific to Country. It identifies the geographical location, the relationships and connection to Country.

Today, the Traditional Custodians proudly and actively identify with, promote and protect their Lore, beliefs and languages through connection to Country and each other and are now filling important cultural and modern-day roles in the study area.

Australian Agricultural Company and Mining Expansion

The Australian Agricultural Company (AACo) is one of the oldest companies in Australia, and the first formed by Royal Charter. The company's original objective was the 'cultivation and improvement of wastelands in the Colony of New South Wales and for other purposes relating thereto'. The principal aim was the production of fine wool, and 'cultivating the vine, olive, flax and other productions now imported [to the United Kingdom] from the shores of the Mediterranean.'

By 1825, the AACo's interests broadened to mining as they negotiated with the government to secure the right to mine approximately 2000 acres of coal-bearing land near Newcastle. Part of these negotiations included securing a monopoly on coal mining in the area and 'what might nowadays be described as a fixed term privatisation of coal resources.' This significantly advantaged AACo in pursuing its interests. In 1831, they opened the 'A' Pit, Australia's

first planned and capitalised colliery, near the intersection of Brown and Church Streets in present-day The Hill. The workforce included convict miners and free labourers. The 'B' and 'C' Pits were collieries, and were established in 1837 and 1842.

The AACo relinquished its mining monopoly in the area in 1847 in return for the right to subdivide and sell its estates. Around this time mining activity increased with competitors such as the Scottish Australian Coal Mining Company, the J & A Brown firm, and the Waratah Mining Company having leases in the surrounding area.

The Borehole

In the late 1840s, the AACo explored land west of their Newcastle estate, including locations around what is now Cooks Hill. Test bores west of this on a low hill found a rich workable coal seam, soon known as the Borehole seam, and the hill as 'Borehole Hill'. This site, on Borehole Hill above the surrounding flat land, was where the 'D' Pit was opened in 1849. The AACo Mine Manager's House Conservation Management Plan described it as follows:

'The steam winding engine from the A Pit was relocated to the new mine, enabling full skips to be raised to the surface for loading into tramway wagons, and empty ones to be returned underground...The colliery structures, including the timber poppet head, were constructed using local materials. Bricks will have been made using clay from nearby brick pits and fired in an on-site clamp kiln, while shingles will have been cut from the timber interspersed between surrounding tea-tree and geebung scrub.'

James Lindsay was the first overman of the 'D' Pit. The overman's house was constructed west of the 'D' Pit on elevated land overlooking the mine operations.

In contrast, a series of small slab huts were constructed lower down the hill along a track connecting the 'D' Pit to Maitland Road. This track followed the general alignment of what is now Denison Street. As the population of the small locality grew, the emerging village became known as The Borehole after the nearby mine.

During the 1850s, the AACo continued to expand with new collieries to the west and south of the Borehole. This brought new houses and businesses to the area. As the population expanded, the settlements required community facilities. In 1858, Pit Town School opened on Denison Street opposite the 'D' Pit. The school site was later expanded to Tudor Street and renamed Hamilton Public School.

In 1861, after another dispute between the company and its miners, a local newspaper stated:

'The miners who are employed in the works of the AACo express more dissatisfaction, and exhibit a greater bitterness of feeling, than the men belonging to the other mines. They consider that they earn their money harder, and have been treated more arbitrarily than their fellow workmen. The huts and houses of the miners...are also old and of inferior description, and the rent paid for them is said to be excessive in proportion to the charges at Minmi and elsewhere. The homes of the AACo's miners too have a most comfortless appearance, and are almost entirely destitute of the commonest conveniences of civilised existence. The slab huts look as if they wished to run away, being inclined in all directions, and the brick cottages, standing at the foot of a slope, are flooded every time it rains heavily, and look black with damp and dirt.'

The first St Peters Anglican Church was completed adjacent to the school in 1864. It was a slab-walled building and seated 80-100 people. By 1883, plans were underway to replace the slab building with a masonry structure designed by John Horbury Hunt.

Establishment of Hamilton

The Borehole locality was 'too close to the noisy, smoky, and dirty atmosphere of the pits, coke ovens, and railway sidings'. Most of the subsequent population growth occurred nearby in 'Happy Flat', an ad-hoc settlement in the vicinity of present-day Turner Street, and 'Pit Town', an AACo subdivision laid out in 1855.

Workers could save to purchase land from the AACo to build their own homes. These were a significant improvement on the slab huts the AACo rented at "excessive" rates. Eventually, residents took action to improve the environment and how they lived. Hidden Hamilton notes the "incorporation of the mining settlements as a municipality offered a way to collectively address the terrible state of the roads, provide sanitation, draining and a clean water supply, as well as meet other challenges such as public health and the safety of the settlements."

The Municipalities Acts of 1858 and 1867 allowed any group of 50 freeholders, leaseholders and householders to petition for incorporation. Following agitation by miners and residents, Pit Town, Borehole and Happy Flat settlements were gazetted for incorporation as a township on 11 December 1871. Present-day Denison Street was the main thoroughfare through the mining settlements, from Cameron's Hill to Newcastle. At one time 10 hotels lined Denison Street. However, the completion of the Hamilton to Sydney rail link in 1887 shifted the focus of commercial activity away from Denison Street to the railway station and Beaumont Street.

Cameron's Hill

By the end of the nineteenth century the 'D' Pit was worked out and closed. In 1904, the AACo began to subdivide and sell the elevated land surrounding the former 'D' Pit, on the southern side of Denison Street through to Everton Street. The subdivision was advertised as Cameron's Hill, after James Cameron, a local publican. Cameron had arrived in the Borehole in 1856, building the Queen's Arms Hotel shortly after. He was a keen sportsman and served as Newcastle Jockey Club President for 25 years, for the nearby racecourse. The Queens Arms Hotel was on Denison Street and one of the earliest brick buildings on the hill. The site is today occupied by a pair of semi-detached residences. Cameron owned a second hotel on the south-east corner of Steel and Hunter Streets in Newcastle West, Cameron's Family Hotel—today known simply as the Family Hotel.

Aerial imagery indicates the area was largely built out by the start of WWII. A large proportion of grand Federation residences survive, particularly around Denison and Everton Streets.

A map from c1910, with the black hatched area of the former Pit Town indicates "very close" predominantly timber housing. Individual squares are stand-alone residences. The red contour lines of the area, indicates its elevated geography. The Cameron's Hill area stands in stark contrast to the densely clustered residences of the Hamilton village and is indicative of the character of the Cameron's Hill subdivisions occurring at the time. The map provides the location of Cameron's Queens Arms Hotel, being the red square labelled "H" towards the west of the area. The low-lying land south of Everton Street was not subdivided until 1914.

Historical Timeline

1828 - The AACo is granted an almost total monopoly on coal mining in NSW, including 2000 acres of land in the Newcastle area including today's suburbs of Broadmeadow, Bar Beach, Cooks Hill, Hamilton, The Hill and parts of the Newcastle City Centre.

1847 - The AACo relinquishes its monopoly on mining in the area in return for the right to subdivide and sell its estates.

1848 - An exploring party led by Alexander Brown discovers coal beneath Borehole Hill (later known as Cameron's Hill).

1849 - Work commences on the AACo's 'D' Pit. The AACo mine managers' house is constructed on Denison Street a short distance west of the pit.

1855 - A small village, known as The Borehole, started around the 'D' Pit. Miners' slab huts are built addressing 'Pit Row', a track running over the hill towards Newcastle. Subdivision of Pit Town, in the vicinity of present-day Beaumont Street, is laid out by AACo surveyor George Ogden.

1858 - Pit Town School opens, later named Hamilton Public School.

1859 - Cameron's Queens Arms Hotel opens on Winship Street (now Denison Street).

1860 - Pit Town has a population of approximately 500 adults.

1861 - Pit Row is renamed Winship Street; Borehole Hill is renamed Winship's Hill, after James Barron Winship, Superintendent of the Borehole Colliery.

1864 - The first St Peters Anglican Church is completed.

1871 - The municipality of Hamilton is formed, combining the townships of Pit Town, Happy Flat and Winship's Hill. Pit Town School is renamed 'Hamilton'.

1885 - Replacement St Peters Anglican Church is completed.

1887 - A public railway station is opened at Broadmeadow.

By end 1800s - The 'D' Pit is closed.

1902 - AACo begins the process of relocating mining activities to Kurri Kurri.

1904 - AACo released its Cameron's Hill subdivision of the land south of Denison Street, through to Everton Street.

1914 - AACo Mine Manager's House is sold.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
No Results Found		

Uses

Current Use

Former Use/s

Thematic Listings Program
Theme

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Cameron's Hill is culturally significant in the course of the local area's and state's history. It is strongly associated with the early decades of the AACo, an entity of considerable importance in the social and economic development of the Hunter Region, the New England Region, and New South Wales. The area's remnant topography and subdivision pattern illustrates the role of the AACo's operations in the development of mining and associated industries, particularly that of the Borehole seam. The layers of historical development of the study area are legible today, including the influence of the 'D' Pit operations and subsequent emerging township. The local area was closely influenced by the decisions and activities of the AACo, leading to the eventual emerging settlement and incorporation of the Hamilton municipality.

The area is a notable example of patterns of domestic life in the local area, illustrating the transition from its origins as an industrial mining area to a residential area for the more affluent social classes. This contrasts to development that occurred on the surrounding flat and flood prone land, formerly known as Happy Flat and Pit Town. This provides a demonstration of social hierarchies and living standards in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Under this criterion, the study area has cultural significance, primarily at a local level.

Criteria b)

Historical Association
Significance

Cameron's Hill originates from land associated with the Colliery Department of the AACo and its senior staff who lived and worked in the study area in the 1800s. Later in the nineteenth century, the area was known locally for its association with James Cameron, a prominent publican and horse racing identity who operated a hotel on Denison Street. Subsequent subdivisions were advertised as Cameron's Hill, solidifying Cameron's notoriety, and connection with the locality. Cameron's own residence was located on Belford Street, behind the Queens Arms hotel.

The study area has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Cameron's Hill study has aesthetic significance at a local level, demonstrating key Federation residential typologies. The area includes a significant group of consistent Federation weatherboard and brick cottages and bungalows, as well as larger villa residences, indicative of the economic and social status of residents in the early twentieth century. Despite alterations, many of the dwellings display a good degree of integrity and intactness, incorporating typical details such as verandahs, established gardens, corrugated metal and terracotta tile roofs, timber barge boards and joinery, finials, decorative chimneys, picket and brick fencing, and coloured glass windows, providing an evocative atmosphere and a rich sensory experience.

Due to the topography of the area, many dwellings take advantage of views from the elevated positions of Denison and Everton streets. Several dwellings retain ornate timber details demonstrative of the Arts and Crafts movement. Throughout the area, contributory properties maintain a consistent single-storey scale (with some notable exceptions), materiality and architectural character. These make a positive contribution to the local streetscapes and the community's sense of place.

The Cameron's Hill study area has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

The resident community significantly value the historical and aesthetic qualities of the area and seek to protect it as a heritage conservation area (HCA). Community members nominated the area for its potential as an HCA in 2018. Subsequently it was raised as a consistent theme in community submissions responding to the draft Broadmeadow Renewal Corridor section of the Newcastle Development Control Plan in 2022.

While a formal social values assessment has not been undertaken, the Cameron's Hill is considered to have social significance at a local level under this criterion.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

The historical archaeological potential of Cameron's Hill has not been assessed. Several buildings could contribute to understanding the local area's building typologies, design, materials, construction and lifestyle. The former workings of the 'D' Pit were within the area opposite St Peters' Church and are identified as a potential archaeological site within Volume 4 of the Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study 1996/7.

It is not known if Cameron's Hill could meet the threshold for inclusion under this criterion.

Criteria f)

Rarity

Cameron's Hill has a high concentration of early twentieth century Federation period architectural typologies. This includes Federation bungalow dwellings, larger villa residences, and representative examples of the Arts and Crafts movement. It is comparable locally with other HCAs. Cooks Hill HCA strongly compares as it also began as a mining village historically associated with the AACo. The Hamilton Residential Precinct HCA is comparable as its origins were also as a mining settlement influenced by the operations at the Borehole. The Glebe Road Federation Cottages HCA also has its streetscape character defined by Federation period residential development constructed in a relatively condensed period.

While Hamilton Residential Precinct HCA and Cooks Hill HCA are eclectic in character, the subsequent early twentieth century expansion of the Cameron's Hill subdivision provides a collection of intact streetscapes that are strongly representative of the Federation period. This is not considered to be rare in a local context as there are many examples of Federation streetscapes in Newcastle, particularly the Glebe Road Federation Cottages HCA and parts of the Cooks Hill HCA. Notwithstanding, Cameron's Hill has more variation in architectural style in the Federation period as well as building typologies represented.

The Cameron's Hill does not demonstrate this criterion to any notable degree.

Criteria g)

Representative

The Cameron's Hill study area displays significant and consistent residential typologies from the Federation period, with most dwellings constructed within a short time period following AACo's release of the area in 1904. Despite modifications and the encroachment of later residential development, the area displays a high degree of integrity, demonstrating key Federation period characteristics within a condensed area, retaining significant streetscapes. The dwellings are demonstrative of the historic character of the area and are representative of the Federation period of residential development.

Cameron's Hill has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.

References

References

Records Retrieved: 1				
Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
Cameron's Hill Heritage Study, May 2024	City of Newcastle	2024	https://newcastle.nsw.gov.au/getmedia/72f44575-2c96-4bf5-b9d0-cd2dac723d5d/Cameron-s-Hill-Heritage-Study_May-2024.pdf	Written

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0					
Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
No Results Found					

Recommended Management

Management

Records Retrieved: 0		
Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Management Summary

The character of the Cameron's Hill HCA is made up of a variety of building styles and settlement patterns dating from the late 19th century and early decades of the 20th century. The special character of Cameron's Hill is to be preserved, celebrated and maintained through the retention of contributory buildings, street trees, existing subdivision pattern and elements of visual interest and heritage significance.

- Elements to preserve and/or sensitively restore or reconstruct (based on evidence of original appearance) include:
- A range of contributory and historic buildings built before the Second World War, particularly intact or historically significant groupings, heritage items, iconic structures, and the appearance and layout of streets.
 - Single storey scale of housing stock, with a small number of two-storey residences in elevated positions, that is an original defining feature of the area.
 - An existing subdivision pattern and street layout, including preserving the human scale of development, the fine grain and the groupings of intact Federation era weatherboard and brick cottages and bungalows, as well as larger villa residences, which have high contributory value to the streetscape.
 - Contributory dwellings that retain ornate timber details demonstrative of the Arts and Crafts movement.
 - Dwellings that display a good degree of integrity and intactness, incorporating typical details such as verandahs, corrugated metal and terracotta tile roofs, timber barge boards and joinery, finials, decorative chimneys, and coloured glass windows.
 - Mature trees in gardens and the public domain.
 - Public open space including the Hamilton Rotary Park.
 - Heritage picket and brick fences.
 - Exposed face brick and stone of existing building facades and front fencing.
 - A traditional road layout and street furniture such as sandstone kerbing and guttering, brick paving, and other features of historical interest.
 - Items of heritage significance individually listed in Schedule 5

Custom

Custom Field1

Custom Field2

Custom Field3

Custom Field4

Custom Field5

Custom Field6

Admin Code1

Admin Code2

Admin Code3

Stakeholders







Records Retrieved: 0

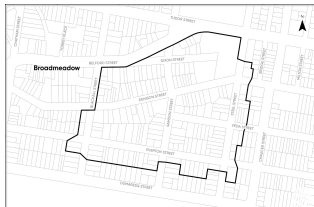
Stakeholder Category	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Name	Organisation	Position	Mobile	Email
No Results Found						

Images Table

Images

Records Retrieved: 7

Image	File Name	Image Type	Subject	Photographer/Author	Date	Display Sequence
	Typical single storey.png		Typical single storey	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	7
	Arts and Crafts.jpg		Arts and Crafts	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	6
	Two-storey villa.jpg		Two-storey villa	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	5
	Single storey house.jpg		Single storey house	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	4
	Federation cottage.jpg		Federation cottages	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	3
	St Peters Church.jpg		St Peters Church	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	2

	Camerons Hill Heritage Conservation Area Map.jpg		Boundary Map	City of Newcastle	8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM	1
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Notes

Records Retrieved: 0

Application ID / Stakeholder ID	Type	Date	Added By	Notes	Attachments
No Results Found					

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	City of Newcastle Council	6003176
Internet Available	Item Redundant	
False	False	

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Merged Heritage Items

Merged Heritage Items

Records Retrieved: 0

Name	Address	Date Merged
No Results Found		

Images



Caption: Typical single storey

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Arts and Crafts

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Two-storey villa

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Single storey house

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Federation cottages

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: St Peters Church

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Camerons Hill Heritage Conservation Area Map

Photographer: City of Newcastle

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/22/2025 12:00:00 AM