

Proposed Residential Rezoning
Macquariedale Road, South Appin, NSW
Initial Historic Heritage Assessment



20 February 2014

*Report prepared by MDCA
for Walker Corporation Pty Ltd*

 **MARY DALLAS
CONSULTING
ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Contents

Introduction	1
<i>Study Area</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>This Report</i>	<i>1</i>
Project	6
History	9
<i>First People</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Settlement</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Portions 9, 56 & 55</i>	<i>14</i>
Heritage	21
<i>Items</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Controls</i>	<i>25</i>
Conclusions	27
Recommendations	28
Bibliography	30
Glossary	32
Attachments	36
<i>A1. LEP Listings</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>A2. Former Union Revived Inn</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>A3. Darcy's House Site</i>	<i>41</i>

Report Details

This report (dated 20 February 2014) was prepared by Dan Tuck of Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) for Walker Corporation.

MDCA details are as follows:

PO Box A281 Arncliffe NSW 2205 Ph: 4465 2546 Fax: 8520 2006

mdca.archaeologists@gmail.com

Introduction

Walker Corporation Pty Ltd are planning for the rezoning and redevelopment of land at Macquariedale Road, Appin in the Macarthur Region of Southwestern Sydney. The proposal is to enable a low density housing subdivision; the management of environmentally important land; and protection of a strategic road corridor for a future Appin bypass.

As part of planning due process, Walker Corporation have engaged Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists to identify Aboriginal and non-indigenous (European) heritage issues and update an earlier cultural heritage values study (Heritage Concepts 2007).

Study Area

The study area comprises flat to undulating farmland and woodland on the western side of the rural town of Appin within Wollondilly LGA. Set along Macquariedale Road, between existing development backing Appin Road and a riparian corridor approaching Ousedale Creek, the study area comprises three lots in the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland: Lot 4 DP 1160566 (55 Macquariedale Road, Appin); Lot 1 DP 209779 (50 Macquariedale Road, Appin); Lot 1 DP 558807 (41 Appin Road, Appin).

The study area accounts for around 60 hectares of land (of which approximately 75% is bushland). Elements of the landscape include Ousedale Creek (on the western boundary), open woodland (including Shale Sandstone Transitional Forrest) with outcroppings of sandstone bedrock and a number of minor intermittent watercourses. Built elements and modified landscapes include two existing residences, numerous paddocks and fencelines, and an informal horse training track. The northern part of the study area wraps around Gordon Lewis Sports Ground and the former Appin Waste Management Facility.

The investigation area for the purposes of this report was the proposed subdivision area (i.e. the land east of the proposed bypass corridor).

Figures 1 - 4 show the study area in map and plan. **Figures 5 - 10** show select landscape characteristics and features of the study area.

This Report

This report provides an initial assessment of European heritage within the study area to accompany the rezoning proposal. It was prepared by Dan Tuck for MDCA with input from Mary Dallas and Tamika Goward. The author would like to thank Gerry Beasley of Walker Corporation for facilitating site access and providing project information.

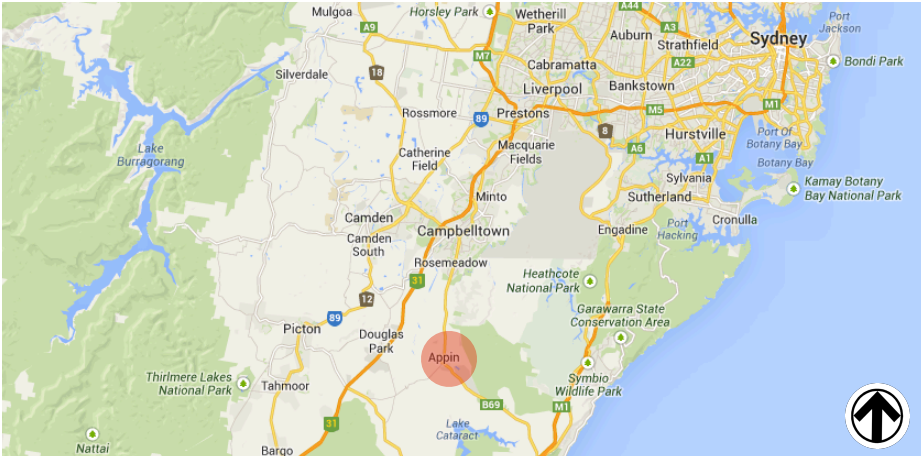


Figure 1: Southwestern Sydney Region
Google Maps 2013

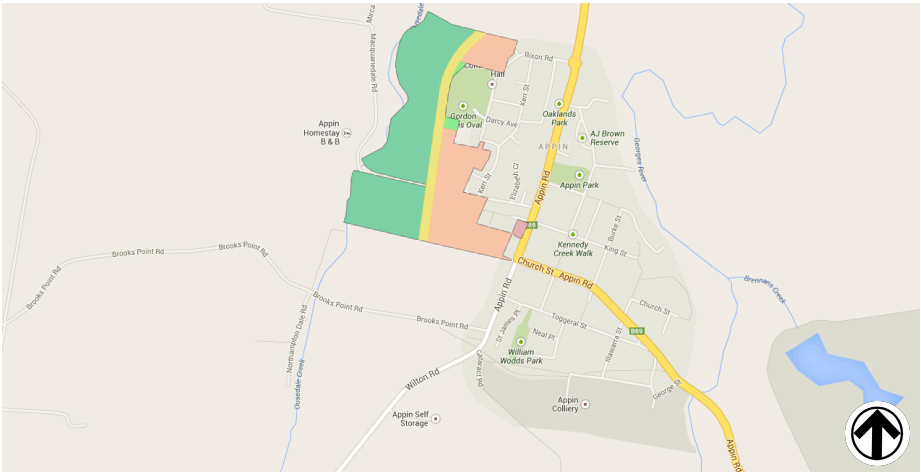


Figure 2: Appin & the Study Area (Map)
Google Maps 2013



Figure 3: Appin & the Study Area (Satellite)
Google Earth 2013



Figure 4: Study Area (Topographic with Lots)
LPI SIX Viewer 2013



Figure 5:
Indicative bushland on
Lot 4 DP 1160566
View W - D. Tuck 2013



Figure 6:
Bushland and outcrop-
ping sandstone near
Ousedale Creek
View NNW - D. Tuck 2013



Figure 7:
Bushland & track on
Lot 4 DP 1160566
View S - D. Tuck 2013



Figure 8:
Highly disturbed waste
dump site bordering
study area

View NW - D. Tuck 2013



Figure 9:
Informal training track
Lot 1 DP 209779

View ESE - D. Tuck 2013



Figure 10:
West end of Lot 1 DP
209779 adjacent to King
Street

View WSW - D. Tuck 2013

Project

The proposed rezoning has been designed to facilitate residential subdivision, strategic infrastructure and environmental conservation. Specially, the project is planning for:

- Low density residential development (R2)

On the eastern side of the study area and accounting for approximately 270 lots over around 30 hectares, adjoining existing development.

- Medium density residential development (R3) currently zoned commercial (B2)

In the extreme east side of the study fronting Appin Road

- Establishment of a strategic road corridor (SP2)

Running north-south through the centre of the study area and allowing for the future construction of the Appin Bypass (approximately 6 hectares).

- Environmental conservation bushland (E2)

Accounting for almost 265 hectares and taking in the entire area west of the future bypass corridor and Ousedale Creek.

Refer **figures 11 & 12** show the proposed rezoning and an indicative subdivision lot layout.

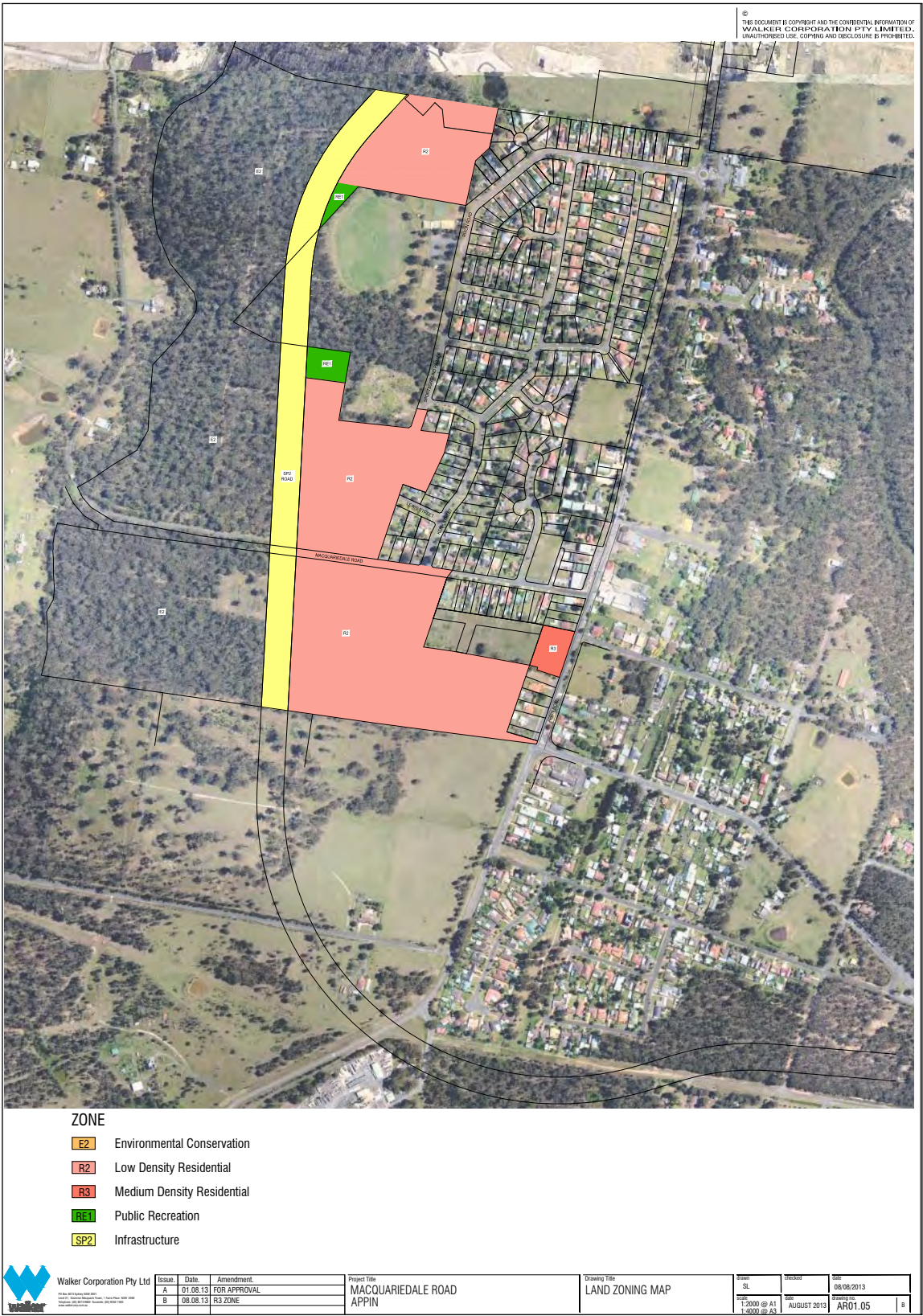


Figure 11: Proposed Residential Rezoning Plan
Walker Corporation Pty Ltd 2013



History

First People

The Upper Georges River region has been occupied and utilised by Aboriginal people for thousands of years - both before, and well beyond, European incursion and settlement. Within the broader study area, the rivers, creeks, swamps and woodlands of the gorge country and the lands beyond, provided clan groups of the Dharawal and Gundungurra with a rich and varied resource base that underpinned of their lives and culture.

Local Appin street names such as *Toggerai* (the indigenous name for the upper reaches of the Georges River), as well as numerous cultural heritage sites within and beyond the study area, bear witness to a long and continuing history of Aboriginal use and occupation. Within the broader study area, over 20 Aboriginal cultural sites have been recorded, including shelters with art; grinding grooves; midden deposits and artefact scatters (Heritage Concepts 2007).

Settlement

Incursion

The Appin area, and indeed most of the land to the distant southwest of Sydney Town was largely unknown to settlers until 1795. At this time, it was discovered that the district harboured a flourishing population of cattle - escaped from Sydney during its foundation years. European incursion into the so-called *Cowpastures* commenced thereafter. This encroachment took both legal and illegal forms and involved escaped convicts (including cattle rustlers and bush rangers) and stationed government representatives (Tuck 2003).

There were numerous failed official (and some clandestine) attempts to capture the district's marauding cattle to supplement the colonies supply of beef. In order to protect the cattle and keep an eye on escapees, a small number of government camps and posts were established in the Cowpastures from the late 18th century. In c.1802, a government hut was built at the site where the Nepean River was forded at Camden and John Warby (a convict stockman) was stationed there as a cattle guard/constable and lived there semi-permanently for many years (Liston 1988). He is known to have engaged in considerable exploration of the Cowpastures, Burragorang and Bargo districts and developed a working relationship with the Dharawal people.

In 1803, in a further attempt to prevent wholesale ungoverned cattle rustling and to halt further molestation of the herd, Governor King sought the prohibition of grants in the Cowpastures and issued a proclamation forbidding any person to approach the area without his written permission (King to Sullivan, 1 April 1804, *HRA* 1 IV: 608).



Figure 13: Plan of NSW (1803)

State Library of NSW M1 811.1/1803/1

George Caley, explorer and natural history collector for Sir Joseph Banks, visited the Cowpastures area, which he called the *Vaccury Forest*, in 1802 and produced a preliminary map of the locality, carrying out a more detailed survey in 1804 (Currey 1966). In 1807 he undertook further exploration 'from Prospect to the upper waters of George's River and the Cataract and Bordeaux Rivers'.

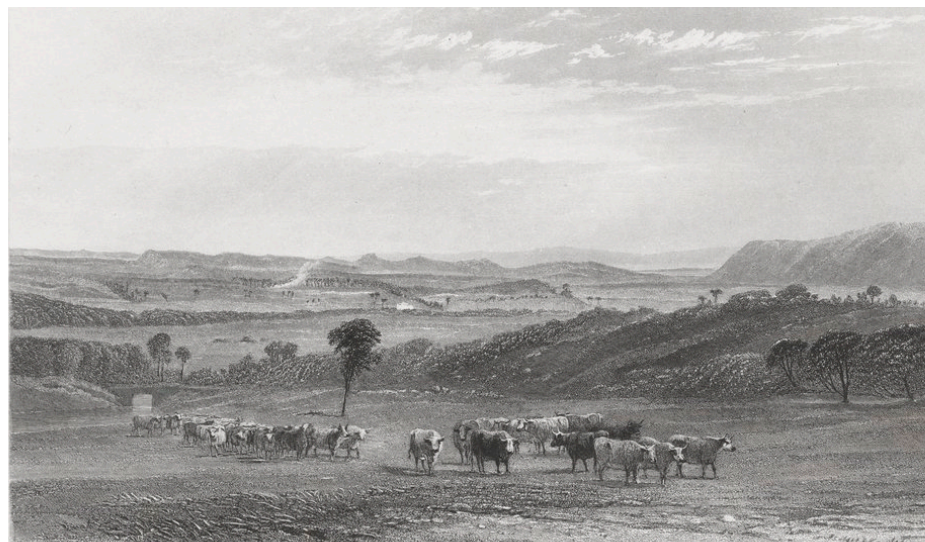


Figure 14: The Cowpastures (c.1874)

Engraving by Arthur Willmore of a picture by Skinner Prout - State Library of Victoria H25935

Grants & Growth

Positive reports from Caley and other district visitors (and the arrival of a new Governor with empire building on his mind) set the scene for the settlement of the Appin district proper. Between 1811 and 1812, six land portions were granted in the Appin area by Governor Macquarie including William Broughton's 1000 acre *Lachlan Vale*. Other grantees included Andrew Hamilton Hume, the father of explorers Hamilton and John Hume. By 1813, residents in the fledgling settlement of Appin included free settlers and former soldiers and convicts who had served their time, the majority of whom had arrived in the colony in the 1790s (Heritage Concepts 2007). A further 22 land grants were provisioned between 1815 and 1816 and included William Broughton's *Macquarie Dale* (700 acres). Governor Macquarie toured the area during October 1815 and noted various farms cleared of timber; cultivation of fields of wheat; the construction of farm houses; and the establishment of gardens (Whitaker 2005). The main road from Liverpool to Appin was surveyed by James Meehan in 1815 and for approximately 50 years the road from Sydney to Illawarra passed through Appin, contributing to the growth of the town (Heritage Concepts 2007).



Figure 15: Map of the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland (c.1867)

This map of the Parish of Appin shows the original land grants set between the Nepean, Cataract and Georges Rivers and bounded to the north by Maleny Creek. The designated township is shown to the right (east) of main road near the centre of frame.

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer 2013

Conflict

The spread of settlement into the Cowpastures was not without unintended though significant consequence. In the year after Macquarie's visit, simmering tensions and periodic standoffs between settlers, convicts and Aborigines culminated in the *Appin Massacre*. In April 1816, as violence escalated, Macquarie directed three detachments of the 43rd Regiment of Foot to the areas most 'infested and annoyed' by Aborigines. These he determined to be the neighbourhoods of the Nepean, Hawkesbury and Grose. While most parties met no resistance and saw few Aborigines, the detachment under the direction of Captain Wallis (sent to the Appin and Airds districts) surprised a native encampment and 'meeting some resistance' killed 14 people and took five prisoners (Macquarie to Bathurst, 8 June 1816, *HRA I*(IX): 139-140). This massacre took place at Appin, near where a number of Aborigines had been hiding out at one of Broughton's farms. Amongst the dead were women and children and the men, who were hung from the trees by the soldiers, included *Durelle* (believed to be a Dharawal tribesman) and *Cannabayagal* (a Gandangara man whom George Caley met in the Cowpastures in 1804).

Growth

In the wake of the Appin Massacre, there was significant dislocation and movement of Aboriginal populations and the continued growth of Cowpastures district towns including Appin. The 1828 census listed 233 residents including the pioneering Broughton, Hume and Kennedy families. The township of Appin was surveyed in 1832 and the town plan completed in 1834 (Whitaker 2005).

The town sported a permanent post office and school by the 1830s and by the mid 19th century, industry was centred on agriculture (most notably wheat and maize farming and milling). Wheat rust in the 1860s and the decimation of local crops saw a switch to dairy and mixed agriculture. This dominated local industry and employment for much of the latter half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century - though during the opening decade of the 1900s, Appin was also an important service and dormitory town for workers on the Nepean scheme's cataract dam (**figures 16 -19**). Curiously - and despite its proximity to the scheme - Appin did not get power until 1945 or a reticulated water supply until 1961. From the early 1960s, as on-farm employment declined across the nation, the opening of the Appin Colliery (and later West Cliff Colliery) aided in a revitalisation of the township and has helped to buoy it when other similar settlements have faltered. Since the 1970s, this township of around 1700 people has been slated for greater expansion and development as part of the Macarthur Growth Centre.



Figure 16:
Appin Police Station (nd)
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 17:
Royal Hotel (nd)
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 18:
General Store, Appin Road
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 19:
St Bedes, Appin Road
Campbelltown City Library

Portions 9, 56 & 55

The study area comprises three portions of land originally granted in the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland in 17 August 1819. From north to south these were:

- Portion 9 - John Anderson (100 acres)
- Portion 56 - Edward Tully (60 acres)
- Portion 55 - Thomas Davis (60 acres)

Portion 9

John Anderson's portion 9 grant was acquired by William Browne in 1821. The property and later residence became known variously as Oakham, Oaklands, Oakland Farm and Oakland Park. The location of the homestead is uncertain, though it likely fronted Appin Road and the township of Appin proper. The oaks that gave the property (and later the locale) its name have long since gone - the last reputedly surviving until 1996. Along with oak planting, Browne undertook mixed farming and is known to have grown oranges.

William Browne died in 1933 but the property remained in the Browne family until 1956 (Douglas & Richards 2007). During the 1970s the land appears to have been amalgamated with portion 56 adjacent and much of the eastern part subdivided and sold off for residential development. Rixon and Winton Roads and the housing lots surrounding were established at this time (**figures 20 - 24**).

Portion 56

The land of Edward Tully (also spelt 'Tutty') was bought by Charles Jenkins in 1835 and thereafter by John Armstrong (1854) and Robert Fishlock (1894). A snapshot of the property in 1900 from *Yewen's Directory of Landholders of NSW* lists a Robert J. Fishlock operating the Appin Post Office which had been erected on the property fronting Appin Road. By this time, the Appin Public School had also been established on land annexed from this portion.

The directory entry also notes the farm as growing oats (Heritage Concepts 2007). It was at around this time that Macquariedale Road was established within an easement along the southern property boundary. The road ran from Appin Road, along the southern boundary of Portion 56, over Ousedale Creek and north into Broughton's expansive Macquariedale Estate.

Edward Lewis acquired the property in 1908. In 1928 he was recorded as farming the land and at least part of the Anderson portion 9 land grant to the immediate north. It appears that by the late 1970s, the two adjoining parcels of land comprising (less that subject to the subdivisions described above) were

amalgamated into one parcel that was acquired by Australian Iron & Steel Proprietary Limited (Heritage Concepts 2007). Since the 1970s there has been considerable development on the subdivided eastern side of the original grant including the establishment of housing estates, offices and the Appin Road shops complex along Appin Road (**figures 20 - 24**).

Portion 55

The history of this portion is complicated and not all records are currently available. The following is a short summary of the known information.

Davis's portion 55 land grant, formerly including the Union Revived Inn site and the envelope of development between Macquariedale Road, King Street and Appin Road) was purchased by Andrew Byrne in 1819 and later Nicolas Carberry (1824). Early development of the grant is uncertain, however by the 1830s an inn had been built on that part of land fronting Appin Road.

Appin Inn vs Union Revived Inn

A licensed inn was established at Appin by emancipist convict and Appin resident William Sykes in 1827/28. The land on which the inn was set (and the liquor license) was given to him free of charge in the first instance by the Colonial Secretary on the provision that he provide accommodation for travellers. Most accounts suggest that this establishment was sited at the east end of portion 55 - and later became the *Union Revived Inn* in the 1830s. However, this is not the case.

Recent research presented on the State Records Digital Gallery website suggests that Sykes' *Appin Inn* was built on Government land (the Appin village reserve) and that it passed to his son-in-law John Carey in 1833 from whence it became *Carey's Inn*; the *Union Hotel*; the *Bourke Hotel* and then the *Royal Hotel* (i.e. SRNSW NRS 907 Col. Sec. Letters received from Individuals re: Land 1826-56).

The inn at the east end of portion 55 was established in c.1835 by Nicholas Carberry and was called the *Union Revived Inn*. It was built on land he had owned since 1824 (NRS 14401 4/66 Reel 5052). He retained the license until 1842 (NRS 14401 4/74 Reel 5057). In 1843 - the year St Bede's Church directly opposite was consecrated - William Rixon became the innkeeper and licensee (NRS 14401 4/75; Reel 5058). Rixon moved to Campbelltown two years later and subsequent owners &/or publicans were Tom Parkinson, Ted Spearing, Alf Wonson and Bill Wonson (Whitaker 2005).

The site was purchased by Andrew Lysaght in the 1910s and the old inn later became the *Carrollan* boarding house run by Mr and Mrs Landdon (1940s). The former inn (now sited on Lot 2 DP 529457) is listed as a heritage item within the Wollondilly LEP and the NSW Heritage Council's State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

By the 1850s, Thomas Henry Parkinson possessed the land portion, which he appears to have joint owned with others (Heritage Concepts 2007).

At some time over the ensuing twenty years the portion was effectively divided in half latitudinally, with the northern part (including the old inn site) sold to William Wonson and Edward McCullea in 1878. Later owners and/or occupiers of the property that became Lot 1 DP 209779 and its subdivisions included

Patrick McCullea (1880); Thomas Slater (1883; 1890); William Woolf in 1890; Edward Spearing (1892); Edwin Spearing (1901); Ellenor Wonson (1901); and Ellen Ursula Lysaght (1918). The bulk of the property remained in the Lysaght family until 1983 when parts were sold to Peter John and Colleen Dorn Breis and later Jack Louis Stapleton and Vincent Borgese (CT 10568/078). The reserves for King and Thomas Streets and the subdivision thereabouts were likely established in the 1960s.

The southern portion of the Thomas Davis land grant, which later became Lot 1 DP 558807, was sold by Thomas Henry Parkinson to Lawrence D'Arcy in 1871 and the property remained in the D'Arcy family until 1967. The D'Arcy's then sold out to Kevin Lewry (greyhound breeder) who in turn sold the bulk of the land to the NSW Planning and Environment Commission. In 1988 the MacArthur Growth Area sold the land to Domenico and Stella Mammone (CT 13626/20).

Darcy's Old House

Lawrence Darcy appears to have acquired the southern portion of the original Davis grant in 1871. NSW Heritage Council records suggest he may have been in residence in a two story cottage on the property (fronting Appin Road and next to the Revived Union Inn) by as early as 1850 (SHI 2690093). While the residence bore his name in the late 19th century, it is likely that it was originally constructed in c.1819 for then land-owner Andrew Byrne. Photos of Byrne's grains store and house and Darcy's Old House indicate that they are one and the same.

Historic photos show the residence as a typical early Appin stone cottage with a half-mansard roof. It was demolished in c.1972, but its site (now Lot 2 DP 594426 - 51 Appin Road, Appin) is listed as an archaeological site within the Wollondilly LEP and the NSW Heritage Council's State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

Refer **figures 20 - 28**.

Summary

For the most part the remnants of the original land grants that comprise the study area have been subject to very limited development impact.

- there has been some clearing as evidenced by historical data and mid 20th century air photos. Principally in the eastern part of the study.
- landuse beyond this has principally related to mixed agriculture and some limited grazing.

Outside of the study area (on the eastern margin of the original grants) there has been:

- historic development along the Appin Road fringe - notably the Appin Post Office and Public School, but also including the Revived Union Inn and the neighbouring Byrnes Grain store/Darcy House (demolished)
- modern subdivision and residential development (houses, shops and offices).

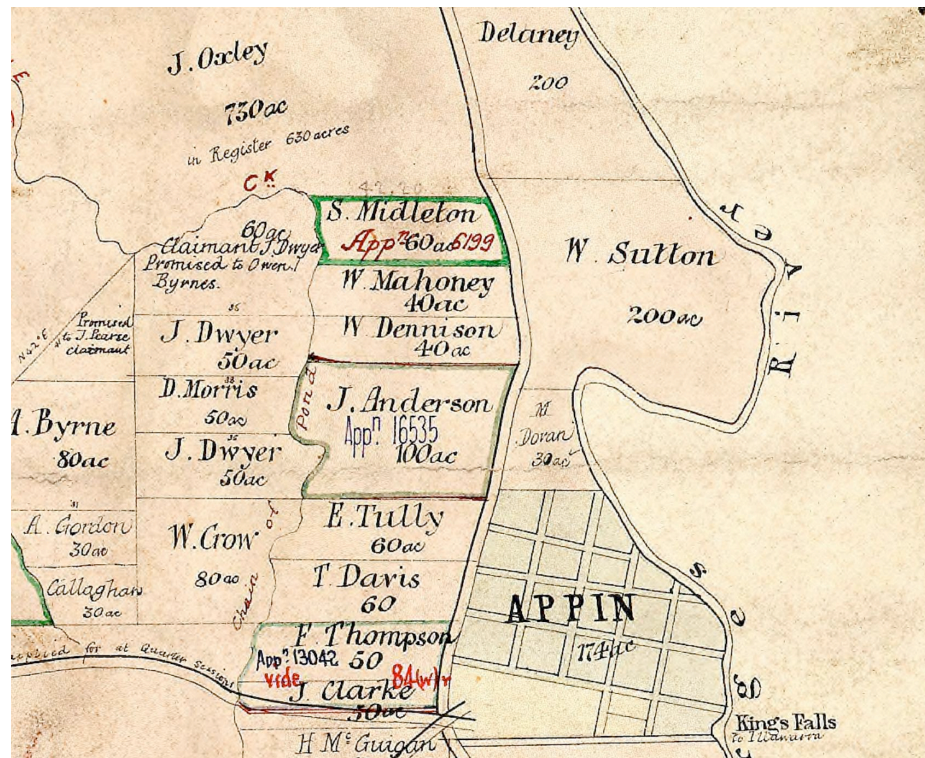


Figure 20: Part Map of the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland (c.1867)

This map shows the Anderson, Tully and Davis Grants. They are set between Appin Road (opposite the Village Reserve) and the chain of ponds forming Ousedale Creek

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer 2013

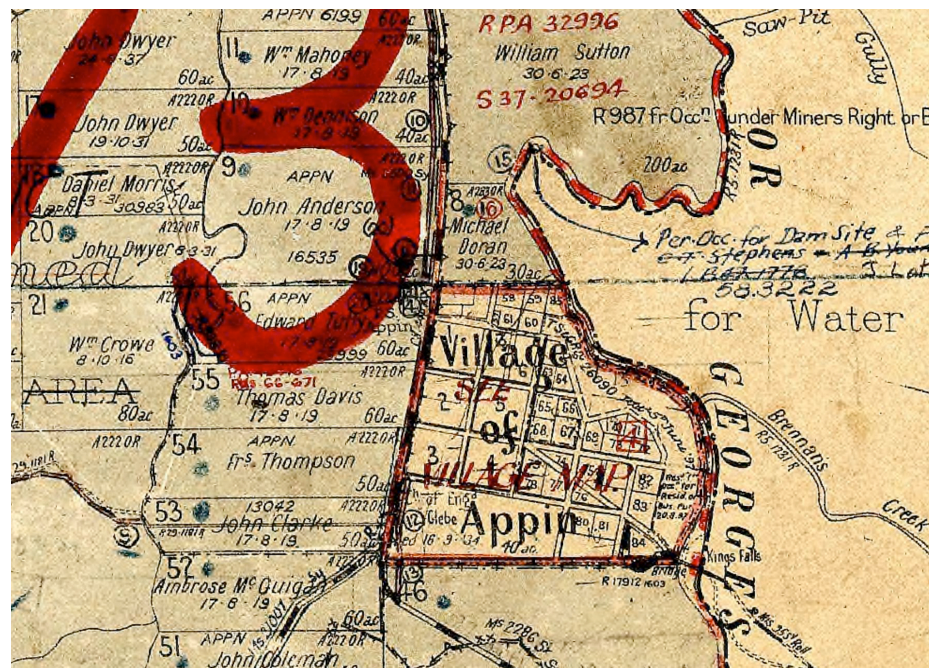


Figure 21: Part Map of the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland (c.1930)

This map shows the Anderson, Tully and Davis Grants (noted as portions 9, 56 & 55)

LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer 2013



Figure 22: Landsphoto of the Study Area (1947)

LPI Camden Run 8 January 1947

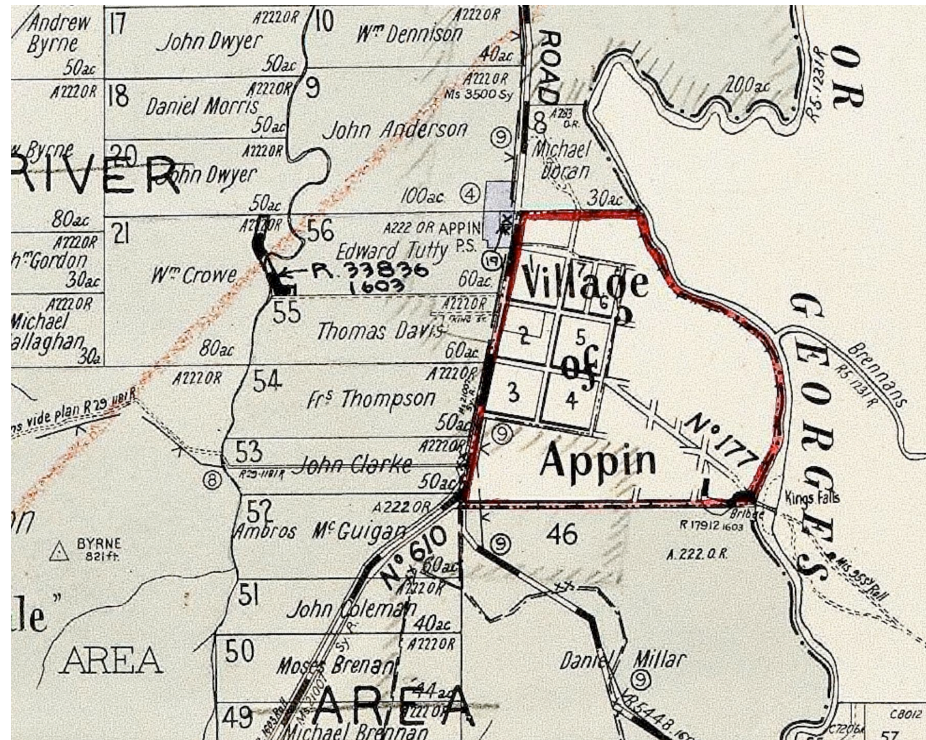


Figure 23: Part Map of the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland (c.1972)

Status Branch Charting Map LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer 2013

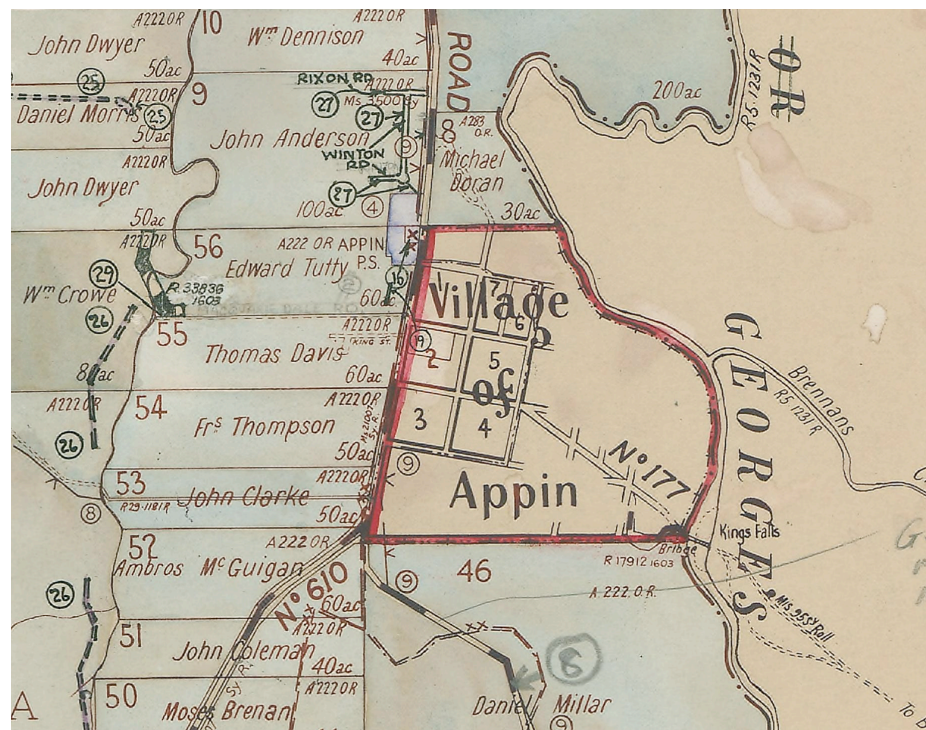


Figure 24: Part Map of the Parish of Appin, County of Cumberland (c.1976)

Regional Charting Map LPI Historic Lands Record Viewer 2013

Figure 25:
Carrollan Boarding House
(former Union Revived
Inn), Appin Road
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 26:
Carrollan with Darcy's
House adjacent,
Appin Road
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 27:
Byrne's House & Grain
Store (later Darcy's House)
Campbelltown City Library



Figure 28:
Byrne's House & Grain
Store, (later Darcy's House)
Campbelltown City Library



Heritage

The current study area was first subject to assessment by Heritage Concepts in 2007 and the results documented in the following report:

Heritage Concepts. 2007. *Aboriginal & Historic Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Values: Proposed Rezoning Macquariedale Road, Appin, NSW*. Report to Walker Corporation Pty Ltd.

This report was revisited and a brief site survey undertaken by MDCA in 2013.

Items

The Heritage Concepts report identified two historical archaeological items:

APH1 - Fragments of ceramic regarded as casual discard and said to be of low archaeological significance. Located within a proposed low density residential (R2) portion in the north of the study area at 56295749E; 6214215N.

APH2 - A collection of domestic artefacts (c.1830s-1920s) consisting of bottle glass, ceramic, metal, and brick fragments. Located 50 metres in from Ousedale Creek on an eroding, stoney slope within the proposed Environmental Conservation Zone (E2). Stated to represent an historic dump site and have low archaeological potential.

The survey undertaken by MDCA for the current rezoning application relocated the former site (APH1) but not the latter (APH2). The GPS coordinate for the second site as presented in the Heritage Concepts report was incorrect - simply replicating that for APH1. A search of the general area along Ousedale Creek failed to relocate the site and it was noted by Glenda Chalker (who had been in attendance on the 2007 survey) that the locale was significantly more overgrown than it had been when the site was originally identified.

The MDCA survey also identified:

Former Union Revived Inn - a low set, c.1830s sandstone and brick building (with later additions) and a detached rear kitchen/laundry and outhouse. Sited at 61 Appin Road on Lot 2 DP 529457, this site is owned by the client and anticipated to be developed in the future as medium density residential (R3).

Site of the Former Darcy House - Demolished in c.1972, this once two-storey stone building was an Appin landmark and is now an archaeological site listed as Lot 2 DP 594426 (51 Appin Road Appin). The actual site appears not to be within the proposed rezoning area - but is adjacent (neighbouring the Former Union Hotel Site to the immediate south).

Refer **figures 29 - 34**.



Figure 29: APH1 Site
View E - Dan Tuck 2013



Figure 30: Approximate location of the APH2 Site
View N - Dan Tuck 2013



Figure 31: Former Union Revived Inn

View SE - Dan Tuck 2013



Figure 32: Former Union Revived Inn

View SE - Dan Tuck 2013



Figure 33: Study Area Sites

View E - Dan Tuck 2013



Figure 34: Union Revived Inn & Darcy's House

View E - Dan Tuck 2013

Controls

NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 is the principle document governing the management of heritage items (relics and places containing relics) in NSW.

The Act defines a relic as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, &

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

All relics are afforded automatic statutory protection by the relic's provisions of the Act. Sections 139 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit from the Heritage Council of NSW has been issued.

Heritage Council of NSW

The Heritage Council of NSW is tasked with identifying and protecting heritage in NSW. It is supported by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) under the umbrella of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Wollondilly LEP 2011

The Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (LEP) is the primary local government planning instrument. Clause 5.10 *Heritage Conservation* provides objectives for heritage conservation and identifies when development consent is required (or not required) for:

- Heritage items (including Archaeological sites)
- Heritage conservation areas (including Places of Aboriginal heritage significance)
- Development in the vicinity of any of above.

Where development consent is required, the LEP provides information on what needs to be submitted with a development application (such as a Heritage Impact Statement or Heritage Impact Assessment). The LEP also provides the requirements that need to be addressed in the assessment of any development application relating to heritage conservation.

Schedule 5 list items of Environmental Heritage consecutively under Heritage Items (part 1); Heritage Conservation Areas (part 2); and Archaeological Sites (part 3). Further heritage planning controls that build on the LEP are presented in the Wollondilly Development Control Plan (2011).

The Former Union Rived Inn (listed incorrectly as the Appin Inn) and the site of Darcy's House are listed within the Environmental Heritage Schedule of the LEP as items 14 & A1 respectively.

Refer **attachment A1**.

State Heritage Register & Inventory

The State Heritage Register (SHR) is a list of heritage items that have been assessed and acknowledged as having state heritage significance. The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's Heritage Council maintains the register, and any development proposal that is likely to affect items on the register generally requires NSW Heritage Council approval (s.60).

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) lists items of both state and local heritage significance. Generally the listing of items on the SHI results from their inclusion in local and regional planning instruments or heritage studies. Any development proposal that is likely to affect items on the inventory may require NSW Heritage Council approval (s.140).

The Former Union Rived Inn and the site of Darcy's House are listed on the NSW Heritage Council's SHI (DB nos 2690096 and 2690093).

Refer **attachments A2 - A3**.

Conclusions

History

- The study area has been partially cleared and predominantly utilised for cropping and grazing from the early 19th century.
- Historic development in the form of housing and other infrastructure has been predominantly restricted to the area fronting Appin Road
- Structures built within the area include two common and fairly typical farmhouses and allied infrastructure such as tracks, sheds, and paddocks delineated with fencelines. There is also on historic inn. Land adjacent includes a sports oval, a former waste management site and significant pockets of urban development
- Families associated with the study area include those of Anderson, Davis; Tully, Rixon, Carberry, Parkinson, Byrne and Darcy.

Heritage

- Evidence of past use comprises the modified landscape itself and the suite of common farm buildings and allied infrastructure – which are replicated at other locations in nearby areas and throughout the region
- Items identified during past archaeological survey were two low significance scatters of historic artefacts (one which was re-identified during the survey for this report and one which was not)
- Items listed within statutory or non-statutory heritage lists, databases or schedules are restricted to the Former Union Revived Inn site (within the study Area) and the archaeological site of Darcy's House (listed as just outside the study area)
- Beyond the Inn and Darcy's house site, no additional items of European cultural heritage significance and no areas of historical archaeological potential were identified within the study area during the site inspection.

Considerations

- Items APH1 and APH2 are of little concern in the context of the proposed rezoning (given their low levels of significance and localities)
- The locations that will require the most thought in relation to detailed subdivision and development planning after any rezoning will be those of the Former Union Revived Inn and the adjacent Darcy House site - both of which are listed as heritage items in the Wollondilly LEP.

Recommendations

The following recommendations acknowledge the history and heritage of the study area; NSW Heritage Council guidelines and local planning controls.

APH1

1. This site comprises a small scatter of ceramic shards of unknown provenance - the significance and archaeological value of which is low.

As a location of low archaeological potential and importance, this site can be effectively discounted. There is no future need for preservation of APH1 or of other archaeological management or oversight.

APH2

2. This site comprises a larger scatter of historic artefacts dating from c.1830s - 1920s. While the site was not relocated during the current survey, its approximate location is known, and the proposed rezoning locates the site within an area that will be conserved for its environmental values (E2) and will not be substantially developed.

This site is unlikely to be impacted by the rezoning or subsequent development of the broader study area. However, should the approximate location be subject to any clearing or revegetation as part of environmental management of the Ousedale Creek Riparian Corridor, it would be advantageous to attempt to relocate the site as a component of such works and thereafter avoid impacts.

Former Union Revived Inn

3. This historic structure is located in an area slated for medium density residential development (R3). Walker Corporation plan to establish new onsite parking and renew the inn for use as a sales office - prior to its ultimate use for commercial and community purposes. Design drawings retain the old inn and its outbuildings, but call for structural changes to the internal arrangement and fabric of these structures (including provision of new roofing and flooring, reinforcement of external walling, and demolition of most of the inn's internal walls). Consent for the plan has been granted by Council (20 February 2012) and the proposal has been the subject of an engineering assessment; impact statement; a brief heritage management plan; and an archival recording (all prepared by Walker Corporation).

While Council have approved this adaptive reuse plan, aspects of it (including potential impacts to archaeological relics) require NSW Heritage Council approval in accordance with the NSW Heritage Act. Archaeological

approval is required when excavating any land in NSW 'where you might disturb an archaeological relic'. Consequently, it is recommended that the building and its setting be subject to a Conservation Management Plan or Strategy (CMP or CMS), that includes an historical archaeological assessment, in order to:

- improve our understanding of the history of the building (some of which - such as notions that the site is that of the Appin Inn opened by Sykes in the 1820s - is incorrect).
 - record and detail the current state of the building and its setting and identify the archaeological potential of the building and its immediate surrounds (which may include the remains of stabling, sheds, rubbish pits; bottle dumps; pit toilets)
 - establish an appropriate heritage curtilage around the building (and significant historic plantings and areas of archaeological potential associated with it) and other development controls
 - present an Interpretation Plan (IP) that posits ways to interpret the history and heritage of the site to the public (including the new residents who will inhabit the neighbouring subdivision and the broader public).
4. In addition, prior to any subdivision, a copy of the archival photographic recording provided to Council should also be forwarded to the local history section of the shire library. The reader is further reminded that this archive needs to be of a professional standard and meet NSW Heritage Council requirements, as outlined in *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (NSW Heritage Branch. 2006).

Darcy's House Archaeological Site

5. This historic site - the location of an early grain store (Byrnes) and house, is one of Appin's significant historical archaeological sites. It is located south of the Former Union Revived Inn. The LEP listing for the site sets it on Lot 2 DP 592246 but its remains and associated cultural landscape likely extend into Lot 1 DP 592246 (and possibly into the east end of DP 558807).

Further historical investigation and archaeological assessment of this site (prior to detailed subdivision lot planning) is needed to adequately address shortfalls in our understanding of the history of the site and its former extent - and indeed if vestiges of the place extend into the extreme east end of DP 558807 (on which residential development is planned after the proposed rezoning).

Bibliography

- Aplin, G. (ed). 1988. *Sydney Before Macquarie: A Difficult Infant*. New South Wales University Press, Sydney.
- Australia ICOMOS Inc. 1999. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*.
- Australian Heritage Commission. 1998. *Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Communities*. Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.
- Balme, J. & Paterson, A. 2005. *Archaeology in Practice*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Ballinger, R. 2012. *Cultural Landscapes Training Manual: A Guide for Historical Societies*.
- Benson, D & Howell, J. 1995. *Taken for Granted: The Bushland of Sydney and Its Suburbs*. Kangaroo Press in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney.
- Bourke, H. & Smith, C. 2004. *The Archaeologists Field Handbook*. Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest.
- Cleere, H. (ed.). 2005. *Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World*. Routledge, United Kingdom.
- Department of Main Roads. 1976. *The Roadmakers: A History of Main Roads in New South Wales*. DMR, Sydney, NSW.
- Douglas N and Richards J, 2007. *Appin History: Parks and Reserves within Appin Village*.
- Hall, M. & Silliman, S. 2006. *Historical Archaeology*. Blackwell Publishing.
- Heritage Concepts. 2007. *Aboriginal & Historic Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Values: Proposed Rezoning Macquariedale Road, Appin, NSW*. Report to Walker Corporation Pty Ltd.
- JRC Planning Services. 1993. *Wollondilly Heritage Study*.
- Liston, C. 1988. *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*. Allen & Unwin, North Sydney.
- Macarthur Development Board. 1973. *Colonial Buildings: Macarthur Growth Centre*.
- McVarish, D. 2008. *American Industrial Archaeology*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

NSW Department of Planning. 1993a. *Historical Archaeological Sites: Investigation & Conservation Guidelines*. NSW Department of Planning in association with the Heritage Council of NSW.

NSW Heritage Branch. 2006. *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture*.

NSW Heritage Council. Nd. *Levels of Heritage Significance*. A guideline supplement to *Assessing Heritage Significance*.

NSW Heritage Council. 2001. *Assessing Heritage Significance*. A NSW Heritage Manual Update. Published by the NSW Heritage Office.

NSW Heritage Office. 2002a. *Statements of Heritage Impact*. Update - first published in 1998 as part of the NSW Heritage Manual.

NSW Heritage Office. 2002b. *Local Government Heritage Guidelines*.

NSW Heritage Office. 2000. *Heritage & Development: A Lawyer's Perspective*. Report prepared by Helen MacFarlane for the NSW Heritage Office's *Heritage Information Series*.

NSW Heritage Office. 1996a. *Archaeological Assessments: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*. Publication prepared by the Heritage Office (NSW), Department of Urban Affairs & Planning.

NSW Heritage Office. 1996b. *Heritage Terms & Abbreviations*. Publication prepared by the Heritage Office (NSW), Department of Urban Affairs & Planning.

NSW Heritage Office. 1996c. *Heritage Curtilages*. Publication prepared by the Heritage Office (NSW), Department of Urban Affairs & Planning.

Pearson, M. and Sullivan, S. 1995. *Looking After Heritage Places*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

Proudfoot, H. 1973. *Campbelltown, Camden, Appin: Survey and Report on Nineteenth Century Buildings and Sites*. Published by Helen Proudfoot Urban and Regional Research, Paddington, NSW.

Shelton, S. 2011. *The Bicentenary of Appin: 1811 - 2011*. Self published, Oakdale, NSW.

Tuck, D. 2003. *A History of the Aborigines of the Camden Area*. Unpublished report prepared for the Cubbitch–Barta Native Title Claimant Group.

Whitaker, A. 2005. *Appin: The Story of a Macquarie Town*. Kingsclear Books, Alexandria.

Glossary

Archaeology

The study of material evidence of the human past.

Historical Archaeology is the sub-discipline concerned with studying the past using physical evidence in conjunction with other types of historical sources such as documents, maps, illustrations, photographs and oral history. In Australia, historical archaeology is that branch of archaeology that deals with material culture (relics) relating to the post-contact period - the period commencing with the incursion of non-indigenous fishermen, explorers and European settlers.

Archaeological features & deposits

Archaeological features usually exist at or below ground level and relate to structural evidence of the past - they include such things as footings, in-ground services, wells, and sub-floor deposits. Archaeological deposits are materials (usually soils) containing relics.

Archaeological Potential

A comparative measure of the likelihood of a site (or part of site) to contain relics of significance. The nature of actual or potential relics, and the history of the development and disturbance of a site, all affect the potential of a site to preserve relics.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity.

Archaeological Significance

An assessment of the relative importance or value of archaeological features or deposits. Archaeological significance is an aspect of broader cultural heritage significance and is generally assessed under criterion e of the NSW standard assessment criteria:

Criterion (e) An item as potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Burra Charter

Charter & guidelines adopted by Australian ICOMOS which established the nationally accepted standard for the conservation of places of heritage significance.

Context

The specific character, quality, physical, historical & social characteristics of a building's setting.

The situation in which a relic is located - its 'find place'.

Conservation

All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance & may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction & adaptation & will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Cultural Heritage Management

Generic term applied to the management of cultural heritage places & values. Previously termed Cultural Resource Management (CRM).

Cultural Landscape

Somewhat difficult to adequately define, however for the purposes of heritage management a cultural landscape is an area whose landscape bears witness to past human activity with some level of historical significance.

Cultural Significance

A term frequently used to encompass all aspects of significance, particularly in guideline documents such as the Burra Charter. For historic heritage cultural significance most commonly includes social, spiritual, scientific, historic & aesthetic values.

Disturbance

Disturbance is a general term used to describe activities or processes that may have an impact on archaeological relics including surface level features & buried or subsurface items.

Generally, normal maintenance activities such as mowing & general land-surface maintenance are not considered disturbance as they constitute practices that are unlikely to result in detrimental effects on archaeological relics.

Processes that may impact on relics (in areas of deemed archaeological sensitivity) include works such as trenching, pile driving & any excavation work or landscaping that significantly removes or disturbs subsurface deposit. Note also that compaction of soils containing relics through the use of heavy machinery or semi-permanent features such as cranes or scaffolding, may be considered disturbance.

Excavation Permit

A permit issued by the NSW OEH Heritage Division under section 60 (for items on the State Heritage Register) or section 140 (for items not on the State Heritage Register) of the NSW Heritage Act 1977. These permits allow for the disturbance or excavation of relics subject to the conditions stipulated.

Excavation Permit Exception

A permit issued by the NSW OEH Heritage Division that negates the need for an excavation permit. Exceptions are given in a variety of circumstances - generally where proposed works are minor, of low impact or are occurring in locations where archaeological potential has been previously identified as low.

Heritage

Consists of the intangible & tangible aspects of the whole body of cultural practices, resources & knowledge systems developed & passed on as part of expressing cultural identity.

Historical Theme

Traditionally used to describe a major force or process (activities such as mining, fishing or defence) which has contributed to our history.

Historic Heritage

Comprises sites, places & cultural landscapes that contain physical & non-physical manifestations of cultural heritage values of human occupation & settlement after the arrival of non-indigenous people.

In situ

Means 'in its original place' & is the term used to describe any item that is the same location & position in which it was originally deposited (also referred to as 'primary context'). In situ retention is ensuring that important archaeological items or features are protected undisturbed.

Post-contact

Period in Australia after British colonists arrived in 1788.

Prehistory

Usually defined as the period before written records. In Australia the term is mainly used to refer to the period of Aboriginal occupation of Australia before the arrival of British colonists.

Relic

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended), defines a relic as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, &

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

All relics are afforded automatic statutory protection by the relic's provisions of the Act. Sections 139 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit, issued by the Heritage Council of NSW or delegated authorities, has been issued.

Significance

Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations. Heritage significance is often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage value'. In NSW levels of significance which further define heritage items are World, National, State & Local.

Site

A site is considered to be a location or area of land that represents a focus of past human activity that contains physical or tangible cultural material remains & some degree of historical/heritage significance.

Attachments

A1. LEP Listings

Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011

Current version for 10 January 2014 to date (accessed 23 January 2014 at 11:08)

[Schedule 5](#)

<< page >>

Schedule 5 Environmental heritage

(Clause 5.10)

Part 1 Heritage items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no
Appin	Courthouse and Gaol (former)	22 Appin Road, corner Toggerai Street	Lot 9, Sec 3, DP 758022	Local	I2
Appin	Darcy's Corner	38 Appin Road	Lot 100, DP 1091955	Local	I3
Appin	St Bede's Catholic Church and Graveyard	60 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 227868	Local	I12
Appin	Appin Inn	61 Appin Road	Lot 2, DP 529457	Local	I4
Appin	Bungalow	66 Appin Road	Lot 2, DP 540843	Local	I5
Appin	Shop (former)	70 Appin Road	Lot 8, Sec 1, DP 758022	Local	I6
Appin	Stone Cottage	78 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 1099896	Local	I7
Appin	Appin Hotel	84 Appin Road	Lot 101, DP 1112297	Local	I1
Appin	Appin Public School and Schoolmaster's Residence	97 Appin Road	Part Lot 1, DP 782250	Local	I8
Appin	Windmill Hill Group (Brennan's Farm, Larkin's Farm and Winton's Farm)	Cataract Dam and Wilton Roads	Lot 1, DP 826121; Lots 3 and 4 and Part Lot 6, DP 1085929; Part Lots 8 and 9, DP 1127449	State	I17
Appin	St Mark's Anglican Church and Graveyard	1-3 Church Street	Lots 19 and 20, Sec 3, DP 758022	Local	I9
Appin	Weatherboard cottage	24 Church Street	Lot 6, Sec 5, DP 758022	Local	I10
Appin	Elladale	80 Elladale Road	Lot 101, DP 790844	Local	I11
Appin	Northampton- dale Group	60-80 Northampton-dale	Lots 201 and 203, DP 819476	Local	I13

Part 3 Archaeological sites

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no
Appin	Darcy's House Site	51 Appin Road	Lot 2, DP 594426	Local	A1
Cawdor	Wooden mileposts	Cawdor Road, (section of Great South Road) adjoining 505 Remembrance Driveway	Nil	Local	A3
Cawdor	Cawdor Creamery site	505 Cawdor Road	PT 12, DP 531898	Local	A2
Douglas Park	Stone ruin	45 Whitticase Lane	Lot 390, DP 800151	Local	A4
Mowbray Park	Wellington Park Iceworks—ruin, silos and tank	45 Rays Lane	Lot 133, DP 1123968; Lot 3, DP 832359	Local	A5
Oakdale	Oakdale timber mill relics	55 Mill Road	Lot 2, DP 598732	Local	A10
Picton	Remnant sandstone kerbs, gutters and culverts	53, 55 and 181 Argyle Street, and 14 Campbell Street, 48-60, 55-67, 77-105, 94-98, 108-114, 113-213, 136-154, 188-192, 199 and 213-217 Menangle Street and 8-14 and 38 Picton Avenue	9 Lot 2, DP 229679	Local	A8
Picton	Abbotsford—house ruins, trees, garden and grounds, underground tank, cottage, outbuildings	15 Fairleys Road	Part Lot 1, DP 1086066	State	A7
Picton	Stonequarry Creek Swimming Pool (former)	Stonequarry Creek (between Picton Avenue and Webster Street)	Nil	Local	A9
Picton	Stonequarry Creek Quarry Site	1 Victoria Street	Lot 20, DP 1076748	Local	A6
Razorback	Mt Hercules Homestead—ruins, well, trees and slab garage	40 Mount Hercules Road	Lot 222, DP 828453	Local	A12
Razorback	Old Razorback Road (relics of Great South Road)	Razorback Road	Lot 102, DP 804424	Local	A11

A2. Former Union Revived Inn



Environment
& Heritage

You are here: [Home](#) > [Heritage sites](#) > [Searches and directories](#) > NSW heritage search

Union Revived Inn (Former)

Item details

Name of item: Union Revived Inn (Former)
Other name/s: Carrolan; Appin Inn site
Type of item: Built
Location: Lat: 0 Long: 0
Primary address: Main St/Appin Road, Appin, NSW 2560
Local govt. area: Wollondilly

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Main St/Appin Road	Appin	Wollondilly			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The former Union Revived Inn is significant because part of the building, which has been added to and altered over time, is one of Appin's earliest inns, established to serve the travellers on the road south and to serve the early settlers in the district. The building and the associated trees are landmarks in Appin village and contribute to the stock of early Appin buildings which create the character and sense of place of Appin. (An architectural assessment and more historical research are necessary before a more definitive statement can be made about the building.)

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction years: 1827-

Physical description: Part of this building complex was of the first inns in the Appin district. Oldest sections are of stone and weatherboard.

Current use: Residential

Former use: Commercial

History

Historical notes: An inn was established in 1827 by William Sykes, who held the license until 1833 when Nicholas Carberry became the licensee. In 1843 William Rixon became the innkeeper. Its name later changed to the Union Revived Inn. In the 1940s it became a boarding house under the name "Carrollan" run by Mr and Mrs Landdon.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy-	Transport-Activities associated with the moving of	(none)-

Proposed Residential Rezoning, South Appin, NSW - European Heritage

Developing local, regional and national economies	people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) This item is assessed as historically significant [Historical significance] regionally.

SHR Criteria c) This item is assessed as aesthetically significant locally. [Aesthetic significance]

SHR Criteria g) This item is assessed as historically representative [Representativeness] regionally.

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			23 Aug 91	119	7233
Heritage study			01 Jan 92		

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Macarthur Region Heritage Study	1985	Ref No. 56	Not Stated		No
Wollondilly Heritage Study	1992	WO0096	JRC Planning Services	JRC	Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written		1973	Parramatta Historical Society Pamphlet	
Written	Proudfoot, Helen		Campbelltown, Camden, Appin Survey	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government
Database number: 2690096

[Return to previous page](#)

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the [Database Manager](#).

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Branch or respective copyright

A3. Darcy's House Site



Environment
& Heritage

You are here: [Home](#) > [Heritage sites](#) > [Searches and directories](#) > NSW heritage search

Darcy's House (Site of)

Item details

Name of item: Darcy's House (Site of)
Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial
Location: Lat: 0 Long: 0
Primary address: Main Street, Appin, NSW 2560
Local govt. area: Wollondilly

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Main Street	Appin	Wollondilly			Primary Address
Next door to Former Union Revived Inn	Appin	Wollondilly			Alternate Address

Statement of significance:

The site of Darcy's house is significant as the location of one of the early of the Appin houses on an original grant. Although no physical evidence survives above the ground, the details of the appearance of the building indicate that it was built in stone in the half-mansard style which was characteristic of the Appin area. Knowledge of the siting and style of this house contribute to the understanding of the pattern of development of Appin village.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: Demolished c 1972, this early stone building was an Appin landmark. It had 2 storeys, with the half-mansard roof typical of a number of early Appin houses.
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: No recognisable structure; building(s) demolished

Current use: Vacant/Unused
Former use: Residential

History

Historical notes: Laurence Darcy was living in the house in 1850. He had been given 10 acres at Appin in 1812, so he may have built the house.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
2. European	Technology, Artistic and creative associated with (xxxx)	

3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology-Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	(none)-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria This item is assessed as historically significant locally.

a)

[Historical
significance]

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan			23 Aug 91	119	7233
Heritage study			01 Jan 92		

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Macarthur Region Heritage Study	1985		Not Stated		No
Wollondilly Heritage Study	1992	WO0093	JRC Planning Services	JRC	Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Proudfoot, Helen		Campbelltown, Camden, Appin Survey	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 2690093

[Return to previous page](#)

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the [Database Manager](#).

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Branch or respective copyright owners.