

Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

Appin (Part) Precinct Plan

Walker Corporation Pty Ltd

Prepared by Niche Environment and Heritage | 12 October 2022



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge to Traditional Owners of the many lands on which we live and work. We pay respects to First Nations Elders past and present and thank them for their continuing care of Country, culture and community.

Document control

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Cover Photo: Appin Parish Map 1835 (Source: NSW State Archives)

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Executive summary

The Project

Niche Environment and Heritage Pty Ltd (Niche) was commissioned by Walker Corporation Pty Ltd (the Client) to undertake a Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment (HHCA) to support the Appin (Part) Precinct Plan and Appin (Part) Precinct Structure Plan.

The HHCA will provide information about any heritage constraints within the Subject Area and provide management recommendations and mitigation strategies to inform any future works.

The objectives of the report are as follows:

- To determine the historical context of the subject area.
- To determine constraints and strategies that may arise as a result of the archaeological potential of the Subject area.
- To prepare a report documenting the evidence, conclusions and recommendations of this work.

Historical Framework

Large parts of the Subject area were first granted by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1811. Other large tracts of land within the Subject area were subsequently granted in 1812, 1815 and 1816. The large estates of Lachlan Vale, Teston Farm, Hardwicke Estate, Middle Point Farm and Macquariedale Estate were formed following the grants. The subject area was utilised primarily for agricultural and pastoral purposes during this phase.

Significantly, the subject area held a pivotal role in the build up to, and subsequent Appin Massacre. At least 14 Aboriginal men, women and children were killed during the massacre, with oral history suggesting that some of the dead may have been interred outside of the southern boundary of the subject area.

By the mid-19th century, many of the large estates had been subject to subdivision and had been sold off into smaller farm lots. The land continued to be used for farming and cattle, but on a smaller scale than the first phase of large estate.

Residential structures and ancillary buildings related to both phases of 19th century occupation of the subject area are recorded in the archival histories of the area and were identified as archaeological resources during a site inspection.

Relationship to Identified Heritage Items

Two listed items are located within the Subject area (Figure 3). These items are Elladale Cottage (Item# I11) and the Northampton Dale Group (Item# I13). These items are assessed as being of local significance.

Recommendations

On the basis of this HHCA it is recommended that:

Heritage Constraint	Recommendations	
Graves identified with the Appin Massacre	1	Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) be consulted in conjunction with an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to assist in the documentation of the cultural values of the place, and in the development of mitigation strategies for the potential location of graves associated with the Appin Massacre outside of the southern boundary of the subject area.

Heritage Constraint	Recommendations	
	2	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey be undertaken to confirm likely absence of the potential location of graves associated with the Appin Massacre within the Subject Area prior to detailed design to allow for an opportunity to avoid harm.
All	3	<p>Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs) be undertaken for each of the following areas of sensitivity prior to any construction works being undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential location of graves associated with the Appin massacre • Lachlan Vale Estate (including the estate huts) • Macquariedale Estate (including Moon's cottage) • Teston Farm • Elladale Cottage (Item #111) • Northamptondale Group (Item#113) <p>SoHIs for each of these items will build upon research undertaken for this HHCA and will consider specific impacts and mitigation measures for each item.</p>
Sandstone Quarries	4	Photographic archival recording be undertaken for the three sandstone quarries identified within the Subject area prior to any construction works being undertaken.

Table of Contents

Executive summary	i
1. Introduction	8
1.1 Project background.....	8
1.2 Objectives	10
1.3 Methodology	10
1.4 Authorship and acknowledgements.....	10
2. Regulatory and assessment framework	11
2.1 Preamble.....	11
2.2 Commonwealth and National legislation	11
2.3 State legislation	11
3. Historical context	17
3.1 Historical Phases of the subject area.....	17
3.2 Historical Overview.....	17
3.3 Conclusions.....	44
4. Physical Analysis	45
4.1 Objectives	45
4.2 Methodology	45
4.3 Listed Heritage Items.....	45
4.4 Site Inspection	45
4.5 Potential Heritage items identified in subject area.....	45
4.6 Areas of Historical and Archaeological Sensitivity not accessed during Site Inspection.....	58
4.7 Potential impacts within the subject area.....	66
4.8 Evaluation of Physical Evidence.....	66
5. Archaeological Potential	67
5.1 Analysis of potential archaeological evidence for historical phases	67
5.2 Integrity of the Archaeological Evidence within the subject area.....	68
5.3 Summary of the Archaeological Profile	68
6. Assessment of Significance	69
6.1 Significance framework	69
6.2 Contextual Values.....	69
6.3 Defining Significance.....	70
6.4 Assessment of Significance.....	71

6.5	Statement of Cultural Significance	76
7.	Conclusions and management.....	77
7.1	Conclusions.....	77
7.2	Recommendations.....	77
	References.....	78

List of Figures

Figure 1:	The Subject area in a Regional context	14
Figure 2:	Location of the Subject Area	15
Figure 3:	Location heritage items	16
Figure 4:	Parish Map of Appin annotated with the original grantees (Source: NLA)	19
Figure 5:	Subdivision Plan of Lachlan Vale Estate 1856 (Source: NLA)	28
Figure 6:	Macquariedale Subdivision Map 1842 (Source: NLA).	37
Figure 7:	Results of Site Inspection	65

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Detail of the 1856 Lachlan Vale Estate subdivision plan showing the Lachlan Vale house, yard, stockyard and rickyard. North to the right of frame (Source: NLA).	21
Plate 2:	Prize winning hay from the Northampton Dale estate being harvested by the Percival family. Date unknown (Source: Whitaker, 2005 p36).	22
Plate 3:	the Percival children outside of Northampton Dale House in 1912 (Source: Whitaker, 2005 p36)..	22
Plate 4:	Advertisement of sale of Lachlan Vale Estate (Source: NSW Government Gazette 1856).....	25
Plate 5:	Detail of 1856 Lachlan Vale Subdivision Plan showing proximity of Teston Farm (in red) to Lachlan Vale estate house (Source: NLA).	30
Plate 6:	Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).	31
Plate 7:	Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).	31
Plate 8:	Outbuilding attached to the Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).	31
Plate 9:	Outbuilding attached to the Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).	31
Plate 10:	Morrison’s Dairy, date unknown. Teston Farmhouse with two chimneys in centre of frame (Source: Wollondilly Historical Page- Facebook).....	32

Plate 11: Detail of the Macquariedale Estate house (Source: 1842 Subdivision Plan)	33
Plate 12: Detail of the Macquariedale Estate plan showing Moon’s Cottage.....	33
Plate 13: Subdivision Plan of the Macquariedale Estate 1856 (Source: State Archives).....	38
Plate 14: Detail of the 1856 Subdivision plan showing the Macquariedale House.....	38
Plate 15: Detail of the 1842 Subdivision Plan of Hardwicke Estate (Source: State Archives)	40
Plate 16: Sketch of Elladale Cottage c.1850 (Source: SHI Database #2690084)	43
Plate 17: 1947 aerial showing location of Lachlan Vale Estate House (Source: LPI Spatial Services)	46
Plate 18: 1956 aerial image showing location of Lachlan Vale Estate House (Source: LPI Spatial Services) ..	46
Plate 19: Sandstone footings.....	47
Plate 20: Sandstone footings and return.....	47
Plate 21: Blocks of carved sandstone.....	47
Plate 22: Sandstone footings return.....	47
Plate 23: Sandstone footings.....	48
Plate 24: View across the flat pad at the top of the hill, with timber posts strewn across the area. Looking north-east.....	48
Plate 25: View down the ridge towards Teston Farmhouse. Facing south-west.....	48
Plate 26: Historical artefacts including glass and ceramic were identified across the pad.	48
Plate 27: Satellite image showing location of archaeological remains along ridgeline (red box). Road cutting shown with red arrow (Source: Six Maps).....	49
Plate 28: 1947 aerial showing Teston Farmhouse (Source: LPI Spatial Services).....	50
Plate 29: 1956 aerial showing Teston Farmhouse (Source: LPI Spatial Services).....	51
Plate 30: Teston farmhouse with modern additions. Facing south-west.	51
Plate 31: Satellite image showing location of Teston farmhouse (red box) within complex of modern farm building (Source: Six Maps).	51
Plate 32: Aerial image from 1947 showing the probable location of the Macquariedale Cottage (Source: LPI Spatial Services).....	52
Plate 33: Timber poles and cross beams, overlying rough sandstone footings. Facing north-east.....	53
Plate 34: Poles with mortice joints. Facing south-east.	53
Plate 35: View from the site. Facing south-west.....	53
Plate 36: Timber features with raised pad at rear or frame. Facing north	53

Plate 37: View north-west, with modern residence to the right of frame. Mature ornamental trees across area. Facing north-west.....	54
Plate 38: Sandstock brick at the site.....	54
Plate 39: Satellite image of the potential archaeological remains of Macquariedale cottage. Landscape features that show in this image were not identified during the site inspection due to thick vegetation growth (Source: Six Maps).....	54
Plate 40: Possible location of graves near the south-eastern corner of Teston Farm (recorded as AHIMS IS#52-2-1933). Signage indicates area of pipeline easement and subsurface disturbance. Facing north.....	55
Plate 41: Satellite imagery showing location of fenced blackberries (indicated in red box), to the immediate south-east of the corner of Teston Farm and on the southern boundary of the Subject area. The pipeline easement can be seen running through the potential location. (Source: Six Maps).....	55
Plate 42: Sandstone Quarry 1.....	56
Plate 43: Detail showing blocks still insitu.....	56
Plate 44: weathering and vegetation growth across quarry.....	56
Plate 45: Historic artefacts located 15m east of Sandstone Quarry 1.....	56
Plate 46: 150m west of Quarry 1, where the Upper Canal crosses Elladale Creek gully. Facing north.	56
Plate 47: Piles of discarded stone, with areas of potential backfill/overgrowth.	57
Plate 48: Partially shaped discarded stones.....	57
Plate 49: Evidence of cutting of bedrock sandstone.....	58
Plate 50: Piles of discarded stone, some partially shaped.	58
Plate 51: Elladale Cottage with surrounding modern buildings (Source: Wollondilly Shire Council).....	58
Plate 52: Elladale Cottage prior to modern restoration (Source: Wollondilly Shire Council).....	58
Plate 53: Satellite image of Elladale Cottage (Source: Six Maps).....	59
Plate 54: Northamptondale Cottage prior to renovation (Source: Wollondilly Council).....	60
Plate 55: Inside Cottage prior to renovation (Source: Wollondilly Council).	60
Plate 56: Satellite image of Northamptondale Group curtilage (Source: Six Maps).....	60
Plate 57: Proposed reduced curtilage of the Northamptondale Group indicated in white (Niche, 2018).	61
Plate 58: Estimated general location of Moon’s Cottage. Refer Figure 7 for wider context. (Source: Six Maps).....	64

List of Tables

Table 1: Appin’s earliest land grants (Source: Whitaker, 2005). Grants relevant to the Subject area indicated in bold..... 18

Table 2: Huts indicated on 1856 Lachlan Vale subdivision plan (Source: 1856 Lachlan Vale Estate Subdivision plan)..... 23

Table 3: Subdivision details of the Lachlan Vale Estate..... 25

Table 4: 1842 Subdivision details of the Macquariedale Estate..... 35

Table 5: Details of the 1842 Subdivision of the Hardwicke Estate..... 41

Table 6: Estimated locations of Lachlan Vale Estate huts 62

Table 7: Gradings of archaeological potential..... 67

Table 8: Historical phases and potential associated archaeological profile..... 67

Table 9: Heritage Themes..... 69

Table 10: Assessment criteria..... 70

Table 11: Assessment of Significance..... 72

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Greater Sydney’s population is projected to grow to approximately 6.1 million by 2041 – over a million more people than currently live in the region.

The NSW Government has identified Growth Areas as major development areas that will assist in accommodating this growth. The Greater Macarthur Growth Area (GMGA) is one such growth area and is a logical extension of the urban form of south-west Sydney. The GMGA is divided into precincts. The Appin Precinct and North Appin Precincts are the southernmost land release precincts of the GMGA. The goal is to deliver 21,000+ dwellings.

The land is to be rezoned and released for development to achieve this goal. A submission has been prepared by Walker Corporation Pty Limited and Walker Group Holdings Pty Limited (the Proponent) to rezone 1,378 hectares of land (the site) within the Appin Precinct from RU2 Rural Landscape to the following zones:

Urban Development Zone

Zone 1 Urban Development (UD)

Special Purposes Zone

Zone SP2 Infrastructure (SP2)

Conservation Zone

Zone C2 Environmental Conservation (C2)

The zonings are shown on the Appin (Part) Precinct Plan (the precinct plan). ‘The precinct plan’ will be incorporated into the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021 and contain the provisions (clauses and maps) that will apply to ‘the site.’ ‘The precinct plan’ envisages the delivery of 12,000+ new homes.

A structure plan has been prepared for the site and is shown on the Appin (Part) Precinct Structure Plan (the structure plan). It identifies staging and the first stage to be developed – Release Area 1. Release Area 1 is anticipated to deliver 3,500+ dwellings.

The submission is aligned with strategic land use planning, State and local government policies and infrastructure delivery. The development potential is tempered by a landscape-based approach that protects the environment and landscape values, shaping the character of new communities. A series of residential neighbourhoods are to be delivered within the landscape corridors of the Nepean and Cataract Rivers, supported by local amenities, transit corridors and community infrastructure.

The submission includes a hierarchy of plans. The plans and their purpose are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Title and Purpose of Plans

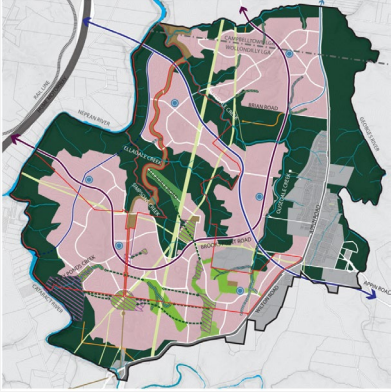
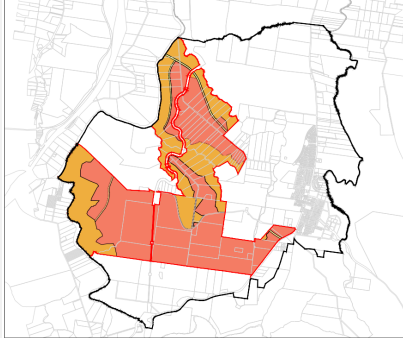
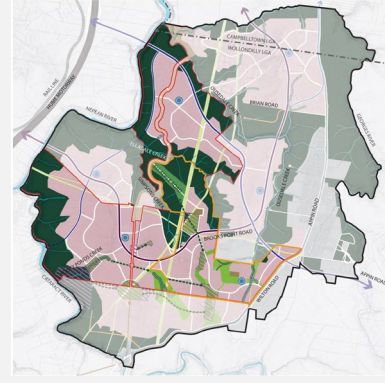
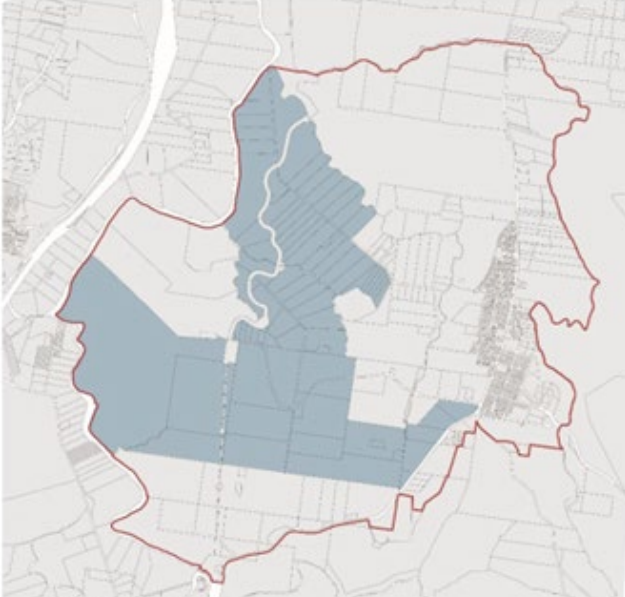
<p>(1) APPIN & NORTH APPIN PRECINCTS INDICATIVE PLAN</p> <p><i>Broader context and for information purposes only. It has no statutory weight. It identifies:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher-order transport network • Centres hierarchy • School sites • Conservation areas • Residential areas <p><i>Cultural sites and connections</i></p>	<p>(2) APPIN (PART) PRECINCT PLAN (THE PRECINCT PLAN)</p> <p><i>It shows the land proposed to be rezoned and incorporated into a new schedule in the Western Parkland City SEPP 2021.</i></p> <p><i>The precinct plan contains the development provisions (clauses and maps) applicable to the site and is used in assessing development applications.</i></p>	<p>(3) APPIN (PART) PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLAN (THE STRUCTURE PLAN)</p> <p><i>Structure plan for the site, showing staging of release areas.</i></p> <p><i>Development is to be generally consistent with the structure plan. It illustrates land use components including (but not limited to):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low and medium-density residential • Retail and employment centres • School • Open space • Drainage network/basins <p><i>Transport network</i></p>
 <p>(21,000+ dwellings)</p>	 <p>(12,000+ dwellings)</p>	 <p>(12,000+ dwellings) (Inc. Release Area 1 - 3,500+ dwellings)</p>

Table 2: Appin (Part) Precinct – summary of key attributes

Location	Key Attributes	
 <p>Appin (Part) Precinct</p>	Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Total - 1,378 ha ■ Walker – 1,248ha ■ Private Ownership – 94ha
	LGA	Primarily Wollondilly LGA
	Proposed Dwellings	12,000+
	Proposed Population	36,000+

The rezoning can be supported in its current form.

Niche Environment and Heritage (Niche) have been engaged by Walker Corporation (hereafter referred to as ‘the Proponent’) to prepare a Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment (HHCA) to support the Appin (Part) Precinct Plan (the precinct plan) and Appin (Part) Precinct Structure Plan (the structure plan).

The precinct and structure plan boundaries are Wilton Road to the east, the Nepean River to the west and Ousedale Creek to the north. Refer to Figure 1 and Table 2 for key attributes of the precinct plan and structure plan area.

The Appin (Part) Precinct Plan zones land for conservation, urban development and infrastructure and establishes the statutory planning framework permitting the delivery of a range of residential typologies, retail, education, business premises, recreation areas, and infrastructure services and provides development standards that development must fulfil. Within the proposed urban development zone, 12,000+ dwellings can be delivered.

The subject area consists of approximately 1,378ha of existing rural land. It is roughly bound by the Nepean and Cataract rivers to the west, farmland to the south, Appin Road and Elladale Creek to the east, and Ousedale Creek to the north.

1.2 Objectives

The purpose of this work is to establish the historical associations and significance of the subject area as a means of defining heritage constraints that may arise from a proposed rezoning of the land.

On the basis of this evaluation, management strategies will be determined including measures which may be required to mitigate any impact from future works associated with the rezoning of this land.

1.3 Methodology

This HHCA conforms to best practice methodology addressed in the following documents:

- *“Assessing Heritage Significance”* (Heritage Office NSW 2001); and
- *“Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics”* (Heritage Council NSW 2009).

1.3.1 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)

The Burra Charter outlines a series of best practice principles and measures for heritage investigation and conservation. The Charter is supported by a series of Practice Notes that provide practical advice in the application of the Burra Charter. The Charter was first adopted in 1979 and has been subject to numerous updates with the most recent iteration adopted in October 2013. The policies and legislative guidelines developed by the Heritage Council of NSW are guided by the Burra Charter.

1.4 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report has been written by Sarah McGuinness (Heritage Consultant, Niche). Original research has been undertaken by Sarah McGuinness. It has been reviewed by Wendy Thorp (Principal, Cultural Resource Management). Figures included in this report have been prepared by Greg Tobin (GIS Consultant). Updates to this report were completed by Riley Finnerty (Heritage Assistant) and Deirdre Lewis-Cook (Senior Heritage Consultant).

The work draws on existing historical studies and other works; a full bibliography is included at the end of this report.

2. Regulatory and assessment framework

2.1 Preamble

This section provides a summary of legislation and associated planning instruments designed to protect and conserve heritage items and their values. The management and conservation of historical period heritage and archaeological sites is subject to a range of statutory provisions in the NSW state government legislation. In NSW archaeological evidence and heritage items are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW); and
- the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (the EP&A Act).

2.2 Commonwealth and National legislation

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places. Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia, while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.

The following Commonwealth and National registers were searched for this assessment:

- National Heritage List (NHL);
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL); and
- Register of the National Estate (RNE).

The Subject area is not listed or within close proximity to listed items under any Commonwealth or national register of heritage assets.

2.3 State legislation

2.3.1 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act 1977 affords statutory protection to those items identified as having heritage significance and which form part of the NSW heritage record. The Act defines a heritage item as “a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct”. Items that are assessed as having State heritage significance can be listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR). Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy heritage items listed on the SHR (or protected by an Interim Heritage Order [IHO]), require an approval under s60 of the Heritage Act 1977.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the ‘relics provisions’ of the Act. A relic is defined as “any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance”. Land disturbance or excavation that will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed is prohibited under the provisions of the Act, unless carried out in accordance with a permit issued under s140 or s139 of the Act, or a s60 if the item is a listed item of State significance.

The following State heritage registers were searched as part of this assessment:

- State Heritage Register (SHR)
- State Heritage Inventory (SHI)

No items within the Subject area are listed on the State Heritage Register.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 719961 and Lots 1 and 2 DP 732571 (Figure 2) bisect the subject area (Figure 2), however are not included within the subject area boundary: the subject area is situated either side of these lots.

State heritage registered item Upper Canal (SHR #I01373) is situated entirely within the boundary of the abovementioned lots. While the Upper Canal heritage item (SHR #I01373) is not technically situated within the subject area, it is flanked for over 5km of its length by the assessment area. The Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) is listed for its importance in the development of late 19th century infrastructure to support a growing Sydney region.

2.3.2 State Heritage and Conservation (s.170) registers

Under s170 of the Heritage Act 1977, NSW government agencies are required to maintain a register of heritage assets under their control or ownership. Each government agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its register under s.170 are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Items listed on s170 Heritage and Conservation Registers are listed on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI).

The Subject area is not listed on any s.170 register.

2.3.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

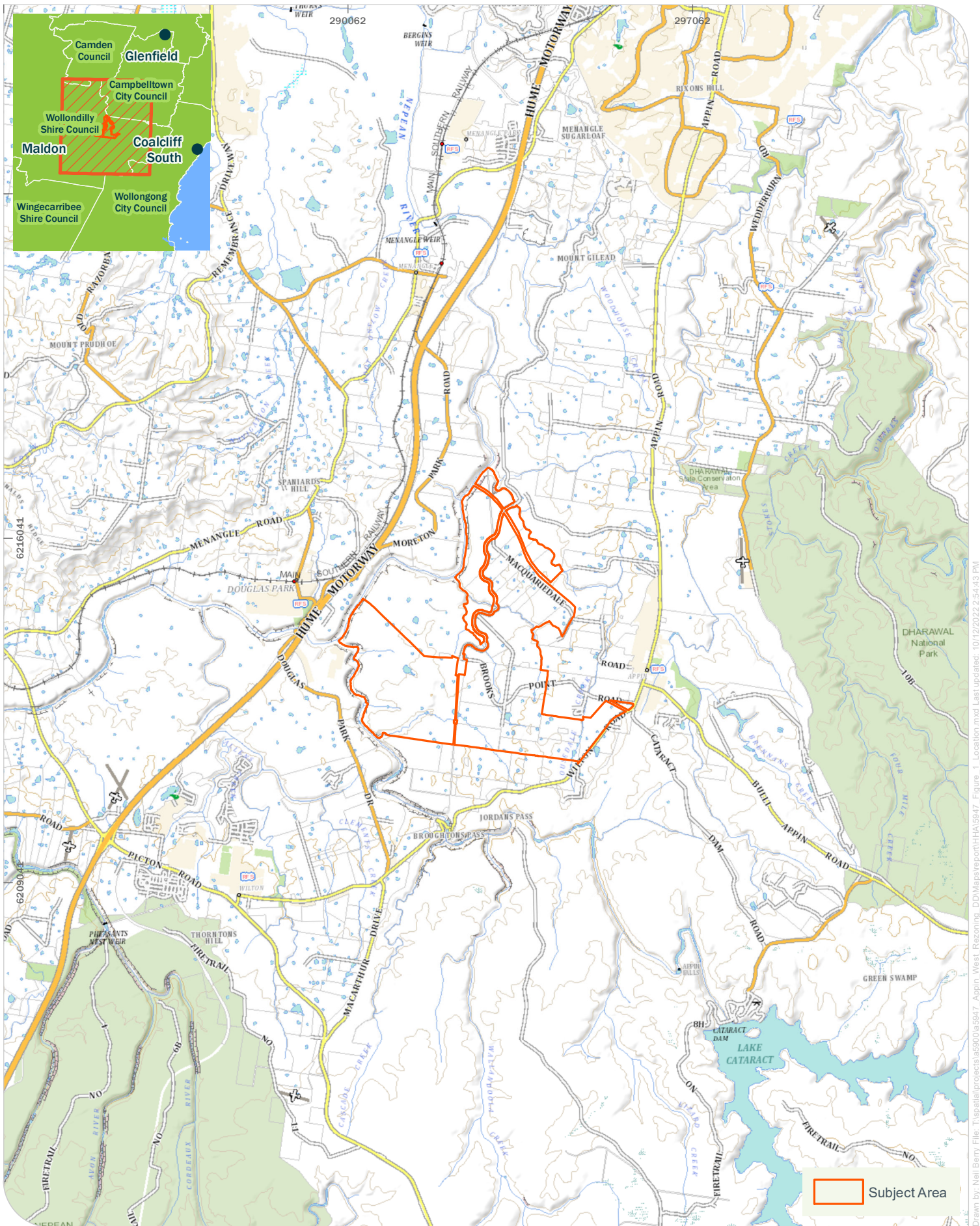
2.3.4 Local Planning Instruments

The Wollondilly Development Control Plan (DCP) (2016) has provisions that address Heritage Conservation. Part 5 of the Wollondilly DCP states requirements and controls that apply to all development that may impact an area where an item of environmental heritage is listed under schedule 5 of the Wollondilly LEP (2011). Specifically, Section 5.3.4 states that:

Subdivision of land containing a heritage item and/or land within a heritage conservation area or a Landscape Conservation Area:

- Must not compromise or adversely affect any historic layout of the subject lot and heritage significance of the original lot pattern
- Must not compromise the curtilage of any heritage item or significant complimentary building, garden, driveway or other relic.
- Where a heritage impact assessment is required, it must consider the likely location of future buildings and/or building envelopes.

Schedule 5 of the Wollondilly LEP 2011 lists items Elladale Cottage (Item# I11) and the Northampton Dale Group (Item# I13) as being of local significance. Both items fall within the subject area.



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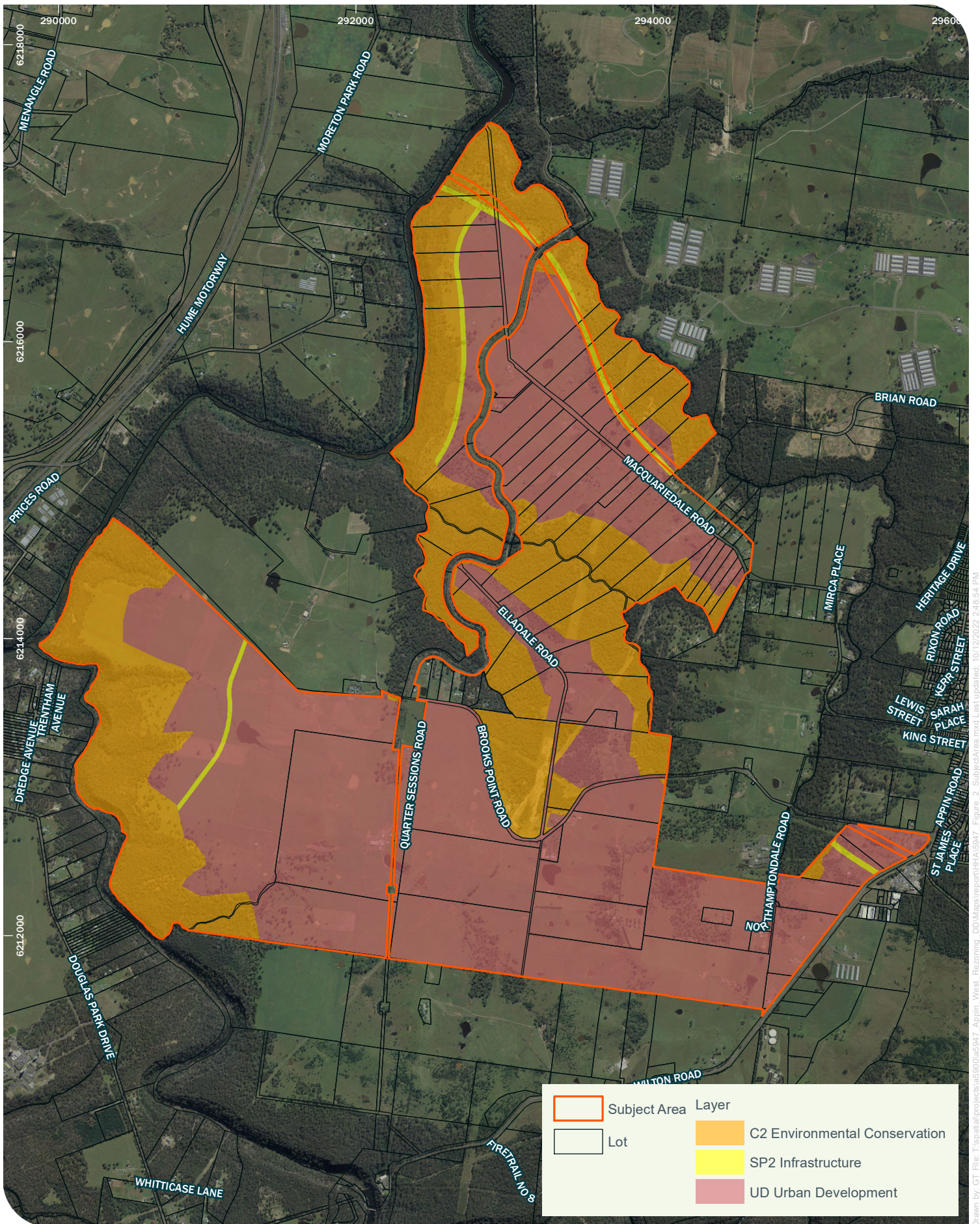


Location Map

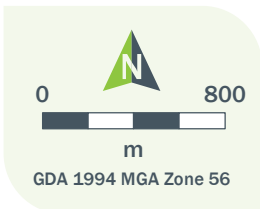
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Figure 1



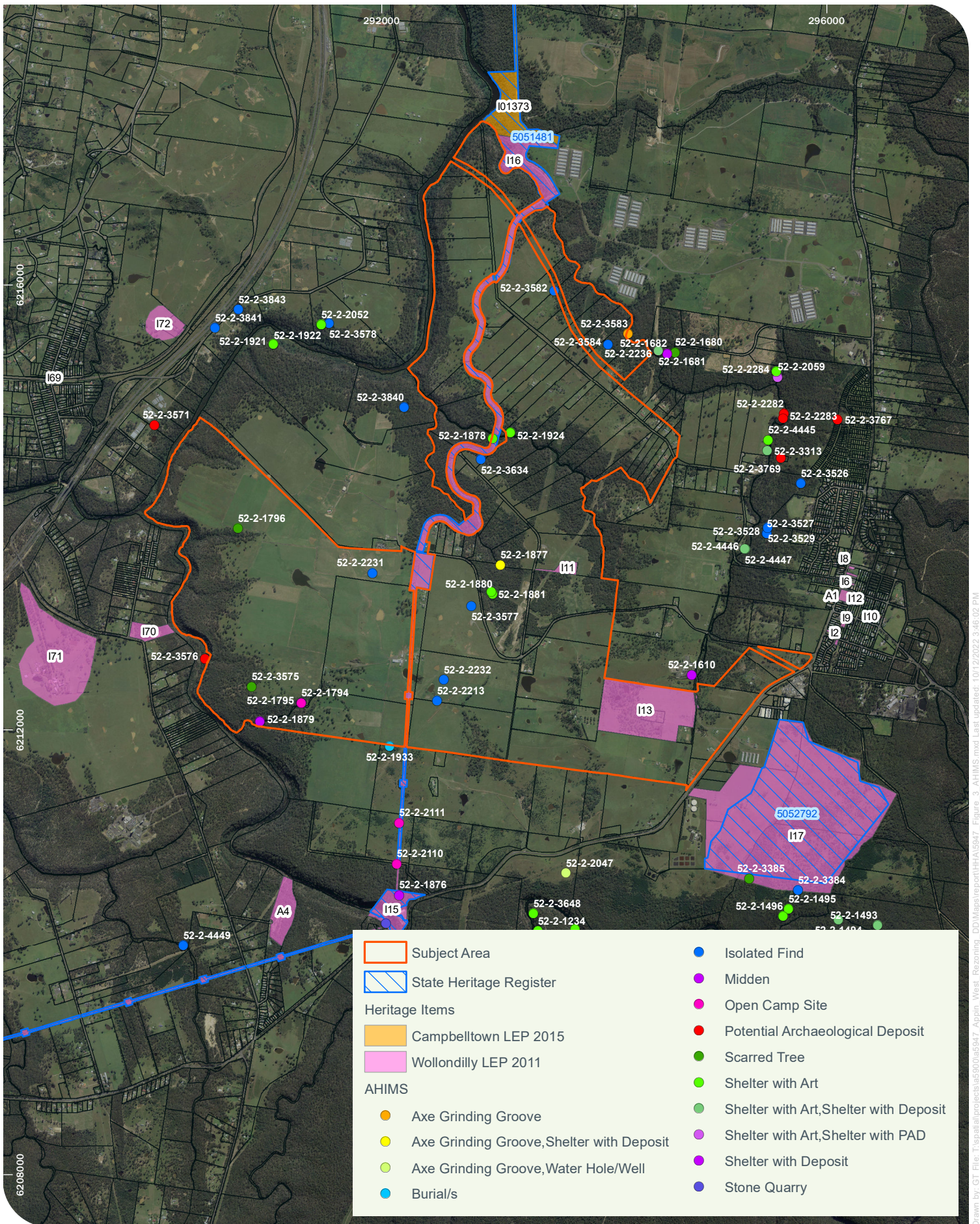
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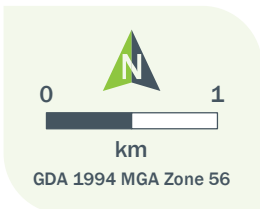
Location of the Subject Area
Appin (Part) Precinct Plan - Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

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Figure 2



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Location of AHIMS Sites and Heritage Items
Appin (Part) Precinct Plan - Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

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Figure 3

3. Historical context

This section analyses primary and secondary archival sources to define the physical evolution and associations of the subject area. This analysis informs the archaeological assessment.

3.1 Historical Phases of the subject area

Several phases of development have been identified for the subject area. These phases are:

- The Pre-European Landscape
- Early European Exploration of the Appin area
- European Settlement and large estates: (1811 to mid-19th century)
- Subdivision of large estates into smaller estates (Mid-19th century to late 19th century)
- 20th century farming

3.2 Historical Overview

3.2.1 Pre-European Landscape

The Appin area is the traditional country of the Dharawal people. Tindale identified the Dharawal boundaries as being from the south side of Botany Bay to north of the Shoalhaven River, and running inland to the Campbelltown and Camden area (Attenbrow 2010: 34, SA Museum 2010). Traditional Owner Glenda Chalker describes the Appin and Douglas Park area as being ‘Gundungurra and Dharawal tribal country’ as the area is a transitional boundary between the Dharawal and their westerly neighbours, the Gundungara (Attenbrow 2010: 23, DEC 2007: 7). Attenbrow (2010:35) points out that such boundary mapping, undertaken as it was in the nineteenth century is indicative at best, however there appears to be reasonably strong agreement between those who have mapped language boundaries that the Douglas Park area is indeed a transitional boundary between the Dharawal and Gundungara.

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal occupation of Australia dates back at least 40,000 years (Allen and O’Connell 2003). The result of this extensive and continued occupation of the Sydney Basin, of which the Woronora Plateau is a part, has left a vast amount of accumulated depositional evidence. The oldest date generally considered to be reliable for the earliest occupation around the region comes from excavations at Parramatta where archaeological material has been dated to 30,735 ± 407 Before Present (BP) (McDonald 2005).

3.2.2 Early European Exploration of the Appin area

The first Europeans arrived in the Appin region in the last decade of the 18th century. They discovered a large herd of cattle that had developed from animals that had escaped from the early Sydney settlement. This led to the area becoming known as ‘Cowpastures’ (Dallas, 2014). A government campaign was instituted to capture some of the cattle to supply beef to the colony, with a number of small camps and posts established around the area to protect the cattle from poachers. Governor King issued a proclamation in 1803 to prevent any non-government sanctioned access into the region (Dallas, 2014).

Expeditions to explore and map the region were undertaken in 1802 and 1804 by explorer and naturalist George Caley (Whitaker, 2005). A letter from Caley to Sir Joseph Banks described a river and waterfall he visited after hearing about it from an Aboriginal guide Moowattin:

I made every preparation for a journey to this Cataract and completed it in July last...Its breadth during the time of floods is 67 yards, but at the present the water was confined to about 8 yards. This rise of a few feet

would greatly increase it. On examining the river upwards it became very wide, and seemingly deep on leaving the shallow ledge. It came from the northward as far as I could see it, which was more than a mile, but it certainly must come from the southeastward (quoted in Whitaker, 2005 p. 4).

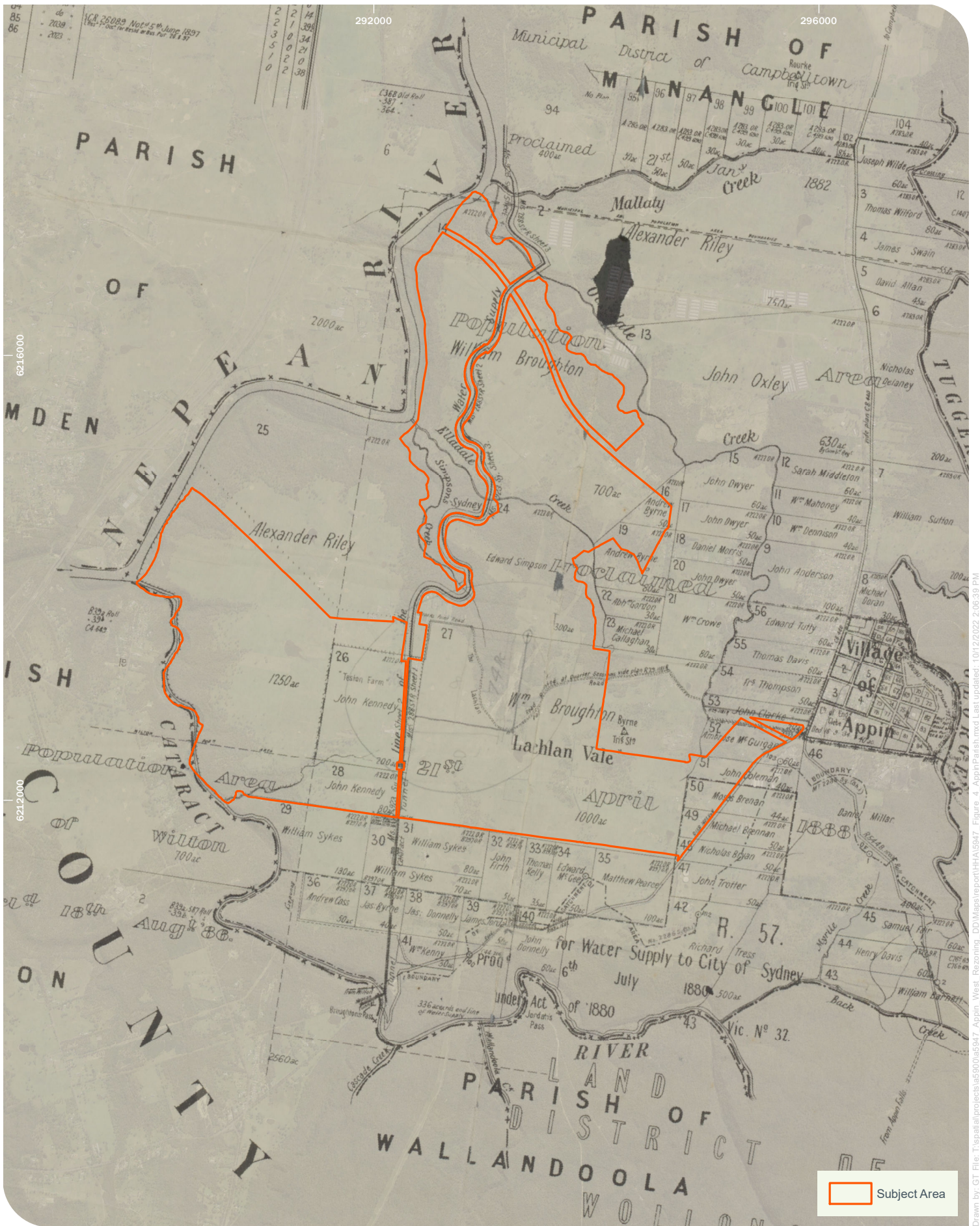
Caley’s use of ‘cataract’ in his diary to describe the falls lead to the naming of Cataract River. He recorded the local Aboriginal name as ‘Carrung-gurrung’ (Whitaker, 2005 p.4).

3.2.3 Early European Settlement of the Appin area

Governor Macquarie first visited the region in January 1810 and named the area Appin after the town in the Scottish Highlands where his wife was born (Whitaker, 2005). He granted the first tracts of land in the area in 1811, with William Broughton receiving the first grant of one thousand acres in May (Table 3). Over the following few years, much of the wider Appin area was given in grants of various sizes. The names of the original grantees are shown in Table 3 below, with the grants relevant to the subject area indicated in bold. A parish map (Figure 4) also shows the original grantees and their properties.

Table 3: Appin’s earliest land grants (Source: Whitaker, 2005). Grants relevant to the Subject area indicated in bold.

Date of grant	Grantee	Estate Name	Size
22 May 1811	William Broughton	Lachlan Vale	1000 acres
22 May 1811	John Kennedy	Teston Farm	200 acres
25 August 1812	George Best		60 acres
25 August 1812	Andrew Hamilton Hume	Hume Mount	100 acres
25 August 1812	Alexander Riley	Hardewicke	1250 acres
25 August 1812	Reuben Uther	Gilead	400 acres
10 June 1815	John Butcher		30 acres
10 June 1815	William Harris		40 acres
10 June 1815	Thomas Horton		30 acres
10 June 1815	John Jones		100 acres
10 June 1815	Joseph Marcus		30 acres
10 June 1815	Robert Myles		40 acres
10 June 1815	William Sykes	Mount Britain	80 acres
20 June 1816	William Broughton	Macquarie Dale	700 acres
8 October 1816	Michael Brennan		50 acres
8 October 1816	Moses Brennan		44 acres



 Subject Area



Appin Parish Map

Appin (Part) Precinct Plan - Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

Niche PM: Sarah McGuinness
 Niche Proj. #: 5947
 Client: Walker Corporation Pty Ltd

Figure 4

3.2.4 Lachlan Vale Estate

The Estate and its management

The Lachlan Vale Estate is the southernmost of the large estates granted by Governor Macquarie (SHI Database No. 2690076). William Broughton received the 1000 acres in 1811 and he named for the Governor (Whitaker, 2005 p.35).

Broughton was an absentee landlord for periods of the estate's history; certainly, he was so when he was stationed at Hobart for several periods (Parsons, 1966). The estate would have been under the control of an estate manager and various labourers in these periods. The Lachlan Vale estate was also advertised for let at various times (Classified Advertising, 1826). The archival record also suggests that part of the estate was leased as tenant farms by the mid-19th century (SHI Database Number 2690075).

Lachlan Vale house

The Lachlan Vale house was located in the far western portion of the estate, near the boundary with the Hardwick (Figure 5 and Plate 1). Governor Macquarie's diary entries from 1815 provides a firsthand account of the early Lachlan Vale Estate:

Wednesday 4 October 1815: ... From Mr. Hume's Farm, we proceeded by a short but very rough Road to the Farm of Wm. Broughton Esqr. which he has been pleased to name "Lachlan Vale". — Here he is now building a large one-story weatherboarded House with two wings, on a very lofty eminence Commanding a very extensive prospect. — Mr. Broughton has cleared a considerable proportion of his Farm, and has some fine-looking Fields of Wheat growing, looking healthy & promising (Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1825; SRNSW).

An advertisement from 1826 also provides a valuable description of the estate house:

...There is 100 acres or thereabouts in cultivation; 100 fell and part burnt off; the remainder in a high state of pasturage. The whole is fenced in and divided into useful paddocks. The dwelling house is large and commodious; consisting of 6 rooms on the ground floor, with 3 rooms above, fit for many purposes; a veranda before and behind. In front is a neat circular lawn of nearly 1 acre, with 2 acres of garden well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees; a good kitchen with store room adjoining; an excellent dairy, laundry and washhouse, a large barn, with granary adjoining; a servants room at the end of the granary; stables for 6 horses, with a place for a gig or curricule, a good stone house for 2 or more servants; 3 strong fenced yards for keeping and dividing cattle, a large pig-run fenced in (Classified Advertising, 1826).



Plate 1: Detail of the 1856 Lachlan Vale Estate subdivision plan showing the Lachlan Vale house, yard, stockyard and rickyard. North to the right of frame (Source: NLA).

The Appin Massacre

The early decades of the 19th century saw significant unrest and often open hostilities between local Aboriginal groups and European settlers in the Appin region and the wider Cumberland Plain. This period is known as the Cumberland Wars.

The Lachlan Vale Estate was at the frontline of some of the hostilities. In 1814, three soldiers killed a Gundungara boy who was taking maize from a field on the estate. One of the soldiers was speared and killed in response, leading to a series of retaliation attacks and atrocities across the region including the killing and mutilation of a Gundungara woman and three children. Following the revenge killing of a stock keeper and his wife in Bringelly, Governor Macquarie visited the area and declared that justice had been satisfied and all attacks were to cease (Karskens, 2015).

Hostilities did not end with this proclamation, and the men who had killed the Gundungara woman and children were speared by Gundungara warriors on the Lachlan Vale estate. This led Macquarie to establish an official party of armed civilians and local Aboriginal guides to search for the perpetrators. The party was unsuccessful, however later events in 1816 at Bringelly saw the Governor form a second party with military personnel. Three detachments of soldiers were sent out to roam the entire colony and to track down, capture or kill all Aboriginal people they encountered, including women and children. Macquarie ordered any bodies to be hung from trees to better strike fear into the survivors (Karskens, 2015).

The detachment under Captain Wallis headed towards the Appin district, where they encountered Gundungara warriors Bitgully and Yelloming on John Kennedy's Teston farm. Both warriors were on a wanted list, but Kennedy convinced Wallis that they had been removed from the list and were there to protect the farm from hostile attack. Wallis then left to search other farms in the area but returned to Lachlan Vale in the early morning of 17 April 1816 following a tip off that Aboriginal people were camped on the estate. The detachment encountered an abandoned campsite, with still burning fires. One of the soldiers heard a child's cry, so the detachment immediately formed a line rank and pushed through the deep bush towards the noise. The line of soldiers opened fire ahead of them and the Aboriginal men,

women and children fled to their deaths over the 60m high precipitous gorge of the Cataract River. Others were wounded or shot dead by the detachment (Karskens, 2015).

The official records suggest that 14 bodies were identified following the massacre, including those of warriors Durelle and Cannabayagal. The bodies of the warriors were strung up in trees on a hill on the Lachlan Vale estate. A later account by William Byrne suggests that the official death toll from the massacre is likely to be much higher. He also recounted that three bodies were strung up on McGee's Hill and that their heads were removed and sent to Sydney and later Scotland (Karskens, 2015).

The massacre and Governor Macquarie's offensive failed to eliminate the leaders of the attacks and a spate of further violence followed to the north. By May of 1816, Macquarie had changed tact and had established a campaign of 'banishment' that sort to remove Aboriginal people from around towns and farms, and to prohibit settlers from harbouring, concealing or providing food and provisions to Aboriginal people. This strategy proved a much more effective tool than military campaign (Karskens, 2015).

Tenant Farmers- Northampton Dale Estate

Northampton Dale Estate was home to the Percival family, likely from the 1840s onwards. The archival record suggests that Percival's may have been tenant farmers or leaseholders of the lot and later purchased their leasehold, during a later period of subdivision.

The date of construction of Northampton Dale house is unknown, however the architecture of the building with a half-mansard roof and wide, small-paned windows is indicative of other early Appin buildings. One of the upstairs rooms of the house was also known to have been used as a school room in the 1840s (SHI Database Number 2690075).

Northampton Dale Estate was used to breed horse, beef and dairy cows and boasted prize winning hay (Whitaker, 2005 p36). The property also contained a tennis court that was a popular social spot in the 1920s and 1930s (SHI Database Number 2690075).



Plate 2: Prize winning hay from the Northampton Dale estate being harvested by the Percival family. Date unknown (Source: Whitaker, 2005 p36).






Plate 3: the Percival children outside of Northampton Dale House in 1912 (Source: Whitaker, 2005 p36).




Other Improvements- Huts

A subdivision plan prepared in 1856 shows the extent of the improvements at that time. A number of small huts were located across the estate; Details of the huts including the annotated name and site features is expanded upon below in Table 4. The huts are identified by the name of the occupant/worker.

The buildings on the plan are likely to have been simple structures, perhaps of slab-and-bark construction with greenhide ceilings (Karskens, 2009 p 494). The huts would have been in stark contrast to the main Lachlan Vale Estate house.

Table 4: Huts indicated on 1856 Lachlan Vale subdivision plan (Source: 1856 Lachlan Vale Estate Subdivision plan).

Name of hut	Lot location	Description	Map detail (North to right of frame)
Windsor's Hut	Lot 1	Small hut situated along Ousedale Creek. Stockyard indicated to the immediate north-west of the hut. A bridge/crossing of Ousedale Creek is also indicated in front of the hut. A small garden shown on the eastern side of Ousedale Creek. The annotations show that much of the surrounding area was grassland with some fields under cultivation.	 <p>A hand-drawn map detail showing a creek labeled 'Ousedale Creek' flowing from left to right. A small rectangular building is labeled 'Windsor's Hut'. To its north-west is a larger rectangular area labeled 'Stockyard'. The area to the east of the creek is labeled 'Grass'. A small square area near the creek is labeled 'Garden'. The map includes various measurements and labels like 'AC A P', '79. 3 36', and '43.00'.</p>
Percival's Hut	Lot 2	Two small huts with a shed to the east. A garden is indicated to the south. A water hole is shown to the east, with most of the area annotated as bushland.	 <p>A hand-drawn map detail showing two small rectangular buildings labeled 'Percival's Hut'. To the east of the huts is a larger rectangular area labeled 'Shed'. The area to the south is labeled 'Garden'. To the east of the shed is a small circular area labeled 'Water Hole'. The surrounding area is labeled 'Bush'. The map includes labels like 'LOT', '43.00', and '48-33'.</p>
Stanford's Hut	Lot 2	One hut with adjacent stockyard and garden to the east. Situated on an unnamed tributary of Ousedale Creek. The area to the west is shown as bushland and the field to the east is indicated as under cultivation.	 <p>A hand-drawn map detail showing a small rectangular building labeled 'Stanford's Hut'. To its east is a larger rectangular area labeled 'Stockyard'. Further east is a smaller rectangular area labeled 'Garden'. The area to the west is labeled 'Bush'. The map includes labels like 'LOT 2', '3-332', and '43.00'.</p>

Name of hut	Lot location	Description	Map detail (North to right of frame)
McEnvoy's Hut	Lot 6	A single hut with a garden or yard to the immediate west. A water hole located nearby to the south of the hut. A large garden is indicated to the north-east across a field of cultivation.	
R. Eagle's Hut	Lot 5	A single hut and water hole situated within a small, fenced yard. The hut is located on a reserved road that heads west towards Brook's Point and west towards south Appin. The surrounding land is indicated as under cultivation.	
Collets Hut	Lot 10	A single hut in a grassed field. Rocky Ponds Creek situated to the west.	

William Broughton died on 22 July 1821 and appears to have been living at his Macquariedale Estate at this time (Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842). His wife Elizabeth Kennedy remained on the Macquariedale Estate until her own death in 1843 (SHI Database No. 2690076).

The rightful ownership of Lachlan Vale was brought into contention following the death of William Broughton (Plate 4). A Supreme Court case indicates that children of Broughton and his first wife brought a case against the children of Broughton and Elizabeth Kennedy to sue for land ownership (NSW Government Gazette, 1856). The subdivision of the estate was dependent on the results of the case. This assessment was not able to identify the ruling of the Supreme Court; however, the estate was subdivided in 1856.

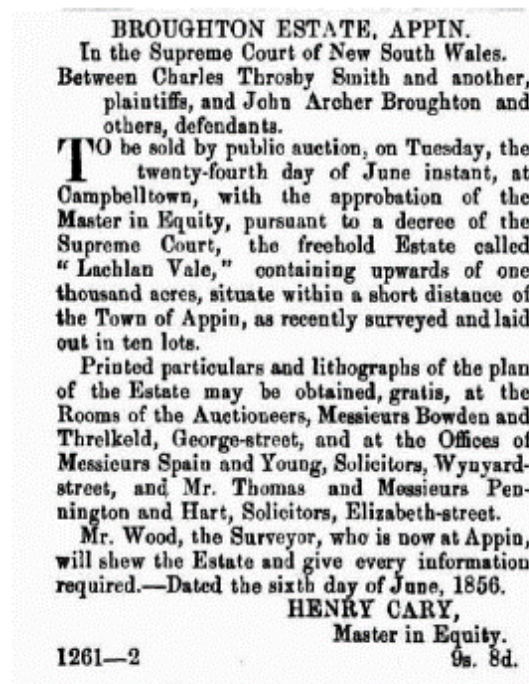


Plate 4: Advertisement of sale of Lachlan Vale Estate (Source: NSW Government Gazette 1856)

Subdivision (1856 to late 19th Century)

In 1856, the Lachlan Vale Estate was surveyed by Peter. J. Wood of Kiama and divided into 10 lots for sale (Whitaker, 2005, Plate 4 and Figure 5).

A description of lots 1,2,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 is presented in Table 5 (Lots 3 and 4 lie outside of the subject area). Secondary annotations on some of the lots identify the purchasers of those lots following the sale. This evidence indicates that the workers employed on the estate, in many cases, purchased those huts they had occupied before subdivision.

Percival's Hut was situated within Lot 2 which was purchased by John Percival (Whitaker, 2005). Percival renamed his estate Northampton Dale. Similarly, Mr(s?) Eagles is annotated as a purchaser of the lot adjoining a hut listed under the same name (Figure 5).

Table 5: Subdivision details of the Lachlan Vale Estate

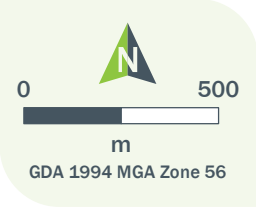
Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Secondary annotation indicating possible purchasers	Known purchaser of lot	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan and advertisement of sale)	Description of lot (Source: Empire Sydney, 11 June 1856)
Lot 1	19-3-36			Yes- a dwelling and stockyard	<i>Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the said estate; bounded on the south by south boundary fence of that estate... to the east boundary fence of the Lachlan Vale Estate... dividing it from Larkins 50 acres and part of Brenna's 100 acres to the point of commencement. This lot</i>

Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Secondary annotation indicating possible purchasers	Known purchaser of lot	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan and advertisement of sale)	Description of lot (Source: Empire Sydney, 11 June 1856)
					<i>contains about 45 acres of cultivation, about 28 acres of grass, and the remainder forest land. There is a good deal of fencing on this lot, a plentiful supply of water, a dwelling and stockyard.</i>
Lot 2	97-1-16		Percival	Yes- two huts, shed and stockyard	<i>Commencing on the west side of Ouesdale Creek... and thence by that creek dividing it from part of Brennan's 100 acres, and part of Hammond's 40 acres; exclusive of a reserved road 50 links wide passing through the eastern portion of this land as indicated on the plan... This lot contains about 23 acres of cultivation, 41 acres of grass and the remainder forest land. Plentiful supply of water; two huts, shed, stockyard etc.</i>
Lot 5	100-1-8	Dot (?) Nichols		Yes- a good hut or dwelling	<i>Divided on the north being a line bearing north 29 chains to the north by that boundary fence, being an easterly line 37 chains 50 links, dividing it from part of the Rev. Mr. Sparlings 300 acres and part of Crowe's 200 acres... This lot contains about 11 acres of cultivation, and the remainder forest land; a good hut or dwelling.</i>
Lot 6	105-1-2	Mr(s?) Eagles		Yes- a hut and stockyard	<i>Commences at the south west corner of Lot 5, on the east side of a reserved road 50 links wide, and bounded on the west by the east boundary or that road, being a line bearing south 28 chains 25 links ; on the south by a line bearing east 37 chains 50 links, dividing it from Lot 7; This lot contains about 40 acres of cultivation, the remainder forest land ; a hut, and stockyard.</i>
Lot 7	108-3-0			No	<i>On commencing on the east side of a reserved road 50 links wide... This lot contains about 25 acres of cultivation about 70 acres of grass, and the remainder forest land. There is a good water holes and much fencing.</i>
Lot 8	188-0-8	Edward Hewett		Yes- Lachlan Vale mansion house	<i>Commenced at the north-west corner of the estate, bounded on the north by the</i>

Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Secondary annotation indicating possible purchasers	Known purchaser of lot	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan and advertisement of sale)	Description of lot (Source: Empire Sydney, 11 June 1856)
					<i>north boundary fence, being an easterly line 44 chains 50 links, dividing it from part of the Hardwicke Estate and part of the Rev. Mr. Sparling's 300 acres... This lot contains 31 acres of cultivation, about ? acres of orchard and gardens, about 70 acres of grass and the remainder of forest land. On this lot stands the old FAMILY MANSION, containing 13 rooms.</i>
Lot 9	96-1-29	Mr (?) Graham		No	<i>Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 8... This lot contains about 21 acres of cultivation, the remainder of grass, with the exception of a few saplings grown up. A good supply of water.</i>
Lot 10	96-1-29			Yes- a hut and stockyard	<i>Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 9... This lot contains six acres of cultivation, about 63 acres of grass and the remainder forest land. A hut and stockyard, with abundance of water.</i>



Drawn by: GT File: T:\spatial\projects\as500\as5947_Appin_West_Rezoning_DD\Maps\report\HHA\5947_Figure_5_Lachlan_Vale_1856.mxd Last updated: 10/12/2022 2:08:08 PM



Map of Lachlan Vale Estate 1856
West Appin Rezoning - Due Diligence Assessment

Niche PM: Sarah McGuinness
 Niche Proj. #: 5947
 Client: Walker Corporation Pty Ltd

Figure 5

Later nineteenth century farms

After the subdivision of the Lachlan Vale estate, some of the lots purchased were developed as home farms. Examples of this development, which typifies the project area in the latter half of the nineteenth century are discussed in the following section about lots 9 and 6.

Lot 9: Mr Graham and the Lachlan Vale house

Mr Graham is noted on the 1856 plan as the purchaser of Lot 9, containing the Lachlan Vale house. Very little information was uncovered about Mr Graham or the subsequent history of the estate house. Graham was identified as part of an access dispute with the owner of neighbouring Teston Farm (The Sydney Morning Herald 17 November 1857) in the year following the subdivision, but otherwise no detail about his period on the Lachlan Vale estate was identified.

No information was uncovered to indicate when the Lachlan Vale house was demolished or abandoned.

Lot 6: Mr(s?) Eagles

The estate map from 1856 has a secondary annotation that indicates the purchaser of Lot 6 was named Eagles. The annotation is unclear if it references Mr or Mrs Eagles, however the historical records indicate that it is likely in reference to Mrs Elizabeth Eagles *nee* Stanton (daughter of John and Elizabeth Stanton of Lot 1). Elizabeth's husband Richard Henry Eagles was transported as a convict on the ship 'Neptune' in December of 1817 and by 1822 was working as a Government Servant for Mr. Byrne on a property adjoining Lachlan Vale (Hawksbury on the Net, accessed July 2020). Elizabeth Stanton worked as a servant for the Broughton family and the two were married in 1825 after receiving official permission to do so from the Colonial Secretary. Richard was later assigned to the Lachlan Vale Estate and all 10 of his and Elizabeth's children were born on there. Richard was received his government pardon in 1837 and died in 1844.

It appears that at the time of the subdivision in 1856 that Elizabeth was still residing on the Lachlan Vale Estate and later purchased Lot 6. Archer Eagles, the son of Elizabeth and Richard is listed as still residing on the estate in 1868 (First Quarterly List of Registered Cattle Brands, 1868). Elizabeth died in 1883 aged 77 in Appin (Australian Royalty, accessed July 2020).

3.2.5 Teston Farm

Occupation

John Kennedy was granted 200 acres by Governor Macquarie on 22 May 1811. He named the estate Teston Farm (Whitaker, 2005). Kennedy was the brother of Elizabeth Kennedy- wife to William Broughton, and their estate houses were situated within view of each other (Figure 5).



Plate 5: Detail of 1856 Lachlan Vale Subdivision Plan showing proximity of Teston Farm (in red) to Lachlan Vale estate house (Source: NLA).

Governor Macquarie visited Teston Farm in 1815 following his visit to Lachlan Vale:

From Mr. Broughton's we proceeded to the next Farm belonging to his Brother in Law Mr. John Kennedy, within a few Hundred yards of one another. -- Mr. Kennedy has done a great deal in improving his Farm; having cut down much Timber, and having now several extensive Fields of very fine-looking Wheat, with a good Farm House and Garden. -- In consideration of Mr. Kennedy's industry, and great exertions to improve his present Farm (200 acres), I have promised him an additional grant of 100 acres immediately adjoining his present one (Colonial Secretary's Papers 1788-1825; SRNSW).

The Appin Massacre

John Kennedy was directly involved in some of the interactions leading up to the Appin massacre, with Teston Farm known as a place of safe refuge for local Aboriginal groups (Karskens, 2009). In particular, Kennedy misdirected Captain Wallis as he was attempting to capture Gundungara warriors Bitgully and Yelloming who were hiding on Kennedy's farm.

Following the massacre, Kennedy is reported to have retrieved the bodies of warriors Durelle and Cannabayagal who were strung up in trees on McGee's hill to the south of Teston, and reburied them on his own property (Karskens, 2009).

Second half of 19th century

By the mid-19th century, Teston Farm was owned by John Keogh (Figure 5). Following the subdivision of the Lachlan Vale Estate in 1856, there was a case brought before the court between Keogh and Graham (subsequent owner of the Lachlan Vale Estate house) where agreed use of an access way between the two properties was contested (The Sydney Morning Herald 17 November 1857).

This assessment did not identify any detail surrounding Keogh’s period of occupation of Teston Farm or any subsequent 19th century owners.

First half of the 20th century

The historical record of Teston Farm is also unclear for the first half of the 20th century. By the 1950s however, local sources record James “Jim” Buckley as the owner of the property (Wollondilly Historical Page). James Francis Buckley is listed in 1953 as applying for pump licenses under the Water Act 1912-1952 to install a series of pumps and dams along Simpsons Creek in Portion 25 Parish of Appin (Figure 4) (. Portion 25 is identified as part of the Hardwicke Estate, so it appears that some of the western-most estates including Teston and Hardwicke had merged by this time. Percival noted that eventually the Teston land holdings grew to over 1000 acres (Percival, 1992).

Around the period of ownership by Buckley in the 1950s, a series of photographs was taken of the Teston farmhouse and adjoining outbuildings (Plate 6, Plate 7, Plate 8, Plate 9). These images show the original house in reasonable condition, but the adjoining outbuildings are in a state of considerable disrepair. The pictured outbuildings consist of what appears to be a small brick, one roomed cottage or structure and a small white, lean-to possibly of timber construction.



Plate 6: Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).

Plate 7: Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).



Plate 8: Outbuilding attached to the Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).

Plate 9: Outbuilding attached to the Teston Farmhouse, taken circa 1950 by I.G. Thomas (Source: Campbelltown City Council Library).

Second half of the 20th century- Morrison's Dairy (1957 to 2003)

The Morrison's Dairy farm moved to Teston Farm in 1957 (Whitaker, 2005). At the height of production, Morrison's was producing around 10, 000 litres of milk daily from a head of 440 cows. Morrison's Dairy remained in operation until 2003, with members of the Morrison family still residing on the site.



Plate 10: Morrison's Dairy, date unknown. Teston Farmhouse with two chimneys in centre of frame (Source: Wollondilly Historical Page- Facebook).

3.2.6 Macquariedale Estate

Occupation

The Macquariedale Estate was granted to William Broughton on 20 June 1816 (Whitaker, 2005). It comprised 700 acres and was located to the north of Broughton's Lachlan Vale holdings (Figure 4).

Broughton and his family are likely to have used Macquariedale as their main residence from at least the 1820s (Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842). It is not clear when the Macquariedale cottage was constructed.

It appears that Elizabeth Kennedy returned to live at Lachlan Vale at some time following her husband's death, until her own death in 1843. Her death notice describes her as "of Lachlan Vale" (Family Notices: The Sydney Morning Herald, 25 December 1843).

Improvements

A subdivision plan from 1842 provides some detail about the Macquariedale Estate house and surrounding buildings (Figure 6). The plan shows a cottage with adjoining orchard, as well as a stockyard and slaughter yard (Plate 11). The cottage is surrounded by paddocks, with some partly stumped paddocks under

cultivation. The advertisement of sale for the same subdivision described the Macquariedale Estate house as:

...brick built, contains five rooms, it is rendered ornamental by vines, roses, trellis work, creepers. There is a detached kitchen with oven, a store house, stable and left over, slaughter-house, stockyard, sheds etc and other conveniences of the farm-yard; an excellent orchard well stocked and two gardens judiciously laid out, in one of which is a good well of water (The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842).



Plate 11: Detail of the Macquariedale Estate house (Source: 1842 Subdivision Plan)

A cottage is also noted on the subdivision plan (Plate 12), situated to the west of the main house. The advertisement of sale described the cottage and outbuildings, rented by Mr Moon for £50 a year:

On this lot is a slabbed Cottage occupied by Mr. Moon, men's hut, cart-house, rick and slaughter yards, piggery etc (The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842).

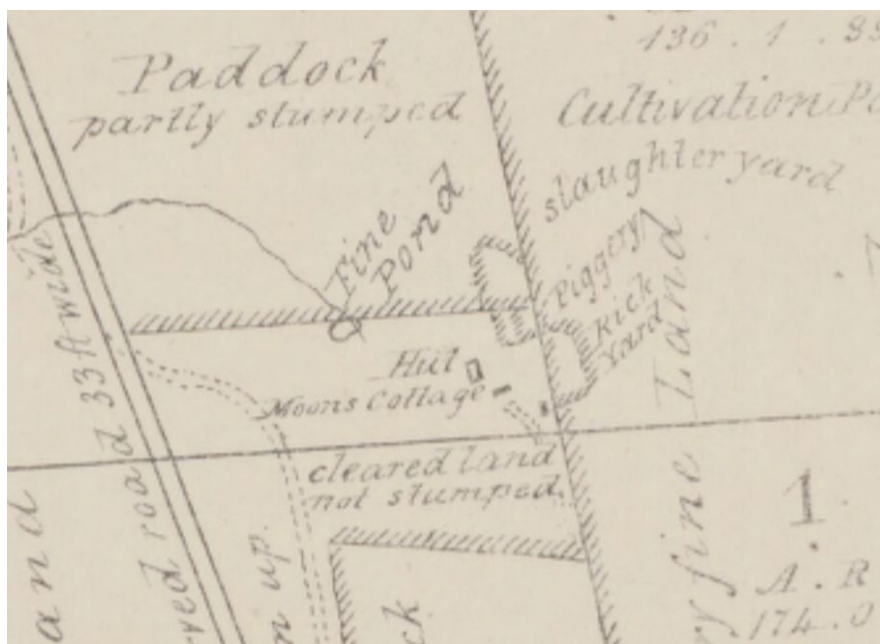


Plate 12: Detail of the Macquariedale Estate plan showing Moon's Cottage

In the year preceding Elizabeth's death, the Macquariedale Estate was subdivided and listed for auction. Table 6 lists the details of the seven subdivision lots.

Table 6: 1842 Subdivision details of the Macquariedale Estate

Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Purchased by	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan)	Description (Source: The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842)
Lot 1	174-0-7	Unknown-probably did not sell	Yes- Macquariedale Estate House	<i>Comprises a homestead, a verandah cottage situated on a pleasant rise, lately occupied by W.H. Broughton Esq, which is brick built, contains five rooms, it is rendered ornamental by vines, roses, trellis work, creepers. There is a detached kitchen with oven, a store house, stable and left over, slaughter-house, stockyard, sheds etc and other conveniences of the farm-yard; an excellent orchard well stocked and two gardens judiciously laid out, in one of which is a good well of water.</i>
Lot 2	136-4-99	Unknown-probably did not sell	Yes- Moon's Cottage	<i>On this lot is a slabbed Cottage occupied by Mr. Moon, men's hut, cart-house, rick and slaughter yards, piggery etc. This lot includes a part of the cultivation paddocks, runs from creek to creek and has also great extent of fencing, the soil is rich, for about an equal quantity of this farm Mr. Moon has been paying £50 a year rent; about twenty acres of forest land is included in this lot, tow reserved roads pass through it, one being for access to water.</i>
Lot 3	139-3-21	Unknown-probably did not sell	No	<i>Running from creek to creek, takes in a bout sixty acres of cultivated land and a space where timber is fallen, the remainder is forest land. The soil is good; besides fronting two creeks, it includes some waterholes. On this spot is that beautiful hill called Moon's Hill, from which the prospect is truly delightful; there is some fencing on it, two reserved roads pass through it, one for access to water.</i>
Lot 4	125-4-44	Unknown-probably did not sell	No	<i>About one hundred and fourteen acres; bounded by Ousedale Creek on one side, and reserved roads on two other sides. This lot takes in part of Mr. Broughton's old Racecourse, is good forest land thinly timbered. On this are pleasant sites for building on.</i>
Lot 5	142-0-14	Unknown-probably did not sell	No	<i>About one hundred and twenty-six acres, bounded on one side by a reserved road, and the remainder by the River Nepean and the Creek. This is also forest land, and has some fine brick earth.</i>

Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Purchased by	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan)	Description (Source: The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842)
Lot 6	138-3-28	Unknown-probably did not sell	No	<i>About one hundred and twelve acres, has an immense frontage to the Nepean, includes part of the Old Racecourse, and would make a good farm.</i>
Lot 7	116-0-24	Unknown-probably did not sell	No	<i>About ninety acres, has a frontage to the river and a long frontage to Ousedale Creek, including a part of the Old Racecourse; is bounded by a reserved road on one side. This would form a valuable addition to lot 6.</i>

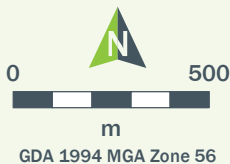
292000

294000



6216000

6214000



Macquariedale Estate
Appin (Part) Precinct Plan - Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

Niche PM: Sarah McGuinness
 Niche Proj. #: 5947
 Client: Walker Corporation Pty Ltd

Figure 6

A second period of subdivision of the Macquariedale Estate occurred in 1856 in conjunction with the Lachlan Vale estate, indicating that the first subdivision was halted or that the lots did not sell in 1842 (Plate 13). As with Broughton Vale, there was contention over the ownership of the estate, with the sale of the lot's dependent on the outcome of a Supreme Court ruling (New South Wales Government Gazette, 15 July 1856). The second subdivision saw the estate divided into five lots.

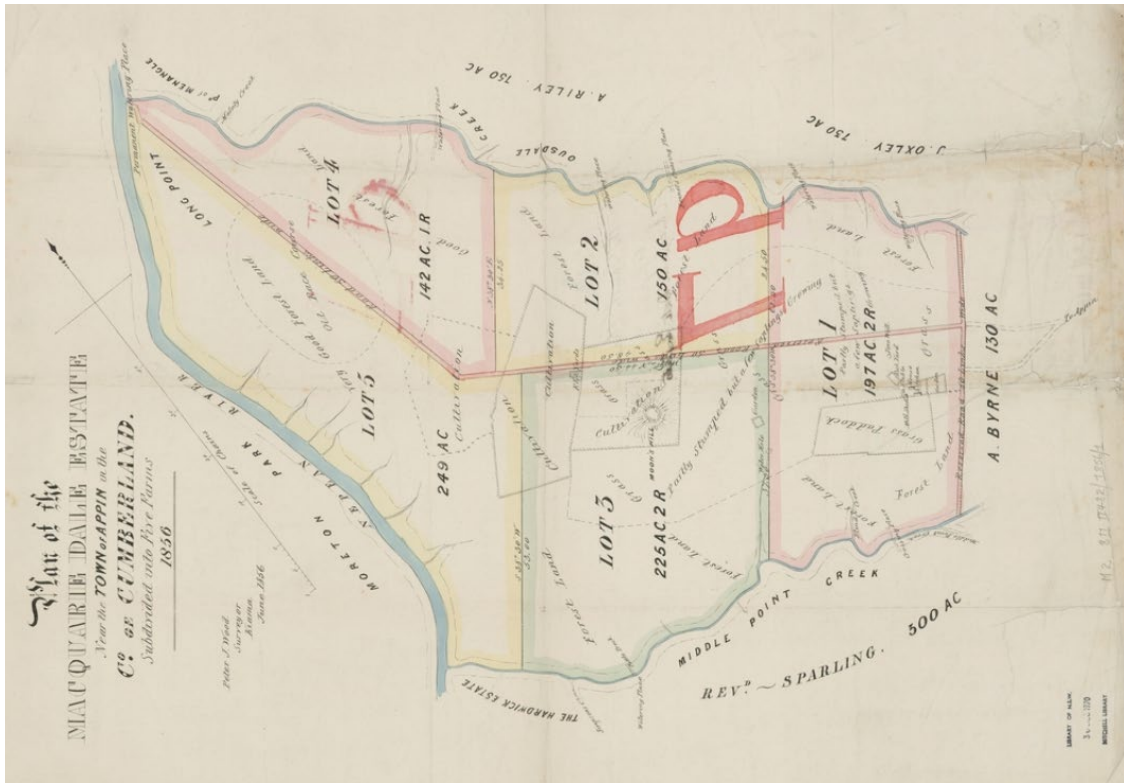


Plate 13: Subdivision Plan of the Macquariedale Estate 1856 (Source: State Archives)

The subdivision plan identifies the Macquariedale House (Plate 14). A house, kitchen, milk sheds, rickyard and stone well are identified on the map.

Moon's cottage is no longer shown in the adjoining lot, with only a small fenced garden shown in the general location.



Plate 14: Detail of the 1856 Subdivision plan showing the Macquariedale House

Details regarding the sale of the seven lots of the Macquariedale Estate were not identified within this assessment.

Second half of the 19th Century

The ownership of Lot 1 containing the estate house can be traced sporadically over the following decades, with the lot changing hands several times. These transactions show that the wider estate remained pastoral and agricultural in nature.

Lot 1: Henry Prior (subdivision to 1861)

In 1861, Lot 1 of the Macquariedale Estate was again offered up for sale following the death of Mr Henry Prior (Empire Sydney, 1861). It is not clear if Prior was the original purchasers of the land in 1856. The lot containing 150 acres was described as:

.... situated on the Ouesdale Creek, Nepean River... and adjoining the properties of Messrs, Nichols, Byrne and Collett. The land is fenced and sub-divided into paddocks and 60 acres cleared and in cultivation. The other improvements comprise a capital cottage residence containing four rooms, also men's house of two rooms and kitchen, stockyard, pigsty etc (Empire Sydney, 20 June 1861).

Details of the subsequent purchase and occupation history of the Macquariedale cottage were not identified within this assessment. It is not clear when the Macquariedale cottage was demolished or abandoned.

3.2.7 Hardwicke Estate

Occupation

Hardwicke Estate was one of the original grants issued by Governor Macquarie west of Appin. It was given to Alexander Riley in 1812 (Whitaker, 2005) with an area of 1250 acres. This was one of the largest estates in the area (Figure 4). The property was named after Riley's wife Sophia Hardwicke (Conway, 1967).

It is unlikely that Riley ever resided on the estate. His principal residence during this time was Raby Estate near Liverpool (Conway, 1967). Riley became an astute pastoralist, owning several large estates across NSW where he breed cattle and sheep. He returned to England in 1817, leaving the running of his colonial affairs to his younger brother. It is not clear if Riley sold Hardwicke at this time or if his brother ran the farm in his absence.

Hardwicke remained a focus of pastoral activities after Riley's departure, with various sales of dairy cows listed from the estate in the 1820s (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 6 December 1822)

The estate was listed for sale in 1839, with the sale advertisement as follows:

THE ESTATE OF HARDWICK situate on the fruitful banks of the Nepean River. The following is a short description of the boundaries : All those One thousand two hundred and fifty Acres of Land, lying and situate in the District of Appin; bounded on the east side by Kennedy's Teston Farm, bearing north 51 chains and east 41 chains to Broughton's "Lachlan Vale" Farm; thence by that farm bearing north 15 chains and east 27 chains to a deep gully, and thence by that gully to the Nepean River ; and on the north, west, and south sides by the Nepean River, and by a gully to the south-west corner of Kennedy's Teston Farm. W. H. considers that any eulogy on Property, so desirably situate, would be useless ; he, there-fore, contents

himself by observing that the Estate, now offered for sale, is of sufficient extent to ensure the agricultural purchaser a rich reward for his outlay (The Sydney Herald, 1 July 1839).

It is not clear if the Hardwicke Estate contained any residences or workers huts from this early period of use.

Subdivision

In 1841 the Hardwicke Estate was again offered up for sale. The advertisement of sale expounds the natural advantages of the estate and details a recent division in the property with the potential to form two distinct homesteads (The Sydney Herald, 12 March 1841). The wording of this advertisement does not clearly identify if there is already a homestead on the estate, or merely the potential to build.

By April of 1842, the Hardwicke Estate had been subdivided into two large properties, with the southern half further divided into nine lots for individual sale (The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842). A subdivision plan for the estate lists Mr. Zouch as the owner of the northern half of the original Hardwicke property and N.S. Powell Esq. was identified as the seller of the nine lots (Plate 15).



Plate 15: Detail of the 1842 Subdivision Plan of Hardwicke Estate (Source: State Archives)

The advertisement of sale describes the property:

Bounded on the west by the Nepean and Cataract River; on the south by a chain of ponds falling into it; on the east by the lands of S. A. Bryant, Esq., and a portion of the Lachlan Vale Estate; on the north by other moiety of the estate, and the property of — Zouch, Esq. The estate is divided into lots by Mr. Armstrong,

varying from 60 to 103 acres, being most suitable sizes for any industrious settler (The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842).

Each lot was also described in the advertisement of sale with details below (Table 7).

Table 7: Details of the 1842 Subdivision of the Hardwicke Estate

Lot	Size (Acres-Roods-Perches)	Purchased by	Structures present at time of sale (as indicated by sale plan and advertisement of sale)	Description (The Sydney Herald, 11 April 1842).
Lot 1	Not noted		No	<i>Consist of open forest land, with flat land, adapted for cultivation, towards Cataract River.</i>
Lot 2	Not noted		No	<i>Consist of open forest land, with flat land,</i>
Lot 3	Not noted		No	<i>adapted for cultivation, towards Cataract River.</i>
Lot 4	Not noted		No	<i>Consist of open forest land, with flat land,</i>
Lot 5	Not noted		No	<i>adapted for cultivation, towards Cataract River.</i>
Lot 6	Not noted		No	<i>Contains about 39 acres of cultivated, and 20 of forest land. This would make a desirable farm. In the cultivated part is a beautiful hill or mount, from which a fine view is obtained, and is no mean rival of adjacent spots for splendid prospect.</i>
Lot 7	Not noted		No	<i>Contain more flat land fit for cultivation. Part of this was selected (formerly) for the growth of tobacco, and commonly known as "the tobacco flats." They fall back to the Nepean and Cataract Rivers and include some water holes besides.</i>
Lot 8	Not noted		No	<i>Contain more flat land fit for cultivation. Part of this was selected (formerly) for the growth of tobacco, and commonly known as "the tobacco flats." They fall back to the Nepean and Cataract Rivers and include some water holes besides.</i>
Lot 9	Not noted		No	<i>Contain more flat land fit for cultivation. Part of this was selected (formerly) for the growth of tobacco, and commonly known as "the tobacco flats." They fall back to the Nepean and Cataract Rivers and include some water holes besides.</i>

Second half of the 19th Century

Details of ownership and potential occupation of the Hardwicke Estate following the subdivision were not identified within this assessment. It seems that the 9 lots did not sell in 1842 or otherwise sold as one large property, as Teston Farm is later identified as including the entire southern half of the original estate (Percival, 1992).

3.2.8 Middle Point Farm

Occupation

A parish map of Appin from 1834 (Figure 3) identifies 'E. Simpson' as the original grantee of the 300 acres situated between Lachlan Vale and Macquariedale, flanked by Simpson and Elladale Creek.

E. Simpson was Edward Raworth Simpson, the son of Elizabeth Kennedy to late husband Roger Simpson (Australian Royalty: Edward Raworth Simpson). Upon the marriage of Elizabeth Kennedy to William Broughton in 1810, 6-year-old Edward would have lived on the neighbouring Lachlan Vale or Macquariedale Estates.

There is no evidence to suggest that any structures were constructed on the block during his period of ownership. Edward died at age 27 in 1832 and it appears that his land was passed onto his mother (SHI Database #2690084).

Improvements

By 1838, the land had been sold to the Reverend Henry Shadforth Sparling, who constructed a gothic style cottage that he used as a rectory on the south-eastern boundary of the land, near the boundary of the Lachlan Vale estate. A plan from 1842 identifies the estate as Middle Point Farm.

Property for Lease

By 1856 Sparling had leased the house to Rachel Henning and her brother Bidilph. Rachel Henning wrote a series of letters while living at Middle Point Farm and these provide a detailed account of early Australian pioneering life.

A letter written from Elladale Cottage in 1855 gives an idea of the hardships faced on Middle Point Farm:

I am glad he is going to leave Appin, however, for I am sure he will never make any money on this farm. Do you remember our saying that there must certainly be something the matter with it, when he wrote word of how low the rent was, that there must be a want of water or that nothing would grow? There are both these drawbacks here. The soil is wretchedly poor, and this is said to be the very driest part of Australia. Frequently, when there have been torrents of rain at Wollongong and Sydney, on each side of us, we have not had a drop here. There are no springs on the farm, only a waterhole, and that was dry for nearly six weeks in the summer, and then we had to fetch water from the river three miles off. It is a pity Biddulph ever took this farm; still, he has gained some experience here, and, as his expenditure was chiefly in cattle and furniture, he has not lost much (Henning, R., 1826-1914).'

By the end of the 1850s, the Henning's had left Elladale to live firstly on Bulli Mountain near Wollongong and then north into Queensland. Rev. Sparling returned to live at Elladale Cottage, with his wife Harriet Ella (after whom the cottage and nearby creek were named) noted as passing away suddenly of illness in 1862 (The Sydney Morning Herald, 28 July 1862).

Second half of the 19th Century

In 1866, Mrs Sparling listed the entire contents of Elladale Cottage for sale and left for England (The Sydney Morning Herald, 6 Feb 1866). The subsequent owners and occupiers of Middle Point Farm and Elladale Cottage were not identified in this assessment, however at some time in the estates history the land was subdivided with a smaller lot centred around Elladale.

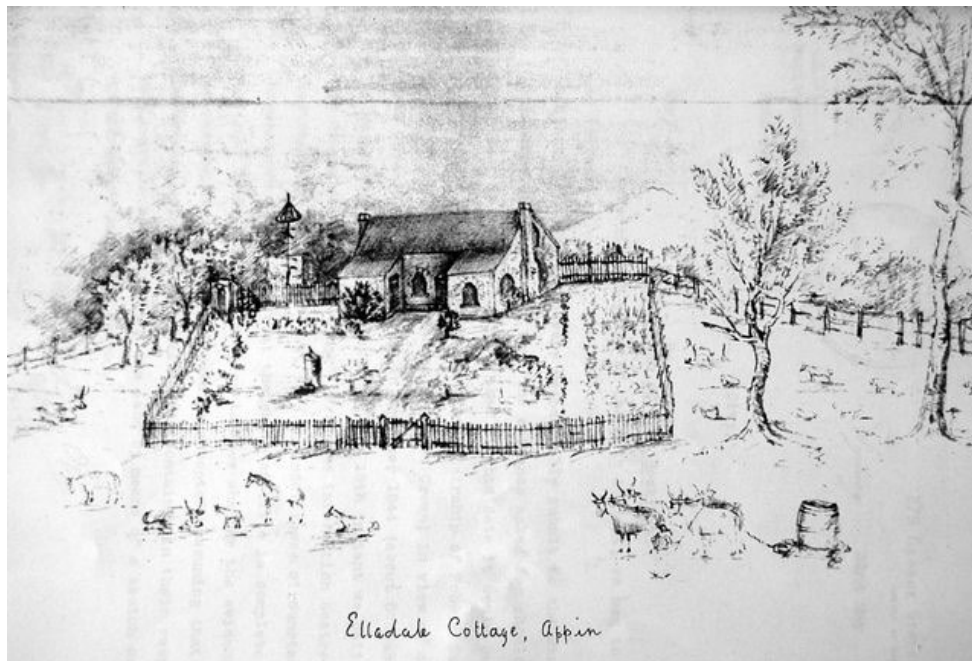


Plate 16: Sketch of Elladale Cottage c.1850 (Source: SHI Database #2690084)

3.2.9 North Farm (Brennan's Farm)

Occupation

Two adjoining lots were granted to Moses and Michael Brennan in October of 1816, to the east of the Lachlan Vale Estate (Figure 4). Moses Brennan was granted 44 acres and Michael was granted 50. The brothers joined their grants to form North Farm (SHI Database # 5052792). The far western portions of the lots lie within the subject area.

Improvements

Structures associated with North Farm were constructed in the early to mid- 19th century, along a north-south running ridgeline. Noted buildings on the lot included a sandstone farm building, a timber slab homestead and a sandstone granary building (SHI Database # 5052792). The exact date of construction of these buildings is not known. The buildings lie outside of the subject area.

The land to the west of the farm buildings and within the subject area was utilised for agriculture (SHI Database # 5052792). The size of the lots indicate that the land was intended for the production of wheat, as even combined the farm was not of a size suitable for grazing. In 1822, the Brennan brothers were supplying wheat for Government stores (SHI Database # 5052792).

Following the death of Moses Brennan in 1842, his brother took over the running of the whole farm (Whitaker, 2005).

Second half of 19th Century

In the 1860s, the Brennan's ceased wheat farming and production on North Farm (Whitaker, 2005). They acquired an additional 333 acres from the Lachlan Vale Estate and began dairy farming.

First half of the 20th Century

The Brennan family-maintained ownership of North Farm until 1907. The farm was sold at this time to Jack Spearing who renamed it Vine Tree Farm.

Spearing was a butcher and built a slaughterhouse on the property to supply his shop. He also bred cattle and pigs and raised pit-ponies for use in the coal mines (Whitaker, 2005).

3.2.10 Byrne

Occupation

James Byrne was assigned 40 acres at Appin on 8 October 1816, with his land adjoining Ousedale Creek (Gordon, 2011) (Figure 4). In 1824, Byrne petitioned the Governor to request a further plot of land that adjoined his original grant.

Improvements

A census from 1828 indicates that Byrne received the land he had petitioned for. He is listed as owner of 200 acres, of which 100 acres was cleared and 35 were cultivated. Byrne is also noted as having 30 head of cattle (Gordon, 2011).

The historic records give no indication of the location of a place of residence or any associated farm buildings as used by the Byrne family.

Mid-19th Century

This assessment identified no further detail surrounding the use and occupation of Byrne's grants.

3.3 Conclusions

Analysis of the archival record allows for the following conclusions to be drawn:

- The subject area contains some of the oldest and largest land grants in the Appin region.
- The earliest phase of European occupation of the subject area likely dates to around 1811 when William Broughton constructed Lachlan Vale and John Kennedy constructed Teston farmhouse.
- European occupation of the subject area was ongoing from this time.
- Many of the large estates were run by estate managers or tenant farmers who resided on the estates.
- The subject area was central to some of the hostilities between European landowners and local Aboriginal groups that lead to the Appin massacre.
- The Appin massacre occurred to the south of the subject area.
- Burials associated with the Appin massacre may be located within or nearby the subject area.
- Many of the large estates within the subject area that were part of the first grants were subdivided into smaller farms in the mid-19th century.

4. Physical Analysis

4.1 Objectives

The purpose of this section is to identify and evaluate fabric that can be used to determine the potential for archaeological resources either in relation to identified heritage items or elsewhere within the subject area. This encompasses visible evidence of possible sub-surface sites or evidence that might be visible from past and present aerial imagery.

4.2 Methodology

Analysis of the fabric within the project area encompassed the following tasks:

- identifying specific features or works from the archival analysis for each property
- use of aerial imagery to locate evidence of those places or new sites or works
- survey to evaluate those places identified from archival evidence or aerial imagery as well as those only visible from surface traces
- evaluation of impacts that may have acted to remove or substantially disturb evidence of past occupation

4.3 Listed Heritage Items

Two listed items are located within the Subject area (Figure 2). These items are Elladale Cottage (Item# I11) and the Northampton Dale Group (Item# I13). These items are assessed as being of local significance.

4.4 Site Inspection

An inspection of the parts of the Subject Area was undertaken in conjunction with an Aboriginal cultural heritage survey by Sarah McGuinness (Heritage Consultant, Niche), Layne Holloway (Heritage Consultant, Niche), Wade Goldwyer (Heritage Consultant, Niche), Daniel Chalker (Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants) and Nicole Topple (Senior Planner, Walker Corporation) on 20 to 24 July 2020.

The site inspection targeted areas of historical sensitivity as identified through historical research. The aim of the site inspection was to gather data to contribute to the assessment of the Subject Area, including surface evidence of previous structures, structural evidence of building improvements and subsurface impacts.

The site inspection identified that overall, the Subject Area has undergone minimal historic disturbances. There are isolated areas of earthworks for the construction of dams and areas of ongoing pastoral activity but generally the subsurface resources are likely to be unimpacted.

4.5 Potential Heritage items identified in subject area

4.5.1 Lachlan Vale Estate House

An aerial from 1947 shows the location of the Lachlan Vale Estate House (Plate 17). The aerial indicates that the house was no longer standing by this period, although elements of surface archaeology can be identified. A small square structure (possible a chimney) can be seen in the location.

An aerial photograph from 1956 (Plate 18) shows that the location is largely unchanged from 1947. The small square structure is no longer evident.

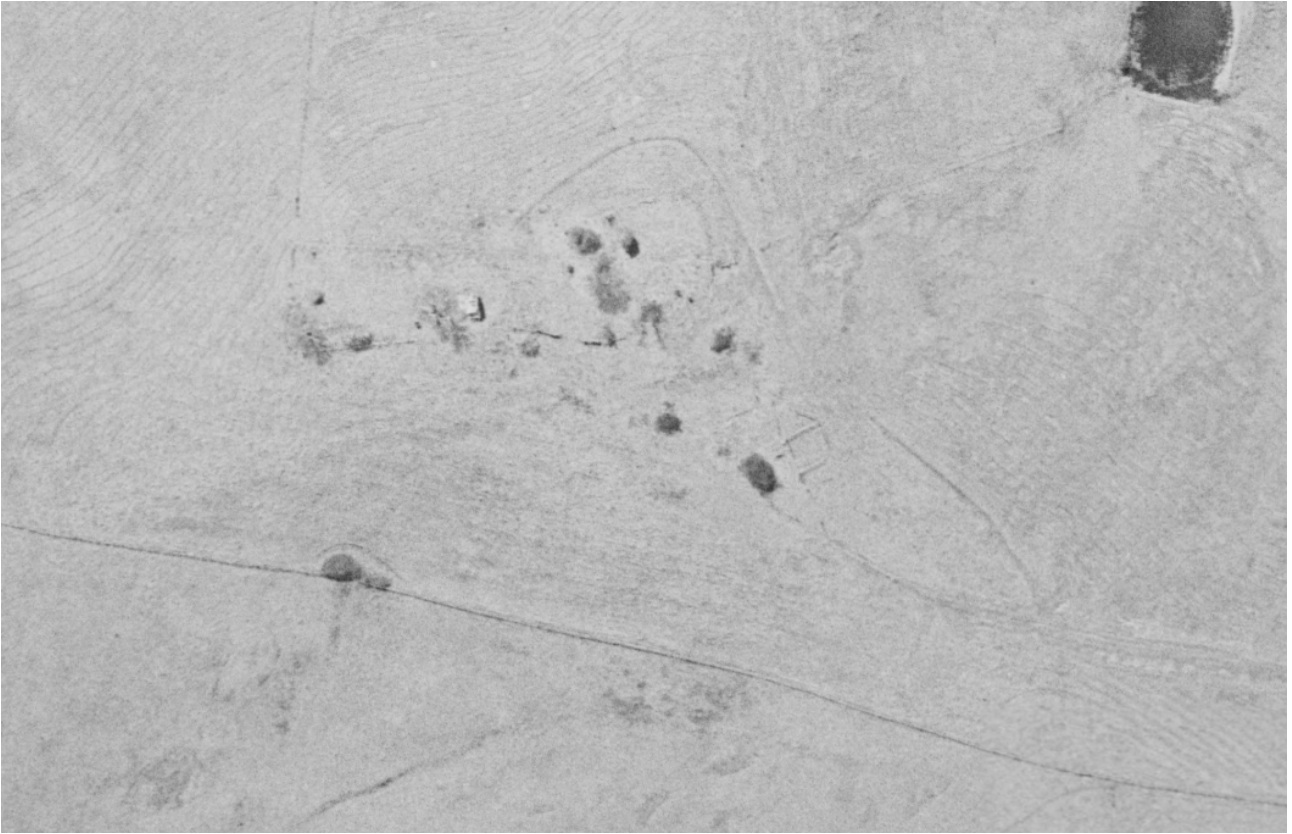


Plate 17: 1947 aerial showing location of Lachlan Vale Estate House (Source: LPI Spatial Services)



Plate 18: 1956 aerial image showing location of Lachlan Vale Estate House (Source: LPI Spatial Services)

Georeferencing of the 1856 Lachlan Vale Subdivision map placed the estate house at location 292626E 621844N (Figure 7). The site inspection targeted this location and identified archaeological remains of the estate house spread along a ridgeline, with a flat building pad at the eastern end of the ridge.

Hand carved sandstone footings and timber posts (Plate 19 to Plate 24) were located at the top of a hill with 360° views over the surrounding area. Teston Farmhouse was visible to the south-west (Plate 25) and the Blue Mountains could be seen in the distance to the north-west. Historic artefacts including black bottle glass and pearlware ceramic fragments were noted on the pad (Plate 26). A distinctive-intertwined tree was noted at the north-eastern corner of the flat pad, in association with the building remains (Plate 24). A road cutting leading to the pad was noted to the south-east (Plate 27).

The area had fairly good surface visibility, but thick growth of kikuyu grass limited identification of specific building features. The location is currently used as a paddock for cattle, but impacts are limited and the archaeological resource in the area appears to have been subject to only negligible impacts.



Plate 19: Sandstone footings.



Plate 20: Sandstone footings and return.



Plate 21: Blocks of carved sandstone.



Plate 22: Sandstone footings return.



Plate 23: Sandstone footings.



Plate 24: View across the flat pad at the top of the hill, with timber posts strewn across the area. Looking north-east.



Plate 25: View down the ridge towards Teston Farmhouse. Facing south-west.



Plate 26: Historical artefacts including glass and ceramic were identified across the pad.



Plate 27: Satellite image showing location of archaeological remains along ridgeline (red box). Road cutting shown with red arrow (Source: Six Maps).

4.5.2 Teston Farm

An aerial photograph from 1947 shows Teston farmhouse with some small nearby structures (Plate 27). A later aerial taken in 1956 indicates a significant development in the farming infrastructure, with the construction of several large sheds and buildings to the west of the farm house (Plate 28). This aligns with the development of the Morrison's Dairy on the site.

Teston farmhouse is identified on the 1856 Lachlan Vale Estate Subdivision Plan (Figure 5) and was noted in Governor Macquarie's diaries as being located only a short distance from the Lachlan Vale house (Section 3.2.5). The site inspection confirmed that the original Teston farmhouse is extant, with some modern additions in the form of annexed structures (Plate 30). The house is of Georgian style, with a steeply pitched hip-roof and symmetrical chimneys. The house is situated at 292300E and 6212666N.

The house is situated within a complex of modern farm buildings, including sheds and stockyards, as well as additional modern residences (Plate 30). An outlet for the underground section of the Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) is situated to the north of the house.

There has been notable impact to the house and surrounds. The Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) was under bored to the immediate west of the farmhouse in the 1890s, with a stockpile of soil from this event located in a paddock to the south. The surrounding area has been subject to various phases of construction in the form of farm buildings and nearby residences, and the house itself has been extended and altered. Further, the house and front garden was subject to significant subsidence in the 2000s, associated with mining longwalls situated below the estate (pers. comm. Matthew Richardson, Niche. July 2020). Despite such impacts, the original house appears mostly intact, and any archaeological resource associated with early occupation phases and outbuildings is likely to be largely unimpacted. Some subsidence or sinking of any archaeological remains may be anticipated.



Plate 28: 1947 aerial showing Teston Farmhouse (Source: LPI Spatial Services)



Plate 29: 1956 aerial showing Teston Farmhouse (Source: LPI Spatial Services)



Plate 30: Teston farmhouse with modern additions. Facing south-west.



Plate 31: Satellite image showing location of Teston farmhouse (red box) within complex of modern farm building (Source: Six Maps).

4.5.3 Macquariedale Cottage

An aerial from 1947 shows the estimated location of the Macquariedale Cottage (Plate 32). The house structure is situated in much the same location as the modern residence built on the block. A series of outbuildings and agricultural sheds can be seen in the surrounding location.

The location of the Macquariedale Cottage is not covered by an aerial photograph from 1956.



Plate 32: Aerial image from 1947 showing the probable location of the Macquariedale Cottage (Source: LPI Spatial Services).

The Macquariedale Cottage is drawn on the 1842 Macquariedale Estate Subdivision Plan (Figure 6), with georeferencing indicating the location of the structure at 294091E 6214678N. The site inspection targeted this location and identified a series of features that indicate that archaeological remains of the cottage or outbuildings as part of the Macquariedale complex are likely to be present.

Analysis of an aerial photograph of the site taken in 1947 indicates that the Macquariedale Cottage may have been located where a modern structure is currently situated (Plate 32). No structural evidence related to the Macquariedale Cottage was noted in the immediate vicinity of the house, however access and visibility was limited.

Noted to the south was a series of standing poles, with carved mortice joint (Plate 33 and Plate 34). The poles are likely to be related to stock fencing, as also identified in the 1947 aerial. Below the poles, rough sandstone footings were identified that formed one or two large square features. In some areas, horizontal poles beams sat across the footings (Plate 33).

Occasional sandstock bricks were noted across the area, as well as discarded unidentifiable metal fixtures (Plate 38). The current resident of a nearby house said that an old bottle dump is situated to the south, near the Elladale Creek. Mature ornamental trees including two orange trees were located in the immediate area (Plate 37). The location of the site afforded 360° views around the surrounding area.

The area was heavily overgrown with thick kikuyu grass and visibility was very low. A raised pad to the north-east of the pole and sandstone feature had a thicker and higher vegetation growth than elsewhere (Plate 36). It is very likely that further surface archaeology is located below the vegetation growth.

It is unclear if the pole and sandstone feature relates only to agricultural use or if a stockyard has been constructed over existing footings from an earlier phase.



Plate 33: Timber poles and cross beams, overlying rough sandstone footings. Facing north-east.



Plate 34: Poles with mortice joints. Facing south-east.



Plate 35: View from the site. Facing south-west.



Plate 36: Timber features with raised pad at rear or frame. Facing north



Plate 37: View north-west, with modern residence to the right of frame. Mature ornamental trees across area. Facing north-west.



Plate 38: Sandstock brick at the site.



Plate 39: Satellite image of the potential archaeological remains of Macquariedale cottage. Landscape features that show in this image were not identified during the site inspection due to thick vegetation growth (Source: Six Maps).

4.5.4 Graves associated with the Appin Massacre (AHIMS ID# 52-2-1933)

Historical records indicate the possible location of graves associated with the Appin Massacre at the south-eastern corner of Teston Farm (Figure 2). Oral history records the location as fenced by John Kennedy, with a later growth of thick blackberry bushes.

The site inspection identified thick growth of blackberry just beyond the southern boundary of the subject area framed within a small fenced area (Plate 40). No markers were identified. The corner of Teston Farm is located to the immediate north-west of the blackberry location (Plate 41).

The site inspection confirmed high levels of subsurface disturbance in the general area of the potential graves, with the presence of pipeline easements directly through the area (Figure 2).



Plate 40: Possible location of graves near the south-eastern corner of Teston Farm (recorded as AHIMS IS#52-2-1933). Signage indicates area of pipeline easement and subsurface disturbance. Facing north.



Plate 41: Satellite imagery showing location of fenced blackberries (indicated in red box), to the immediate south-east of the corner of Teston Farm and on the southern boundary of the Subject area. The pipeline easement can be seen running through the potential location. (Source: Six Maps)

4.5.5 Sandstone Quarries

Three sandstone quarries were identified during the site inspection:

Sandstone Quarry 1: Elladale Creek (Location 293221E 6214691N)

The quarry is located on a terrace above the northern bank of the Elladale Creek gully (Figure 7). There was evidence for the removal of large sandstone blocks from the outcropping geology (Plate 42, Plate 43 and Plate 44). A small dump containing mixed historic artefacts including a stoneware demijohn, tin fragments and black wine and beer bottles was located 15m east of the quarry, along the gully top and among large stone boulders (Plate 45).

The quarry is located approximately 150 m east from the location where the Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) crosses the Elladale Creek Gorge (Figure 7). The supporting struts of this item, as well as the canal walls elsewhere on its course are constructed of sandstone blocks. It seems probable that Sandstone Quarry 1 was utilised during the construction of the Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373).



Plate 42: Sandstone Quarry 1



Plate 43: Detail showing blocks still insitu



Plate 44: weathering and vegetation growth across quarry



Plate 45: Historic artefacts located 15m east of Sandstone Quarry 1



Plate 46: 150m west of Quarry 1, where the Upper Canal crosses Elladale Creek gully. Facing north.

Sandstone Quarry 2: Ousedale Creek (Location: 293558E 6216374N)

This quarry is located on the terrace above the southern bank of the Ousedale Creek gully (Figure 7). The quarry was not as formally constructed as Sandstone Quarry 1, with no obvious quarrying of bedrock but apparent utilisation and shaping of loose outcropping sandstone (Plate 47 and Plate 48). The area appeared to have been disturbed and may have been partially backfilled.

The site is located approximately 400 m south-east of the location where the Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) crossed Ousedale Creek. It is not clear if the quarry is related to the construction of the canal.



Plate 47: Piles of discarded stone, with areas of potential backfill/overgrowth.



Plate 48: Partially shaped discarded stones.

Sandstone Quarry 3: Ousedale Creek (Location: 293381E 6216490N)

This quarry is located approximately 200 m north-west of Sandstone Quarry 3, also along the terrace of the southern bank above Ousedale Creek gully (Figure 7). This site was very overgrown, but there was evidence of cutting of bedrock into large blocks (Plate 49), as well as utilisation, shaping and/or discard of surface outcropping stone (Plate 50).

This site is located approximately 150 m south-east of the crossing of the Upper Canal (SHR item #I0373) and Ousedale Creek.



Plate 49: Evidence of cutting of bedrock sandstone.



Plate 50: Piles of discarded stone, some partially shaped.

4.6 Areas of Historical and Archaeological Sensitivity not accessed during Site Inspection

Access was limited to some parts of the subject area and as such, some areas of sensitivity were not visited during the site inspection. A desktop analysis of these areas has been compiled using evidence of aerial imagery and SHI listing sheets.

4.6.1 Elladale Cottage (Item# I11)

Elladale Cottage (Item# I11) is located at 80 Elladale Road Appin. As detailed in Section 3.2.8, the cottage is locally heritage listed and was built in 1838.

The cottage has undergone modern restoration, and the surrounding area has been developed with assorted farming structures and residences. The heritage listing for Elladale Cottage does not consider any archaeological potential (SHI database #2690084), however this assessment considers that the entire curtilage of this listing is historically and archaeologically sensitive.



Plate 51: Elladale Cottage with surrounding modern buildings (Source: Wollondilly Shire Council)



Plate 52: Elladale Cottage prior to modern restoration (Source: Wollondilly Shire Council)



Plate 53: Satellite image of Elladale Cottage (Source: Six Maps)

4.6.2 Northamptondale Group (Item# I13)

Northamptondale Group (Item# I13) is situated at Brook's Point Road Appin (Figure 2). The Northamptondale cottage was built prior to 1840, on land purchased by the Percival family from William Broughton's widow (Refer Section 3.2.4). The group also includes stables, feed shed and a water tank that date to approximately 1856. The extant buildings are thought to have been preceded by two earlier buildings (SHI database #2690076). The group is locally heritage listed.

The cottage has undergone modern renovations, however many of the outbuildings have fallen into disrepair and ruin.

A Letter of Heritage Advice prepared by Niche (2018) recommended a reduction in the size of the curtilage surrounding Northamptondale Group. The proposed reduced curtilage would retain all the significant elements and features (including landscape values and vistas) of the estate within a 230m contour (Plate 57). Archaeological potential associated with the estate would likely be contained within this curtilage.



Plate 54: Northamptondale Cottage prior to renovation (Source: Wollondilly Council).



Plate 55: Inside Cottage prior to renovation (Source: Wollondilly Council).



Plate 56: Satellite image of Northamptondale Group curtilage (Source: Six Maps)






Plate 57: Proposed reduced curtilage of the Northamptondale Group indicated in white (Niche, 2018).

4.6.3 Lachlan Vale Estate huts

The 1856 Lachlan Vale Subdivision Plan indicate the presence of six small huts spread across the Lachlan Vale property. The probable locations of the huts were not accessed during the site inspection. Detail of each hut and estimated location is outlined below, using georeferenced subdivision plan. Each estimated location is situated within a pastoral context, with no visible impacts related to modern development.

Satellite images of each estimated location give no indication of any archaeological remains in each area, however archaeological traces of such huts are not likely to exhibit obvious surface indicators.

Table 8: Estimated locations of Lachlan Vale Estate huts

Name of hut	Estimated location	Satellite image of general estimated location (refer Figure 7) for wider context. (Source: Six Maps)
Windsor's Hut	294530E 6211652N	 <p>A satellite image showing a large, open, brownish field with a dirt road or path winding through it. There are some small structures or trees visible in the distance.</p>
Percival's Hut	294355E 6211939N	 <p>A satellite image showing a large, open field with a dense line of trees on the left side. There are some small structures or trees visible in the distance.</p>
Stanford's Hut	294491E 6212341N	 <p>A satellite image showing a large, open field with a dense line of trees on the left side. There are some small structures or trees visible in the distance.</p>

Name of hut	Estimated location	Satellite image of general estimated location (refer Figure 7) for wider context. (Source: Six Maps)
McEnvoy's Hut	293262E 6212479N	
R. Eagle's Hut	293882E 6212868N	
Collets Hut	293086E 6212067N	

4.6.4 Moon's Cottage

The Macquariedale Subdivision Plan from 1842 shows a small structure to the west of the Macquariedale cottage, annotated as Moon's Cottage. The estimated location of the cottage is 294491E 6214953N.

The general location is pastoral, wide a large modern residence and yards. It is not clear if the modern residence in the area has impacted any archaeological remains associated with Moon's Cottage.

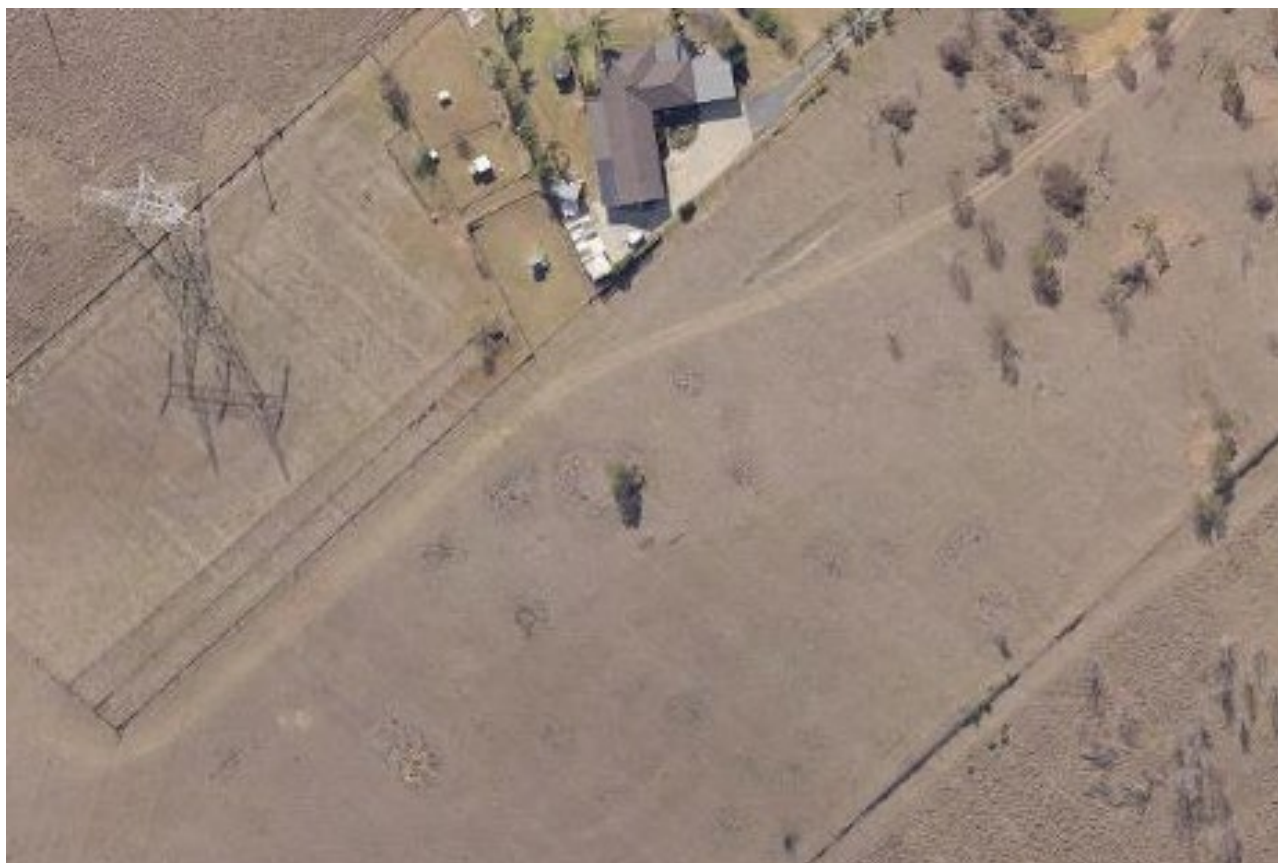
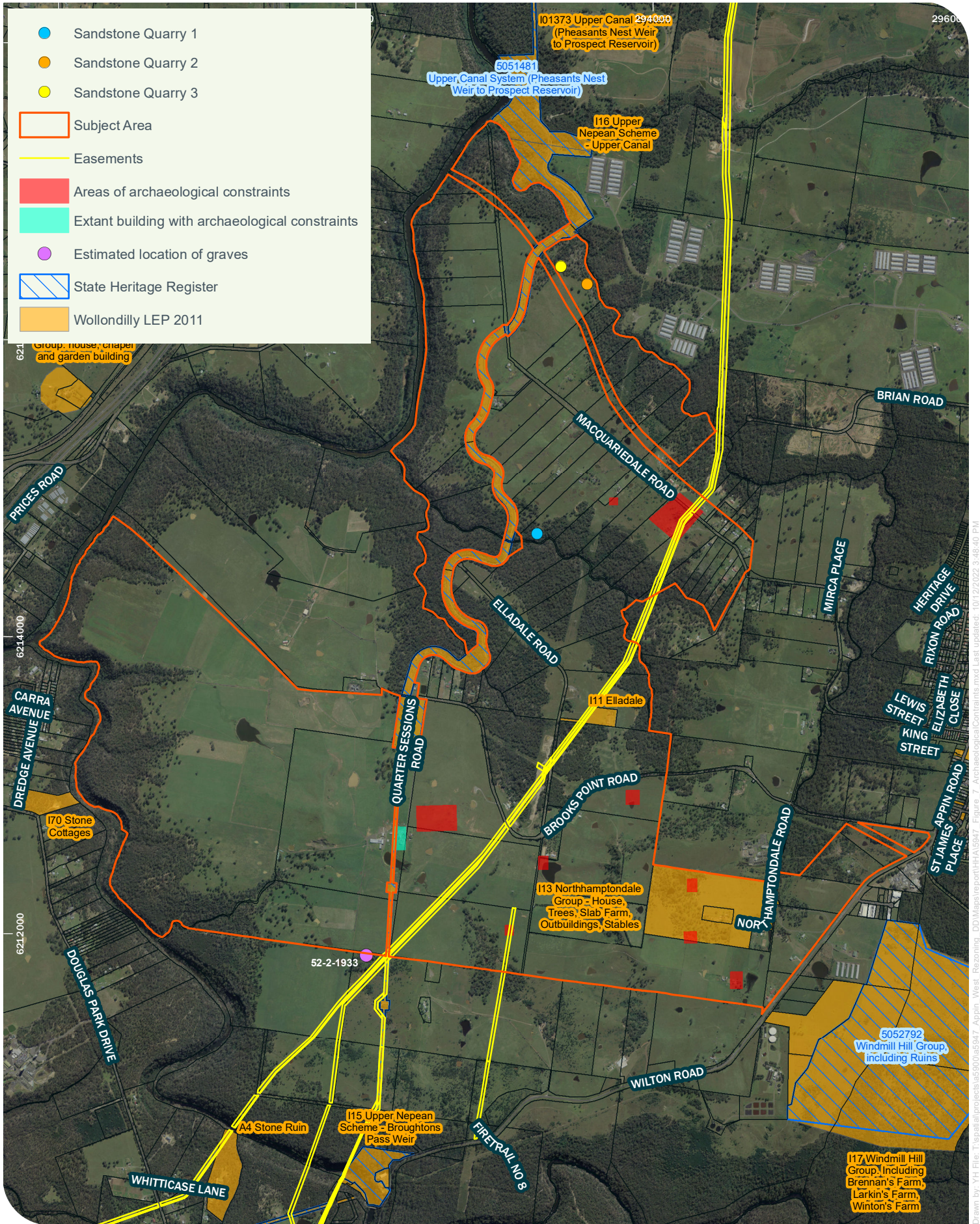
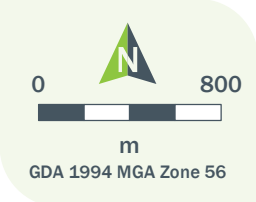


Plate 58: Estimated general location of Moon's Cottage. Refer Figure 7 for wider context. (Source: Six Maps).



Drawn by: YH File: T:\spatial\projects\ae500\ae5947_Appin_West_Rezoning_DD\Maps\report\HAI\5947_Figure_7_Archaeological_Constraints.mxd Last updated: 10/12/2022 3:48:40 PM



Archaeological Constraints Map
Appin (Part) Precinct Plan - Historic Heritage Constraints Assessment

Niche PM: Sarah McGuinness
 Niche Proj. #: 5947
 Client: Walker Corporation Pty Ltd

Figure 7

4.7 Potential impacts within the subject area

The site inspection identified minor to high potential impacts across the subject area. These include:

- Widespread vegetation clearance
- Prolonged pastoral and agricultural use
- Excavation/under bore of the Upper Canal system
- Subsidence related to longwall mining
- Construction of modern buildings and infrastructure

4.8 Evaluation of Physical Evidence

The conclusions from the site inspection and desktop analysis can be summarised as follows:

- There is no surface evidence of the graves associated with the Appin Massacre
- There is unlikely to be surface evidence of the Lachlan Vale Estate workers cottages, or of Moon's Cottage
- There is surface archaeological evidence of the Lachlan Vale and Macquariedale Estate houses
- There is surface evidence of three historical sandstone quarries, likely associated with the construction of the Upper Canal system
- Teston Farmhouse, Elladale Cottage and Northamptondale Cottage are all extant buildings
- There is evidence of various disturbances across the subject area.

5. Archaeological Potential

This section provides an assessment of the archaeological profile of the subject area. This assessment is based on the evidence derived from the archival analysis (Historical Context) and evaluation of physical evidence. This profile contributes to the assessment of cultural significance of the subject area.

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood that an area may contain physical evidence related to earlier phases of occupation, activity and/or development. Physical evidence can encompass structural remains and footings, occupational deposits, artefacts and/or features. These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the development of this area and the region and its association with the community using information otherwise unavailable. The potential for preserved archaeological evidence can range from very low to high, as follows:

Table 9: Gradings of archaeological potential

Grade	Definition
Very Low	The degree of ground disturbance suggests minimal or no potential for any archaeological evidence to survive
Low	It is unlikely that any archaeological evidence survives
Moderate	Some archaeological evidence associated with a particular historical phase or feature survives. It may be subject to some disturbance.
High	It is likely that archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives intact

5.1 Analysis of potential archaeological evidence for historical phases

Table 10 below provides an analysis of the potential archaeological profile from the identified historic phases that may be identified within the Subject area.

Table 10: Historical phases and potential associated archaeological profile

Historical Phase	Analysis of Archaeological Potential Associated with Historical Phase
Pre 1790s: Aboriginal cultural heritage and the pre-European landscape	An assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential is beyond the scope of this HHCA. A Due Diligence assessment undertaken for the project (Niche, 2020) identified that a series of Aboriginal cultural heritage constraints within the subject area.
1790s-1810: Early European exploration into the Appin area	Early explorers such as Caley began to visit the area by the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The potential archaeological resource related to this historical phase is limited as such exploration was transitory in nature and unlikely to leave a permanent archaeological record. The potential for an archaeological profile associated with this phase is low.
1811-1850s: First grants and the big estates and; the Cumberland Wars.	As detailed in the Historical Context chapter, 1811 saw the first large estates established across the Subject area. Historical plans indicate the presence of large estate houses, outbuildings and workers huts related to this historical phase. The principal estate were Lachlan Vale, Teston Farm, Hardwicke, Middle Point Farm and Macquariedale. This phase also saw the Cumberland Wars that resulted in skirmishes between local Aboriginal people, European landowners, and the Government. The Appin Massacre was the culmination of this unrest within the Subject area.

Historical Phase	Analysis of Archaeological Potential Associated with Historical Phase
	<p>The potential archaeological resource related to this historical phase may include structural footings, ancillary structures such as cess pits, wells and fences, as well as landscape archaeology including evidence of farming, gardens and land forming practices. There is also likely to be artefact deposits associated with this historical phase including bottle dumps, rubbish pits, yard deposits and underfloor accumulations.</p> <p>The preservation of surface archaeological remains such as footings and extant buildings supports the likely preservation of sub-surface resources.</p> <p>Further, the potential archaeological resources related to this phase may include evidence of the Cumberland Wars and the Appin Massacre, such as graves and human remains.</p> <p>The impacts identified in this analysis are unlikely to have substantially effected the potential archaeological resource.</p> <p>The potential for an archaeological profile associated with this phase is high.</p>
<p>1850s to late 19th Century: Subdivision and smaller farms</p>	<p>From the mid-19th Century, the larger estates began to be subdivided into smaller estates or farms. Several standing structures are associated with this phase, including Elladale Cottage and Northamptondale House.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource related to this historical phase may include structural footings, ancillary structures such as cess pits, wells and fences, as well as landscape archaeology. There is also likely to be artefact deposits associated with this historical phase including bottle dumps, rubbish pits, yard deposits and underfloor accumulations.</p> <p>The impacts identified in this analysis are unlikely to have substantially effected the potential archaeological resource.</p> <p>The potential for an archaeological profile associated with this phase is high.</p>
<p>Early 20th Century to modern day</p>	<p>This historical phase relates to the use of the subject area in smaller lots, often passed down through family generations.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource related to this phase may include evidence of demolition of historic buildings and the possible infill of features such as wells and cesspits, as well as modern structural additions and construction of yards and farming infrastructure.</p> <p>The potential for an archaeological profile associated with this phase is moderate.</p>

5.2 Integrity of the Archaeological Evidence within the subject area

The results of the site inspection combined with knowledge of historical development, indicate that the subject area has undergone varying degrees of disturbance. Potential disturbances include widespread vegetation clearance, prolonged pastoral and agricultural use, excavation/under bore of the Upper Canal system, subsidence related to longwall mining and construction of modern buildings and infrastructure.

This assessment has found that overall, the impacts are likely to be minor and that the integrity of the subject area in relation to archaeological resources is considered high.

5.3 Summary of the Archaeological Profile

This assessment has found that there is a high potential for intact archaeological evidence associated with the early settlement and 19th Century use of the subject area; a moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with the 20th Century use of the subject area; and a low potential for an archaeological profile associated with the early exploration phase of the subject area. This evidence is likely to encompass a diverse range including structural works, landscape works and land-forming, environmental evidence and cultural evidence of artefacts.

6. Assessment of Significance

6.1 Significance framework

The NSW Heritage Manual guideline, ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’ (NSW Heritage Office 2001) provides the framework for the following significance assessment and Statement of Significance. These guidelines incorporate the seven aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter) into a framework currently accepted by the NSW Heritage Council.

6.2 Contextual Values

Determining what, if any cultural values an item or items embodies is the basis for developing management strategies that will retain or enhance those values. The listed items identified within the subject area are Elladale Cottage (Item# I11) and the Northampton Dale Group (Item# I13). These items are assessed as being of local significance for the following reasons:

- Their association with the development of the residential area
- Their role in the development of local and regional economies
- Their role in the development of cultural institutions and ways of life
- For its role in the development of the iron and steel industry and its associations with significant figures in that industry

The unlisted items identified during this assessment have no existing assessment of cultural values. The following sections provide this assessment using an analysis of historic heritage themes and an evaluation of significance.

6.2.1 Historic Heritage Themes

Placing a site within a larger context contributes to evaluating its significance in a regional or national scale. The contextual perspective is made by evaluating the known historical development and associations of a place against themes that have been determined to be characteristic of the evolution of the country and of NSW. The themes are defined in *New South Wales Historical Themes* (NSW Heritage Office 2001). Table 11 discusses the evaluated profile of the items within the subject area in relation to those themes.

Table 11: Heritage Themes

Australian Themes	NSW Themes	Local: the subject area
2. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Interactions demonstrating race relations occurred within the Subject Area.
	Convict	Many of the estates within the subject area were run on convict labour. It is likely that the estate houses within the subject area were built by convict labour and the huts within Lachlan Vale were built and occupied by convict workers.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	The subject area historically had an agricultural focus.
	Pastoralisation	Activities within the subject area included the breeding, raising and distribution of livestock for human use.

Australian Themes	NSW Themes	Local: the subject area
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Various forms of ownership and occupancy are evident within the subject area, including fences as well as evidence of Aboriginal land tenure including rock art sites, shelters and habitation sites.
	Accommodation	Located within the subject area are archaeological house sites, standing house sites, hut and caves.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	The subject area contains evidence of domestic activities including artefact scatters, homesteads and arrangement of interior rooms.
	Creative endeavour	The subject area contains evidence of the production of artistic and/or cultural expression in the form of Aboriginal rock art.
	Religion	The subject area contains evidence of activities associated with various systems of faith and worship including a rectory and burial ground

6.3 Defining Significance

The following section of this report will provide an evaluation of cultural significance of identified potential heritage items within the subject area according to standard assessment criteria and the guidelines defined in Section 2.4 of this report.

6.3.1 Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria used to assess cultural significance relate to the value of an item either to the cultural or natural history of a local community or for the state. The criteria are summarised in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Assessment criteria

Criteria	Value	Description
Criterion A)	Historical Significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion B)	Associative significance	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons, of important in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion C)	Aesthetic significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
Criterion D)	Social significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area). for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
Criterion E)	Research potential	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Criteria	Value	Description
Criterion F)	Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
Criterion G)	Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.)

To be assessed as having heritage significance or cultural value an item must:

- meet at least one of the seven criteria of significance; and
- Retain the integrity of its key attributes.

Items must be assessed according to their potential value for either the local community or a wider value for the state. An item is assessed to be of state significance if it meets the definition of more than one of the criteria and in the case of relics, its research potential. The NSW Heritage Act 1977 defines the level of state significance as follows:

“State heritage significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic or moveable object or precinct means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item”.

Local significance is defined in exactly the same terms except for its value to the local community rather than state.

6.4 Assessment of Significance

Following the results of the historical research, each of the identified potential heritage items within the subject area is analysed against the assessment criteria. The results are presented below in Table 13.

Table 13: Assessment of Significance

Criteria	Item						
	Burials associated with the Appin massacre	Lachlan Vale House	Workers huts	Teston Farmhouse	Macquariedale House	Moon's cottage	Sandstone quarries
Criterion A) Historical Significance	<p>The Appin massacre occurred during a period of open conflict between Aboriginal groups and European settlers known as the Cumberland War.</p> <p>The burial site and related massacre form very important regional elements within this key aspect of NSW and Australian history.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a State level and may meet listing at a National level.</p>	<p>The Lachlan Vale estate (1811) was among the first granted by Governor Macquarie in the Appin region; one of the first important agricultural satellite settlements of early Sydney. Lachlan Vale was one of many large estates granted to colonial administrators and military officials.</p> <p>These early farms acted as testing grounds for agricultural practices in the important Cowpastures region and the house was visited by the governor in 1815.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>Archaeological evidence of the workers huts of the Lachlan Vale estate would hold historical significance as a source of evidence of the lives of the overseers and labourers who ran these agricultural estates, some of whom are likely to have been of the assigned convict class.</p> <p>Archaeological relics associated with these items hold the potential to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>The Teston estate was one of the first granted by Governor Macquarie in the Appin region and the wider colony of NSW, such early farms acted as testing grounds for agricultural practices in the important Cowpastures region and the house was visited by the governor in 1815.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>The Macquariedale estate was granted early in the history of the Appin region, in 1824. The estate is of historical significance as the home of the Broughton family after Lachlan Vale.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>Archaeological evidence of Mr. Moon's cottage holds potential historical significance as a source of evidence of an early member of the working class on the Macquariedale estate.</p> <p>Archaeological relics associated with this item hold the potential to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>	<p>The three sandstone quarries have historic significance due to their association with the construction of the state heritage listed Upper Canal (SHI:2690008).</p> <p>These items are considered to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>
Criterion B) Associative significance	<p>The burials are those of Aboriginal warriors Durelle and Cannabayagal of the Muringong and Gandangara. Twelve other men women and children were killed during the massacre, including a male elder named Balgin.</p> <p>The Appin massacre was perpetrated by soldiers of the 46th Regiment under the command of Captain James Wallis and direct orders of Governor Lachlan Macquarie.</p> <p>The burials are also associated with John Kennedy, owner of the original 'Teston' estate who sheltered Aboriginal people leading up to the massacre and buried the warriors on his farm.</p>	<p>Lachlan Vale house is associated with several key historical figures of the early colonial administration system including Magistrate William Broughton and Governor Lachlan Macquarie.</p> <p>The house and estate are also directly associated with assigned convict and free workers on the estate.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>Archaeological evidence of the workers huts of the Lachlan Vale estate have associative significance with assigned convict workers and overseer settlers of the estate.</p> <p>Archaeological relics associated with these items are considered likely to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>	<p>The Teston farmhouse was associated with several key historical figures of early Appin, primarily the grantee John Kennedy, a free settler farmer who arrived in the colony in 1794. The house and estate are also directly associated with the Appin massacre as John Kennedy interacted with both military and Aboriginal groups before and after the event.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.</p>	<p>The Macquariedale house was associated with Magistrate William Broughton and particularly Mrs Broughton, who lived on the property until her death and raised her family at the site.</p> <p>This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and state level.</p>	<p>Archaeological evidence of Mr. Moon's cottage would have associative significance with early estate workers and settlers of the Appin region.</p> <p>Archaeological relics associated with this item are considered likely to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>	<p>The sandstone quarries have an associative significance due to the direct relationship with the construction of the Upper Canal and the workers who built it.</p> <p>These items are considered to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>

Criteria	Item						
	Burials associated with the Appin massacre	Lachlan Vale House	Workers huts	Teston Farmhouse	Macquariedale House	Moon's cottage	Sandstone quarries
	This item is considered to meet this criterion at a State level.						
Criterion C) Aesthetic significance	The item does not meet this criterion.	The site is important for its commanding setting within the landscape, as chosen by William Broughton in 1811. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local level.	The Item does not meet this criterion.	The Teston farmhouse and any associated archaeological evidence is important in demonstrating the combination of English and vernacular characteristics of early frontier houses and outbuildings within an agricultural setting. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and state level.	Archaeological evidence associated with Macquariedale House would be important in demonstrating the combination of English and vernacular characteristics of early frontier houses and outbuildings within an agricultural setting. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and state level.	The Item does not meet this criterion.	The sandstone quarries hold aesthetic significance as a remote sandstone quarry site in a bush setting and unchanged since their formation.
Criterion D) Social significance	The burials have a very strong and meaningful significance for Aboriginal Australians, particularly the Dharawal and Gundungara. The burials also link landowners both past and present within the subject area. Further, the social significance of the burials exceeds the regional context. The burials are significant for their socio-historical and contemporary cultural importance. The item meets this criterion at the local and State level. The Item may also meet listing at a National level.	This item does not have a strong connection with a particular community or cultural group. The item does not meet this criterion.	These items are likely to hold significance to descendants of these pioneer settlers still present within the Appin community. Archaeological evidence of these items holds the potential meet this criterion at a local level.	The Teston farmhouse has been occupied by various local Appin families over its 200-year history and so maintains a strong social connection with the local community. Further, the farmhouse is considered to have social significance to Aboriginal communities as a place of refuge during the frontier hostilities. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local level.	This item does not have a strong connection with a particular community or cultural group. The item does not meet this criterion.	This item does not have a strong connection with a particular community or cultural group. This item does not meet this criterion.	These items do not have a strong connection with a particular community or cultural group. These items do not meet this criterion.
Criterion E) Research potential	The site holds research potential that may contribute to historical studies of events leading to the massacre and burials. The burials also hold the potential to yield archaeological evidence that could contribute to the understanding of NSW	The archaeological evidence of the Lachlan Vale house has the potential to contribute to an understating of the lives of the Broughton family and their workers and early frontier farmhouses and the people that occupied them generally.	Archaeological evidence of the workers huts of the Lachlan Vale estate would contribute to an understating of the housing, industry and material culture of the working and convict class of early Appin. Archaeological evidence of these items holds the	The Teston farmhouse and any associated archaeological evidence has the potential to contribute to an understating of early frontier houses and the people that occupied them. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	The archaeological evidence of the Macquariedale House has the potential to contribute to an understating of early frontier houses and the people that occupied them. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and state level.	Archaeological evidence of Moon's cottage has the potential to contribute to an understating of working class housing, industry and material culture and the life of Moon, a notable early figure in the agriculture and exploration of the area	The sandstone quarries have the potential to contribute an understanding about late 19th century quarrying techniques and utilisation of stone materials in construction. These items are considered to meet this criterion at a local level.

Criteria	Item						
	Burials associated with the Appin massacre	Lachlan Vale House	Workers huts	Teston Farmhouse	Macquariedale House	Moon's cottage	Sandstone quarries
	cultural history associated with the Cumberland Wars. This item is considered to meet this criterion at the local and State level.	This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	potential to meet this criterion at a local if not State level.			whose name was transferred to the site of 'Moon's Hill'. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local level at least.	
Criterion F) Rarity	Over 300 massacre sites of Aboriginal people have been identified across Australia. The locations of subsequent burials were often not recorded. The identified burial site is therefore rare and furthermore represents a known burial location of massacre victims during the Cumberland War period of Australian history. The site is therefore considered to be very rare and meets this criterion at a local and State level. The Item may also meet listing at a National level.	The precise sites of early farmhouses in Appin and colonial NSW as a whole are rarely well-documented and many cannot be known. Sites of estate houses owned by significant early historical figures are particularly rare. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Agricultural estate workers' residences were rarely mapped and as a result archaeological evidence of them is considered rare in NSW and very rare in the Appin and Illawarra regions. Archaeological relics associated with these items holds the potential to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Extant early 19th century frontier houses and any associated archaeological evidence is considered rare in the Appin region and NSW generally. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Archaeological evidence of early frontier houses is considered rare. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and state level.	Agricultural estate workers' residences were rarely mapped and as a result archaeological evidence of them is considered rare in NSW and very rare in the Appin and Illawarra regions. Archaeological relics associated with this item would meet this criterion at a local level.	Sandstone quarries are not considered rare locally. These items do not meet this criterion.
Criterion G) Representativeness	The burials are very important in demonstrating the nature of Aboriginal burial places in historical settings and in demonstrating the prevalence of violence in the Aboriginal experience of colonisation. The item also demonstrates historical patterns of frontier interaction between Aboriginal and European groups and is considered to meet this criterion at the local and State level. The Item may also meet listing at a National level.	The archaeological evidence of the Lachlan Vale house is considered likely to demonstrate elements of the material culture, architecture and agricultural practices of the 'estate' class of early colonial farm. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Archaeological evidence of the workers huts of the Lachlan Vale estate would demonstrate a rare cross section of the working class of the early colonial agricultural estate in NSW. Archaeological relics associated with these items hold the potential to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	The Teston farmhouse and any associated archaeological evidence is important in demonstrating elements of the material culture, architecture and agricultural practices of the 'estate' class of early colonial farm. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Archaeological evidence associated with the Macquariedale house is important in demonstrating elements of the material culture, architecture and agricultural practices of the 'estate' class of early colonial farm. This item is considered to meet this criterion at a local and State level.	Archaeological evidence of the Moon's hut would demonstrate a rare example of the working class of the early colonial agricultural estate in NSW. Archaeological relics associated with this item would meet this criterion at a local level.	The sandstone quarries are locally significant as representative examples of the utilisation of locally available materials for engineering construction. These items meet this criterion at a local level.
Grading	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Criteria	Item						
	Burials associated with the Appin massacre	Lachlan Vale House	Workers huts	Teston Farmhouse	Macquariedale House	Moon's cottage	Sandstone quarries
Status	Fulfills criteria for State and may fulfill criteria for National significance	Fulfills criteria for State significance	Fulfils criteria for local or State significance	Fulfills criteria for State significance	Fulfills criteria for local or State significance	Fulfills criteria for local or State significance	Fulfills criteria for local significance

6.5 Statement of Cultural Significance

The subject area was settled by Europeans at a time of rapid expansion of land grants and escalating stock grazing throughout the 'Cowpastures' of the Cumberland Plain. The subject area encompasses much of the early agricultural centre of Appin surrounding the large grants of William Broughton, Acting Commissary and Magistrate. Broughton's land and the surrounding estates and small farms formed a highly representative group of the broader pattern of settlement by wealthier absentee owners, free settler farmers, emancipists and assigned convict stockmen and servants. The extant Teston farmhouse, identified archaeological site of Lachlan Vale House and potential archaeological relics of farmhouses, outbuildings, worker's huts and landscape elements across the subject area demonstrate physical links to settlement within the subject area during the Macquarie era of Australia's history.

The burial site of Aboriginal warriors Durelle and Cannabayagal of the Dharawal and Gundungara forms a highly significant and material link to events surrounding the Appin massacre, Cumberland War and broader history of the Indigenous experience of the colonisation of Australia.

The extant fabric of Teston farmhouse has aesthetic significance as an example of a 'Cowpastures' free settler farmhouse. The sites of former dwellings throughout the subject area have aesthetic significance due to their largely unchanged, pastoral setting and positions within the landscape, often chosen for their commanding views.

The various extant and archaeological remains sited within the subject area are of special research value as repositories of material evidence for the architectural styles, material culture and industry of pioneer settlement at Appin. The broader subject area is also of significance as an agricultural, archaeological landscape that contained these buildings and shaped the lives of their occupants.

The burial site associated with the Appin massacre is of special significance to Aboriginal Australians, particularly the Dharawal and Gundungara of the local region; the relations of those buried at the site. The archaeological values within the subject area are of social significance to the local Appin community due to the founding nature of these early farms and in some cases, unbroken familial links to the first grantees and their workers.

The various elements contained within the site form an inter-related group demonstrating material links to the early history of the European settlement of Appin. These various elements are considered to hold levels of significance from local to State.

7. Conclusions and management

7.1 Conclusions

This HHCA has identified several historical phases and areas of archaeological sensitivity with the subject area.

This assessment recommends the following measures to be undertaken, prior to any works be initiated within the subject area.

7.2 Recommendations

On the basis of this HHCA it is recommended that:

Table 14: Recommendations

Heritage Constraint	Recommendations	
Graves identified with the Appin Massacre	1	Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) be consulted in conjunction with an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to assist in the documentation of the cultural values of the place, and in the development of mitigation strategies for the potential location of graves associated with the Appin Massacre outside of the southern boundary of the subject area.
	2	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey be undertaken to confirm likely absence of the potential location of graves associated with the Appin Massacre within the Subject Area prior to detailed design to allow for an opportunity to avoid harm.
All	3	<p>Statements of Heritage Impact (SoHIs) be undertaken for each of the following areas of sensitivity prior to any construction works being undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential location of graves associated with the Appin massacre • Lachlan Vale Estate (including the estate huts) • Macquariedale Estate (including Moon’s cottage) • Teston Farm • Elladale Cottage (Item #111) • Northamptondale Group (Item#113) <p>SoHIs for each of these items will build upon research undertaken for this HHCA and will consider specific impacts and mitigation measures for each item.</p>
Sandstone Quarries	4	Photographic archival recording be undertaken for the three sandstone quarries identified within the Subject area prior to any construction works being undertaken.

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Biodiversity Stewardship Site Agreements (NSW)
Offset site establishment and management
Offset brokerage
Advanced Offset establishment (QLD)