

Appendix F

Non-Aboriginal heritage assessment



Statement of Heritage Impact

Appin Road Safety Improvements

10 October 2018

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North Sydney NSW 2060
Australia

301015-03967

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Project No: 301015-03967-Statement of Heritage Impact: Appin Road Safety Improvements

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Executive Summary

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) has been prepared to assess the impact, if any, on the conservation values and heritage significance of five (5) listed heritage items located in the vicinity of the site of the proposed Appin Road safety improvement work (the proposal). In addition, the conservation values and heritage significance of that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site (the site) of the proposal were identified and assessed and the impacts, if any, of the proposal on those values were identified and also assessed.

The Proposal

The proposal involves the upgrade of a 5.2 km section of Appin Road from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin in the south to about 360m north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead in the north. The proposed upgrade includes:

- Construction of a new northbound overtaking lane and U-turn facilities
- Installation of safety barriers and a fauna fence
- Realignment of a compound curve where a fatality occurred
- Provision of sealed shoulders and shoulder widening.

Heritage Listings

There are no listed heritage items under Schedule 5 of the *Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015* (CLEP 2015) and *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011* (WLEP 2011) located on the site. Further, there are no heritage conservation areas (HCAs) either on or in the vicinity of the site.

The site is located within the vicinity of the following listed heritage items:

- “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53) listed under Schedule 5 of CLEP 2015. This item is also listed as “*Humewood Forest (original portion 77 of Beulah)*” on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI)
- “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54) listed under Schedule 5 of CLEP 2015
- “*Hume monument*” (Item I56) listed under Schedule 5 of CLEP 2015
- “*Beulah*” (Item I368) listed under Schedule 5 of CLEP 2015. Further, this item is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR368)
- “*Meadowvale*” is listed under Schedule 4 of *Interim Development Order No.15 – City of Campbelltown* (IDO15).

Potential Heritage Listing

The Non-Aboriginal Heritage report by Casey & Lowe (2018) (Casey & Lowe) assessed the heritage significance of Appin Road. The site and any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains were determined to be of local heritage significance.



The Casey & Lowe report concluded that the “19th-century roadwork” at that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site satisfies all seven (7) criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Council and described in the *NSW Heritage Manual – Assessing heritage significance* guidelines. In coming to that conclusion, it is noted that there was no comparative assessment(s) of the site with other sites either of early 19th century and 20th century roads in the then colony. Consequently, it is recommended that Roads and Maritime take action to have a full assessment of the heritage significance of Appin Road, including the subject site, to establish its significance with a view to updating its S170 Register.

Assessment of Impact

The conclusions of the assessments are as follows:

- An assessment of heritage significance has been conducted which has concluded:
 - The stand of *Eucalyptus maculata* (Spotted Gum) – “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53), timber beam bridge – “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53), stone footings – “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54) and colonial features (“*Meadowvale*”) have been assessed as having “**Exceptional**” heritage significance
 - The undisturbed site – “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54), stonework – “*Hume monument*” (Item I56), narrow alignment through farmland (“19th-century roadwork”) and early 19th century roadbuilding archaeology (“19th-century roadwork”) has been assessed as having “**High**” heritage significance
 - The green metal plaque – “*Hume monument*” (Item I56) has been assessed as having “**Moderate**” heritage significance.
- The proposal, through its design, form and scale, would have minimal impact on the heritage conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of “*Humewood Forest*”, “*Brookdale site*”, “*Hume monument*”, “*Beulah*” and “*Meadowvale*”
- The proposed road formation near Beulah Reserve would not require property acquisition and thus minimises the impact to mature trees at “*Humewood Forest*” and on property adjoining the site which contains Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) and a koala habitat
- There is potentially a low impact to viewpoints looking west from “*Hume monument*”, “*Brookdale site*” and the site to the immediate rural farmland setting, and at the view corridor along Beulah Reserve.
- The proposal would not adversely impact the archaeological potential of “*Brookdale site*” and “*Meadowvale*”
- The proposal would have no major construction or operational impact on the conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of the heritage items.
- There are no known archaeological sites that are expected to be adversely impacted by the proposal. However, any (unidentified) historic remains at the site such as early 19th century roadbuilding features that constitute the heritage significance of “19th-century roadwork” could be impacted by the proposed work.
- The design allows Roads and Maritime to meet specific objectives of improving the safety and traffic efficiency of the road corridor for users while at the same time conserving its heritage values.

Therefore, it is considered that on heritage grounds the proposal is supported.



1 Introduction

1.1 Brief

Advisian Pty Ltd (Advisian) has been engaged by Road and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to accompany the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the proposed Appin Road safety improvement work (the proposal) located on a 5.2 kilometre (km) section of Appin Road from Appin to Gilead (the site).

1.2 Methodology

In preparing the SoHI, the following methodology has been used:

- Inspection of the site, its context and setting on 14 June 2018
- Review of relevant legislative, regulatory, Commonwealth, State and Local statutory and non-statutory planning controls
- Review of the Australian Heritage Database, NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI), Roads and Maritime Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (S170 Register), Interim Development Order No.15 – City of Campbelltown (IDO15), and Schedule 5 Environmental heritage to the *Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015* (CLEP 2015) and the *Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011* (WLEP 2011) for heritage items and heritage conversation areas and archaeological sites, that may be in the vicinity of the site
- Review of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*
- Review of the OEH Heritage Division's *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines
- Review of the NSW Heritage Office's *Assessing heritage significance*.
- Review of the Roads and Maritime *Cultural Heritage Guidelines and Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure*
- Review of information provided by Casey & Lowe (2018) (Casey & Lowe) in relation to the potential impact to sites of historic and archaeological heritage by the proposal
- Review of Engineering Drawings, prepared by Roads and Maritime, dated May 2018
- Review of the Strategic Road Design Report, prepared by Roads and Maritime, dated April 2018
- Consultation (email correspondence) with Roads and Maritime
- Identification of the potential impact on heritage significance and identification of mitigation measures.



2 Description of the Site and its Context and Setting

2.1 The Site

The site is a 5.2 km section of Appin Road from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin in the south to about 360m north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead in the north (Figure 2-1). The site is located in the Campbelltown and Wollondilly Local Government Areas (LGAs), about 50km south-west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD).

The site is an arterial route that connects Campbelltown to Wollongong, the Illawarra region and NSW south coast via Appin. The current posted speed for the site is 80 kilometres per hour (km/hr). The existing road corridor has significant safety issues, such as trees within the clear zone, narrow shoulders and a single compound curve¹, which have contributed to a large number of road accidents including fatalities in recent times. The proposal is a component of the Federal Government's \$50 million plan to improve safety and traffic flow along Appin Road between Appin and Rosemeadow, and local housing affordability. The road improvements will connect to a future upgraded northern section of Appin Road built by Lendlease as part of residential developments at Mount Gilead.

Rural farmland

The site extending north from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin to land south of Beulah Reserve at Ch 3,900 m, is generally characterised by a rural farmland setting. The immediate landscape is shaped by farming practices and grass paddocks, and provides scenic views to distant landforms and ridgelines (Figure 2-2).

Bushland

The northern section of the site between Ch 3,900 m and Ch 5,200 m is generally characterised by a bushland setting, composed of dense vegetation and mature native trees on both sides of the road corridor (Figure 2-3). Beulah Reserve to the west is a biobank site and the adjoining property to the east contains endangered ecological communities (EEC) of Shale Sandstone Transition Forest and Cumberland Plain Woodland and a koala habitat². Consideration of the impact, if any, is to be found in Section 8.2.

¹ RMS (2018), *MR177 Appin Road from Brian Road, Appin to Rosemeadow. Road Safety Improvements. Strategic Road Design Report – Drawing Set Number DS2017 / 002542*, dated April 2018.

² RMS (2018), *MR177 Appin Road from Brian Road, Appin to Rosemeadow. Road Safety Improvements. Strategic Road Design Report – Drawing Set Number DS2017 / 002542*, dated April 2018.

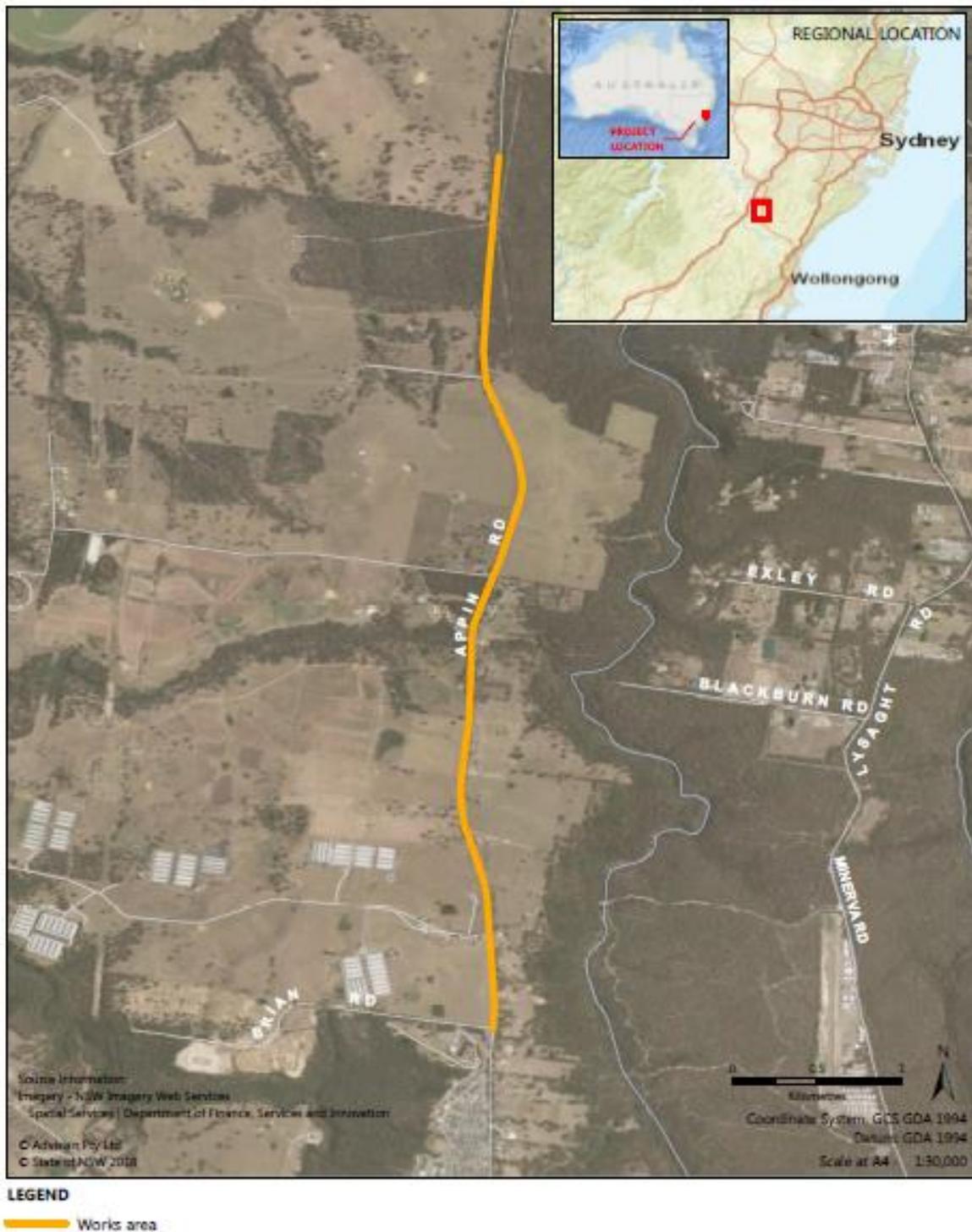


Figure 2-1 The proposed site, extending from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin to north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Figure 2-2 Looking west from “*Hume monument*” on Appin Road (Ch 3,275m) to a rural farmland setting with views to distant ridgelines which reflects the aesthetic significance of the site (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Figure 2-3 Looking south along Appin Road (Ch 4,850m) into bushland and the distinctive tree canopy with “*Humewood Forest*” at right. It is noted that “*Humewood Forest*” is located in Beulah Reserve (Source: Advisian, 2018).



The existing bitumen road is generally well paved and shows minor signs of degradation from typical traffic use and exposure to natural elements. The disturbed zone is generally accompanied by mature trees, low-lying vegetation and grasses. The site area includes the following natural and built elements:

- Electricity lines, optical fibre cables (OFCs), gas, sewer and water mains, and Telstra lines
- An evolving vegetation character that informs landscape character and scenic qualities
- Rural residential properties and outbuildings located near the site boundary. Significant property curtilages adjacent create vast open spaces populated by grass paddocks and pockets of mature trees
- Ingham's Enterprises chicken farm and other small businesses.

The site is located entirely within the existing road corridor. There are five (5) heritage items located in the vicinity of the site which are considered in this SoHI. Further, the site and any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains determined to be of local heritage significance are considered in this SoHI.

2.2 Surrounding Land Use

The site is situated within the existing road corridor which is land zoned *SP2 Infrastructure*, under the Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan (CLEP 2015) and Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan (WLEP 2011) (the LEPs), respectively. The majority of land adjacent to the site on both sides is zoned *RU2 Rural Landscape*.

2.2.1 Northern Site Boundary

The site of the northern boundary extends about 360m north of Beulah Reserve. It is noted that "*Humewood Forest*" is located in Beulah Reserve. The area north of "*Humewood Forest*" is zoned *RU2 Rural Landscape* and *RE1 Public Recreation* and the area beyond that is zoned *R2 Low Density Residential*, respectively, under the CLEP 2015 (Figure 2-4). The area immediately south of "*Humewood Forest*" is zoned as *DM Deferred Matter* and contains "*Meadowvale*" which is listed under IDO15. (See Section 5 for listing details).



2.2.2 Southern Site Boundary

The site of the southern boundary extends from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road. The area near the intersection is zoned *RU2 Rural Landscape* and the area beyond that is zoned *E2 Environmental Conservation* and *R2 Low Density Residential* under the WLEP 2011 (Figure 2-5).

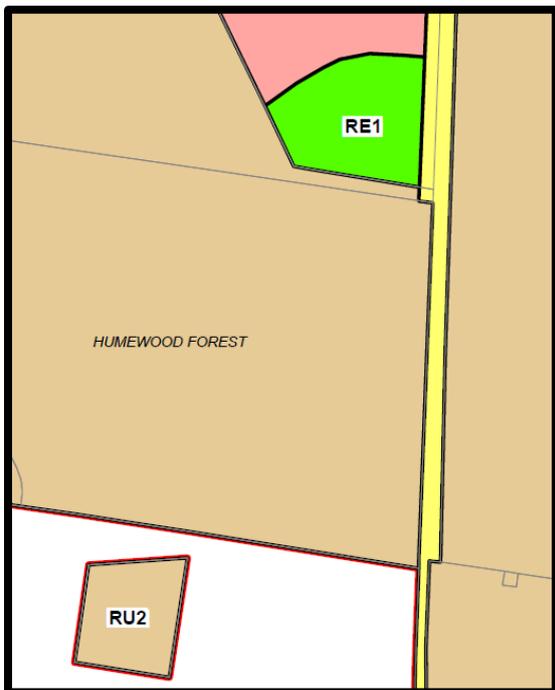


Figure 2-4 Land zoning adjacent to the site at the northern site boundary (Source: the CLEP 2015).

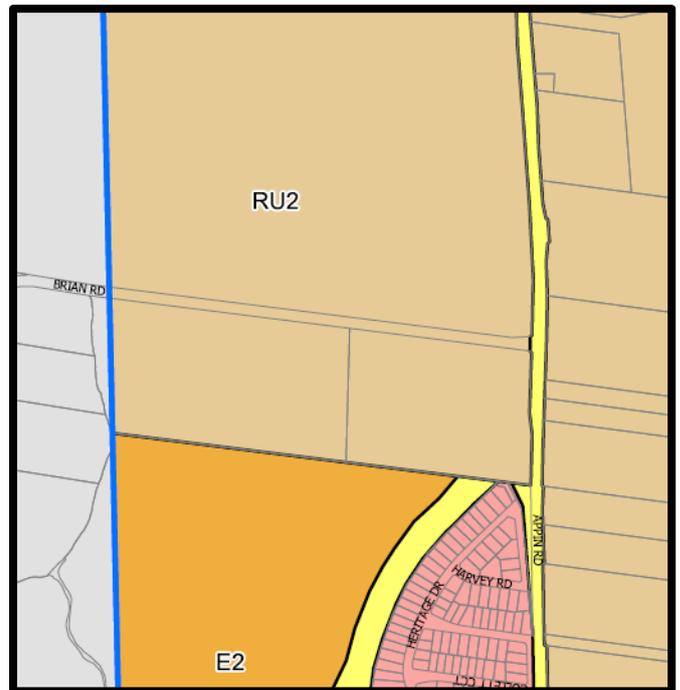


Figure 2-5 Land zoning adjacent to the site at the southern site boundary (Source: the WLEP 2011).



3 History of the Site and its Context and Setting

Heritage Concepts (2007) provides the following description of the site:

“The main road from Liverpool to Appin was surveyed by James Meehan in 1815...For approximately 50 years the road from Sydney to Illawarra passed through Appin in the 1800s, which contributed to the growth of the town.”

This description indicates that the site was part of a key route facilitating the growing Illawarra district population. Further, the historic map of Menangle Parish (Figure 3-1) suggests the site has not undergone significant realignment since the 1880s.

The following historical overview is extracted from Ozroads (2012). It is considered to be an appropriate brief record of the contextual history of the site, its significance and connection to the greater road network extending about 37km between Campbelltown, Appin and Bulli, known as the southern section of State Route 69 (B69).

“The southern section of State Route 69 stretches from the Hume Highway at Campbelltown to the Princes Hwy and Southern Fwy at Bulli Tops, passing through Appin. It is an important route to connect the southwest of Sydney with Wollongong, despite traffic being advised to use the Hume Highway and Picton Rd route instead. Appin Road caters for coal traffic travelling between the collieries near Appin and Port Kembla, as well as passing through the catchment areas for Woronora and Cataract Dams.

State Route 69 was introduced on this portion of the route in 1974, following the successful trialling of the state route numbering system (included in which was SR69 between Penrith and Camden) during 1973.

Appin Rd was also an integral part of the "New Cities" concept in the 1970s. It was envisaged as a four-lane road along its entire length, connecting Campbelltown with a new city at Appin and thence Wollongong. Whilst the new city at Appin never eventuated, Appin Road has been reconstructed to dual carriageway standard for approximately 4km south from Narellan Rd (i.e. as far south as Fitzgibbon Lane, Rosemeadow). Between Appin and Bulli Tops the road has been extensively realigned, to provide a much improved alignment, several overtaking lanes and generally make it safer for the heavy coal traffic that uses the road. This work was completed in April 1989.

It is worth noting that no official declared road name exists for the road between Appin and Bulli Tops and the road is typically referred to as the Bulli-Appin road by locals and street directories. However, signage at the Bulli Tops Interchange (the only location where road name signage is present southeast of Appin) refers to "Appin Rd".

Despite reconstruction and realignment work to sections of Appin Road beginning in the 1970s, the above description suggests that the site has, in essence, remained a two-lane rural road which follows its early alignment.



Figure 3-1 below is a historic map excerpt of the Menangle parish which identifies Appin Road and property owned by members of the Hume family.

Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 illustrate the site's surrounding context and setting. These archival photographs show Ingham's Enterprises chicken farm located on land adjacent to the site.

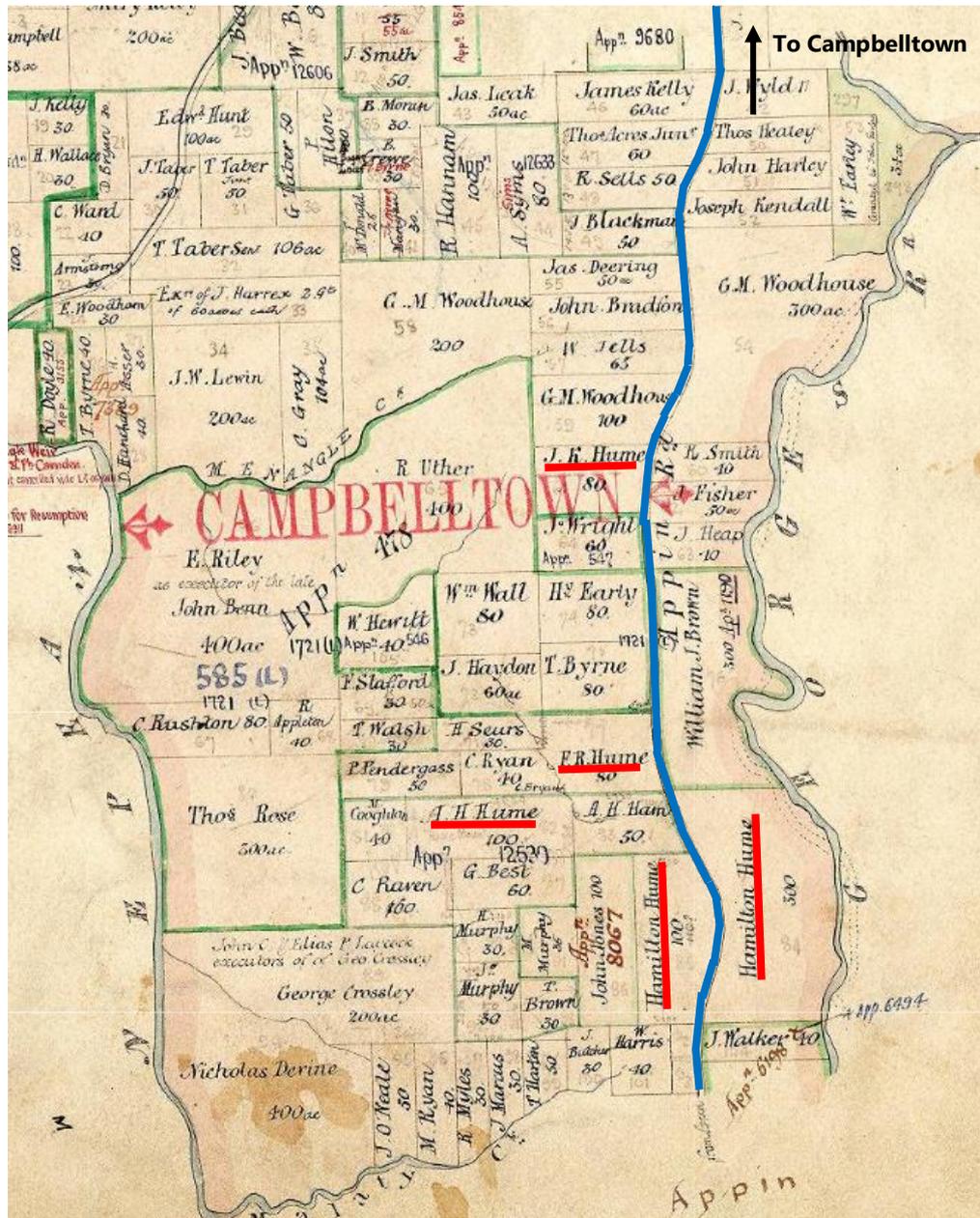


Figure 3-1 Historic map excerpt of Menangle parish from c1882 showing Appin Road (blue). The property owned by Hamilton Hume and the Hume family are underlined (red) to emphasise the Hume's historic, cultural and social significance in the LGA (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, 2011).



Figure 3-2 Looking west to Ingham's Enterprises chicken farm (1985) within a rural farmland setting at about Ch 1000m. Scenic views to distant landforms and ridgelines appear in the background (Source: Campbelltown City Library, 2018).



Figure 3-3 Looking onto Ingham's Enterprises chicken farm (n.d.) (Source: Campbelltown City Library, 2018).



4 Heritage Items on the Site

There are no heritage items located on the site that are listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015 or WLEP 2011.

An assessment of heritage significance and archaeology of that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site was conducted by Casey & Lowe in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual – Assessing heritage significance* guidelines. The site and any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains were determined to be of local heritage significance.

The Statement of Significance for the site is obtained from the Non-Aboriginal Heritage report by Casey & Lowe (2018) (Casey & Lowe) (**Appendix A**) and is as follows:

“This section of Appin Road, its alignment and narrow course through farmland and rural vistas, reflects 19th-century roadbuilding. Any 19th-century archaeological remains would be of value as they would shed light on how the road was constructed through a non-urban area at this time. This section is connected to the Hume family as they had properties along both sides of the roadway. This connection and the possibility of archaeological remains would also be of deep interest to local historical groups.

This section of Appin Road and any potential archaeological remains have a Local level of heritage significance.”

The Casey & Lowe report concluded that the “19th-century roadwork” at that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site satisfies all seven (7) criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Council and described in the *NSW Heritage Manual – Assessing heritage significance* guidelines. In coming to that conclusion, it is noted that there was no comparative assessment(s) of the site with other sites either of early 19th century or 20th century roads in the then colony. Consequently, it is recommended that Roads and Maritime take action to have a full assessment of the significance of Appin Road, including the subject site, to establish its significance with a view to updating its S170 Register.



5 Heritage Items and Heritage Conservation Areas in the Vicinity of the Site

The Preliminary Environmental Investigation (Roads and Maritime PEI April 2018) identified three (3) heritage items within or immediately adjacent to the site. They are:

- “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53) listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015. This item is also listed as “*Humewood Forest (original portion 77 of Beulah)*” on the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) (Figure 5-1 & Figure 5-2)
- “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54) listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015 (Figure 5-4 & Figure 5-5)
- “*Hume monument*” (Item I56) listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015 (Figure 5-3 & Figure 5-4)

Arising from Advisian’s site inspection and subsequent research, there are two additional items to be considered. They are:

- “*Meadowvale*”, identified as *DM: Deferred matter* on the Land Application Map of the CLEP 2015 under clause 1.3 (1A). Clause 1.8 (2) of the CLEP 2015 states that the *Interim Development Order No. 15 – City of Campbelltown (IDO15)* “*continue[s] to apply to the land identified as “Deferred matter” under clause 1.3 (1A).*” The item is listed under Schedule 4 of IDO15 and its relationship to the site is described in Figure 5-6.
- “*Beulah*” (Item I368), listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015, Further, this item is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR368).

“*Beulah*” is located about one kilometre west of the site and is concealed by its curtilage and “*Humewood Forest*.” Given its location and distance from the proposal, it is considered that there would be no impact by the proposal on the conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of “*Beulah*.” Thus, for the purposes of this SoHI, there will be no further consideration of this item.

For an overview of the site location with respect to the abovementioned heritage items, refer to Figure 5-7. There are no heritage conservation areas (HCAs) either on or in the vicinity of the site.



Figure 5-1 Looking south along Appin Road (Ch 4,550m) at the distinctive tree canopy with Beulah Reserve (a biobank site) at right and property at left which contains an endangered ecological community (EEC) of Shale Sandstone Transition Forest and a koala habitat. It is noted that “*Humewood Forest*” is located in Beulah Reserve (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Figure 5-2 Beulah Reserve (a biobank site) located on the western side of Appin Road (approx. Ch 4,500m), looking north (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Figure 5-3 Looking south along Appin Road (Ch 3,400m) towards “Hume monument” (red arrow) and the location of the proposed curve realignment and new northbound overtaking lane into rural farmland at right (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Insert: Marble inscription highlighting the item’s historical, associative and social significance.

Figure 5-4 Looking east from Appin Road (Ch 3,275m) at “Hume monument”. The curtilage of “Brookdale site” is located in the background behind the monument (Source: Advisian, 2018).



Figure 5-5 The remnant stone footings of “*Brookdale site*” located east of “*Hume monument*” (Source: Casey & Lowe, 2018).



Figure 5-6 Looking south along Appin Road (Ch 4,200m) with the curtilage of “*Meadowvale*” extending to the site boundary at right. The homestead is located 1.6km west of the site (Source: Advisian, 2018).

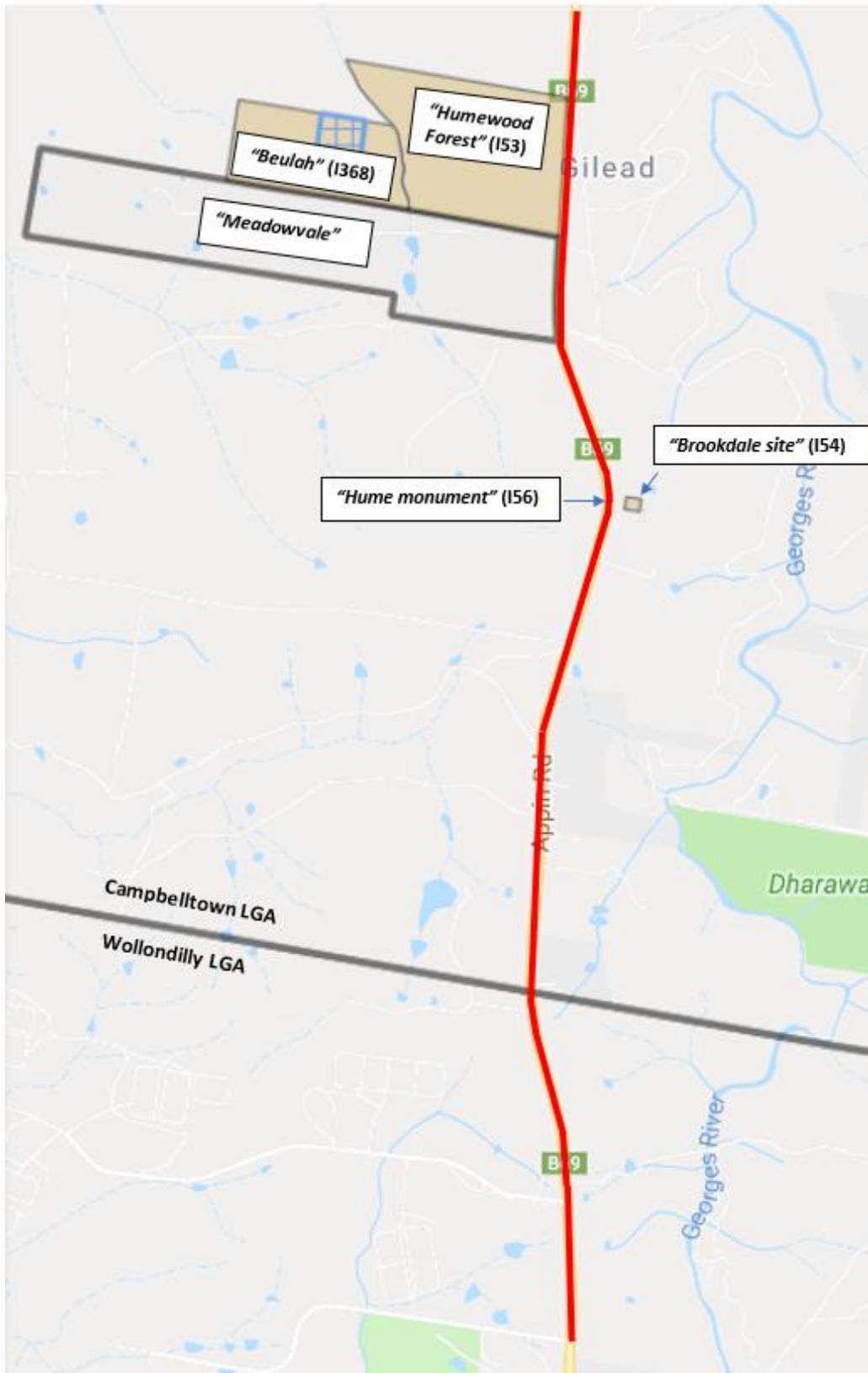


Figure 5-7 Location of listed heritage items in the vicinity of the site (Source: NSW Planning Portal, 2018). The site (red) and any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains were determined to be of local heritage significance (Casey & Lowe).



5.1 Humewood Forest

The Statement of Significance for “*Humewood Forest*” for its LEP listing (CLEP 2015) is obtained from the SHI and is as follows:

“Humewood Forest is of historical, aesthetic and research significance as a rare surviving stand of Eucalyptus maculata (Spotted Gum). The land is in original condition, comprising Portion 77 of the property Beulah, and is closely associated with that property (also a heritage item). Humewood Forest has historical association with the family of Francis Rawden Hume, who owned this portion from 1823 till 1969, when a trust under the Will of Ellen Clayton Hume (1870-1936) was dissolved. The aesthetic value of the forest [is] high and is enhanced by the continuation of forest across Appin Rd to the East. The timber beam bridge over Woodhouse Creek between the current area of ‘Beulah’ and the Humewood Forest is believed to be the only example of its type in private ownership and the only one known to retain a full set of stringer girders intact. It is a rare remnant of Australia’s oldest surviving form of bridge construction but its current condition is unknown.

The forest has significant ecological research potential.”

5.2 Brookdale site

The Statement of Significance for “*Brookdale site*” for its LEP listing (CLEP 2015) is obtained from the SHI and is as follows:

“Brookdale is of historic significance as the location of the home of important explorer Hamilton Hume and the place where many of his most significant explorations assembled and departed from. Although the house has been demolished and parts of the site have been cultivated, the footprint of the buildings can still be seen and it is likely that relics from this period have survived below ground. This is the only surviving physical evidence of the home of this important historical figure.

The property also has historic significance as one of the group owned by the Hume family in the Gilead area in the early 19th Century.

The open rural setting of the site is aesthetically significant and facilitates an appreciation of the spatial characteristics and aesthetic qualities of the early 19th Century pastoral landscape of NSW. These spatial qualities of the site and its setting contrast significantly with the complex hill-scape of the northern part of Campbelltown LGA.

The site, including homestead and outbuildings, has remained undeveloped since abandonment and demonstrates a high level of research and archaeological potential.”

5.3 Hume monument

The Statement of Significance for “*Hume monument*” for its LEP listing (CLEP 2015) is obtained from the SHI and is as follows:

“The monument is a representative early 20th century historical monument with some historical significance, particularly if, as alleged, it utilised stonework from the demolished house of Hamilton Hume “Brookdale” which was adjacent to the site of the monument. The monument has historical association with the Royal Australian Historical Society, and with



Hamilton Hume and his Port Phillip expedition of 1824 which is commemorated. The monument has aesthetic significance as a local landmark. The monument has a degree of social significance.”

5.4 Meadowvale

“Meadowvale” is of heritage significance as “an early Hume house with colonial characteristics.”³

A historical description of the item is obtained from the Campbelltown City Council’s Local Heritage Register (LHR)⁴ and is as follows:

“This building stands on the original grant of 40.5 ha (100 acres) made to Andrew Hume in 1812 and called by him “Hume Mount” later known as “Humewood” then “Rockwood” before “Meadowvale.” It is not known when the buildings were erected though the stone cottage may have been the original homestead. Gove[r]nor Macquarie visited the farm in 1815. [The] Main house was built c. 1830 and then the name was changed to Meadowvale when sold to A.D. Ross c. 1900. The kitchen was then built. Some major alterations to the attic storey have change[d] its original appearance. Doors and windows have also been replaced. Both exterior and interior walls are about 18” thick. There are large open fireplaces surrounded by cedar panel[ing] and mantle. The doorways are low and there are six panel[ed] cedar doors. There is a single storey with at the rear of the house, an underground cellar and in the 1[8]60’s there was an old stone barracks for the convicts.”

5.5 Heritage Significance

Grading of significant elements of the listed heritage items was undertaken (Table 5-2) in accordance with Section 1.4 of the *Roads and Maritime Services ‘Cultural Heritage Guidelines’*, adopted from Section 6 of the NSW Heritage Office’s ‘*Assessing heritage significance*’ guideline (Table 5-1) to determine the key elements of the items and their respective contribution to the conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of the heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015 and Schedule 4 of IDO15. The site and any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains have been determined to be of local heritage significance (Casey & Lowe). Thus, the item “*19th-century roadwork*” is included in the grading of significant elements (Table 5-2).

³ Campbelltown City Council (n.d), ‘Meadowvale (Humewood)’, available at: <https://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/AboutCampbelltown/Heritage/HeritageitemsinCampbelltown>.

⁴ *ibid.*



Table 5-1 NSW Heritage Office's Gradings of Significance

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local and State significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.



Table 5-2 Grading of Significance for the listed heritage items and the site and their respective elements. The assessment is informed by the SHI and the heritage significance assessment conducted by Casey & Lowe (**Appendix A**).

Element	Item	Grading	Assessment
Eucalyptus maculata (Spotted Gum)	<i>“Humewood Forest”</i>	Exceptional	The group of Spotted Gum is considered to be graded as <i>“Exceptional”</i> as it fundamentally contributes to the item’s heritage significance. This intact element stands in its original condition and has undergone minimal human interference for at least 100 years.
Timber beam bridge	<i>“Humewood Forest”</i>	Exceptional	This element is considered to be a rare form of surviving early Australian bridge construction with considerably intact stringer girders.
Stone footings	<i>“Brookdale site”</i>	Exceptional	Remnant stone footings are considered to be graded as <i>“High”</i> as they represent the original fabric of explorer Hamilton Hume’s homestead. Hume is a person of historic, cultural and social importance in the LGA. The footings are visibly intact (Figure 5-5).
Undisturbed site	<i>“Brookdale site”</i>	High	The site encompassing the original homestead and outbuildings appears to have remained undeveloped. The intact site and its setting marks the origins of Hume’s expeditionary achievements. It is also likely that relics from the time of Hume exist belowground.
Stonework	<i>“Hume monument”</i>	High	The stonework is considered to be graded as <i>“High”</i> . It is speculated that this element was originally from Hume’s Brookdale homestead.
Green metal plaque	<i>“Hume monument”</i>	Moderate	The green plaque attached to the side is a recent addition which declares the monument a heritage item. This element is graded as <i>“Moderate”</i> and of little heritage value in itself, but contributes to the overall significance of the heritage item to the Campbelltown community.



Element	Item	Grading	Assessment
Colonial features	<i>“Meadowvale”</i>	Exceptional	The colonial features of the c1830 main house are evidence of its original appearance when occupied by Andrew Hume and family. Internal features include large open fireplaces and cedar panelled doors. ⁵ These elements are graded as <i>“Exceptional”</i> as they directly contribute to the historical and associative significance of the homestead.
Narrow alignment through farmland	<i>19th-century roadwork</i>	High	The site has largely remained a two-lane road following its early alignment. Apart from its current road surface, its appearance and narrow formation through a rural character are graded as <i>“High”</i> for their contribution to the item’s aesthetic, rarity and representative conservation values.
Early 19 th century roadbuilding archaeology	<i>19th-century roadwork</i>	High	The site has the potential for early 19 th century roadbuilding together with other archaeological remains such as stone culverts, stone retaining walls and stone cobbling (Casey & Lowe). These elements are graded as <i>“High”</i> for their contribution to the technical/research potential conservation value at the site.

5.6 Archaeology

The Casey & Lowe report was conducted to determine the nature of potential archaeological remains, the impact, if any, on archaeological sites by the proposal, and the recommended management of these sites.

Stone foundations at *“Brookdale site”* are the only visible remains of Hamilton Hume’s original homestead and outbuildings and the site has remained largely undisturbed since abandonment and demolition of these structures, the date of which is unknown. Buried archaeological relics in connection to the homestead’s ownership may have survived

⁵ Campbelltown City Council (n.d), ‘Meadowvale (Humewood)’, available at: <https://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/AboutCampbelltown/Heritage/HeritageitemsinCampbelltown>.



intact within and surrounding the item's curtilage. Thus, the site has high archaeological potential.

"*Meadowvale*" is located on the original 100 acre land grant by Governor Macquarie to Andrew Hume in 1812. The building was occupied by Andrew Hume (father of Hamilton Hume) and family. The c1830s main house and outbuildings have undergone alterations throughout its ownership and use. Buried archaeological relics are likely to have survived intact. Thus, the site has high archaeological potential⁶ that is likely to enhance the item's historic and associative heritage significance. The property is likely considered to be of State heritage significance.⁷

Casey & Lowe concluded the proposal would not impact the archaeological potential of "*Brookdale site*" and "*Meadowvale*." No known historic archaeological potential was identified at sections of "*Humewood Forest*" adjacent to the site. Similarly, no known historic archaeological potential was identified in the vicinity of "*Hume Monument*." Further, the site and any potential 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains are of local heritage significance. In the event that any potential archaeological 'relics' are identified within the site during work, the mitigation measures outlined in Section 9 of this SoHI are to be followed.

In carrying out the SoHI assessment, consideration has been given to:

- (a) The location and visual context and setting of the heritage items on and in the vicinity of the site
- (b) The nature and likely impact of the proposal on those heritage items.

Given the nature of the proposal, its strategic design and proximity to heritage items, it is considered that there would be **minimal** direct or indirect impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items. The conclusion of the assessment is that the proposal would have a **minimal** impact on the conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of the heritage items subject of this SOHI. Consideration to minimise or eliminate the impact would be provided in the SoHI as part of recommended mitigation measures.

⁶ Davies, P (2011), *Campbelltown Local Government Area Heritage Review for Campbelltown City Council – Volume 1: Report*.

⁷ *Ibid.*



6 The Proposal

The proposal has been selected following the preparation of a strategic road design report prepared by Roads and Maritime (dated April 2018). Advisian conducted a site inspection on the 14 June 2018 to understand the character, context and setting of the site area as well as the nature and extent of the proposal. It was observed that the site is generally well-paved and the vegetation adjacent to the site is reasonably maintained in accordance with a predominantly rural farmland character setting. It has also been ascertained that Appin Road has been found to harbour “*a number of safety deficiencies... [that have] contributed to a crash history including fatalities*” (RMS, pp. 8, 2018).

As such, the proposal involves the upgrade of part of the existing road corridor. The general arrangement of proposed road infrastructure and facilities is detailed in the Engineering Drawings prepared by Roads and Maritime (dated May 2018). Key features of the proposal include:

- Establishing temporary site compounds and lay down locations during construction
- Providing two metre wide shoulders along Appin Road between about 200m north of the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin, and extending north to about 360m north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead to allow a safer area for vehicles to pull off the road. The shoulder would be widened to about three metres wide at the location of existing driveways
- Building a new northbound overtaking lane at about Ch 2930 to Ch 3600. The overtaking lane would include traffic separation (e.g. safety barrier and/or painted median)
- Installing traffic separation (e.g. safety barrier and/or painted median) for the length of the existing southbound overtaking lane at about Ch 1240 to Ch 1660
- Building a U-turn facility to the north and south of the existing southbound overtaking lane to provide access to and from properties along Appin Road that would be restricted by proposed traffic separation (e.g. safety barrier and/or painted median) arrangements (Figure 6-3)
- Realigning the existing curve at about Ch 3100 to Ch 3550 (Figure 6-2)
- Providing about a three metre wide shoulder along Appin Road near and to the north of Beulah Reserve. The offset between the shoulder and the safety barrier (e.g. wire rope) on both sides of Appin Road would be to avoid property acquisition at the property directly east of Appin Road which contains an endangered ecological community (EEC) and at Beulah Reserve which is a biobank site (Figure 6-1)
- Installing new line marking and signposting where required
- Providing fauna fencing in some sections along Appin Road (Figure 6-1)



The associated proposed works would include the following:

- Stormwater management – drainage design and aquaplaning risk
- Cross drainage – replacement of existing pipes with insufficient cover or capacity
- Utilities – identify existing utilities likely to be impacted by the proposal
- Geotechnical – investigations
- Pavement design and widening – removal of the existing shoulder pavement
- Property adjustments – to property boundary fencing, driveways and entrances
- Facilities – to be developed during concept and detailed design.

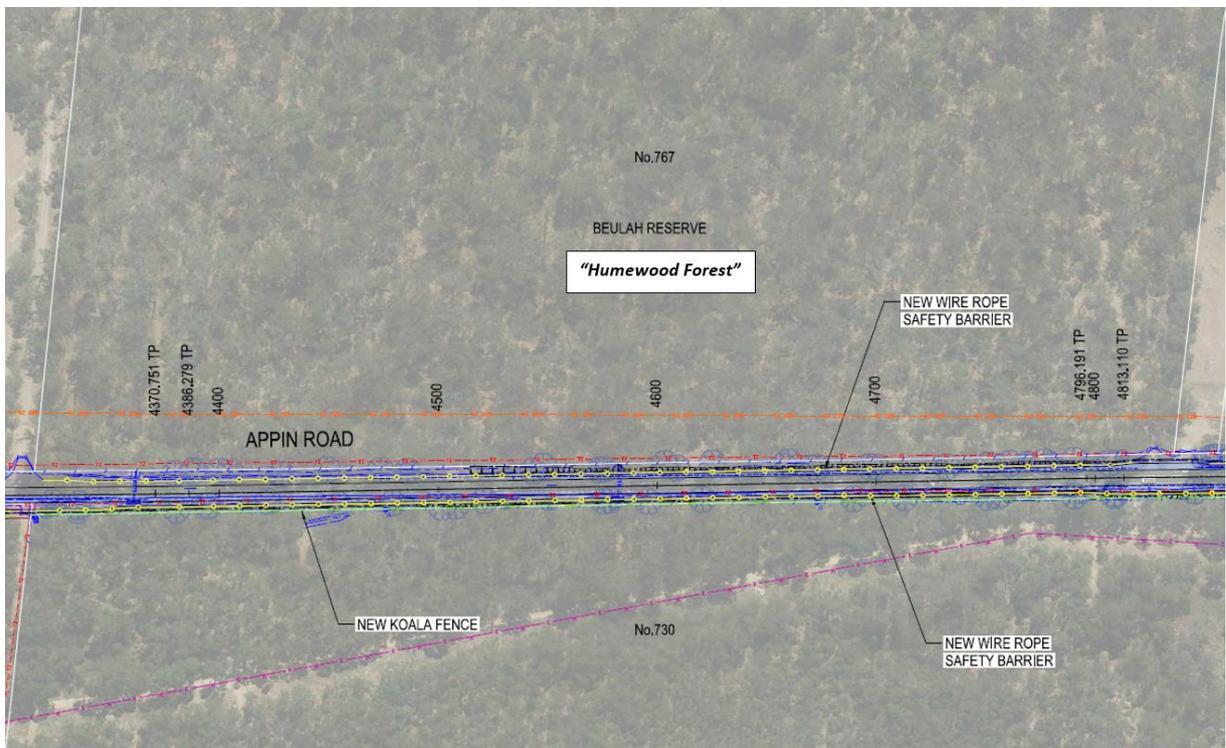


Figure 6-1 Proposed work at the site near “Humewood Forest” (located in Beulah Reserve – a biobank site) and an EEC including the installation of safety barriers (e.g. wire rope), new pavement and a new fauna fence (Source: Roads and Maritime, 2018).

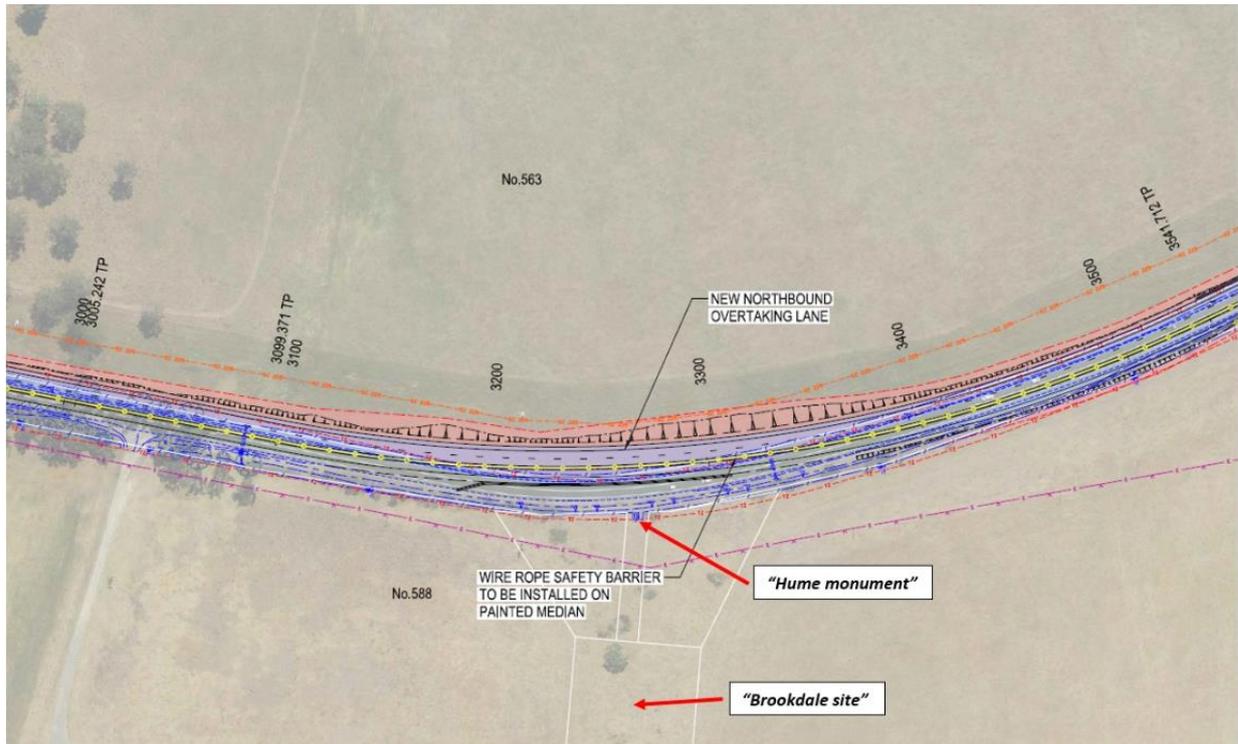


Figure 6-2 Proposed work at the site near “Hume monument” and “Brookdale site” including a new northbound overtaking lane, curve realignment and traffic separation (e.g. safety barrier and/or painted median). This would involve property acquisition and new pavement (Source: Roads and Maritime, 2018).

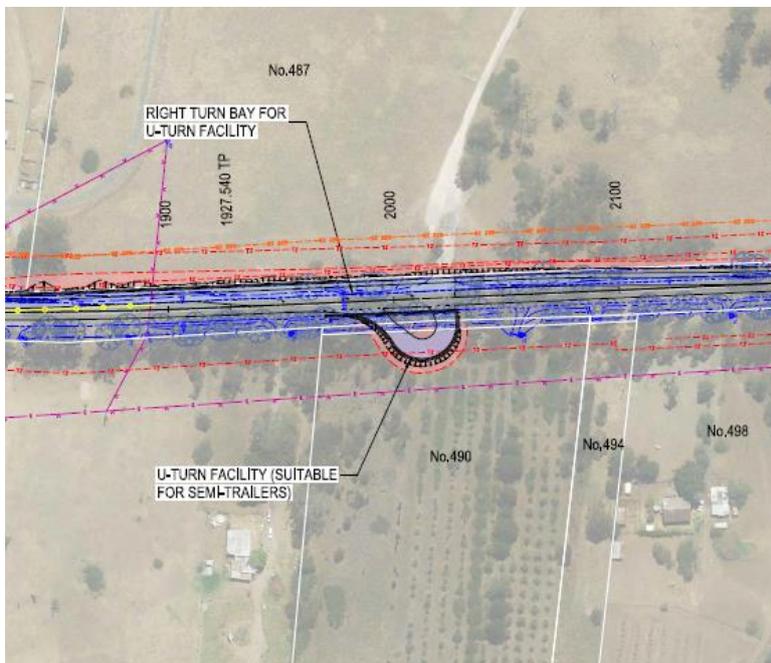


Figure 6-3 Proposed U-turn facilities located north (as indicated above) and south of the existing southbound overtaking lane which would require property acquisition and new pavement.



7 The Legislative and Statutory Conservation Planning Controls

7.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the system of environmental planning and assessment in NSW. Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act specifies the environmental impact assessment requirements for activities undertaken by public authorities (such as Roads and Maritime Services) which are permissible without development consent under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (Infrastructure SEPP).

7.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The aim of the Infrastructure SEPP is to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State by, among other things, improving regulatory certainty and efficiency through a planning regime for infrastructure and the provision of services.

The development would be subject to the provisions of Division 15 of the Infrastructure SEPP and Clause 14 (consultation with councils) if the development were likely to have more than a minor or inconsequential impact on a heritage item listed in Schedule 5 of either CLEP 2015, WLEP 2011 or Schedule 4 of IDO15. It is considered that the impact, if any, would be minor or inconsequential and therefore, no consultation under the Infrastructure SEPP is required. However, the Campbelltown and Wollondilly Council are both being consulted regarding the proposal.

7.3 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* contains the provisions for listing sites or places on the State Heritage Register and the protection of relics. There are no sites covered by an Interim Heritage Order that are either within the site or within the vicinity of the site.

Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977* requires State Government Agencies to establish and keep a Heritage and Conservation Register. Each Government Agency is responsible for ensuring that the items entered on its Heritage and Conservation Register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with the guidelines, '*Management of Heritage by NSW Government Agencies*'. The heritage items subject of this SoHI assessment are not listed on the S170 Register.

The Heritage Act defines a "relic" as follows:

"relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:



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

(b) *is of State or local heritage significance.”*

Although it is noted that “*Brookdale site*” and “*Meadowvale*” have high archaeological potential, the heritage items would not be impacted by the proposal. Further, there are no known relics that have been identified as having state or local heritage significance either within the site or in the vicinity of the site that would be impacted by work at the site.

There are no heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) that would be impacted by the proposal. Thus, an application for an approval or exemption under Section 57 or Section 60 of the Act is not required. No other approvals or permits under the *Heritage Act 1977* are expected to be required.

7.4 The Local Environmental Plans

In 2005, the NSW Government changed the law so that all LEPs had to be standardised to a common format. All NSW LEPs follow a template titled *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan* (the Standard Instrument)⁸. As the site extends the Campbelltown and Wollondilly LGAs, the provisions and objectives of their respective LEPs, i.e. the CLEP 2015 and WLEP 2011, have been adopted and regard has been made where applicable. The LEPs contain standard zones and terminology that is set out by the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE).

Under the provisions of both the CLEP 2015 and the WLEP 2011 (the LEPs), the site is zoned *SP2 Infrastructure*.

Section 8.1 considers the relevant heritage provisions of Clause 5.10 of the LEPs. It is noted that development consent is not required under the LEPs as the provisions of the Infrastructure SEPP prevail.

It is noted that IDO15 does not contain express objectives unlike the LEPs. This is because they are precursor planning instruments to LEPs which commenced in 1980. However, it is to be noted that the relevant provisions in the IDO that apply to heritage items are also a precursor to the provisions of Clause 5.10 in LEPs which are derived from the Standard Instrument provisions.

⁸ The *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan* can be accessed on the NSW Legislation website at <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/~view/EPI/2006/155a/full#>



8 Assessment

This assessment of the potential impact for the proposal described in Section 6 has been undertaken in relation to the relevant provisions of the following:

- Clause 5.10 of the respective LEPs
- Clause 19 of IDO15
- NSW Heritage Manual’s *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines
- The relevant Articles of The Burra Charter.

8.1 The LEPs

For the purposes of assessing the impact, if any, on the heritage significance of the listed heritage items, consideration has been given to the relevant heritage provisions of the LEPs set out in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1 Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation Provisions of the LEPs and Clause 19 Provisions of IDO15.

Provision	Compliance Comment
<p>CLEP – Clause 5.10 (1) Objectives</p> <p>The objectives of this clause are as follows:</p> <p>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of [Campbelltown/Wollondilly]</p> <p>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views</p> <p>(c) to conserve archaeological sites</p> <p>(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.</p>	<p>Complies: it is considered that Objectives (a) and (b) are satisfied as the proposal is designed to minimise the impact to mature trees at Beulah Reserve (a biobank site) and on property adjoining the site which contains EEC and a koala habitat. It is noted that “<i>Humewood Forest</i>” is located in Beulah Reserve. Similarly, the proposed compound curve realignment, new northbound overtaking lane and temporary ancillary site during construction on the western side of the road corridor (Figure 5-3) would not impact “<i>Hume monument</i>” and “<i>Brookdale site</i>” which are both located in the immediate vicinity of the proposal. Finally, “<i>Meadowvale</i>” is located about 1.6km west of the site and would not be impacted by the proposal. Table 8-2 describes design features of the proposal that conserve the heritage significance of the heritage items.</p> <p>As to Objectives (c) and (d), there are no known archaeological sites that are anticipated to be impacted by the proposal. However, any (unidentified) historic remains at the site could be impacted by the proposal.</p>



Provision	Compliance Comment
<p>CLEP – Clause 5.10 (5) Heritage Assessment</p> <p>The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:</p> <p>(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or</p> <p>(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or</p> <p>(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),</p> <p>require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.</p>	<p>Complies: The SoHI has identified the scope of work, the impact and mitigation measures. It is considered that the recommendations adequately address any impact and enable the consent authority to determine the matter.</p>
<p>IDO15 – Clause 19 (1)</p> <p>A person shall not, in respect of a building, work, relic or place that is an item of the environmental heritage –</p> <p>(a) demolish, renovate or extend the building or work;</p> <p>(b) damage or despoil the relic or place or any part of the relic or place;</p> <p>(c) excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or removing the relic;</p> <p>(d) erect a building on the land on which the building, work or relic is situated or on the land which comprises that place; or</p> <p>(e) subdivide the land on which the building, work or relic is situated or the land which comprises that place,</p> <p>except with the consent of the Council.</p>	<p>Complies: Although it is noted that “<i>Meadowvale</i>” has high archaeological potential, the item would not be impacted by the proposal in relation to provisions (a) – (e).</p>
<p>IDO15 – Clause 19 (2)</p> <p>The Council shall not grant consent as referred to in subclause (1) unless it has made an assessment of –</p> <p>(a) the significance of the item as an item of the environmental heritage of the City of Campbelltown;</p>	<p>Complies: The curtilage of “<i>Meadowvale</i>” extends to the site (Figure 5-6) and the homestead is located 1.6km west of the site. The proposal would involve tree clearing and the installation of a safety barrier (e.g. wire rope) along the curtilage. It is anticipated that the proposal would have no impact on the conservation values that constitute the</p>



Provision	Compliance Comment
<p>(b) the extent to which the carrying out of the development in accordance with the consent would affect the historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance of the item and its site;</p> <p>(c) whether the setting of the item and, in particular, whether any stylistic, horticultural or archaeological features of the setting, should be retained; and</p> <p>(d) whether the item constitutes a danger to the users or occupiers of the item or to the public.</p>	<p>heritage significance of “<i>Meadowvale</i>” and its archaeological potential in relation to provisions (a) – (c).</p>

8.2 Heritage Branch Assessment Guidelines

The proposed options are assessed below in Table 8-2 in relation to the relevant questions outlined in the NSW Heritage Manual’s *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines.

Table 8-2 Relevant Questions sought from NSW Heritage Manual’s *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines (p.4)

Question	Response
<p>The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or conservation area for the following reasons:</p>	<p>The proposal is considered to be compatible within its context and setting, and respect the heritage significance of heritage items located in the vicinity of the site. The proposal would have a minimal adverse impact on the heritage significance of heritage items and its significant elements. The work facilitates upgrades compatible with the site’s existing use to satisfy Roads and Maritime’s specific objectives and improve road safety.</p>
<p>The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:</p>	<p>Shoulder widening along either the eastern and western site boundary near Beulah Reserve would create a significant adverse impact on adjacent land containing EEC and koala habitat (eastern side) and the Beulah Reserve biobank site (western side) (Figure 5-2). “<i>Humewood Forest</i>” is located in Beulah Reserve and the item’s curtilage extends to the site boundary.</p>



Question	Response
	<p>Eucalyptus maculata (Spotted Gum) is a significant element of the heritage item, graded as “<i>Exceptional</i>.”</p> <p>The intact cluster of Spotted Gum directly contributes to the heritage item’s historical, aesthetic, research and rarity values.</p> <p>The potentially detrimental impact on heritage significance is mitigated by road widening on both sides of the site and narrowing the offset to the safety barrier (e.g. wire rope) on both sides of the site near Beulah Reserve to 2.9m from the painted edge line. This would avoid property acquisition (Figure 6-1).</p> <p>Further, the clear zone width on both sides of the site near Beulah Reserve would be reduced to 4.5m. This would minimise tree clearing. Thus, the proposal is respectful of the heritage significance of “<i>Humewood Forest</i>”, and sensitive to the conservation of EEC and biobank site.</p> <p>The proposal would have no heritage impact on the significant elements of “<i>Hume Monument</i>” and “<i>Brookdale site</i>”. Relocation of the monument is not required. The compound curve realignment and new northbound overtaking lane would be constructed on acquired property adjacent to the site (Figure 6-2), opposite both heritage items. This work would have minimal impact on the historic, aesthetic and rarity conservation values of the site. Further, a three metre wide shoulder would be created on the eastern side to enable visitors to park and view the monument.</p> <p>The large curtilage of “<i>Meadowvale</i>” runs adjacent to the site (Figure 5-6). Tree clearing and installation of a safety barrier (e.g. wire rope) is proposed along the item’s curtilage boundary to the site. It is anticipated that the proposal would have no heritage impact on the heritage significance of the property and its curtilage.</p> <p>The installation of new pavement, safety barriers (e.g. wire rope), U-turn facilities (Figure 6-3) and associated proposed work along and adjacent to the site may impact any (unidentified) historic remains at the site. In the event that any potential</p>



Question	Response
	<p>unexpected items are disturbed and identified within the site during work, the <i>Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure</i> (2015) must be implemented as described in Section 9.</p> <p>Finally, the Contractor is to identify and implement construction methods in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to further minimise the impact to the significant fabric and/or elements of heritage items.</p>
<p>The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:</p>	<p>Two design sub-options were considered and rejected for the adverse impact on listed heritage items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Widening on the western side near Beulah Reserve. This option was desirable from a constructability, traffic management and cost perspective. However, it was rejected since it required acquisition along Beulah Reserve. ▪ Widening on the eastern side near Beulah Reserve. This option was desirable from a constructability, traffic management and cost perspective. However, it was rejected since it required acquisition from property containing EEC and koala habitat.
<p>New development adjacent to a heritage item:</p> <p>Q1 How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?</p> <p>Q2 Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?</p> <p>Q3 How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?</p> <p>Q4 How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative</p>	<p>A1 Refer to previous responses.</p> <p>A2 The proposal would improve the safety of an existing road corridor, along which listed heritage items are located in the vicinity.</p> <p>A3 Although only the footings of the original homestead at “<i>Brookdale site</i>” remain, the site has remained largely undeveloped with significant archaeological potential. Further, the rural farmland setting of the site is intact. Thus, the item’s curtilage supports the aesthetic and research values that characterise its heritage significance. “<i>Meadowvale</i>” has high archaeological potential and its curtilage likely contains buried archaeological ‘relics’ that enhance the conservation values that constitute the item’s heritage significance.</p> <p>A4 The proposal would potentially create a low visual impact looking west from “<i>Hume</i></p>



Question	Response
<p>effects?</p> <p>Q5 Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?</p> <p>Q6 Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?</p> <p>Q7 Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?</p> <p>Q8 Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?</p>	<p><i>monument</i>”, “<i>Brookdale site</i>” and the site onto the immediate rural farmland setting (Figure 2-2), where the curve realignment and northbound overtaking lane is proposed⁹. Further, the proposal would minimise the impact to the view corridor along Beulah Reserve. The visual curtilage of “<i>Meadowvale</i>” would remain intact since the item is concealed from the site.</p> <p>A5 The development is not sited on any known archaeological deposits. However, any potential early 19th century roadbuilding together with other potential archaeological remains on the site have been determined to be of local heritage significance. Refer to the Casey & Lowe report (Appendix A).</p> <p>A6 The adopted design near Beulah Reserve and “<i>Hume Monument</i>” ensures that any adverse impact to the heritage significance of heritage items are minimised. Further, new development on the site will generally support the existing design and form of road infrastructure on the site.</p> <p>A7 The proposal would not visually dominate the heritage items.</p> <p>A8 Provision of a three metre wide shoulder would ensure the public can visit “<i>Hume monument</i>” and experience its heritage significance.</p>
<p>New services:</p> <p>Q1 How has the impact of the new services on the heritage significance of the item been minimised?</p> <p>Q2 Are any of the existing services of heritage significance? In what way? Are they affected by the new work?</p> <p>Q3 Has the advice of a conservation consultant (e.g. architect) been</p>	<p>A1 Cross drainage features XD07 (to be extended) and XD08 (remove and replace) are located near “<i>Hume Monument</i>” and “<i>Brookdale site</i>.” Similarly, XD11 (to be extended) and XD12 (retain existing) are located near “<i>Humewood Forest</i>”. The upgrade of existing drainage services, where proposed, would not adversely impact the heritage significance of the heritage items.</p> <p>A2 There are no known existing road services of heritage significance. The culverts observed as part of the Casey & Lowe report appeared to be modern (Appendix A). However, it is possible that potential</p>

⁹ Advisian (2018), ‘Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment’, dated 2018.



Question	Response
<p>sought? Has the consultant's advice been implemented?</p> <p>Q4 Are any known or potential archaeological deposits (underground and under floor) affected by the proposed new services?</p>	<p>early 19th century roadbuilding features together with other archaeological remains such as stone culverts, retaining walls and cobbling of local heritage significance are present underneath the site which may be uncovered during work located on or immediately adjacent to the site.</p> <p>A3 Not applicable.</p> <p>A4 Any (unidentified) historic remains at the site described in A2 could be impacted by the proposed work.</p>
<p>Tree removal or replacement:</p> <p>Q1 Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?</p> <p>Q2 Why is the tree being removed?</p> <p>Q3 Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?</p> <p>Q4 Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?</p>	<p>A1 The trees comprising "<i>Humewood Forest</i>" are significant elements that constitute its heritage significance. The trees are also central to the landscape character of the site at this location.</p> <p>A2 Selected trees along both sides of the site would be removed to improve road safety for users.</p> <p>A3 No. The trees are endemic native species which are part of a remnant community and have not been planted.</p> <p>A4 Trees subject to removal would not be replaced.</p>

8.3 The Burra Charters Articles

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013 provides "guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance". The proposal is assessed below in Table 8-3 with regards to the key relevant Articles of The Burra Charter.

Table 8-3 Relevant Articles of The Burra Charter

Article	Response
Article 7. Use	
<p>7.1 Where the <i>use</i> of a <i>place</i> is of <i>cultural significance</i> it should be retained.</p>	<p>"<i>Hume monument</i>" functions as a local landmark that marks the location of Hamilton Hume's homestead ("<i>Brookdale site</i>") and the beginning of his historically significant expeditions (Figure 5-4). The early 19th century road alignment which signifies historic and representative conservation values will generally be retained. The proposal</p>



Article	Response
	would have minimal impact on the continuation of activities and practices that contribute to the cultural significance and existing use of the place.
7.2 A <i>place</i> should have a <i>compatible use</i> .	The proposed three metre wide shoulder adjacent to the monument would allow a continuation and enhancement of practices that contribute to and allow visitors to experience the cultural significance of the place at “ <i>Hume monument</i> ” and “ <i>Brookdale site</i> ”.
Article 8. Setting	
<i>Conservation</i> requires the retention of an appropriate <i>setting</i> . This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> .	The mature trees within “ <i>Humewood Forest</i> ” and the EEC on property adjacent to the site are central to the historic, aesthetic and scientific values of the place and the surrounding landscape character. The distinctive tree canopy also informs the visual setting. Further, the proposal ensures that the impact to mature trees on both sides of the site near Beulah Reserve would be minimised and the cultural significance of the place conserved. Finally, conservation of existing rural and bushland landscape character also ensures the heritage significance of the site is retained.
Article 9. Location	
9.1 The physical location of a <i>place</i> is part of its <i>cultural significance</i> . A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.	The physical location of “ <i>Hume monument</i> ” is part of its cultural significance (Refer to response in Article 7.1). It is located within a largely intact cultural landscape representative of 1800s open rural farming practices with significant aesthetic value. The monument would not be impacted by the proposal. Thus, the monument would not be relocated from its current historic location.
9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of <i>places</i> were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.	This sub-article is not applicable.



Article	Response
<p>9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate <i>use</i>. Such action should not be to the detriment of any <i>place of cultural significance</i>.</p>	<p>This sub-article is not applicable.</p>
<p>Article 21. Adaptation</p>	
<p>21.1 <i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.</p>	<p>The proposal would upgrade existing road infrastructure and services to support an existing use and improve road safety. The site is located within a culturally significant landscape. The scale of proposed additions to the place will have minimal impact on aesthetic and representative conservation values that constitute cultural significance.</p>
<p>21.2 <i>Adaptation</i> should involve minimal change to significant <i>fabric</i>, achieved only after considering alternatives.</p>	<p>The proposal would require acquisition of property adjacent to the site. This would involve clearing of mature trees and vegetation. The design would ensure minimal impact on the significant natural fabric of “<i>Humewood Forest</i>” and EEC.</p>
<p>Article 22. New work</p>	
<p>22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the <i>place</i> may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place, or detract from its <i>interpretation</i> and appreciation.</p>	<p>Refer to response in Article 21.</p>
<p>22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.</p>	<p>The proposal would be readily identifiable in the existing road corridor and would have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.</p>
<p>Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings</p>	
<p>24.1 Significant <i>associations</i> between people and a place should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the <i>interpretation</i>, commemoration and celebration of these associations</p>	<p>Hamilton Hume is a significant figure in the cultural and social history of the Campbelltown LGA. The Hume family is associated with properties along the site, including the ‘Brookdale’ homestead. “<i>Hume monument</i>”, “<i>Meadowvale</i>”, “<i>Brookdale site</i>” and the site</p>



Article	Response
should be investigated and implemented.	connect the community at present to Campbelltown’s historical figures, early land grants and important early farm houses. The proposal would not impact the associative significance of place and the relationship between people and these places. Proposed design provisions to revisit these associations are explained in the response in Article 7.2.
24.2 Significant <i>meanings</i> , including spiritual values, of a <i>place</i> should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.	The meanings that a place evokes are personal. The place surrounding “ <i>Hume monument</i> ” and “ <i>Brookdale site</i> ” likely signifies traditional farming practices, given its rural farmland setting with views to distant ridgelines and landscape forms (Figure 2-2). Further, “ <i>Humewood Forest</i> ”, with its intact cluster of Spotted Gum (Figure 5-1), may signify a place of ecological survival. The proposal would respect these qualities along the site. It is unclear what spiritual values are attributed to place.



9 Recommended Mitigation Measures

The recommended mitigation measures proposed to manage the identified impacts to listed heritage items are provided in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Proposed mitigation measures

Issue	Recommended Mitigation Measure	Phase (Detailed Design, Construction / Operation)
Protection of significant fabric and/or elements.	<p>The Contractor is to identify and implement construction methods in the CEMP that minimise the impact to identified significant fabric and/or elements of “<i>Hume monument</i>”, “<i>Brookdale site</i>” and “<i>Humewood Forest</i>”.</p> <p>For example, prior to works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The monument will be protected by barricades or similar structures ▪ The curtilage of “<i>Brookdale site</i>” will be surveyed and clearly marked on work maps. 	Prior to Construction and during Construction.
Identification of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	The Contractor is to engage an experienced and qualified Arborist to provide advice on the impact of the proposal on the TPZ.	Prior to Construction
Identification of potential archaeological remains	Contractors are to be briefed on what may constitute early 19 th century roadbuilding elements and be required to report such discoveries.	Prior to Construction and during Construction.
Archival recording of listed heritage items prior to modification of any aspect of the site.	To maintain a record of changes to the heritage items and its relationship to site, context and setting, prior to any modification of the site, an archival photographic record must be prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the NSW Heritage Office (2006) guidelines for the <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture</i> .	Prior to Construction.



Issue	Recommended Mitigation Measure	Phase (Detailed Design, Construction / Operation)
<p>Unexpected discovery of Aboriginal objects and historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items, including archaeological 'relics'.</p>	<p>In the event that any potential unexpected items are disturbed and identified within the site during work which is not covered by a permit, all work in the area shall stop and the Roads and Maritime Regional Environmental Staff informed of the discovery. A qualified archaeologist (and, where required, an Aboriginal Sites Officer) be consulted to determine the nature of the item and an appropriate course of action prior to the commencement of work in the area of the item. Following a site inspection, an archaeological or heritage management plan must be prepared by the archaeologist for submission to the Project Manager. If required, the relevant regulator must be notified. This protocol is to be included in the CEMP and is to abide by Roads and Maritime <i>Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure</i> (2015).</p>	<p>Construction.</p>



10 Conclusion

The SoHI has addressed the relevant legislative and statutory conservation planning controls including the Infrastructure SEPP, the LEPs (CLEP 2015 and WLEP 2011) and IDO15, the relevant requirements of the OEH Heritage Division's *Statements of Heritage Impact* guidelines and the relevant Articles of The Burra Charter.

The SoHI has assessed the proposed Appin road safety improvement work located on a 5.2 kilometre (km) section of Appin Road from the intersection of Appin Road and Brian Road, Appin in the south to about 360m north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead in the north (the site).

The proposal is designed to address road user safety deficiencies and improve traffic flow along the existing Appin Road corridor in a form and scale appropriate within its context and setting and its direct relationship to the overall heritage significance of the five (5) listed heritage items and that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site. Hence, the conclusions of the assessment are as follows:

- The site is located within the vicinity of the heritage items “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53), “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54), “*Hume monument*” (Item I56) and “*Beulah*” (Item I368) listings under Schedule 5 of the CLEP 2015. The heritage item “*Meadowvale*” is listed under the *Interim Development Order No. 15 – City of Campbelltown* (IDO15).
- The Casey & Lowe report concluded that the “*19th-century roadwork*” at that section of Appin Road which constitutes the site satisfies all seven (7) criteria adopted by the NSW Heritage Council and described in the *NSW Heritage Manual – Assessing heritage significance* guidelines. Consequently, it is recommended that Roads and Maritime take action to have a full assessment of the significance of Appin Road, including the subject site, to establish its significance with a view to updating its S170 Register.
- An assessment of heritage significance has been conducted in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office's ‘*Assessing heritage significance*’ guidelines and the results have concluded:
 - The stand of *Eucalyptus maculata* (Spotted Gum) – “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53), timber beam bridge – “*Humewood Forest*” (Item I53) stone footings – “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54), and colonial features (“*Meadowvale*”) have been assessed as having “**Exceptional**” heritage significance
 - The undisturbed site – “*Brookdale site*” (Item I54), stonework – “*Hume monument*” (Item I56), narrow alignment through farmland (“*19th-century roadwork*”) and early 19th century roadbuilding archaeology (“*19th-century roadwork*”) has been assessed as having “**High**” heritage significance
 - The green metal plaque – “*Hume monument*” (Item I56) has been assessed as having “**Moderate**” heritage significance



- The proposal, through its design, form and scale, would have minimal impact on the conservation values that constitute the heritage significance of *“Humewood Forest”*, *“Brookdale site”*, *“Hume monument”*, *“Beulah”*, *“Meadowvale”* and the site.
- The proposed road formation near Beulah Reserve is designed to minimise the impact to mature trees at *“Humewood Forest”* and on property adjoining the site which contains EEC and a koala habitat
- There are no known archaeological sites that are expected to be adversely impacted by the proposal. However, any (unidentified) historic remains at the site such as early 19th century roadbuilding features that constitute the heritage significance of *“19th-century roadwork”* could be impacted by the proposed work.
- The design allows Roads and Maritime to meet specific objectives of improving the safety and traffic efficiency of the road corridor for users while at the same time conserving its heritage values.

Therefore, it is considered that on heritage grounds, the proposal is supported as it would have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the listed heritage items, *“19th-century roadwork”* and associated fabric, character and setting, and views to and from each item.

Finally, it is considered that the **Recommended Mitigation Measures** in Section 9 provide an appropriate heritage conservation management framework upon which the determining authority could rely in attaching conditions to its determination of any REF that is prepared for the matter.



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Advisian

WorleyParsons Group

Statement of Heritage Impact
Appin Road Safety Improvements

Appendix Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

Proposed Appin Road Safety Improvements

NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

OCTOBER 2018



Section of Appin Road adjacent to Hume Monument. 11 June 2018.

REPORT TO

ADVISIAN

ON BEHALF OF

ROADS AND MARITIME SERVICES



**CASEY &
LOWE**

ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESULTS

This study has reviewed the three heritage items identified as being immediately adjacent to the proposed road widening (Nos 1-3) and identified two more in the vicinity (Nos 4-5). The heritage sites are:

1. Humewood Forest
2. Brookdale Site
3. Hume Monument
4. Beulah
5. Meadowvale

Appin Road itself, including evidence of 19th-century road features such as culverts, are also identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report makes the following recommendations:

I53 - HUMEWOOD FOREST

- Avoid impact to Humewood Forest and its curtilage
- Maintain access to Beulah.

I54 – BROOKDALE SITE

- Although roadwork is restricted to the western side of the roadway, the Brookdale site and its vicinity should be surveyed and clearly defined on work diagrams as being an area to be protected from work vehicle and equipment movements.

I56 – HUME MONUMENT

- Monument to be protected by barricades or similar during the work period
- Minimise vibration in the vicinity of the monument.

BEULAH, 767 APPIN ROAD. GILEAD

- Maintain access to Beulah
- No use of track to Beulah by work vehicles to avoid damage to 1830s bridge over Woodhouse Creek.

MEADOWVALE, 715 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

- Maintain access to property
- No specific heritage recommendations are considered necessary.

19TH-CENTURY ROAD FEATURES

- All works should be subject to the RMS Unexpected Finds procedure (below)

UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

‘Unexpected Finds’ can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery. The range of potential unexpected archaeological finds can include:

- structural remains such as evidence for stone culverts later replaced by concrete culverts
- evidence for sections of early road pavement using stone or brick rubble
- rubbish pits or dumps
- artefact scatters or isolated finds
- other types of archaeological deposits and features

All works within Appin Road safety improvements will be subject to an Unexpected Finds Procedure. This protocol will require an archaeologist to be informed of the proposed works segments and be ‘on-call’ if archaeological remains or unexpected finds are encountered. If any significant, unidentified remains are uncovered, localised work stoppages will be necessary while appropriate archaeological recording is carried out.

APPIN ROAD

- Photographic recording of the existing roadway should be undertaken prior to the commencement of the proposed road widening. The photographic vantage points should include an aerial as well as ground level record. The rural aspect of the section of roadway examined here should be recorded in detail, particularly its relationship with the identified heritage sites. Archival photographic recording should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Australian ICOMOS *Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the *Burra Charter*) and the following NSW Heritage Division guidelines:
 - *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
 - *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.
 - *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items, Heritage Information Series*, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

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Document Status

STATUS	DATED	PURPOSE	AUTHOR	REVIEWED
Draft 1	02.07.2018	Internal review	Tony Lowe	Kylie Seretis
Draft 2	07.07.2018	Issue to Advisian	Tony Lowe	Kylie Seretis
Draft 3	10.08.2018	Internal review	Tony Lowe Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis
Final 1	15.08.2018	Issue to Advisian	Tony Lowe Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis
Final 2	8.10.2018	Issue to Advisian	Tony Lowe Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis

PROPOSED APPIN ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

EXAMINATION OF SECTION FOR HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The report examines a section of Appin Road that would be affected by proposed safety improvement work to determine the management of sites of historic and archaeological heritage. The section of Appin Road subject to this analysis is from the intersection of Brian Road, Appin, northwards for 5.2 km, within the Campbelltown and Wollondilly LGAs (Figure 1.1).

A previous study, Appin Road Safety Improvements – Preliminary Environmental Investigation (PEI), identified several sites within the length of Appin Road subject to improvements between Rixon Road, Appin to approximately 500m north of the intersection of Appin Road with St Johns Road, a distance of 12.4 km.

Regarding historic and archaeological heritage, the PEI made the following conclusions:

There are six locally listed heritage items and one State Heritage Register item are located within (or immediately adjacent to) the investigation area [this refers to the full investigation length] as identified in Table 5-1. The proposal would potentially affect the setting of these items and may also involve some encroachment of the item curtilages.

Given the early settlement of this part of Western Sydney, there may also be some archaeological potential associated with road corridor and adjacent areas. *The Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Gap Analysis for the Greater Macarthur Investigation Area* (AHMS, 2015) notes that areas of this region were settled from an early period and the potential for yet undiscovered early settlement sites is high.

Based on the findings of the PEI, its recommendations were:

- Following development of a proposal concept design, consider the need for specialist assessment in the form of a historic heritage assessment including, detailed research, field survey, a significance assessment and an impact assessment
- The design process should seek to minimise the direct and indirect impact on known heritage items.

1.2 AUTHORSHIP & METHODOLOGY

This report was written by Tony Lowe, Director, with assistance from Dr Kat McRae, Senior Archaeologist, and reviewed by Kylie Seretis, Director (all Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd). Dr Terry Kass, Historian, was engaged to undertake specific research to access historic resources that would help identify the existing sites' curtilages and identify any additional sites. Additional historical research was undertaken by Kat McRae. The existing extent of the sites' curtilages was important to determine whether the proposed roadwork might impinge on them and on any buildings or other features connected to them.

The section of roadway was inspected by Tony Lowe on two occasions, to inspect the identified sites and their curtilages to gain an idea whether archaeological remains might be present, and to look at the general landscape. Existing under-road culverts were inspected for evidence to determine whether they had replaced 19th-century stone or brick culverts.

It was acknowledged that depending on the findings of this stage of the study, and the significance of the identified listed heritage and archaeological sites, recommendations for further historic research and analysis might be necessary.

Comments on drafts were received from Robert Power, Greg Tallentire and Alex Pappas, Advisian, and from RMS.

1.3 STUDY AREA

The section of Appin Road that is the subject of this report is a c. 5.2 km length of roadway from the intersection of Brian Road and extending c. 360 m north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead. The PEI identified three historic items along this section of Appin Road (Table 1.1, Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2). These are listed as items of Local¹ heritage significance on the Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015. Two other historic homestead properties - outside the study area – are identified in the present report adjacent to Appin Road (Figure 1.2). One of these (Beulah) is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and Campbelltown LEP, while the other (Meadowvale) is not listed on the Campbelltown LEP but is under consideration for listing on the SHR. There are no items listed within the vicinity of the study area listed on the Wollondilly LGA.

The purpose of this current report was to examine the items identified in the PEI and to determine the nature of the possible impact on them and their curtilages by the proposed roadwork, and to

¹ 'Local' is defined on the Campbelltown Council website as 'Local heritage items are significant to a particular area and (which) are identified by council and the local community and are listed on the Local Heritage Register':

<https://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/AboutCampbelltown/Heritage?BestBetMatch=heritage|3ba77b09-4cae-4136-bd37-52774df911aa|7bc3c57c-c215-45ea-96d0-8d97f6884eea|en-AU>.

determine, through historic research and site inspection, whether there was evidence for additional historic sites along the section of roadway in question.

Table 1.1: The overall five items identified along the section of Appin Road under consideration in this report, and their reviewed level of heritage significance. Sites I53, I54 and I56 are taken from the PEI, Table 5-1. Those items outside the area of work impact but within the scope of this report – Beulah and Meadowvale – are highlighted in green.

SITE ID	ITEM	ADDRESS	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	LISTING	SIGNIFICANCE
I53	Humewood Forest	767 Appin Road, Gilead	Lot 1, DP 1132464	Campbelltown LEP	Local
I54	Brookdale Site	612 Appin Road, Gilead	Lot 7001, DP 1055415	Campbelltown LEP	Local, Likely State
I56	Hume Monument	Appin Road, Gilead	Road Reserve, adjacent to Lot 2, DP 547457	Campbelltown LEP	Local, Likely State
I00368	Beulah	767 Appin Road, Gilead	Portion 78 Parish of Menangle	Campbelltown LEP, SHR 00368	State
	Meadowvale	715 Appin Road, Gilead	Part Lots 1, 2, 3, DP 1218887	Campbelltown	Not listed, Likely State

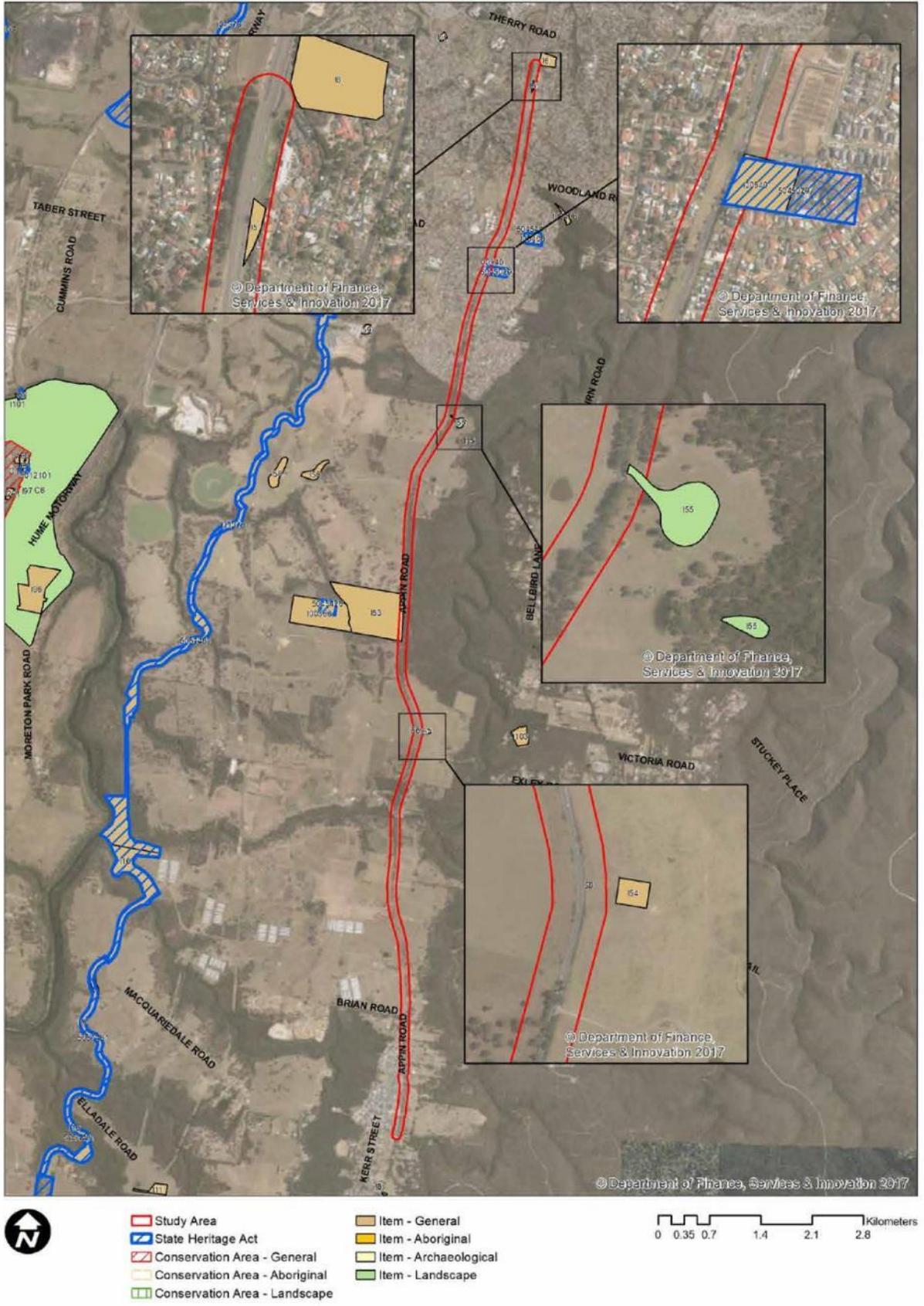


Figure 1.1: Plan taken from the PEI showing the broader project area and the location of identified heritage items within or immediately adjacent to the study area. PEI, Figure 5-1.

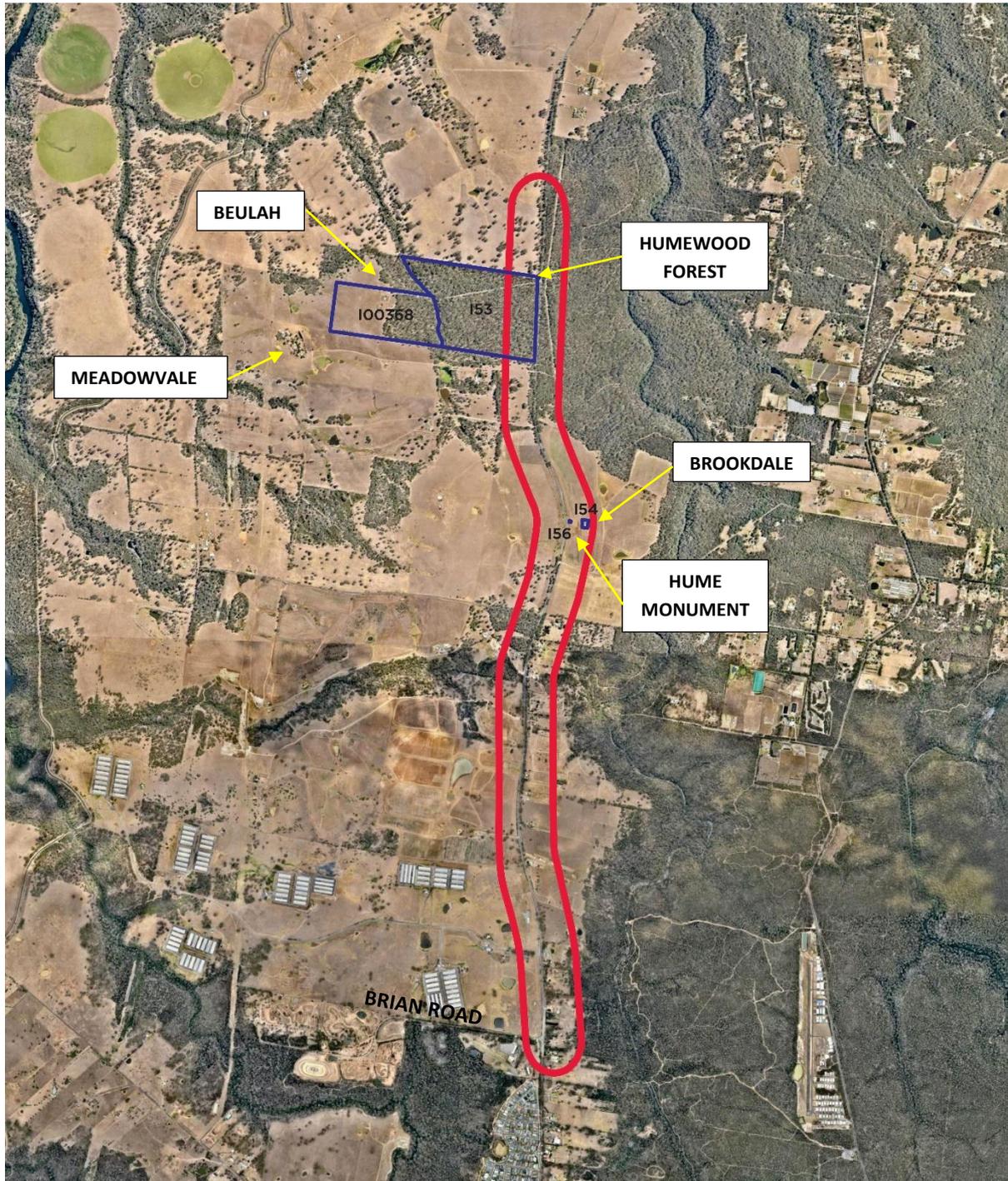


Figure 1.2: Modern aerial showing location of the sites identified in the PEI and in this study. Study area is marked in red. Source: NearMaps accessed 09.08.2018.

1.4 ABBREVIATIONS

c.	circa
Col. Sec.	Colonial Secretary
LEP	Local Environment Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
PEI	Preliminary Environmental Investigation
SHR	State Heritage Register
The Act	The Heritage Act 1977

1.5 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (NON-INDIGENOUS/EUROPEAN)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late 18th and 19th-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts
 - above ground: buildings, works, agricultural and industrial structures, and relics that are intact or ruined
- Cultural landscapes

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE / ITEM

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OR EXCAVATION

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.²

RELIC

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.³

² Taken from NSW Heritage Branch 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning [Sydney], p 11.

³ The Act, Definitions, Part 1.4

2.0 STATUTORY BACKGROUND

2.1 STATUTORY CONTEXT

The following section provides advice regarding the primary statutory controls - the *Heritage Act 1977* (the Act) and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) - protecting historical archaeological heritage in NSW, as well as relevant approvals processes for the current proposal.

The current proposal intends to seek development approval division 5.1 of the EP&A Act.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The EP&A Act provides the framework for environmental planning and development approvals and includes provisions to ensure that the potential environmental impacts of a development or activity are assessed and considered in the decision-making process. The Minister for Planning, statutory authorities and local councils are responsible for implementing the EP&A Act.

The EP&A Act contains three parts that enforce requirements for planning approval. These are generally as follows:

- Part 4 provides for regulation of local development that requires development consent from the local Council. State Significant Development is also assessed under Part 4 (Division 4.7).
- Part 5 provides for
 - Subdivision 5.1 - regulation of 'activities' that do not require approval or development consent under Part 4.
 - Subdivision 5.2 - regulation of State Significant Infrastructure (SSI).

The need or otherwise for development consent is set out in environmental planning instruments – State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), or Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning, development assessment and environmental impact assessment processes.

2.2.1 PART 5, SUBDIVISION 5.1 (EP&A ACT)

Under Part 5 of the EP&A Act, government agency proponents must 'examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of that activity'. The minimum statutory requirements that must be considered are set out in Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Regulation) and in the guideline *Is an EIS required? – Best Practice Guidelines for Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Factors to be taken in account in clause 228 include:

(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present or future generations.

2.2.1.1 DIVISION 5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EXCEPT FOR STATE SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE)

Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act is concerned with ‘activities’ which are primarily carried out by or on behalf of public authorities and provides for the regulation of ‘activities’ that do not require development consent or the approval of the Minister for Planning. A public body is a determining authority for the purpose of this division.

Where these activities propose impacts to heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or to ‘relics’, approvals under the Heritage Act 1977 are required. Any impacts to Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places will require approvals under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

2.3 NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977: MANAGEMENT OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER THE RELICS PROVISIONS

2.3.1 DIVISION 9: SECTION 139, 140–146

The main heritage legislative constraint on archaeological remains is the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

A ‘relic’ is an item of ‘environmental heritage’ which is defined by the Act as:

means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance.

A relic as further defined by the Act as:

... any deposit, object or material evidence that:

relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and

is of State or local heritage significance.

The *RMS Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure 2015* further defines heritage items to include items not considered to be ‘relics’:

... referred to as works, buildings, structures or movable objects. Examples of these items that Roads and Maritime may encounter include culverts, historic road formations, historic pavements, buried roads, retaining walls, tramlines, cisterns, fences, sheds, buildings and conduits.

... ‘other historic items’ either exist above the ground’s surface (e.g. a shed), or they are designed to operate and exist beneath the ground’s surface (e.g. a culvert).

Despite this difference, it should be remembered that relics can often be associated with 'other heritage items'.⁴

Sections 139, 140 – 146 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of any item identified as an historical archaeological site or 'relic' cannot be impacted upon except in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (or its delegate).

According to Section 139:

- (1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (2) A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (4) The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:
 - a. any relic of a specified kind or description,
 - b. any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,
 - c. any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,
 - d. any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.

Notification of discovery of relic - according to Section 146 of the Act:

- A person who is aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located a relic (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with a permit) must:
 - a. within a reasonable time after he or she first becomes aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located that relic, notify the Heritage Council of the location of the relic, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the Heritage Council is aware of the location of the relic, and
 - b. within the period required by the Heritage Council, furnish the Heritage Council with such information concerning the relic as the Heritage Council may reasonably require.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW (Section 140) (or its delegate) and it will take approximately six weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. There is a processing fee for each excavation permit application, the details of which can be obtained from the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage website.

⁴ Refer to <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/about/environment/protecting-heritage/managing-development/unexpected-heritage-items-procedure.pdf> p. 5.

2.3.2 EXCEPTION, SECTION 139(4)

For sites not listed on the SHR or under an Interim Heritage Order, the Act includes exceptions for works in relation to relics which may not need an excavation permit if they fall within the terms of the S139/S140 exceptions.

The relevant exceptions are:

- c. An archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or
- d. The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; or
- e. A statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.⁵

If proposed work does fall within the terms of the exceptions, an Exception Notification Form (S139(4)) is completed and submitted to the Heritage Council (or its delegate) rather than a Section 140 application. The information supplied must be sufficient enough to enable the Heritage Council to assess the application. The level of information is dependent upon the proposed impact and can range from a full archaeological assessment to a brief statement.

An S139(4) Exception may be submitted when work is likely to have only a minor impact on relics under the Act. The relevant exception in such cases is S139 (1B):

The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them.

2.3.3 CAMPBELLTOWN LOCAL ENVIRONMENT PLAN (LEP), 2015

Many heritage items and archaeological sites and relics are protected under this legislation through Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Such listings may be of State or local significance.

A 'heritage item' is defined in the LEP as:

means a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site the location and nature of which is described in Schedule 5.

⁵ NSW Government Gazette No. 110, 'Schedule of General Exemptions and Schedule of Additional Exceptions', 5 September 2008, p. 9184. Available at:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/permitapps.htm>.

An 'archaeological site' is defined in the LEP as:

means a place that contains one or more relics.

The provisions of the Campbelltown 2015 LEP provides for the conservation of heritage items, and includes the following requirements relevant to archaeological heritage:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are:

.....

- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) Disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,...

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the *Heritage Act 1977* applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council on its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Items listed on the Campbelltown LEP within the study area are presented in Figure 2.1 and include the Brookdale Site (I54), Humewood Forest (I53) and the Hume Monument (I56). Beulah (I00368) is situated within the immediate vicinity of the study area and included within the current discussion.

Three other sites along Appin Road were identified in the PEI – Denfield (I0054), Silos (I5) and Raith (I16). These are situated outside the current study area.

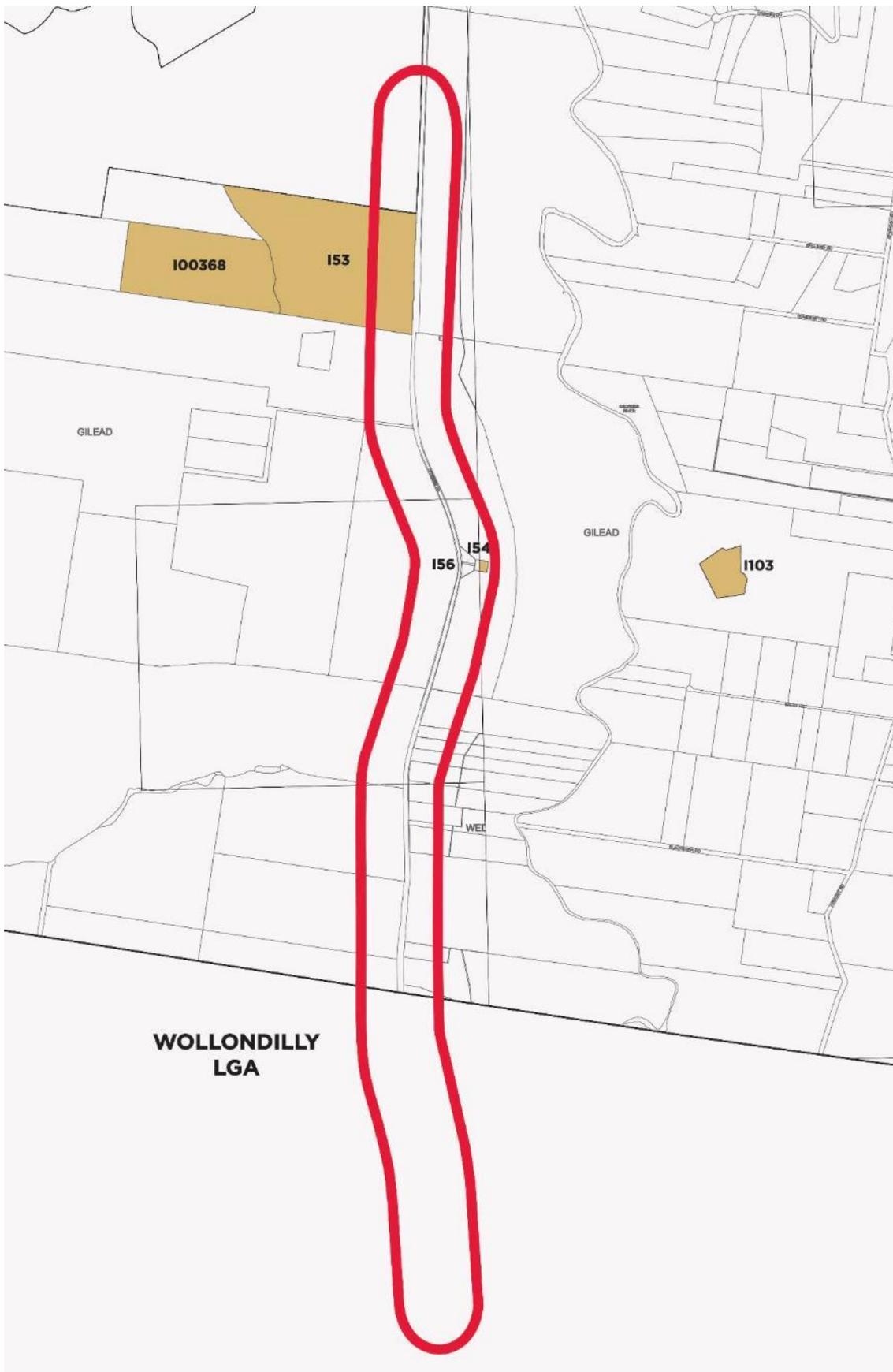


Figure 2.1: Detail of Heritage Map – Sheets HER_004, HER_010. *Campbelltown LEP 2015* showing the relevant State and local heritage listings within the study area (outlined in red).

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

2.4.1 BURRA CHARTER

The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013* (The Burra Charter) is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance. The Burra Charter defines the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance. The Burra Charter has been adopted as the standard for best practice conservation of heritage places in Australia.

The management of heritage sites in NSW should conform to the requirements of The Burra Charter. Many of the following guidelines provide for best practice conservation approaches and can be used to inform all the management of the archaeological remains.

2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform the management of the place:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996
- *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996
- *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006
- *Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines*, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993
- *Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria*, NSW Heritage Office
- *ICHAM Charter*, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage, ICOMOS International, 1990
- *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice*, Australia ICOMOS 2013
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, UNESCO, 1956
- *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005
- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The length of Appin Road covered by this study extends south from near Therry Road, Campbelltown to a point commencing north of the original Town of Appin. It traverses two parishes – Menangle/Manangle and Appin. The following historical summary draws on historical investigations conducted by Terry Kass, as well as research undertaken for the *Campbelltown Local Government Area Heritage Review*, by Paul Davies Pty Ltd in April 2011, for Campbelltown City Council.

There are very few early plans of the study area, and the original maps both parish maps and Crown surveys only delineated the boundaries of the grants and other parcels of land. Occasionally, some of these plans showed buildings or other improvements.

3.2 EARLY BRITISH LAND GRANTS

British settlers began moving into the southwest regions of Sydney in late 1809, following significant, and continued, flooding of the Hawkesbury River which had devastated the colony's wheat crops and swept away considerable livestock. The earliest land grants in the Campbelltown region (Minto) were issued by Major Paterson by July.⁶ As well as several new grants, Paterson offered to exchange land already held on the Hawkesbury with land in the new district.⁷ Many of these land grants were declared invalid and recalled by Governor Macquarie at the end of 1809, although most were subsequently confirmed in 1811, and several new grants issued.⁸

The early land grants in the Manangle Parish, now Gilead, discussed in this text are pictured in Figure 3.1. The first land grant in the Appin Parish was made to Deputy Commissary General William Broughton, of 1000 acres, near Appin in 1811 (outside the study area).⁹ Early relations between the original Dharawal inhabitants of the region and the British were strained, culminating in the Appin massacre of the 17 April 1816. At least 14 Dharawal people were killed in the massacre, led by Captain James Wallis and under the orders of Governor Macquarie.¹⁰

3.2.1 THE HUME FAMILY LAND GRANTS - MEADOWVALE, BEULAH, HUMWOOD & BROOKDALE

Much of the study area is dominated by the early land grants of Andrew Hume and his family. Andrew Hume was granted 100 acres (40.5ha), Portion 82 of the Parish of Menangle, from

⁶ With Lieutenant Colonial Joseph Foveaux acting as second-in-command and likely undertaking much of the administrative work on account of Paterson's illness. Liston, C. 1988 *Campbelltown The Bicentennial History*, p. 7.

⁷ Liston 1988, pp. 7-11.

⁸ *HRA Series I*, Volume VII, pp. 268, 318, 436.

⁹ Parsons, V. 1966 'Broughton, William (1768–1821)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

¹⁰ Col. Sec. Papers, *Diary of James Wallis*, Item 4/1735 pp. 55-7. SLNSW NRS 897.

Macquarie in 1812. His son, Hamilton Hume, was granted 300 acres (121 ha) on the Appin Road (Portion 84) in 1822, constructing the house 'Brookdale' shortly thereafter; and his other son, Francis Rawden (or Rowden) Hume, was granted 80 acres (32 ha) in Portion 77 (Humewood, later Rookwood), in 1823. The farm at Hume Mount, later 'Meadowvale' (constructed on Andrew Hume's 100 acre property), was offered for lease in 1827, with the sale of Humewood Farm listed in the same advertisement.¹¹

The Beulah homestead was apparently constructed c.1835-36 by Connor (or Cornelius) Boland, an emancipated Irish convict, transported in 1814 on the *Three Bees*. Beulah was part of a land grants promised in 1821 to another emancipated convict, Cornelius (or Connor) Bryan. By 1846 the four lots that now comprise Beulah (Portions 71, 77, 78 and 79) had come under the single ownership of John Kennedy Hume, son of Francis Rawden Hume. The property, initially named 'Summer Hill', was changed to Beulah in 1885.

Brookdale was open to auction in 1858.¹² The land was resumed for the construction of the Hume monument in 1920s,¹³ although the property was abandoned well before this, and is marked as 'ruin' on an earlier 1917 topographic map.¹⁴

An 1833 survey of two 300 acre portions on the eastern side of the Appin road (Portions 76 and 84) depicts two buildings marked 'Smith's shop' opposite William Brown's 300 acre grant in Parish Menangle.¹⁵ These buildings are either in Portion 75 granted to Thomas Byrne or Portion 77 granted to F R Hume

¹¹ *Sydney Gazette* 14 February 1827, p. 1.

¹² *Sydney Gazette* 3 March 1858.

¹³ 5 July 1924 Licensed Surveyor T W Waldron, Ms.6096.3000, Crown Plan.

¹⁴ 'Commonwealth Section, Imperial General Staff, Map of the Liverpool – Menangle Manoeuvre Area', Sept 1917. Map G8971 R1 1917.

¹⁵ 6 July 1833 Assistant Surveyor Felton Mathew, C.120.690, Crown Plan.

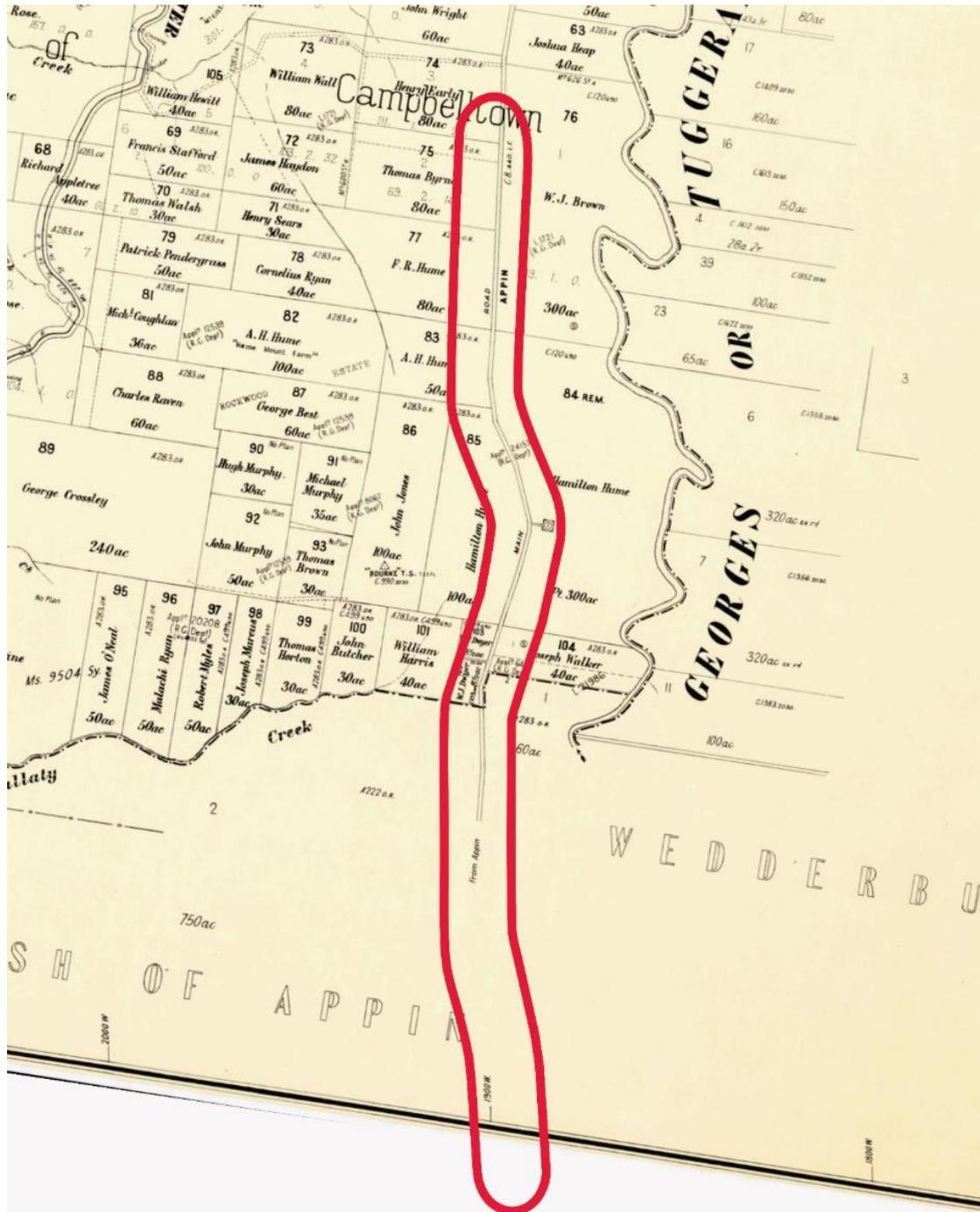


Figure 3.1: Detail showing the early land grants in the Parish of Manangle, dated 19th May 1961.

3.3 THE APPIN ROAD

The road from Sydney to Liverpool was proposed by Macquarie in October 1811 and by 1814 the road had been constructed, extending to Appin shortly thereafter.¹⁶ Macquarie described the road as little more than a dirt track in 1815.¹⁷ The Appin Road was completed by 1823, the roads and bridges along this route constructed and maintained by convict road gangs from 1826 to 1858.¹⁸

Repairs for the road between Campbelltown and Appin were requested in 1883, which 'when the clay soil became wet ... was almost impassable'.¹⁹ £30,000 was promised to recondition the road in 1926.²⁰ A search on the NSW Main Roads journals (1929-1984) produced no reference to the Appin Road.

¹⁶ *Sydney Gazette* 26 Feb 1814; *SMH* 25 June 1904.

¹⁷ *Sydney Gazette* 12 August 1815, 28 October 1815.

¹⁸ Liston 1988, pp. 53.

¹⁹ *The Sydney Mail and NSW Advertiser* 30 Jun 1883, p. 1235.

²⁰ *Camden News* 3 Dec 1925, p. 5.

4.0 EXAMINATION OF STUDY AREA AND SITE INSPECTION

4.1 APPIN ROAD

The section of Appin Road in question presents as a two-lane rural roadway running through farmland. Mature trees line sections of the roadway, along with stands of native trees and vegetation extending back from the roadway which would be representative of the landscape that the early European settlers would have encountered, and through which the road would have been made, before wholesale clearing in the nineteenth century. There are significant vistas, particularly to the west, of the modified farming landscape and the hills beyond.

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The following section discusses the three sites listed in the PEI – Humewood Forest (LEP I53, Brookdale Site (I54) and the Hume Monument (I56) – and their historic evidence.

4.2.1 I53 – HUMEWOOD FOREST, 767 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

Humewood Forest (Lot 21, DP 1132464, Portion 77) is listed as an item of Local significance on Schedule 5 on the Campbelltown LEP. It is an area of bushland, mainly eucalypt trees, associated with Beulah (also called Humewood) which was part of 80 acres (32 ha) granted to Hamilton Hume's son, Francis Rawdon Hume, in 1823 (Portion 77). A dirt track from the northeast corner provides access to the c.1835-36 colonial homestead Beulah (Section 4.3.1) (Figure 4.1). This roadway crosses a late 1830s timber and stone bridge over Woodhouse Creek.

Humewood Forest is listed due to its landscape values and intact native vegetation. It is representative of the type of landscape that the road was cut through and which bordered the road for most of the 19th century (Figure 4.2, Figure 4.3). The area was inspected by Tony Lowe on 11 June 2018.

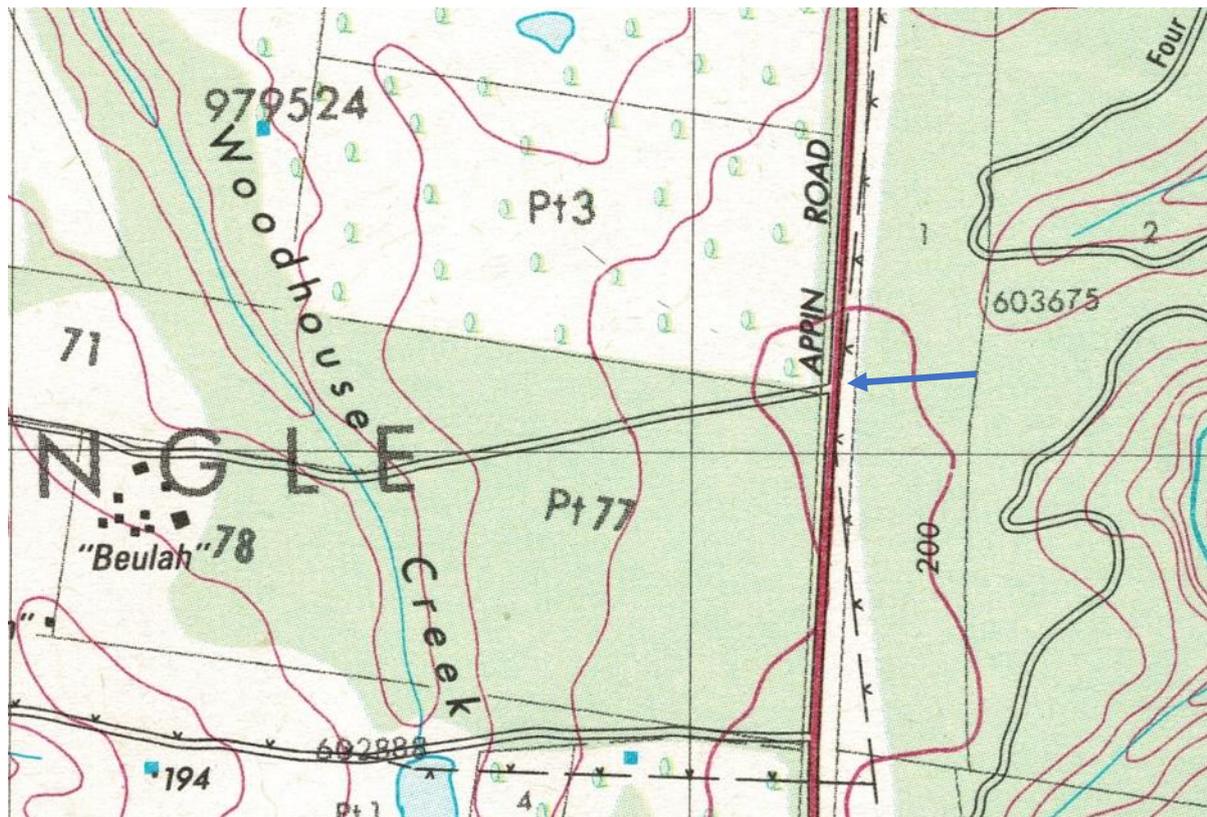


Figure 4.1: Plan showing the Humewood Forest (Pt 77). The roadway at the northeastern corner (arrowed) accesses 'Beulah', while the road at the southern corner accesses 'Meadowvale'. Source: Appin topo 2nd ed 1984.

The section of the forest adjacent to Appin Road and potentially subject to impact from the proposed roadwork has no known historic archaeological potential. However, due to the item's historic and natural heritage values, encroachment into, and impact within the current property boundaries would have an adverse effect on the heritage and conservation values that constitute its heritage significance.



Figure 4.2: View southwards along Appin Road with Humewood Forest on right. Photo: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.



Figure 4.3: Looking at Humewood Forest with the road accessing 'Beulah' at right. Photo: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.

4.2.2 I54 - BROOKDALE SITE, 612 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

Brookdale (Lot 7001, DP 1055415) is the site of the early explorer Hamilton Hume's c.1820 homestead, built on his 300 acre (121 ha) grant. It is known as the starting point for his and William Hovell's 1824 expedition to Port Phillip. Historic plans show the layout of the homestead (Figure 4.4) and adjacent farm buildings which were connected to the road by a driveway (Figure 4.5). The plans indicate the spatial relationship between the homestead site and Appin Road, as well as the Hume Monument adjacent to the roadway.

The site was inspected by Tony Lowe on 11 June 2018. No sign of footings or features that could be connected to the Brookdale site were sighted (Figure 4.6, Figure 4.7). Previous examinations of the site, however, have observed stone footings (Figure 4.8). These are likely to be foundations of the Hume homestead or one of its associated outbuildings.

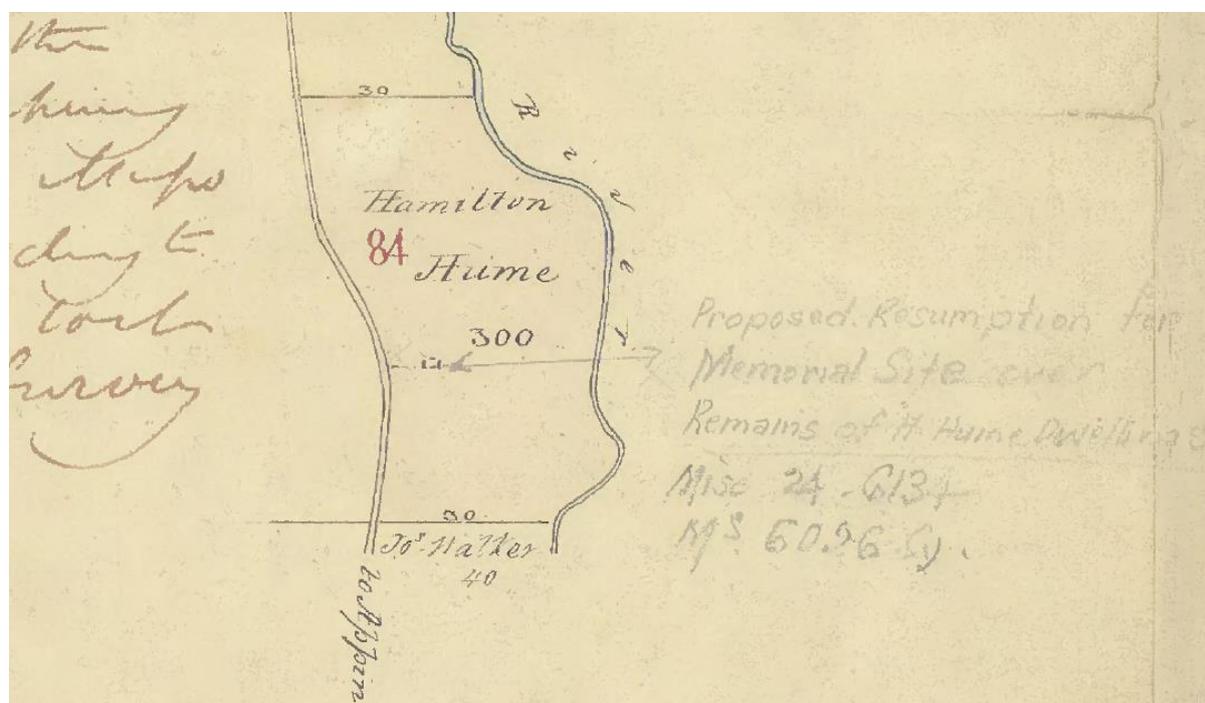


Figure 4.4: 'Proposed Resumption for Memorial Site over Remains of H. Hume Dwelling'. This notation has been added to 'Survey of Farms in the Parish of Manangle [sic], County of Cumberland. Assisant Surveyor Felton, 6 July 1833. Source: Appin C.120-690, Crown Plan.

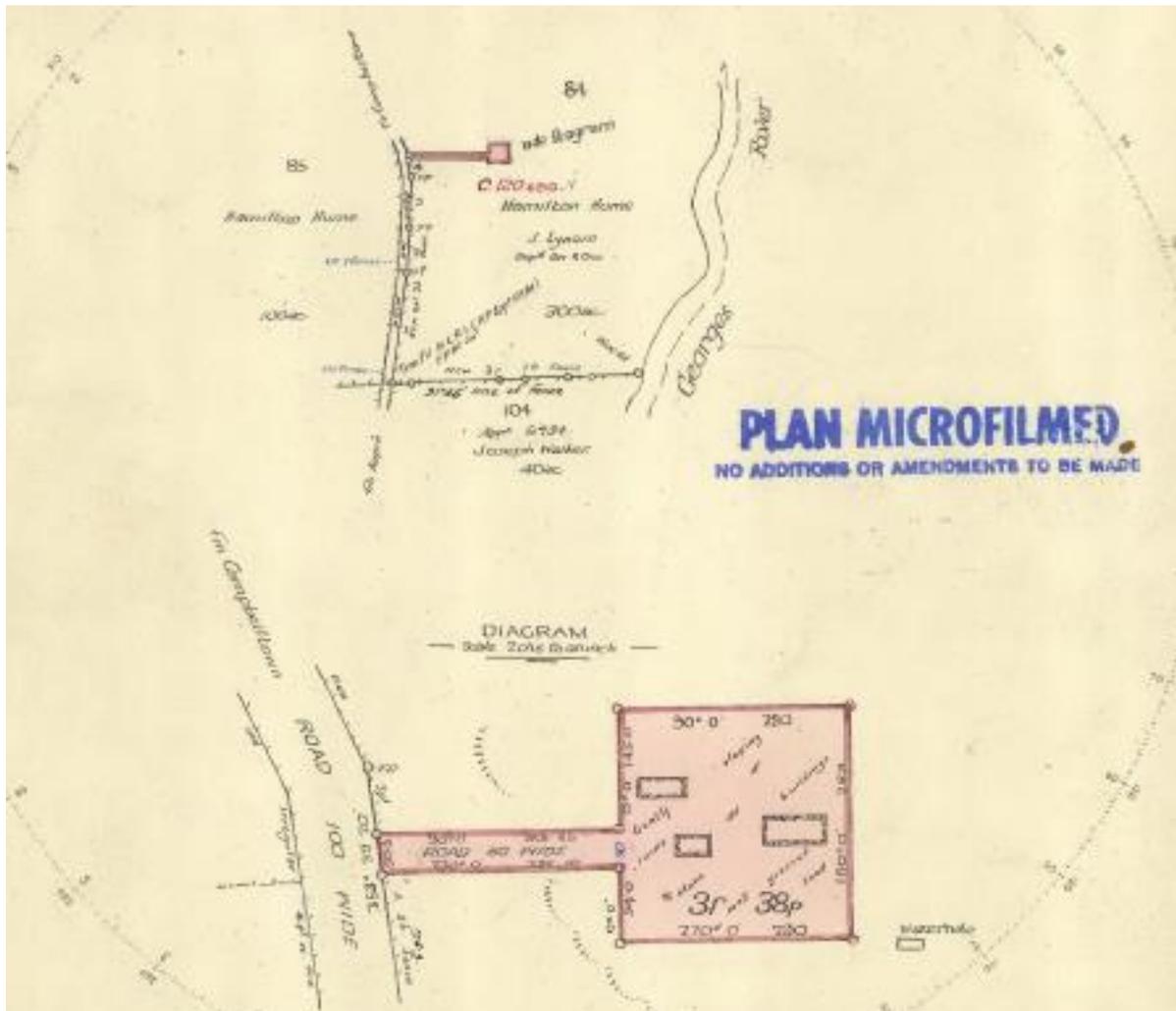


Figure 4.5: Plan showing “Area to be Resumed under the Public Works Act 1912 for ‘Memorial Site’”. This plan clearly shows the layout of Hume’s homestead group of buildings, their distance from Appin Road and the driveway accessing Appin Road. Crown Plan 6096-3000.

The number of buildings indicated on the plan showing the area to be resumed (Figure 4.5) illustrates that the site has extensive archaeological potential. This archaeological potential would include remains of the main homestead building and its outbuildings, evidence for their occupation, evidence for yard areas, accommodation for workers, water management (wells and cisterns), fencing, rubbish pits and other features. Some of these remains may be able to be directly attributable to Hamilton Hume and his family. The archaeological remains within this site, because of their early nineteenth-century date and their connection to the Hume family, are likely to be of State heritage significance.

As well as the archaeological remains of the buildings within the homestead area shown in Figure 4.5, there is potential for the sites of other outbuildings and features outside this area. While the 1984 topographic plan (Figure 4.10) shows three buildings to the north of the homestead site, these are thought to be modern structures as they are not shown on other plans. There is, nevertheless,

potential for additional Hume family-related archaeological remains in the area adjacent to the Brookdale site area.



Figure 4.6: Looking southeast with the Hume Monument to right. The site of the Hume homestead buildings would be to the left. Photo: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.



Figure 4.7: Looking west across the Hume homestead area towards the Hume Monument (middle). Photo: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.



Figure 4.8: Stone foundations at Brookdale site. Note: These footings were not sighted for this current study. Source: Campbelltown City Council - <https://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/AboutCampbelltown/Heritage/HeritageitemsinCampbelltown>.

4.2.3 I56 - HUME MONUMENT

The Hume Monument, Appin Road Road Reserve, adjacent to Lot 2 DP 547457, was erected in 1924 by the Royal Australian Historical Society (RAHS) and marks the general site of Hamilton Hume's house, the starting point of his and William Hovell's 1824 expedition to Port Phillip (Figure 4.9). The monument is immediately adjacent to the road easement (Figure 4.10, Figure 4.11, Figure 4.12). No historic archaeological potential has been identified in the vicinity of the Hume Monument.



Figure 4.9: Hume Monument. Photo: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.

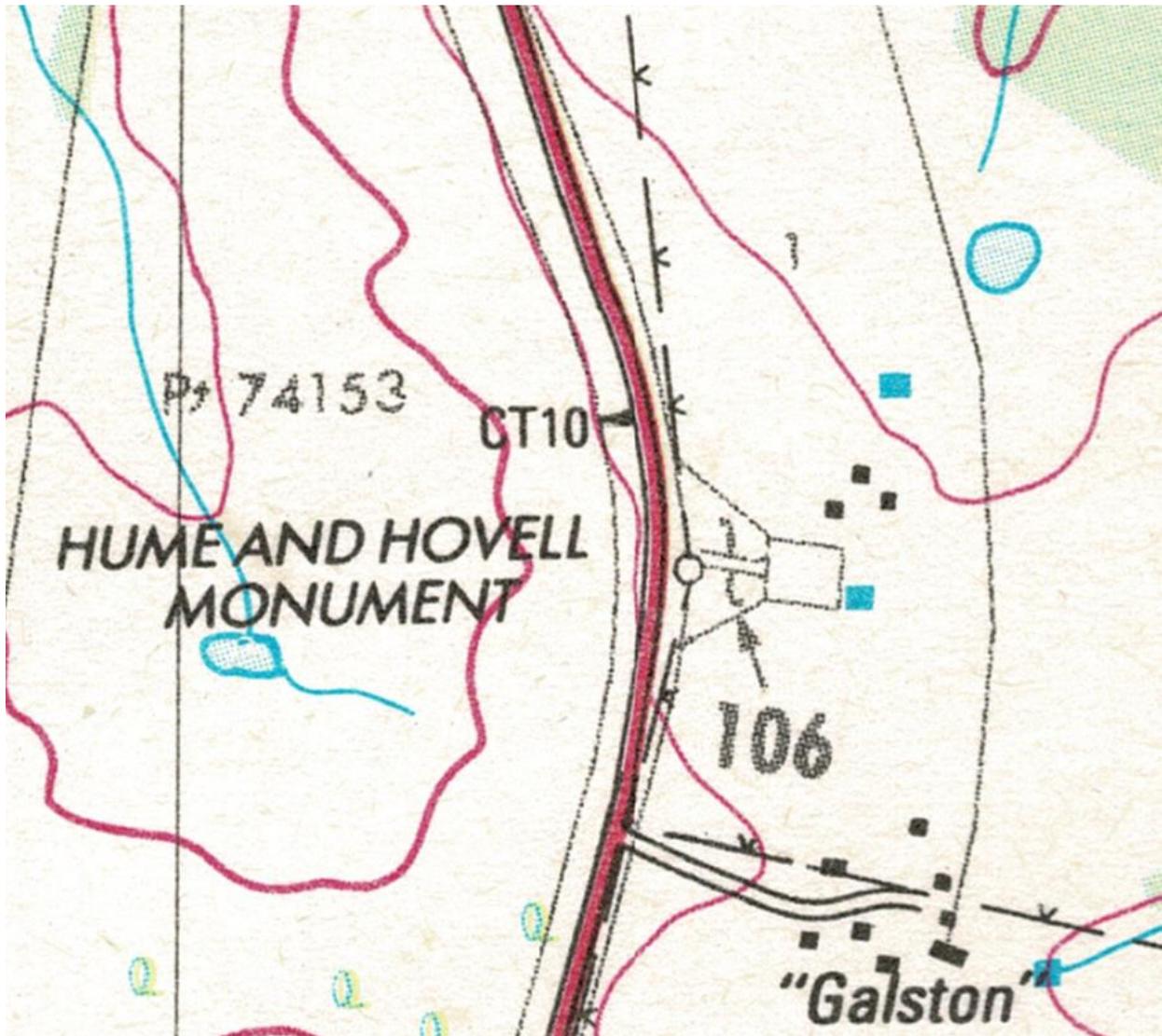


Figure 4.10: Plan showing the location of the Hume Monument (arrowed) in relation to the curtilage of the Brookdale site (rectangle) and the road easement. Appin Topo 2nd ed 1984. The nature of the three buildings to the north of the Brookdale site is unknown but they do not appear on the earlier 1912 Resumption plan (Figure 4.5) or the 1923 topo plan (Figure 4.16).



Figure 4.11: Location of the Hume Monument (arrowed) in relation to roadway. Source: Google.



Figure 4.12: Relationship between the Hume Monument and Appin Road. Photos: Casey & Lowe 11/6/18.

4.2.4 NINETEENTH-CENTURY ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The road alignment was checked for evidence of early brick or sandstone culverts. All culverts inspected were of recent concrete appearance (Figure 4.13), implying that they had been replaced or constructed in recent years.



Figure 4.13: Example of modern concrete culvert under Appin Road. Photo: Casey & Lowe 24/6/18.

It is possible, however, that evidence of earlier culverts might be present under the existing road pavement, having survived their replacement by the concrete culverts. Remains of earlier culverts which were not later replaced might also be present. These remains might be uncovered during roadwork that removes the current roadway and has an impact on the area either side of the existing road alignment.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SITES

This review has identified two additional sites:

- Beulah
- Meadowvale.

The properties extend up to Appin Road.

4.3.1 BEULAH, 767 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

A c.1835-36 homestead, Beulah (Lot 23, DP 1132464, Portion 78 Parish of Menangle) was built on land originally granted in 1823. The property was purchased by Francis Rawdon Hume in 1846 for his son John Kennedy Hume. The homestead and its curtilage are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR 00368) (Figure 4.14).

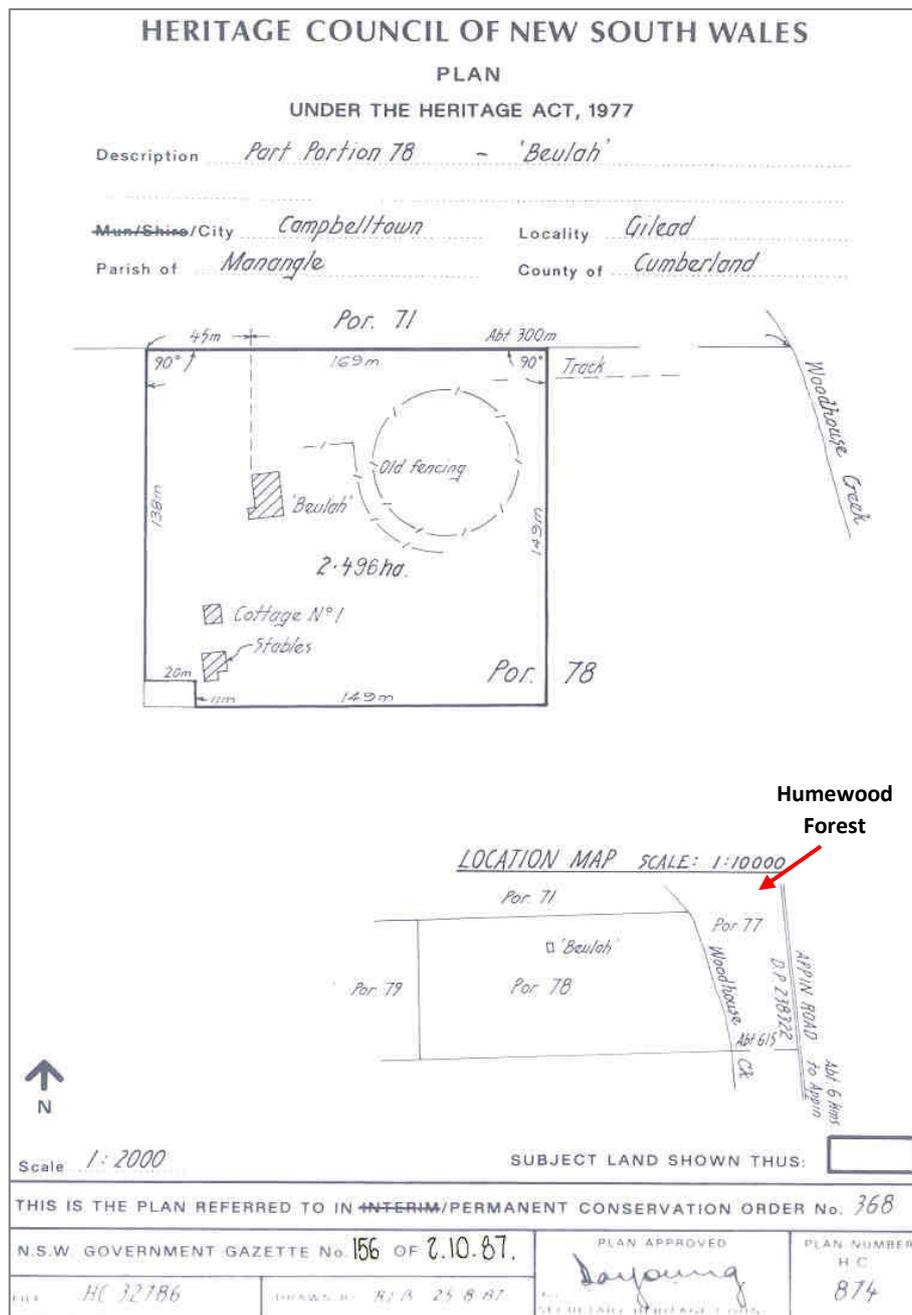


Figure 4.14: State Heritage Register Plan 874, showing the boundaries of the Beulah homestead in relation to Appin Road and Humewood Forest (Portion 77).

The homestead and its curtilage is accessed through the Humewood Forest (Figure 1.2, Figure 4.1, Figure 4.3). As noted above under Humewood Forest, the track accessing Beulah through the Forest crosses a late 1830s timber and stone bridge over Woodhouse Creek. The Humewood Forest creates a substantial buffer between Appin Road and Beulah (Figure 4.15).

4.3.2 MEADOWVALE, 717 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

The Meadowvale property is to the immediate south of Beulah (Figure 4.15), part of 100 acres (40.5ha) granted to Andrew Hume in 1812.

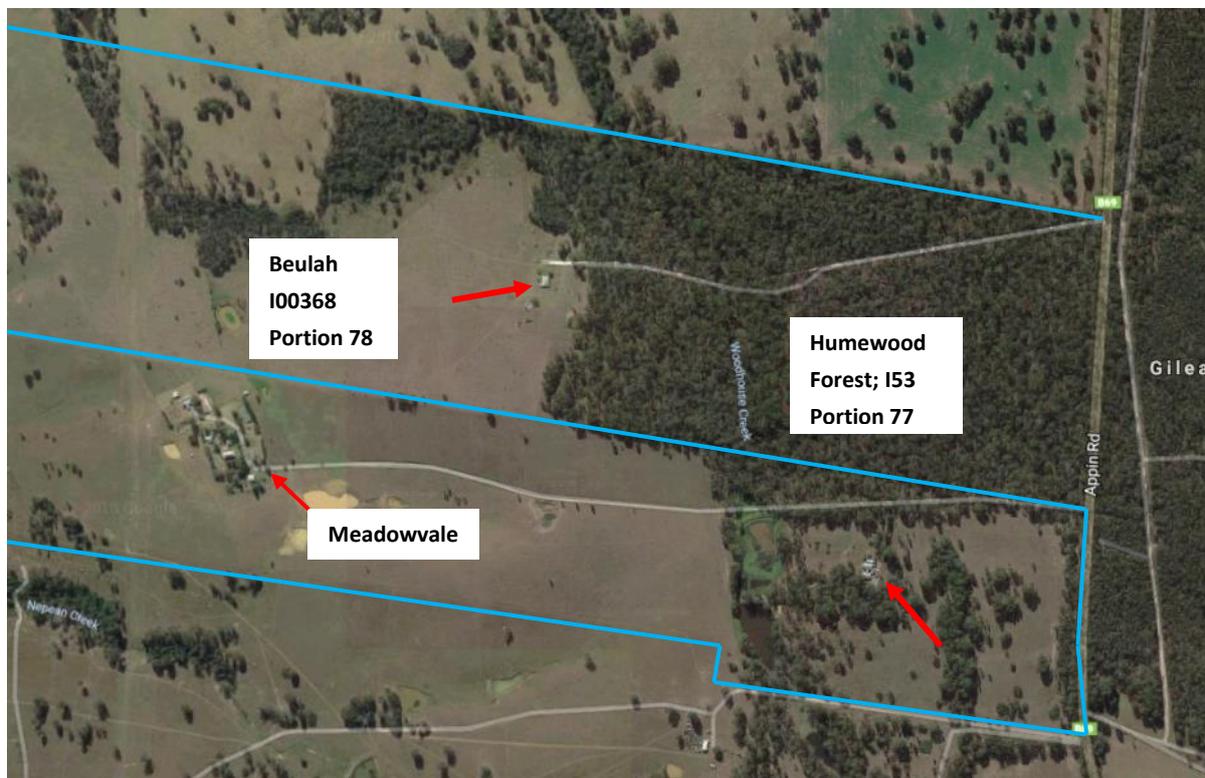


Figure 4.15: Location of Beulah and Meadowvale in relation to Humewood Forest (I53) and Appin Road. Modern buildings on the Meadowvale property, called 715-717 Appin Road, are arrowed.

Although not listed in Schedule 5 Heritage Items to the Campbelltown LEP 2015, Meadowvale is an early colonial homestead connected to the Hume family and is listed as a local heritage item by Council –

<https://www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/AboutCampbelltown/Heritage/HeritageitemsinCampbelltown>. Meadowvale is zoned as 'Deferred matter' on the LEP Land Application Map. Meadowvale is listed in Schedule 4, Clause 2 of IDO15. Clause 1.8(2) of the LEP provides that IDO15 continues to apply to land identified in the LEP Land Application Map as 'Deferred matter'.

Clauses 19, 20, 21 and 22 of IDO15 are comparable to the provisions of Clause 5.10 of the Standard Instrument which are to be found in all up-to-date local environmental plans. Therefore, Meadowvale has the same statutory conservation planning provisions applying to it as if it were listed in an LEP. It has been recommended for listing on the SHR.²¹

As it contains a 1830s stone homestead, it is likely to be of State heritage significance. Part of its significance is its connection to the Hume family who were associated with the Gilead area from 1812. Hamilton Hume is a well-known early explorer who, with William Hovell, travelled down to Port Phillip in Melbourne in 1824-5, being the first Europeans to do so. The Hume family were afterwards granted large tracts of land in the area.

The historic homestead and associated buildings is referred to as 717 Appin Road. The layout of the farm buildings is shown on topographic maps (Figure 4.16, Figure 4.17), although the earlier editions have less details than later ones. A modern group of buildings known as 715-717 Appin Road is present in the eastern half of the property (Figure 4.15). This group of buildings is not shown on the earlier topographic maps.



Figure 4.16: Detail of Camden 1923 Topographic plan showing Meadowvale. Beulah homestead is arrowed.

²¹

<https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjD7sW6vM3cAhVIVrwKHb0OCxwQFjAAegQIChAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au%2Ffiles%2Fassets%2Fpublic%2Fdocument-resources%2Fbuilddevelop%2Fstrategic-planning-documents%2Fheritage-study%2Fheritagestudyreview.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2whvySialjweJt09wDDCWs>

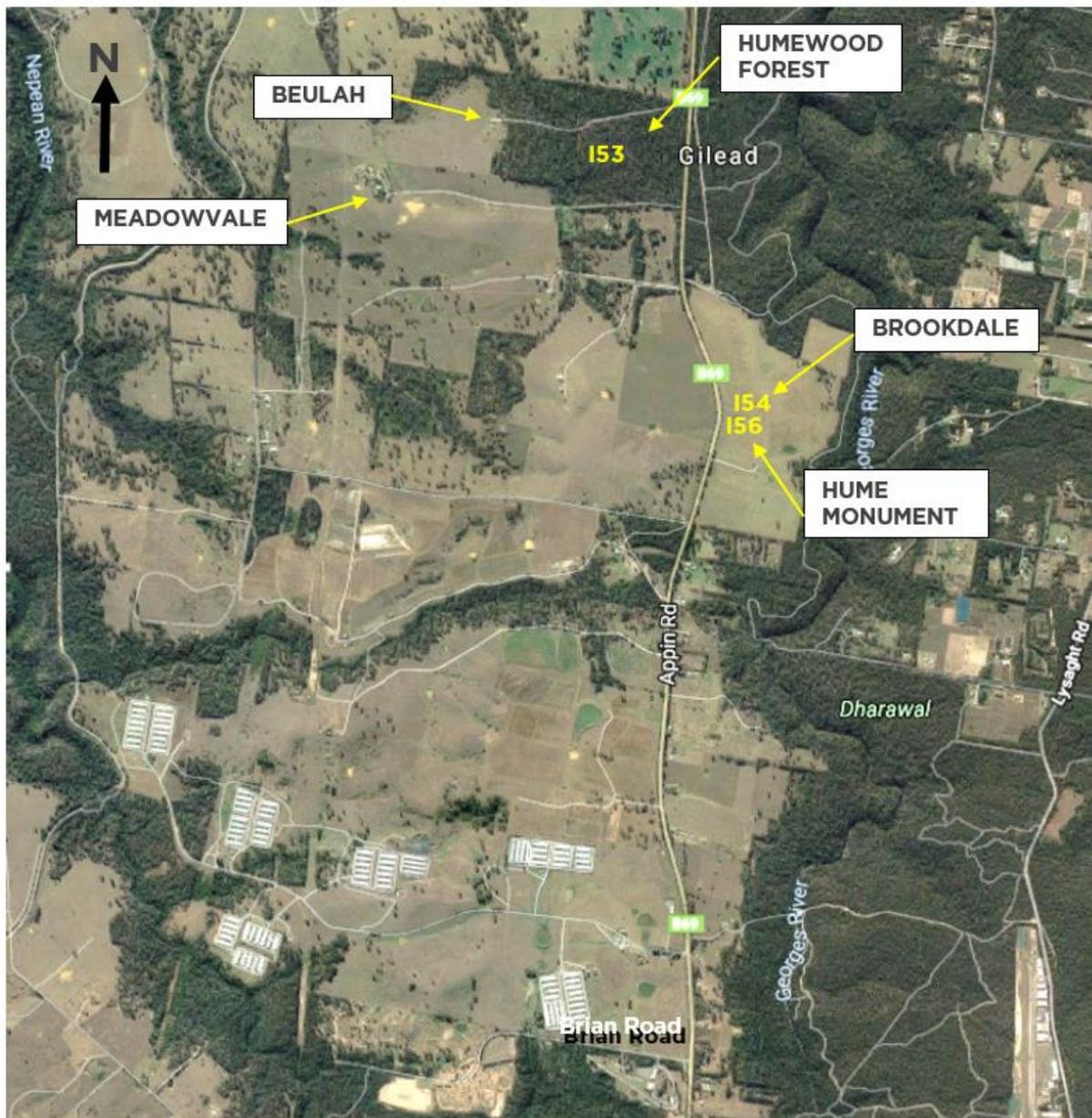


Figure 4.18: Overall location of sites on section of road subject to this study.

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is distinct from the potential for archaeological remains. The assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist. Assessment of archaeological features for their heritage significance considers the cultural values associated with those remains.²²

5.1 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

A number of guidelines are relevant to the heritage assessment of historical archaeological remains. In NSW the most relevant of these are those developed by the Heritage Branch (now the Heritage Division) in 2009: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. The heritage criteria, adopted by the NSW Heritage Council and the associated guidelines issued in 2001 (*NSW Heritage Manual - Assessing heritage significance*) are also foundational.

The 2009 guidelines provide the following discussion of heritage significance and archaeology:

Apart from NSW State guidelines, the nationally recognised Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) also defines 'cultural significance' as meaning:

'aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.'

Significance is therefore an expression of the cultural value afforded a place, site or item.

Understanding what is meant by value in a heritage sense is fundamental, since any society will only make an effort to conserve things it values. In terms of built heritage, what we have inherited from the past is usually places that have been continuously cared for. Conversely, many archaeological sites will comprise places which, for whatever reason, have not been cared for until the relatively recent period.

Our society considers that many places and items we have inherited from the past have heritage significance because they embody, demonstrate, represent or are tangible expressions of values society recognises and supports. Our future heritage will be what we keep from our inheritance to pass on to the following generations.²³

The 2001 heritage criteria are used to assess the heritage significance of archaeological items. To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes²⁴

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

²² This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management and was restated in *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013:7).

²³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:1-2. Note that this passage quotes the 1988 version of the *Burra Charter*. The 1999 and 2013 revisions also include 'spiritual value' in their definition of cultural significance.

²⁴ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

- Local Significance
- State Significance.

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not a relic under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

Section 4A of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* defines these two levels of heritage significance as follows:

'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, 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 heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.²⁵

Although 'research significance' (criterion e of the Heritage Council criteria) has traditionally been seen as the primary heritage value of archaeological remains,²⁶ if an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion.²⁷ As the 2009 guidelines state:

Archaeological Significance may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.

Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.²⁸

5.2 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of the section of Appin Road being considered in this assessment is determined by applying the following criteria:

Criterion (a): Historic Significance – (evolution)

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);

Appin Road is important as a major early 19th-century road alignment linking Campbelltown and southern Sydney with Wollongong and early land grants, including several to the Hume family. It provided and still provides transportation links between these centres. The Hume property along

²⁵ NSW Heritage Act 1977, section 4A; NSW Heritage Branch 2009:6.

²⁶ Bickford & Sullivan 1982; NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

²⁷ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:9, cf NSW Heritage Act 1977, section 33 (3) (a) which requires an item to meet more than one of the heritage criteria for an item to be listed on the State Heritage Register.

²⁸ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:9.

Appin Road at Brookdale was the starting point for Hume and Hovell's journey to Port Phillip in 1824, which constituted an important exploratory expedition through previously unexplored territory.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

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

Appin Road is associated with the Hume family who were granted several properties along this section of the roadway. It is associated with several important early farms and farm houses, such as Beulah, Meadowvale, and Brookdale.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance – (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

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

Appin Road presents as a country road with several sections lined with native trees, and pleasant vistas of farmland and the hills to the west. Apart from the modern road surface, its appearance and two-lane configuration would be similar to its presentation over most of its existence. Archaeological and built structures connected with the construction of the 19th-century roadway would have some aesthetic value in terms of their achievement in a country area.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (d): Social Significance – (contemporary community esteem)

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

No public consultation has been undertaken regarding the social significance of this section of Appin Road but it is likely that local community groups who have an interest in their local history would be interested in the roadway in general, its contribution to the development of the locality and region, and the potential for earlier road features to be present.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance – (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

an item has 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);

As the alignment of Appin Road has not changed, it is possible that the present roadway covers features connected with 19th-century roadbuilding. These features would include stone-built culverts, stone retaining walls, evidence of stone cobbling or similar used to stabilise muddy portions of the road, and unknown features.

Remains connected to 19th-century roadbuilding would have a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (f): Rarity

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

Features connected to 19th-century roadbuilding while not particularly rare belong to a diminishing resource and elements are being regularly replaced. While the early alignment of Appin Road is reasonably common elsewhere in NSW, its rural aspect and narrow formation is uncommon.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

This section of Appin Road is representative of an early 19th-century road building through countryside and farmland. It demonstrates the type of country road that is becoming increasingly uncommon in NSW.

This section of Appin Road has a Local level of heritage significance under this criterion.

Integrity

The integrity of archaeological remains of the 19th-century road is likely to be poor as they would have been impacted by subsequent roadbuilding. It is possible, however, that structural elements such as culverts may be preserved under the present roadway.

5.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This section of Appin Road, its alignment and narrow course through farmland and rural vistas, reflects 19th-century roadbuilding. Any 19th-century archaeological remains would be of heritage value as they would shed light on how the road was constructed through a non-urban area at this time. This section is connected to the Hume family as they had properties along both sides of the roadway. This connection and the possibility of archaeological remains would also be of deep interest to local historical groups.

This section of Appin Road and any potential archaeological remains have a Local level of heritage significance.

6.0 PROPOSED IMPACT

6.1 PROPOSED IMPACT

The Appin Road safety improvements includes a package of work to create a safer road corridor and provide enhanced performance. Proposed works include:

- Shoulder widening, signposting and delineation, specifically:
 - Providing 2 metre wide shoulders along Appin Road between c.200 metres north of Brian Road, Appin to about 360 metres north of Beulah Reserve, Gilead.
 - Providing c.3 metre wide shoulders at the location of existing driveways
 - Providing a c.3 metre shoulder widening along Appin Road near to and to the north of Beulah Reserve.²⁹
 - Installing traffic separation (e.g. safety barrier and/or painted median) for the length of the existing southbound overtaking lane at about chainage 1240 to chainage 1660
 - The installation of new line marking and signposting where required
- Widening of the current roadway and building an additional overtaking lane at about chainage 2930 to chainage 3600. The overtaking lane would include traffic separation.
- Realignment of the road carriageway at about chainage 3100 to chainage 3550 to reduce the sharpness of the curve near the Hume Monument
- Building a U-turn facility to the north and south of the existing southbound overtaking lane to provide access to and from properties along Appin Road that would be restricted by proposed traffic separation arrangements
- Clearance and installation of barriers where required
- The upgrade of property access in some sections Appin Road
- Providing fauna fencing along Appin Road.

Additionally, temporary site compounds and lay down locations, for stockpiling of materials, will be established along Appin road during construction. Three ancillary sites are proposed:

- Brian Road intersection
- Sydney Water property
- The area subject to curve realignment (Figure 6.1).

Table 6.1 sets out the potential impact on the identified historic archaeological resource identified in the current report. Three of the historical items identified in Section 4.0 are within the proposed area of work and have the potential to be directly impacted by the proposed upgrades. The sites of Beulah and Meadowvale, situated adjacent to the study area, are not expected to be impacted by the proposed work.

²⁹ The offset between the shoulder and the safety barrier on both sides of Appin Road would be reduced to avoid property acquisition at the property directly east of Appin Road which contains an endangered ecological community and at Beulah Reserve which is a biobank site.

Table 6.1: Assessment of Potential Impact on Historical Archaeological Resource.

HISTORIC ITEM	PROPOSED WORKS	POTENTIAL IMPACTS
Humewood Forest (LEP I53) (Beulah Reserve) 767 Appin Road, Gilead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of new pavement (road widening) along both northbound and southbound lanes ▪ Installation of new Fauna Fence and Safety Barrier.³⁰ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment into and impact within the current property boundaries would have an adverse effect on the heritage and conservation values that constitute its heritage significance.
Brookdale Site (LEP I54) 612 Appin Road, Gilead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposed location of Ancillary site – curve realignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not expected to impact any identified historic remains – works restricted to western side of current roadway.
Hume Monument (LEP I56) Appin Road, Gilead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New northbound overtaking lane (new pavement).³¹ 	
19th-century roadwork Appin Road, Gilead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of new pavement and shoulder widening from 2-3m along Appin Road between Brian Road to c. 360m north of Beulah Reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any (unidentified) historic remains could be impacted by the proposed work.
Beulah (SHR 00368) 767 Appin Road, Gilead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None. Outside study area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No expected impact.
Meadowvale (not listed) 715 Appin Road, Gilead		

³⁰ Refer to Sheet 04. Appin Road Revised Road Safety Improvements. Design State – Strategic.

³¹ Refer to Sheet 03. Appin Road Revised Road Safety Improvements. Design State – Strategic.

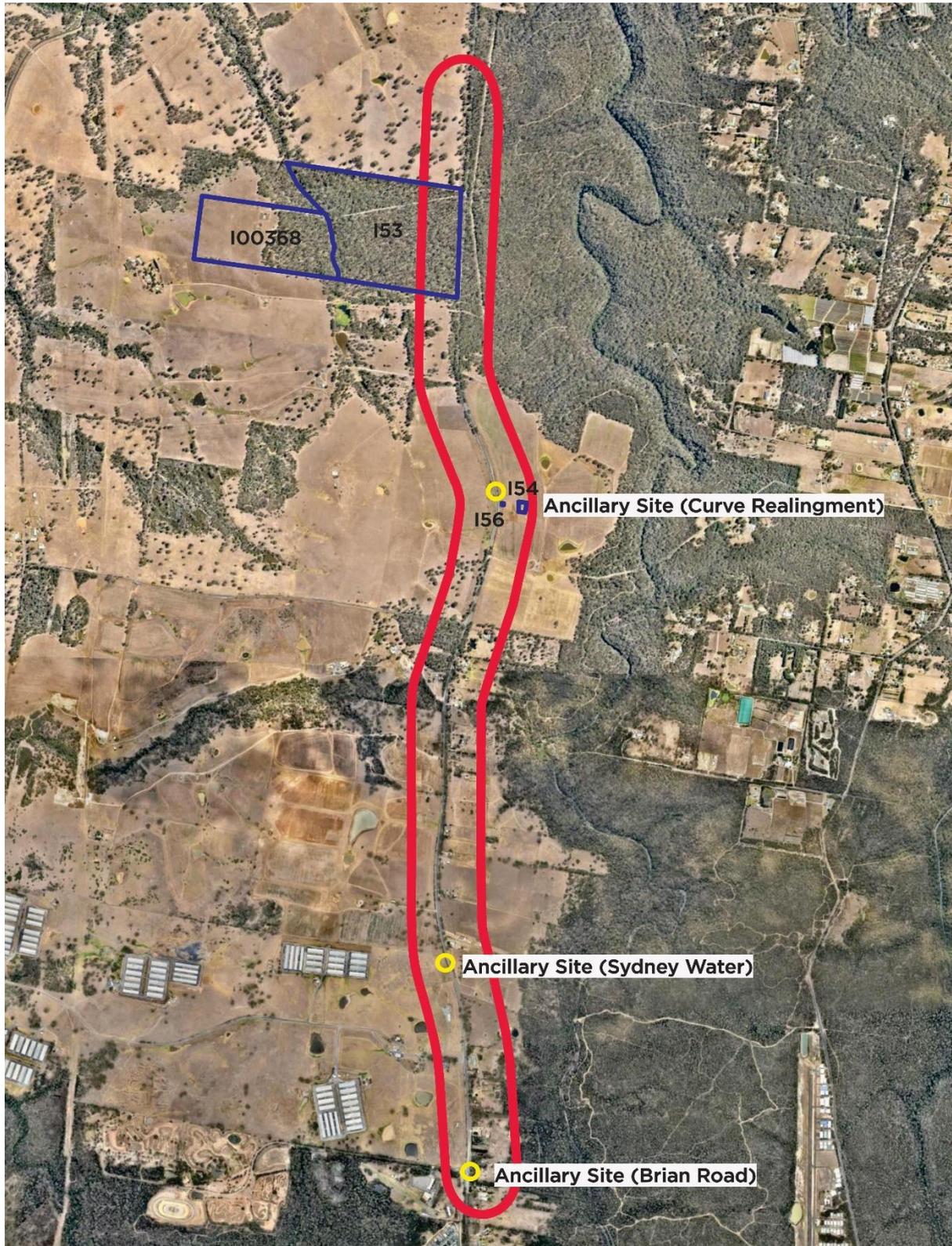


Figure 6.1: Approximate location of proposed ancillary sites in relation to identified historic items discussed in this text.
 Source: NearMaps accessed 09.08.2018.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for the five heritage sites identified adjacent to the road corridor:

7.1 I53 - HUMEWOOD FOREST

Recommendations

- Avoid impact on Humewood Forest and its curtilage.
- Maintain access to Beulah.

7.2 I54 – BROOKDALE SITE

Recommendations

- Although roadwork is restricted to the western side of the roadway, the Brookdale site and its vicinity should be surveyed and clearly defined on work diagrams as being an area to be protected from work vehicle and equipment movements.

7.3 I56 – HUME MONUMENT

Recommendations

- Monument to be protected by barricades or similar during the work period
- Minimise vibration in the vicinity of the monument.

7.4 BEULAH, 767 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

Recommendations

- Maintain access to Beulah
- No use of track to Beulah by work vehicles to avoid damage to 1830s bridge over Woodhouse Creek.

7.5 MEADOWVALE, 715 APPIN ROAD, GILEAD

Recommendations

- Maintain access to property
- No specific heritage recommendations are considered necessary.

7.6 NINETEENTH-CENTURY ROAD FEATURES

Recommendations

- All works should be subject to the RMS Unexpected Finds procedure (Section 7.7)³²
- Contractors be briefed on what might constitute earlier road elements, and be required to report any such features.

7.7 UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

‘Unexpected Finds’ can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery. The range of potential unexpected archaeological finds along Appin Road can include:

- structural remains such as evidence for stone culverts later replaced by concrete culverts
- evidence for sections of early road pavement using stone or brick rubble
- rubbish pits or dumps
- artefact scatters or isolated finds
- other types of archaeological deposits and features

All works within Appin Road safety improvements will be subject to an Unexpected Finds Procedure. This protocol will require an archaeologist to be informed of the proposed works program and be ‘on-call’ if potential archaeological remains or unexpected finds are encountered. If any significant, unidentified remains are uncovered, localised work stoppages will be necessary while appropriate archaeological recording is carried out.

7.8 ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS – APPIN ROAD

Due to the proposed major change to this section of Appin Road, the following recommendation is made:

- Photographic recording of the existing roadway should be undertaken prior to the commencement of the proposed road widening. The photographic vantage points should include an aerial as well as ground level record. The rural aspect of the section of roadway discussed here should be recorded in detail, particularly its relationship with the identified heritage sites. Archival photographic recording should be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Australian ICOMOS *Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the *Burra Charter*) and the following NSW Heritage Division guidelines:
 - *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.

³² <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/about/environment/protecting-heritage/managing-development/unexpected-heritage-items-procedure.pdf>

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