

## HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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**Name** NARRAWONG CEMETERY  
**Address** 26 NARRAWONG CEMETERY ROAD, NARRAWONG  
**Place Type** Cemetery/Graveyard/Burial Ground  
**Citation Date** 2006



Dutton Snell Davis memorials from south east

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**Recommended** VHR - HI - PS -  
**Heritage Protection**

### History and Historical Context

The passing of the English Metropolitan Internments Act granted the Board of Health in London to provide burial grounds. This seems to have influenced legislation in the Australian colonies. Cemeteries were usually developed in association with particular churches or as a result of public meetings of concerned citizens. "In 1854, an 'Act for the Establishment and Management of Cemeteries in the Colony of Victoria' was passed by the Victorian Government forming the basis of cemetery management as we know it today. The Government had the power to appoint and remove trustees and lend or pay money for the establishment of cemeteries. The trustees were charged with the responsibilities to construct structures and avenues; impose rules and regulations to manage and protect the cemeteries; allow ministers of religion free access and religious denominations to build mortuary chapels; have the right to veto and remove inappropriate vaults and monuments; and to keep accounts and statements" (Sagazio, p. 13). The passing of the 'Municipal Institutions Establishment Act' in 1854 became the basis of Victoria's local government. Local councils were given control over amenities including roads, bridges, streets, sanitation and public health. The 'Public Health Act' was also passed in 1854 and it was envisaged that local councils would also have the responsibility for management of public cemeteries. "Under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1889 the Minister for Health and the Department of Public Health became responsible for the management of cemeteries and the responsibility has remained within the Health portfolio since that time" (Sagazio, p. 15).

## HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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Most small suburban and country cemeteries were simple in layout with graves in straight lines in either a grid or a design of winding paths. The latter was an influence from English cemetery design, particularly from John Claudius Loudon, and to a lesser extent American cemetery design, from such landscape garden designers as Calvert and Vaille. Plantings were typically those with a funereal iconography such as *Cupressus funebris*, *C. sempervirens*, various *Pinus* species, Laurels, Yews and Junipers. Their common quality was their evergreen and sombre foliage. In special cases trees, shrubs or minor plants were planted with specific association for the deceased. Cemeteries were subdivided into sections according to the major Christian denominations. In rare cases there were also sections for non-Christians, such as the Jews.

The township of Narrawong grew from the expansion of pastoral activities around Portland Bay from settlement in the 1830s. Early whaling stations and pastoral runs were set up on the north side of Portland Bay by the Hentys in the mid 1830s. The first settlers around the township were Captain William Dutton and Thomas Faro (1842.3) with William Millard (1845). Millard and Faro took up an acre of land called Millard's Station in the area of the township around 1832 (Billis and Kenyon, 1974, p. 65, 114; Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, p.274) Further north on Mount Clay, the 'Mount Clay' Pastoral Lease, Portland Bay No. 30 was taken up on by John Bell in March 1843 (Billis and Kenyon, 1974, p.248).

The first burials in the Narrawong Cemetery are reported by Learmonth (1970, p. 87) as being three Whalers from the rescue crew of the 'Julia' wreck in 1863. These burials were buried "in the bush at the base of Mt. Clay" and are unmarked but believed to be close to the site of William Dutton's grave (Learmonth, 1970, p. 87). The words "3 whalers" is written on an early plan of the cemetery (Narrawong Cemetery Plan undated, pre. I 892). On 2nd August 1863, the Barque 'Julia' was swept across the bay by "a full south-west gale". The Portland Lifeboat was manned and went to search the north shore of Portland Bay, finding the 'Julia' "about three miles on the Portland side of the Fitzroy" river mouth. The lifeboat was able to rescue all those on board and returned to Portland. Around the same time, six men set out in a whaleboat "from one of the north shore whaling stations", not knowing that the 'Julia' survivors had been rescued by the Portland Lifeboat. It is thought that the boat was swamped in the heavy sea on the return journey near the mouth of the Surry River. The boat and the bodies of three men were washed ashore near the river, however the bodies of the three other crewmen were not recovered (Leannonth, N.F., 1970, p. 87). The names of the three seamen buried at Narrawong Cemetery were John McGregor, James Goodrich and Richard Sheean. The other men were Patrick Danalhaem, George Pillenger and William Mount (Learmonth, N.F., 1970, p. 87).

The lives of young children were among the most fragile in the pioneering days of settlements such as Narrawong and Tyrendarra. The grave of John Paterson (aged 12 days), who died on 9th August 1874 is one of the earliest known graves in the cemetery. John Paterson was born in Narrawong in late July 1874, the son of William Paterson and Janet Hoggan (headstone) or Jessie Hogan (BDM Pioneer Index, Reg No.18005). The graves of John Paterson along with his mother Janet Hoggan (or Jessie Hogan) who died in 1890, and his father William Paterson who died in 1917, are found together. They are marked with a memorial headstone, made of marble and surrounded by a wrought iron fence in the northwest section of the cemetery.

Epheram (Epheraim) Joseph Looker (aged 22 days), is another early burial in the Narrawong Cemetery. Epheraim Joseph, who died 29th Jan. 1875, was the son of Ephraim Looker and Isabella McNeill Looker who were married in 1864 in Victoria (Digger BDM Pioneer Index, Reg. No. 1369). Epheraim Joseph had at least eight siblings, Susan Louisa (1867), Ernest John (1869), William Henry (1870), Phillip Augustus (1872), Frank Ephraim (1876), Marjory Elizabeth (1878), Margaret Catherine Isabella (1880), and Isabella Helen Roy (1883) (Pioneer Index BDM). The baby is buried with his brothers, Frank Ephraim who died 19th May 1901 (Aged 25 years) and Ernest John who died 20th July 1891 (Aged 22 years). Many other graves of the Looker family are sited near these.

The grave of Captain William Dutton is situated to the east of the cemetery. The memorial obelisk on Dutton's grave was erected in 1934, by a centenary committee set up to commemorate the settlement of Portland Bay in 1834 (The Sun, 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 1934). Captain Dutton is considered by many to be the first settler on Portland Bay, establishing the first whaling station in March 1833, over a year before Edward Henty settled on the site of present day, Portland in November 1834. William Pelham Dutton was born in Sydney on 31st August 1811. His parents, Henry and Margaret Dutton immigrated from England to Sydney some time earlier (Dutton, W., Hamilton

## HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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Spectator, 23 September 1874 quoted in Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, p. 14; BDM Pioneer Index, 9377). He travelled with his parents to live in "Hobart Town, Van Diemens Land" at the age of two, staying there until he begun work as a seamen on sealing and whaling boats. Sealing vessels were active in Portland Bay from the early 1800s due to the large number of seal colonies on islands in the bay and whaling in the Portland Bay from the backbone of the local economy in the early years of settlement. Wiltshire asserts that an American sealing ship, the 'Union' is said to have taken 600,000 skins in one cargo from Bass Strait (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, p. 9). In December 1828, Dutton first visited Portland Bay on a sealing expedition on the 'Madeira Packet' of Sydney, under Captain Mullens. The crew landed and camped at Blacknose Point and remained around Portland Bay until January 1829 (Dutton, W., Op cit.). Dutton was seventeen years of age.

Dutton was employed by Captain John Griffiths who was a ship owner, merchant and whaler in Launceston. Griffiths developed extensive sealing and whaling establishments in Portland Bay and Port Fairy, and became one of the financiers of the Port Fairy Breakwater, having Griffiths Island named for him (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, footnote 7, p. 44). In July 1829, Dutton returned to the area on a sealing expedition as captain of the schooner 'Henty', which came ashore at 'Single Comer', where the Port buildings now lie below Battery Hill (Dutton, W., Op cit.). At age 18, Dutton built a house to live in at this location near the outlet of the creek from the (Fawthrop's) Lagoon and came and went from Portland Bay until March 1833. After a trip to Launceston, Dutton returned to Portland Bay in March 1833, in command of the schooner 'Henty' and established a "whale fishery", under the orders of Captain Griffiths (Dutton, W. Op cit; Wiltshire, J.G. 1976, p. 16). The fishery was established at Double Comer, a double inlet below the cliffs near the Portland Lighthouse (Wiltshire, J.G. 1976, p. 16).

In a signed statement in the Hamilton Spectator, Dutton states "I erected buildings, and grew potatoes for my own use, as well as other vegetables. While living here, Mr Edward Henty paid the Bay a visit in the schooner 'Thistle' in July 1833 on his way from Swan River to Launceston. Henty returned here in 1834, to live here." (Dutton, W. Op cit). Henty established whaling stations on sites around Portland Bay. He established a permanent agricultural and pastoral settlement in Portland and, with his brothers, developed an extensive series of properties throughout the region.

On 1 December 1834, Edward Henty recorded in his journal, the presence of a black woman that travelled with Dutton and Henty on a tour of the Surry and Fitzroy Rivers. The woman is thought to be Dutton's wife, from one of the Aboriginal tribes in Tasmania, who he collected on a return journey to Tasmania (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, Appendix A, p. 48). However, while Dutton was away on a whaling trip, Henty recorded that "5th January 1835: 'Thistle' sailed for Launceston ... one black woman belonged Dutton to be landed at King Island ... " (Edward Henty Journal, 5/1/1835 quoted in Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, Appendix A, p. 48) The woman was removed to King Island where Tasmanian Aborigines were being sent by the government. Mollison stated " ... The black woman sent by Henty to King Island was either Kallangoo ... who is reported at King island, or more likely, Renanghi Kotatenner Puere, who had a child - a girl to Dutton." (Mollison B., Chronology , 1974, quoted in Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, Appendix A, p. 48). Wiltshire suggests that other evidence supports that Dutton had an aboriginal child and the child may have lived with him at his property near the Surry River (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, Appendix A, p. 48).

In 1843, Dutton married Mary Saggars. They lived on Dutton's land in Portland Bay, however they had no children. In 1844, Dutton took up one square mile of land on the west side of the Surry River near the beach (Spreadborough and Anderson, 1983, p. 275). On 19th May 1852, Lots 1-5 of the Parish of Bolwarra were purchased by Dutton on the site (Division of Survey and Mapping, 1975 Parish of Bolwarra Schedule of Allotments). The land of the allotments totalled 73.831 hectares. The site of Dutton's house is said to be near the present house (Mr O. Roberts) on the land (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, Footnote 30, p. 46). In August 1852, Dutton produced a will, leaving all of his estate "to my dear wife Mary" (Dutton, W.; August 1852).

As the success of sealing and whaling slowed, Dutton turned towards farming on the land at the Surry River. He continued whaling when possible and ventured a number of whaling expeditions after sperm whales in the southern ocean (Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, p. 34). The last whale to be killed in Portland Bay is believed to have been caught by William Dutton on 21 August 1868. "Captain William Dutton, who has probably killed more whales with his own hand, than any man living, was unanimously elected to lead the expedition, which at all times is a work of danger and difficulty". (Newspaper article, no reference, quoted in Wiltshire, J.G., 1976, p.41).

# HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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William Dutton died in July 1878 "after a long and painful illness, borne with true Christian fortitude" at his home near the Surry River. His wife, Mary Dutton is buried on the south side of William Dutton.

One of the earliest and most interesting headstones in the cemetery is that of Grace Marshall, wife of Thomas Fairbairn dating from her death on 16th October 1884 at age 26. Grace Marshall Fairbairn was the daughter of Joseph Marshall and Ann Brown. The arched tablet, made of marble, is hand-chiseled, most likely by her husband, Thomas Fairbairn. The inscription reads "Sacred in Memory / of / Grace Marshall wife of Thomas Fairbairn - born / March 1st 1858 died October 16th 1884 / By the Grace of God are we saved / Through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Amen / T Fairbairn / Macarthur." The grave is in the southwest (Other sects / Wesleyan) section of the cemetery.

There are many memorials to men who died serving in the first and second world war. These include No 4 Sergeant - Major Reginald Jerrett of the 12th Battalion 3rd Brigade of the Australian Infantry. The son of William John and Mrs M.M.E. Jerrett (nee Metta Smith), Reginald was born at Narrawong/Tyrendarra in 1886 and died at Alexandria, Egypt on 5th May 1915, from wounds received at Dardanelles. His grave or a memorial is included on the memorial in Egypt 6 Chatby War Memorial Cemetery. His memorial in the Narrawong Cemetery is included on the grave of his brother Leonard Jerrett, who died 10th April 1889, aged 6 months.

Another serviceman remembered at the Narrawong Cemetery was Private Thomas Augustus O'Connor of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the army, who was killed in action in France on 12th October 1917. Thomas Augustus was the son of Thomas and Bridget O'Connor of Narrawong. He enlisted in Narrawong. He is remembered at 29 The Ypres (Menin Gate) Memorial in Belgium (A WM database, Record 2941).

The cemetery is maintained by the Narrawong Cemetery Trust.

## References

Learmonth, Noel F (1970) *Four towns and a survey*, Hawthorn Press.  
*Plan of Narrawong Cemetery*, c/- Ivan Boyer Trustee, undated (pre-1892).

## Relevant Historical Australian Themes

9.7: Dying

9.7.1: Dealing with human remains

9.7.2: Mourning the dead

9.7.3 Remembering the dead

## Description

### Physical Description

The Narrawong Cemetery is located approximately one kilometre from the Princes Highway at Narrawong. The cemetery is accessed via Cemetery Road and has an entrance on the north and on the west. The main burial area is contained in a central fenced rectangle within a larger cemetery reserve. The inner post and wire fencing includes hand-cut posts and barbed wire. There are mature *Pinus radiata* to the north boundary of the cemetery and native species along the west and north boundaries. There are a small number of trees inside the cemetery boundary and a number of roses and other plantings on individual graves. A large number of native bulbs and other flowers grow in the grassed areas of the cemetery and there is a row of roses along the southern boundary of the fenced area. The outer cemetery reserve has been re-fenced in recent years.

The burials have been arranged in rows out from a central path which is aligned north-south. There are currently five rows on the west and three rows on the east. The majority of burials are located at the north end of the cemetery. Parts of the southern end are subject to seasonal wetness in winter. The cemetery is divided in the

## HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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conventional manner into areas for each Christian denomination. The majority of graves are located in the Church of England and Presbyterian sections, with small Catholic and "Wesleyan/Other sects" sections. Unmarked graves are known to exist throughout the cemetery reserve. These may have originally had timber memorials marking the grave, however these have disintegrated over the years. Some of these are located along the central path however others are located in the outer area of the cemetery. A number of graves consist of a headstone inside a wrought iron enclosure. The majority of early graves are surmounted by monuments which record the details of the deceased, headstone designs being most common. Later graves consist of a headstone and horizontal slab, many with mid 20th century detailing. A small number of the early grave sites retain small iron markers with numbers inscribed. The grave of Leonard Jerrett (Aged 6 months - 1889), for example, has marker No. 21. Some others have been removed from the ground and left on nearby grave memorials.

According to a pre-1892 plan of Narrawong Cemetery, the central path, which is aligned north-south has a circular centrepoint with paths leading west and east. The cemetery was marked out "10 pegs on the east and west of each square. The graves to be measured from each nearest to it" (Narrawong Cemetery Plan, pre-1892). The Original layout of the cemetery was divided by cruciform paths and separated into sects. Presbyterian burials were in the northwest section, Church of England on the northeast, Roman Catholic on the southeast and other sects including Wesleyan on the southwest.

Many early settlers of the Narrawong area including the Goodes, Duff, Stanford and McCombe and Boyer families are buried in the Presbyterian section of the Narrawong Cemetery. Other early Presbyterian families buried there include the Looker, Dalgleish, Robertson, Paterson, and Papley families. The earliest Presbyterian burials marked on the pre-1892 plan include Duff, Jackson Davidson, and E. McIntosh along the path and Robertson ("about 30ft" from Duff), two Patterson graves, Looker and Goodes (small graves "about 36 feet from Robertson"). In the Anglican section, there are the graves of pioneer family names including Quick, Allitt, Taylor, West, Troeth, Millard, and Arnott. In the Anglican section along the central path on the pre-1892 plan, burials include E. Donehue, Smith, Carr, A.F.(?) Hanlon, W.J. Jerrett, and T Melbourne. Early unmarked burials marked on the pre-1892 plan in the Anglican section include "Mrs Jones" (north west corner), two servants of McLeod (central east), three whalers from the Julia rescue (central east), two Millard graves and Mrs Dutton (next to William Dutton central east). The Other Sects/Wesleyan section on the pre-1892 map includes three Jarrett graves (unmarked), Saunders, Mrs Fairbairn and Hinkley ("12 ft" from Mrs Fairbairn). This section now includes burials of the Lazarus, Holmes and Reefman families. The Catholic section had no burials marked on the pre-1892 plan. The graves of members of the Boyer and O'Connor families and other long-established family names are located in this section.

A memorial obelisk to Captain William Dutton is located approximately 20 metres east of the internal fence at the centre of the cemetery. It is constructed of bluestone and takes the traditional form of an obelisk. The obelisk is constructed of one square concrete baseblock to a height of approximately 20 cms. The die and obelisk are of bluestone, finely adzed. The die is inscribed on the west side with "In Memory Of /WILLIAM DUTTON/ MASTER MARINER/ PORTLAND BAY. 1828/ DIED 1878". There is a carved leaf relief around the words "In Memory Of" and all of the lettering has been highlighted in white. It is surrounded by a 1930s wire and timber fence. Each corner post of the post and rail fence has a tapered head. The 'Kangaroo' style wire has unusual crossover detailing. Outside the fence on the east and south sides, there are plantings of *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Arum lilies).

On the east side of the fence is a small timber memorial to Henry Snell Davis erected in the 1990s. The memorial is made of a section of tree trunk with a post at the centre. A diagonal face is cut from the timber and has been inscribed.

Other gravestone inscriptions include:

"In /Memory of/ our dear son/ Ernest/ John Looker/ who departed this life/ 20th July 1891 Aged 22 years/ also/ Epheram (sic)/ Joseph Looker/ who died 29th Jan. 1875/ Aged 1 mth/ "They shall never be forgot/ Sweet their memory to the lonely/ in our hearts t'will perish not/ thy will be done/ Also/ Frank E Looker/ Brother of the Above/ Died 19th May 1901 Aged 25 years"

## HERITAGE CITATION REPORT

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"Sacred/ the memory of / Margaret Duff/ Died 1st June 1889/ Aged 63 years/ Jesus paid it all/ also/ Walter Duff/ Husband of the Above/ who died 18th March 1910/ Aged 85 years/ "Esteemed by all who knew him""

"Sacred in Memory/ of/ Grace Marshall/ wife of/ Thomas Fairbairn - born/ March 1st 1858 died October 16th 1884/ By the Grace of God are we saved/ Through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ Amen/ T Fairbairn/ Macarthur."

"In memory of/ Stewart Melbourne/ who died 2nd January 1896/ Aged 18 years/ Erected by / his Oakbank friends"

"In/ memory/ of/ No 4 Sergeant - Major/ Reginald Jerrett/ (12th Battalion 3rd Brigade)/ died at Alexandria Egypt 5<sup>th</sup> May 1915/ from wounds received at Dardanelles/ Aged 28 years/ Also Leonard Jerrett/ Died 10th April 1889 Aged 6mths" Also marked with 'No 21' iron marker.

"In/ memory/ of/ Frederick/ beloved husband of/ Mary Saunders/ died 11th August 1914 Aged 88 years/ Also their sons/William and Albert/ Died 7th September 1889 Aged 14 and 10 years/ Also/ Mary/ Wife and mother of above/ died 11th October 1916 Aged 70 years/ Reunited/ //Chambers & Chatten Pty Ltd/ Melbourne"

"In loving memory of / infant daughter of/ Thomas and Bridget/ O'Connor/ Also their beloved son/ Pte T.A. O'Connor/Killed in Action in France/ 12th Oct 1917/ RIP

"In memory/ of our dear mother/ Salome Boyer/ Died 12 March 1917/ Aged 66 years/ RIP" and "In memory of / Thomas Joseph Boyer/ killed in Action at Tobruk/ 17th May 1941/ Aged 35 years/ RIP"

"Eris John Walsh/ 1.8.1930 - 9-11-2001/ missed every day by his daughter/ Sally (Pobbles)/ and his grandchildren/ Petra (Petruska) and John (Little Big John)/ Best friend of Rene" A sculpture, made of terracotta clay, also marks this grave.

### **Physical Condition**

Good

### **Usage / Former Usage**

Continues as a cemetery

### **Recommended Management**

Maintain generally as existing. Develop a CMP

### **Comparative Analysis**

484 Digby Cemetery, Dartmoor-Hamilton Road, Digby  
495 Henty Cemetery, Portland-Casterton Road, Henty  
506 Hotspur Cemetery, not confirmed, Hotspur,  
555 Sandford Cemetery, Portland-Casterton Road, Sandford  
557 Casterton 'Old' Cemetery, Old Cemetery Road, Casterton  
624 Heywood Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Heywood  
683 Condah Cemetery, 167 Condah Estate Road, Milltown  
769 Bridgewater Cemetery, 264 Bridgewater Lakes Road, Lower Cape Bridgewater  
814 Dartmoor Cemetery, 40 Bowd's Lane, Dartmoor  
1061 Casterton 'New' Cemetery, Racecourse Road, Casterton  
1074 Merino Cemetery, 4550 Portland-Casterton Road, Merino  
1178 Narrawong Cemetery, 26 Narrawong Cemetery Road, Narrawong

## Statement of Significance

### What is Significant?

Narrawong Public Cemetery is a small rural cemetery associated with the early pioneers of the Portland Bay area. The cemetery is located approximately two kilometers north of Narrawong on Cemetery Road, north from the bridge across the Surry River. The cemetery is accessible from gates on the north and southwest sides. The cemetery is rectangular with a central path aligned north-south. An inner rectangle surrounded by a post and wire fence contained most of the marked graves. There are mature *Pinus radiata* planted on the northern boundary and younger native species along the road boundaries on the west and north. The burials have been arranged in rows out from the central path. The early cemetery was divided into four religious sections with a central cruciform path with gates on the north and south. A number of unmarked graves are known to exist throughout the cemetery.

The cemetery dates from 1863, when three whalers were buried there after dying during the attempted rescue of the *Julia* shipwreck. The crew of the '*Julia*', were rescued by the Portland lifeboat, however six whalers were drowned when they manned a rescue boat from Narrawong Beach. The bodies of three of the men were recovered and buried in the northeast section of the cemetery. Captain William Pelham Dutton, one of the earliest settlers in Portland Bay, is buried on the eastside of the cemetery. Dutton was born in Sydney in 1805 and came to Portland as a whaler on early seasonal whaling vessels from the early 1820s and is known to have been in Portland yearly from 1828. Dutton settled permanently near the mouth of the Surry River near Narrawong, gaining one square mile of land in 1844 and purchasing the land allotments in 1852. Dutton died in 1878 and was buried at the Narrawong Cemetery. A memorial obelisk was erected in 1934, by a Centenary committee set up to commemorate Portland's settlement in 1834, the first permanent settlement in the colony of Victoria. The obelisk is fenced by a post and rail wire fence dating from around the same time. Captain Dutton's wife, whose grave is unmarked, was buried next to him on her death. The cemetery contains the graves of many pioneer settlers in the Narrawong and Tyrendarra area including William and Sarah Quick, Samuel Troeth, Walter Duff, Henry Snell Davis and Samuel Brownlaw.

### How is it Significant?

Narrawong Cemetery is of historical and social significance to the State of Victoria.

### Why is it Significant?

Narrawong Cemetery is of historical significance for its collection of burials known to date back to 1863. It is of social significance as the burial place of many early settlers of the Narrawong and Tyrendarra area which closely followed the settlement of Portland Bay in 1834. The cemetery is of high significance as the burial site of Captain William Dutton (1811-1878), an early whaler and sea captain who settled at Narrawong and is considered to be one of the first settlers of Portland Bay. It is of further significance as the burial site of three whalers who drowned in the rescue of the *Julia* shipwreck in 1863, which are the earliest known burials at the site.

## Recommendations 2006

### External Paint Controls

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### Internal Alteration Controls

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### Tree Controls

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### Fences & Outbuildings

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### Prohibited Uses May Be Permitted

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### Incorporated Plan

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### Aboriginal Heritage Place

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This information is provided for guidance only and does not supersede official documents, particularly the planning scheme. Planning controls should be verified by checking the relevant municipal planning scheme.