Bathurst and Kelso Heritage Trails

The Bathurst and Kelso Heritage Trails are designed to give you a brief insight into the rich cultural, architectural, economic, social and political history of parts of Bathurst. The trails allow you to take the option of walking one trail only or both trails together. The Bathurst walk should take one to two hours whilst the Kelso trail is a walk/drive tour and should take about one hour.

Throughout the trails you will come across interpretative sign panels. These panels are marked on the maps in this brochure and provide historical information in relation to the building or site which they represent.

Settlement of Bathurst and Kelso

Bathurst is located within the area traditionally occupied by the Wiradjuri Tribe.

After Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Wentworth found a way through the Blue Mountains in 1813, Governor Lachlan Macquarie ordered Assistant Surveyor George Evans to explore further to the west. Evans discovered the Bathurst plains in 1814 and Macquarie then directed William Cox to construct a road from Emu Plains to the new country. In 1815 the Governor travelled to Cox’s depot on the Macquarie River and there formally proclaimed the settlement of Bathurst on 7 May 1815. Bathurst was named after Lord Bathurst who was, at the time, Principle Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1815 the settlement of Bathurst was confined to the western bank of the Macquarie River where the convicts and soldiers were located. In 1818, when the first free settlers arrived, they were given land grants on the eastern bank and the unplanned village of Kelso slowly grew to cater for an increasing population. Kelso is named after the birthplace of Lady Anna Brisbane (wife of Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane), who was born near Kelso in the County of Roxburgh, Scotland.
Bathurst Heritage Trail

Bathurst Heritage Trail commences at Bathurst Railway Station, at the eastern end of Keppel Street, and finishes at Bicentennial Park.

**Bathurst Railway Station, 1876**
(interpretative panel)

1. **Bathurst Railway Station**
Bathurst station group is one of the major country railway sites in NSW with a substantial first class station, residence and workshop group. The Railway Station is a decorative late Victorian building that is a landmark at the end of Keppel Street. It is visually imposing with distinctive Dutch gables and steeply pitched roof with attached pavilions. The central element is a long verandah on pairs of posts.

**Chifley Engine**
(interpretative panel)

2. **Chifley Engine**
This train engine is associated with former Prime Minister, Ben Chifley. By 1914 Ben was the youngest first-class locomotive engine driver in the state.

3. **Railway Cottage**
This Victorian Georgian style residence was built to provide accommodation for a member of railway staff who was subordinate to the Station Master.

4. **Station Master’s Residence**
This late Victorian Gothic style residence was built in 1880 to house the station master of the newly established railway. It continues to form a significant visual focus in Keppel Street and a reminder of the importance of the railway.

**Hotel Victoria, 1919**
(interpretative panel)

**Victoria Flour Mill, 1901**
(interpretative panel)

5. **Webb’s Cash Store**
23 Keppel Street, designed by architect James Hine, was built in 1885 by Edmund Webb as a branch of his main emporium in George Street. It was used by the Royal Orange Lodge c.1928 and later by the Bathurst Bakery.

6. **Centennial Terrace**
Built in 1888 by Willis and Durack, the terraces are indicative of the increased need for housing created by the arrival of the railway in 1876. Named for the centenary of the foundation of Australia.

7. **Locksley**
This two storey Victorian Georgian residence of face brickwork, under a hipped iron roof, was built in 1880 for Dr William Cortis. Mrs A. Presley turned it into a boarding house in 1900 and divided it into flats in 1928.
8. **Corner Store**
   A shop and residence built in 1876 for Frederick Henlen. Also served as a Butchers.

9. **Elephant and Castle Hotel**
   A hotel has traded on this site continuously since 1849. The hotel has been known as the Elephant & Castle (1849 and later in 1853), Royal Oak (1850), Golden Fleece (1860), Occidental Hotel (1894), and Tattersall's Hotel (1937).

10. **Victorian Townhouse**
    41 Keppel Street. Built c.1882 for William Ralston. It was later owned by Sarah Williamson and known as the Temperence Hotel (1887-1889). It was used as a boarding house in 1928.

11. **Victorian Italianate Shops**
    51-59 Keppel Street. Built in part in 1887 by John Willis. It was used to sell small goods by Sandel's and then the Sutton Brothers and Bryan. It includes part of an older building owned by Mrs W. Stanger and was the first site of Sarah Keyes' Pixie College.

12. **Fmr Gladiators Building**
    Designed by A. L. McCredie, for the Mutual Life Assurance of Australasia, it was built c.1885-1886 by J. J. Atkins. It was later known as the Gladiators building and is currently known as Sparta Corner.

   **Keppel Street, c.1912 (interpretative panel)**

   **Dixon's Railway Store, 1896 (interpretative panel)**

13. **Carrington House**
    99 Keppel Street. Opened by Lord Carrington, Governor of New South Wales, in June 1889 as a Masonic hall. It was later used as a theatre and as a restaurant after the Masons relocated to Kelso.

14. **Hollydene**
    113 Keppel Street. This Victorian Gothic house was built in 1887 as the Methodist parsonage for the Minister of the William Street Methodist Church.

   **Braemar, 1925 (interpretative panel)**

15. **Brooke Moore Centre**
    This site was part of an area occupied by convict barracks, c.1820. On it a mission house was erected in 1838 and demolished in 1852. A more substantial house was erected and this was bought by Dr John Brooke Moore who added the upper storey in 1900.

16. **Cathedral of St Michael & St John**
    The Cathedral was designed by Edward Gell, built c.1858 with the foundation stone being laid in 1857 and the first mass celebrated in 1861. The cathedral is a major ecclesiastical building and landmark in what might be called the ecclesiastical precinct of Bathurst.
17. **Old Methodist Chapel**  
Designed by Thomas Mockett, built by Henry Simmons, and opened in 1837 by Reverend John McKenny. In later times it was used as the Bathurst Public School and the Boys Department of the first Bathurst High School (1883).

18. **Uniting Church**  
Construction of this Victorian Gothic Chapel building (originally the Methodist Church) began in the 1850s to replace the earlier chapel (see Old Methodist Chapel above) and was completed in 1860. The spire was added in 1876.

_Fire Brigade and Station (interpretative panel)_

19. **Edinboro’ Castle Hotel**  
Built in the late 1860s, allegedly by C. W. Croaker, and opened for business under Percival Owen in 1870. Since then it has had approximately 50 licensees.

20. **Australian Mutual Provident Society, c.1849**  
The AMP Society started its Bathurst operations in 1858, formed a regional office in 1881 and, sometime after that, erected this Victorian Italianate building. AMP left the site in 1970 and the building was converted into a restaurant.

21. **Commonwealth Bank (former)**  
In 1913 a building was erected on this site by P. Beddie for the Government Savings Bank of NSW. In 1931, during the great depression, the bank closed down. In 1932 it was absorbed and reopened by the Commonwealth Bank (formed in 1911). The building was reopened in its present form, after extensive alterations and renovations, in March 1934. The Commonwealth Bank closed the branch in recent times and it has been converted to retail uses.

_William Street, 1927 (interpretative panel)_

_Grand Hotel, 1900 (interpretative panel)_

_Knickerbocker Hotel (interpretative panel)_

22. **Royal Hotel**  
Opened in 1840 by Nicholas Read. Many famous people including Anthony Trollope, Nellie Melba, and Henry Parkes stayed here and by the 1870s it was regarded as Bathurst’s leading inn. Originally Colonial Georgian in form, its rich late Victorian detailing and cast iron balustrading was added in the 1890s.

_Empire Day Procession, 1909 (interpretative panel)_

_William Street, 1873 (interpretative panel)_
23. **South African War Memorial**

Originally planned in 1900 but not completed until 1909. The statue was made by the sculptor Gilbert Doble, from Marrickville. It was dedicated by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener in January 1910. In 1964 the name of Peter Joseph Handcock, who had been executed with ‘Breaker’ Morant for murdering Boer prisoners, was added to the memorial.

**All Saints Cathedral (interpretative panel)**

24. **All Saints Cathedral**

All Saints Cathedral has been the site of continuous Anglican worship and education since the 1840s. The current Cathedral was built from 1920 to 1971 and is a free-standing brick-clad building of hexagonal plan. It is sited on the lateral axis which links the Courthouse and the Carillon. The retained portion of the earlier building (the first section replacing the original Cathedral) is attached beyond the east side of the nave. The main entrance is on the south, from Church Street, and is marked by a full-height window separating the flanking facets of the plan. Full-height brick buttress motifs emphasise the form of building. The new bell tower was added in 2006 to house the Bathurst Peal Cathedral Bells, the oldest operable peal bell set in the state. The original 6 peal bells were manufactured by Warne and Sons Crescent Foundry London in 1854. The bells, on being rehung in 2006, were each named after the benefactors who made this project possible.

25. **The Carillon**

The Carillon was built from 1930 to 1933 as a memorial to the Bathurst Citizens who served in the First World War. Subsequent wars and military actions have been added (World War Two, Korea, Malaysia and Vietnam). The Carillon consists of thirty-five bells cast by J. Taylor & Co. of Loughborough, England. The biggest bell weighs 1574 kgs and the smallest is 8.16 kgs.

26. **Bathurst Courthouse**

This large Victorian Italianate complex, one of the most splendid public buildings in country NSW, was built in 1880 to the design of colonial architect James Barnet. It contains an octagonal copper clad dome and the main building is flanked by two colonnaded wings, which used to house the former Post Office (East Wing) and Telegraph Office (West Wing), but are now occupied by the Bathurst and District Historical Society / Museum (East Wing) and the Mitchell Conservatorium (West Wing). The quadrangle lawn was the site of the former courthouse which was demolished when the present one was completed.

**Market Building, 1873 (interpretative panel)**

**Bathurst Town Square (interpretative panel)**

27. **George Evans Memorial**

Constructed as part of Bathurst’s Centenary Celebrations to commemorate the discovery of the Bathurst area by surveyor George Evans in 1813. The foundation stone was laid by Governor Sir Gerald Strickland in 1913 but the memorial was not completed until 1920 due to wartime shortages of materials. The designer/builder was Gilbert Doble.
28. **Old Bathurst Gaol**
The building of Bathurst's first large gaol commenced on this site in 1837. It was occupied in 1844 before it was finished. By the 1860s the town had grown around it and public agitation resulted in its relocation to West Bathurst in 1888. The old gaol, which was demolished in 1889, was replaced by Machattie Park. Public executions were conducted outside the walls of the old gaol. The most notorious criminal to suffer this fate was the bushranger John Piesley who was executed on 25 April 1862.

29. **Machattie Park**
Once the site of the Old Bathurst Gaol, Machattie Park was the brainchild of Dr Thomas Machattie, Dr Richard Machattie and William Spencer. The park was laid out in 1890-1891 to the design of James Hine and Thomas Machattie, thrice Major of Bathurst, who with Mr Bassett and others proposed that this former gaol site become a park.

30. **Webb's Emporium**
The George Street Webb Stores, once owned by Edmund Webb, were founded in 1851. The Webb Store was once one of the largest retail businesses outside of the Sydney metropolitan area. E. Webb & Co sold their wares, many manufactured on the premises, as far away as Western Australia and New Zealand. The Webb's Emporium was built by Edmund Webb c,1870 to house his expanding emporium business.

**George Street, 1873 (interpretative panel)**

**George Street (interpretative panel)**

31. **Trocadero Dance Hall**
Built in 1937 as a shop with a dance hall and place of entertainment above. The dance hall was never completely successful because of the trouble with its exits and consequent difficulty in obtaining a licence.

32. **Heath's Café**
No 155 George Street. This was one of the best known businesses in Bathurst. The firm, which dates from the early twentieth century, was a café proprietor, confectionary manufacturer and caterer. The extent of its business can be judged from an occasion in 1916 when there was a military camp on the showground and Heath's supplied 700 breakfasts for soldiers who had just arrived.

33. **Jack Duggan's Hotel**
One of the oldest hotels in Bathurst, opening in 1849, it began as the Daniel O'Connell. The name was changed to the Commercial Hotel, in 1859, by Thomas McKell. Alterations were made to the building in 1927 and 1954 and the verandah, which was previously removed, has recently been reinstated.

**Military Parade (interpretative panel)**

34. **St Stephens Presbyterian Church**
This building is a good example of Victorian Gothic church architecture. The spire is visible from a distance and contributes to Bathurst's character as a 'city of spires'. The church was built in 1872 at the time of Reverend A. C. Geikie and was the second Presbyterian Church building in Bathurst. The Presbyterian's first church, which was in William Street where the Stocklands Shopping Complex is now located, was the first church building in Bathurst proper (as distinct from Kelso) and the first west of the Macquarie River.

**Jaye's Tinsmithing Shop, 1873 (interpretative panel)**
35. **Shops, Howick Street**
John Meagher, merchant, established a store in George Street in 1867; built it into a prosperous business and moved into a larger building on this site in 1886. In 1923 it was sold to Mockler Brothers, which became one of Bathurst's best known firms. They traded here until the building was burnt down in December 1959. Bathurst's first community radio station, 2MK, was operated by Mockler Brothers from within the store from 1925 to 1930.

36. **Commercial Buildings**
163-175 Howick Street. These seven shops, built in 1874 by George Lord, were known as Lord's Building.

37. **Old Public School and Principal's House**
The main building, Bathurst's first purpose-built Public School, opened in 1878 while the Principal's residence was erected c.1885. The school moved to upper George Street, in 1934, and the Old Public School building (now the Australian Mineral and Fossil Museum) and Principal's house were taken over by NSW TAFE. Both buildings are well detailed examples of Victorian Gothic architecture.

*William Street, 1873 (interpretative panel)*
*J Pensom, Watchmaker (interpretative panel)*

38. **Bathurst TAFE**
Built c.1896 to the design of W.E. Kemp as a technical school, on land acquired from the School of Arts.

39. **Ribbon Gang Lane**
Named after ten bushrangers, members of the Ribbon Gang, who were hung in the vicinity in 1830. Their leader, Ralph Entwistle, habitually wore ribbons around his hat, hence the name. Entwistle led an unknown number of runaway convicts who preyed on outlying farms and settlers. A battle ensued and the ten survivors were later hung at what is now known as Ribbon Gang Lane. If you walk along Ribbon Gang Lane you will see the All Saints Parochial School (original school building built in 1857) and residence, now a restaurant.

40. **97-99 William Street**
Occupied by the Bathurst Times in 1891. The date 1858 over the door refers to the founding of the Bathurst Times and not the construction of the building. The name of the paper has changed several times. In 1881 the Bathurst Times became the Bathurst Daily Times; in 1904 it amalgamated with the Bathurst Free Press to become the Bathurst Argus but in 1909 it changed hands and was renamed the Bathurst Times. In 1926 it was named the Western Times until it merged with the National Advocate in 1963 to become the Western Advocate.

41. **Former Bank of NSW**
Built for the City Bank in c.1895 it later became the Bank of NSW and is now Westpac Bank. In 1851 the site was occupied by James Arthur’s Carrier’s Arms Inn and it was here that Edward Hammond Hargraves announced the discovery of payable gold by his associates, William and James Tom, in April of that year.
**Dukes Hotel, 1873 (interpretative panel)**

**School of Arts & City Theatre, 1948 (interpretative panel)**

42. **Bathurst Stockland Shopping Centre**
   Site of the first church building west of the Macquarie, the Presbyterian Church opened in 1834 in a position back from William Street behind the shops. It was demolished in the 1960s.

43. **Thomas Kite Building**
   Thomas Kite, a ticket-of-leave man, was one of Governor Macquarie’s ten reliable men whom he selected to become one of the first free settlers at Bathurst. He took up his fifty acre grant in 1818 and died a millionaire in 1876. Although he was mostly involved in pastoral pursuits he speculated with property as one of his ventures. It was built in 1871.

44. **Ambulance Station**
   The early site of the police barracks and later a hay market from 1848. The Ambulance Station was constructed in 1929 to the design of Norman Weekes and built by McNaughton & Sons with money raised entirely by local people.

**Eight Hour Day Procession, William Street, 1916 (interpretative panel)**

45. **Site of Gwilliams Hotel**
   Originally called the First Nugget in 1853; later its name was changed to the Grey Horse and in 1870 the Haymarket Hotel was erected. It was named after the haymarket which was directly opposite in William Street. Later, it was known as the Bathurst Hotel.

46. **Former Police Barracks (Bathurst City Community Club)**
   This area was the site of the Government settlement of Bathurst and, because it was an army base, populated by soldiers and the convicts they guarded, it was known as the Ordnance Ground (i.e. military). The British Army released it for public use in 1847. Early buildings included a small gaol, soldiers’ barracks, lumber yard, police stables and the Government House. The Mounted Police Barrack was built in 1891 and the site is now occupied by the Bathurst City Community Club.

47. **Flagstaff**
   The location of Governor Macquarie’s flagstaff, where on the 7th May 1815 he proclaimed the establishment of Bathurst, is exactly halfway between George and William Streets along Stanley Street (look for the cairn behind the toilet block). A flagstaff remained in place here for many years, visible from a great distance, serving as the survey point for the laying out of Bathurst Township in 1833.

48. **The Conversation**
   The Conversation, designed by Steven Hart, is based on the belief the artist has in the dying art of the conversation and was designed to encourage dialogue within the community.
Kelso Heritage Trail

This trail begins and ends at the Bathurst Visitor Information Centre and is designed to be part walked and part driven.

1. **Bathurst Showground**
   
The first Bathurst agricultural show was held at O'Connell in 1860. Because of its success, shows were held every year afterwards at various locations until 1877. Thereafter a permanent 12.5 acre showground, by the river, was established by the Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Association following a grant by the government of the day.

   The first show was staged at the new site in 1878 and since then the number of buildings has grown considerably. Some of these include the grandstand and Beau Brown Pavilion (formerly used as a skating rink) which was obtained from the defunct Ashfield Recreation Ground Company and re-erected in the showground in 1891.

   The first flight by an aeroplane in the central western districts was made from this showground on 19 April 2012 by a barnstorming American aviator, A.B. (Wizard) Stone.

2. **Denison Foundry**
   
   Secondary industry flourished on the river bank at Bathurst in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Brick works and small foundries were the main ones, and amongst them was the Denison Foundry. It was established by Denny and Ashworth c.1866 and bought by R. R. Blair in 1879. It produced verandah posts, railings and other metal objects. It is believed that this foundry contributed some of its work to the second Denison Bridge.

3. **The Denison Bridge**
   
   Is a good example of an iron trussed road bridge and is one of the few iron truss road bridges left in NSW. It was built in 1870 by P. N. Russell & Co., (a Sydney firm of Scottish Iron Founders) to replace the earlier timber bridge (erected 1856) that was washed away in the flood of 1867. It is claimed that many of the iron parts were cast in one of Bathurst’s two iron Foundries, including the nearby Denison Foundry.

**Macquarie River, c.1955 (interpretative panel)**

4. **Antonio’s Vegetable Garden**
   
   It is believed that in this vicinity a clash occurred between Antonio, one of the early settlers, and a party of Aborigines who were discovered helping themselves in Antonio’s vegetable garden. He had previously invited them to take some produce but not on this second occasion. In the resulting fight several Aborigines were killed. It has also been claimed that one of the party was Windradyne, the famous Aboriginal leader, and that this episode was the beginning of the conflict between settlers and Aborigines during 1823 and 1824.
5. **Residence – Stephen’s Lane**
   In 1835 Sydney Stephen, barrister, built the house that still stands beside the river bank at the end of the lane. The unnamed lane preceded the house because it led to one of the fords in the river but after the house was built it became known as Stephen’s Lane.

6. **Brickworks**
   The making of sun dried bricks by convicts was one of Bathurst’s earliest industries. In the 1820s a kiln was built during Captain James Morisset’s term as Commandant. By the 1860s private brickworks had been developed along the river bank where clay deposits could be found. Well known early brickmakers included George Bliss and James Dewar. On either side of Stephen’s Lane the remnants of many of these pits are still visible.

   **Golden Fleece Inn (interpretative panel)**

7. **Former Holy Trinity School**
   The former Parish Hall of Holy Trinity Church was once the home of a small local school and, from 1827, rectory to the first Church of England Rector, the Rev John Espy Keane. It was recorded as being in poor condition by 1840 but served until 1875 when the present Blacket designed rectory was built on the hill. One teacher recorded as being in charge of the school from 1857 to 1864 was Edward Hinder. Hinder was born in Calcutta and educated as a draftsman. He then retrained as a teacher and his first posting was in Wilberforce. His son, who was born there, later married Sarah, granddaughter to Richard Mills of the King William Inn at Kelso.

   **Holy Trinity Church (interpretative panel)**

8. **Woolstone**
   Thomas Kite, one of the first free settlers at Bathurst, took up his land grant on this site and built a small house on it. It was extended over the years and, at his death in 1876, passed to his son William who developed it to its present impressive appearance, probably by the late 1880s.

   **Kelso Public School, c. 1910 (interpretative panel)**

9. **Wayside**
   This was the name of an old house that stood in Gilmour Street behind the Kelso shops at the Sydney Road junction. Beatrice Grimshaw, the author, once lived there.
Shrieber’s Stone (interpretative panel)

10. Old Kelso Shops
The shops, a commercial response to the increasing Kelso population, were built from 1840s onwards at the point where the four main roads to and from Bathurst and Kelso converged. One of the original shops on this site was Shrieber’s Store. The General Store was established by Mr Edward McMenamin in 1837, and it was eventually expanded to include a bakery and Post Office.

Terminus Hotel (interpretative panel)

Kelso Toll Gate (interpretative panel)

11. All Nations Hotel
The hotel on this site was constructed by victualler, Peter Vines, from locally made bricks, in 1859. It was initially called the ‘Rose and Crown Inn’ by Vines. In 1869, it is recorded that Vines had his license renewed. However, during this period Vines advertised his establishment as the ‘All Nations Hotel’.

12. Kelso Hotel
Probably built in 1860 as the Coach & Horses, although there were other hotels of this name on other sites before this in Kelso. Built at the crossroads of the local brickworks, Sophia Windred’s first held the license in 1861 under the name of the Coach & Horses.

The building was soon enlarged and by 1882 had some 13 rooms. In 1864 the licensee was Elizabeth Finnerty and in 1866 it was James Whalan. James Young changed the name to the Terminus in 1869, and it retained this name till 1873.

In 1937, under the licensee William Henderson, the hotel’s name was again changed, this time to the present Kelso Hotel.

13. King William Inn (Fmr Evans Shire Council Building)
Built in 1835, by Richard Mills, the King William Inn is recognised as being the third hotel on the Bathurst Plains. The initial construction of this building formed the King William Inn, under licensee Richard Mills. Gable additions to each end were made during the federation period.

The road it faces is now Lee Street but was formerly the end of Lockyer’s Line of Road, surveyed by the principal surveyor of roads and bridges under Governor Darling: Major Edmund Lockyer. It went from O’Connell to Lagoon and then to Kelso. Surveyor Mitchell’s road soon supplanted this road in the 1830s.

The building was later used as the offices of the former Evans Shire Council.

Tivett’s Wagon Works (interpretative panel)

14. Kelsoville
This is a good example of a Colonial Georgian residence. Built on the site originally granted to George Cheshire, one of the first free settlers. Thomas Kite bought the property in the 1840s to coincide with the marriage of Sarah, his daughter and Thomas Young Cousins. The property was eventually to become the home of the newlyweds, a gift from Thomas. The house was first called Alma Cottage, later being known as Kelsoville, and then Broombi before reverting back to Kelsoville. It is currently called Cheshire.
15. **Chinese Market Gardeners**

Chinese people came to Australia during the gold rush period and, during the 1860s, many settled in Bathurst on the Kelso Flats where they became market gardeners. They were peaceful, industrious members of the community. Some of their gardens were resumed to make way for the railway but otherwise they were not disturbed until the early twentieth century when federal immigration laws (the White Australia Policy) required that the last of them return to their homeland.

16. **Alan Morse Park**

This was the access area to the first Denison Bridge (opened in 1856) which spanned the river at the foot of Havannah Street. In 1895 a Government Experiment Farm was established at Bathurst. Morse Park was originally the site of a tobacco plantation, associated with the experiment farm. The tobacco was wanted, not for cigarettes, but for the supply of nicotine to various chemical firms.

In 1952 the area reverted to the City Council, which it developed into a sporting complex. It was named in honour of A. L. Morse, Mayor of Bathurst 1951-1956.

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Disclaimer

The maps used within this document are not a precise survey document. Accurate locations can only be determined by a survey on the ground.

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