

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



# Doonside Residential Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan

Report prepared for Landcom  
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## Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Doonside Residential Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands—Conservation Management Plan, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000.

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## 1.0 Introduction

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### 1.1 Background

Godden Mackay Logan has been commissioned by APP Corporation, on behalf of Landcom, to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Doonside Residential Parcel (Doonside Parcel) of the Western Sydney Parklands. A major part of the Doonside Parcel forms the northeast section of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex and farm estate which is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register as an archaeological site.

The CMP is required to inform Concept Plans for the residential redevelopment of much of the Doonside Parcel and to guide the conservation and interpretation of the archaeological remains and surviving landscape elements of the former Bungarribee House and its surrounding estate. The CMP has also been prepared to provide a framework for the future management of the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel as ownership and uses change over time. Policies regarding the archaeological resource, heritage landscape, heritage curtilage(s) and development within its boundaries have been identified.

A key aspect of the CMP is the identification of a Core Heritage Area within which the archaeological and key landscape elements related to the Bungarribee occupation of the land of exceptional and high heritage significance are located. The majority of the policies in the CMP apply to the Core Heritage Area.

### 1.2 The Doonside Parcel

The Doonside Parcel consists of approx. 79.24 hectares of relatively undeveloped, previously mostly Commonwealth owned land south west of Doonside Railway Station in the Blacktown Local Government Area, western Sydney. The Parcel is bounded on the north by Eastern Road, to the east by Doonside Road and to the south by Bungarribee Creek and west by Eastern Creek beyond both of which are the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. The Doonside Parcel site is shown in Figure 1.1. The Core Heritage Area identified in this CMP is shown in Figures 3.13 and 3.18.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) boundary for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex extends beyond the western edge of Doonside Parcel to the Western Sydney Orbital roadway (as far north as the alignment of Bungarribee Road) and south beyond Bungarribee Creek to the Great Western Highway. It includes the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. Only a small northern section of the Doonside Parcel is outside the SHR curtilage.

The SHR boundary is included as Figure 1.2.

### 1.3 Existing Heritage Listings

The Bungarribee Homestead Complex is listed on the State Heritage Register as an Archaeological (Terrestrial) Item. This listing documentation is included as Appendix A. It is not included on any Commonwealth heritage registers or lists, or as a heritage item or conservation area in any State or local Environmental Planning Instrument.

## 1.4 Methodology and Terminology

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared having regard to the methodology outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual* guidelines for the preparation of Conservation Management Plans (NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the Heritage Council of NSW, November 1996, as amended July 2002). It also follows the approach set out in *The Conservation Plan*, by James Semple Kerr (National Trust of Australia (NSW), fifth edition, 2000) and the guidelines of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*.

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office, and the Burra Charter.

For the purposes of this CMP, the wider State Heritage Register (SHR) listing for the '*Bungarribee Homestead Complex (Archaeological Site)*' of which the Doonside Parcel is a part, is referred to as the 'Bungarribee House site and farm estate', the 'Bungarribee Estate' or 'Bungarribee'. The Doonside Parcel is referred to as the 'Doonside Parcel', 'the parcel', 'the site' or the 'subject land'.

Within the Doonside Parcel, there is a core heritage area within which is the site of the archaeological remains of the former Bungarribee House and key landscape elements including plantings. It is referred to as the Core Heritage Area in text and in plans and maps where appropriate (see Figures 3.13 and 3.18 for location and extent of Core Heritage Area).

## 1.5 Limitations and Qualifications

This report does not address the potential for the site to contain cultural material or other archaeological evidence associated with the pre-European occupation or use of the site and does not include policy recommendations for the management of any such evidence.

## 1.6 Authorship

This Conservation Management Plan was prepared by Mark Dunn, Historian; Chris Colville, Built Heritage Specialist; Tim Adams, Archaeologist; and Lisa Newell, Senior Associate. David Logan, Director of Godden Mackay Logan, provided input and review.



**Figure 1.1** Map of the Western Sydney Parklands area showing the Doonside Parcel in the upper right (north-east) corner. The archaeological site of the former Bungarrabee House is noted as the 'Former Bungarrabee House site' on the map to the west of the Douglas Road site entrance.



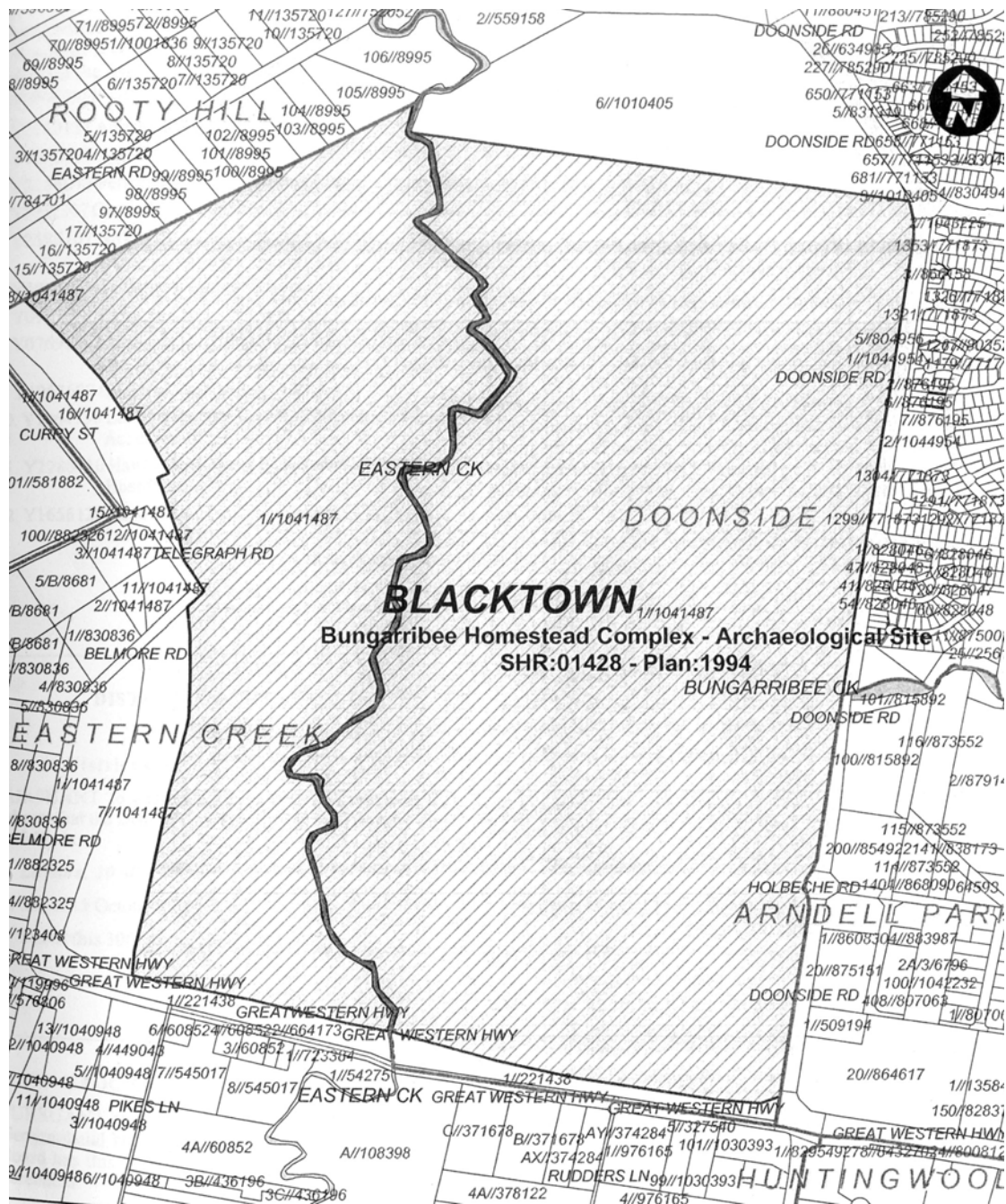


Figure 1.2 Plan showing the State Heritage Register curtilage (shaded) for the Bungarrabee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site.

## 2.0 Historical Development

### 2.1 Phase 1—Pre-Bungarribee House

#### 2.1.1 The Warrawarry People

The land on which the Bungarribee House site and farm estate was originally occupied by the people of the Warrawarry group of the Darug people. The Warrawarry people were based around Eastern Creek and the surrounding forest and grassland. The Warrawarry utilised the forests and grasslands around Eastern Creek for food and shelter, hunting and gathering a wide array of animal and plant foods including fresh water fish, crayfish and shellfish.

By the time of European settlement in the western regions after 1790, the original Aboriginal groups had been severely affected by an outbreak of smallpox that had first devastated the groups closest to the European settlement but rapidly spread through the entire Sydney district. Many of the surviving groups in the west had likely begun to come together to form amalgamated bands in order to survive.<sup>1</sup>

Once European settlers began to move into the west, conflicts began to occur between them and the Warrawarry. The clearing and alienation of the land by Europeans and consequent reduction in native foods led to clashes between surviving Aboriginal groups and the settlers. By the late 1790s, violence was becoming a feature of the interaction between the two cultures. In 1801 Governor Hunter ordered Aboriginals to be kept away from settlers areas because of the perceived threat. By 1814 the population had dwindled and the survivors were forced to rely heavily on Europeans for food. A number of groups were reported camped on estates at Mamre, South Creek and Eastern Creek (it is not known if this was near Bungarribee).

Although bands of Aboriginal people continued to live around the estates and growing settlements up until the 1840s, by this time there was less than 300 recorded Darug people left, ten per cent of the 1788 population.<sup>2</sup>

#### 2.1.2 1802–1823—The Rooty Hill Stock Run

Although land had been assigned in the Rooty Hill district for use as a Government stock depot and farm as early as 1802 by Governor King, it was not until the arrival of Governor Macquarie in 1810 that any significant amount of organised work began there. The Government depot and farm covered an area over 38,000 acres, including the site of the future Bungarribee House site and farm estate, with a residence for the Government Overseer having been constructed by late 1815 (to the north west of, and outside the Doonside Parcel). In 1823 George Blackett was appointed Superintendent by Governor Brisbane. Blackett was instructed to clear timber from a large portion of the property and to begin fencing into 100 acre paddocks, which would then be planted with English grasses for grazing herds.<sup>3</sup> Blackett also oversaw the construction of a new brick residence for the superintendent and principal overseer and log huts for accommodating up to 20 stock keepers.

By the early 1820s the need for the Government Stock Run was beginning to wane as large private farms began to provide enough produce for Sydney markets. Although it was still a major land parcel, by the 1820s pieces of the Stock Run were being granted or sold by Governor Macquarie to meet the growing demand of an increasing population and expanding settlement following the opening of the road over the Blue Mountains. A number of large land parcels were granted from the edges of the Government Stock Run by the mid-1820s, including 2000 acres to John Campbell which became Bungarribee (see Figure 2.1).

By the late 1820s the viability of the Government Stock Run had been tested by a severe drought and the growth of private estates around it. In 1829 the remaining portion, now equalling just over 8000 acres, was transferred to the Church and School Corporation, established to provide funds to finance the Church of England and schools. The remainder of the former Government Stock Run was subdivided and sold by government agencies and the Church and School Corporation throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century.<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Phase 2—Bungaribee House and Estate

### 2.2.1 John Campbell 1821–1827

In November 1821 John Campbell, his wife Annabella and 13 children arrived in Sydney aboard the ship *Lusitanian*. The ship had been chartered by several Scottish families for the passage to Australia. Campbell (not related to the Sydney merchant Robert Campbell) was a major in the British army (promoted to Colonel in 1823) as well as an accomplished agriculturalist. By the middle of 1822, Campbell had been appointed a committee member of the Agricultural Society of NSW and was a judge at early agricultural shows.<sup>5</sup> As an authority on farming, Campbell was welcomed in the colony and soon after his arrival began to acquire land holdings. In March 1822 Campbell and Robert Crawford advertised that they had taken lands at Eastern Creek, the former Armady and Milton farms. These properties ran north–south along the eastern side of Eastern Creek, with a adjoining boundary approximately in line with the current Bungaribee Road. Campbell called his Eastern Creek property Bungaribee, a word with likely Aboriginal meaning although debate on what that is continues.<sup>6</sup>

In November 1821, soon after his arrival, Campbell had been authorised to select 22 convicts. By mid-1822 he had cleared 80 acres on his 2000 acres Bungaribee estate. A Land and Stock muster for 1822 lists John Campbell as having 2000 acres with 130 acres cleared, 15 acres of wheat, 5 acres of barley and 2 acres of potatoes. His stock included 24 head of cattle, 28 hogs and 1 horse. It also notes that he had six convicts for six months victualling from the government stores, and had applied for five mechanics and four labourers.<sup>7</sup>

Campbell erected a temporary dwelling on the property in c1822, prior to the construction of the main house, which was started by 1825. This temporary residence was later incorporated into the main dwelling as the servants quarters.<sup>8</sup> It has not been established who built the house for Campbell, although it has been attributed as the possible work of colonial architect Francis Greenway, recalling a number of features common to his other known works in Sydney.<sup>9</sup>

Campbell positioned his new house on the top of the highest hill on the property, with the main living section facing to the west, providing views to the Blue Mountains in the distance. Situated on the highest point, the house was also clearly visible to travellers passing along the Western Road and in time it became a landmark in the area.<sup>10</sup> (Although now demolished, the site retains its landmark qualities through the Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Mediterranean cypress or pencil pine (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) that remain on the site are visible from Doonside Road and that were part of the Bungaribee House garden.) The house featured a two-storey circular conical roofed tower with two single-storey verandah wings radiating from it in an L shape. The main ground floor living rooms featured glazed French doors, opening onto the verandah which, when opened, allowed access and ventilation. The house had five bedrooms on the ground floor and one in the first floor tower. It also featured formal living and dining rooms, a withdrawing room for the gentlemen, servants quarters (in the original family cottage which was incorporated into the rear of the house) and a cellar underneath the main house accessed via an internal pantry.<sup>11</sup> Later reports indicated that the cellar may have had a passage running from it towards the



Bungarribee Creek and that a large underground tank or cistern was located to the rear of the main house.<sup>12</sup> The house was built of locally made bricks using convict labour.<sup>13</sup>

The house was built in the Picturesque style, which had been made popular in England by the architect John Nash in the early nineteenth century and had begun to appear in colonial design from the 1820s. However, in New South Wales the Picturesque style never gained much attention, with more examples in Tasmania than the mainland. Bungarribee House was its most recognisable expression in New South Wales.<sup>14</sup>

Bungarribee House was part of a larger complex of buildings, constructed as part of Campbell's farm estate development. By 1828, as well as the main house the estate included a large two-storey brick barn, store rooms, ham house, stable, carpenter and blacksmith shop and convict men's barracks.<sup>15</sup> All of these structures, as well as some large exotic tree plantings, were collected together on the rise that the house was on, adding to the visual prominence of the estate in the surrounding landscape. Like many of the colonial estates on Sydney's outskirts, the collection of buildings and residents, from the gentleman Campbell and his extensive family, to domestic servants, convict labourers and farm workers, created a mini village on the estate, with each building devoted to a distinct function. Food was produced for the consumption of the residents, a small industrial area was created with the blacksmith and carpentry shops, stock yards and store were provided and variety of residential accommodations were provided depending on a person's standing or status, the grand home of the master, servants quarters and convict barracks. The site was a microcosm of the larger colonial society surrounding it (see Figures 2.2–2.7).

When completed, the house was one amongst a collection of colonial estates that were being developed along the route of the Western Road. Around Prospect Hill to the east a small community of convict and emancipist farmers had been established, nearby was the grand Veteran Hall estate of William Lawson. To the west of Bungarribee the large estates of Mount Philo (later renamed Chatsworth), Minchinbury, Lucan Park and Wallgrove were all large colonial estates with houses and outbuildings, occupied by prominent colonists and in use as horse studs, sheep and cattle runs and under cultivation. To add to this setting, a number of inns and taverns had also been established along the Western Road to serve the increasing traffic heading west over the mountains. The closest to Bungarribee was the tavern of William Dean on the Western Road at the bridge over Eastern Creek on the southern boundary of the Bungarribee Estate.<sup>16</sup>

Despite Campbell's seemingly promising beginnings, including appointment as a magistrate for the district (Prospect), by as early as 1824 he was in trouble financially, having borrowed monies from a number of prominent colonial figures including John Macarthur and Simon Levey. In March 1824 Campbell was being summonsed by Levey and by September 1824 he owed over £400 for the purchase of cattle to the shipping and general agents of Raine and Ramsey. In an attempt to alleviate his debts, Campbell appealed to Macarthur twice, once in September and again in October 1824 for financial assistance, and he was lent £800 by Macarthur (acting for Thomas Potter Macqueen). During the same period Campbell had also unsuccessfully tried to persuade Reverend Samuel Marsden to sell him some sheep for the estate.<sup>17</sup>

In 1825 Campbell had been appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands for apportioning territory. However in November 1826 Campbell's wife, Annabella, died at the house after a period of illness and within twelve months, in October 1827 Campbell himself died, also at the house, after a cut on his leg developed gangrene.

Following the death of Annabella and then John Campbell, Bungaribee House and estate were prepared for sale at auction. The first auction was conducted in February 1828, with a sale notice in the *Sydney Gazette* describing the property and livestock, including brood mares, saddle horses and draught horses, bullocks (broken in), cows, heifers and steers, sheep and pigs. A large collection of farming implements was also included. When the house and estate were finally auctioned in September 1828 it was noted that the estate was 2000 acres (809 hectares) of fenced land with 250 acres (101 hectares) cleared, four large enclosed paddocks, stockyards and piggery, a garden of 8 acres with a number of fruit trees.<sup>18</sup>

Campbell's relatively short period of residence at Bungaribee, just five years, was a precursor for the remainder of the residents of the nineteenth century, with few of the owners living there beyond ten years.

### **2.2.2 Thomas Icely 1827–1832**

In October 1827 Bungaribee estate was purchased by Thomas Icely. Icely had arrived in Sydney in September 1820, sold merchandise he had bought with him and promptly returned to England to invest. In 1822 he returned to Sydney with the promise of a 2000 acre grant near Bathurst. Over the following twelve months he was granted more land and purchased over 9500 acres around Bathurst. Icely bought Bungaribee with help from the Macarthurs, from who he had been buying sheep, who allowed him to take over Campbell's mortgage. The *Sydney Gazette* reported that the estate had been sold to Icely for £3652.00. Icely was appointed a magistrate by Governor Darling immediately prior to his purchase of the estate.

Icely used Bungaribee as a breeding stud for bloodstock racing and draught horses. Icely's racehorses dominated the developing racing scene in Sydney throughout the 1820s and 1830s, with one of his imported English mares, Manto (the first thoroughbred traced to a General Stud Book in Australia), winning the Governor's and Brisbane Cups in 1832.<sup>19</sup> In 1830 Icely had returned to England leaving the estate under the direction of caretaker James Blackett, returning in 1831 with a new wife. However a severe drought in 1829–30 convinced Icely to forgo his plans for expansion around Bungaribee and instead look for property elsewhere. Icely acquired new lands to the west of Sydney, closer to his Bathurst holdings on the future site of Carcoar. With new more promising land, Icely decided to dispose of Bungaribee and by May 1832 the property had been purchased by Charles Smith. Icely's house contents were auctioned in Sydney in June of 1832, which included his Bungaribee stud stock, a pianoforte, a harp and a number of carriages, most notably a chariot and a phaeton, both built to be pulled by a single or team of two horses and noted for their dash and speed.

### **2.2.3 Charles Smith 1832–1840 and Henry Kater 1840–1841**

Charles Smith, Sydney butcher and horse breeder, bought Bungaribee from Icely in May 1832. Like Icely, Smith was a keen horse racer and used Bungaribee primarily as a stud property, bringing it to prominence as one of the top horse studs in the colony in the 1830s. His importation of champion stallions from England and purchase of others such as Emigrant and Theorum, elevated Bungaribee's reputation as a breeding stud. Horses such as Emigrant were the basis for the development of the thoroughbred horse racing industry in Australia, with Smith offering his horses to service other horses and racing them at Homebush and Parramatta racecourses.<sup>20</sup>

During his ownership, Smith undertook a number of improvements to the Bungaribee estate. He built stables and outhouses on the property for his horses which remained on site until the 1950s, as well as contributing monies (£50) to the construction of St Bartholomew's Church at nearby Prospect.<sup>21</sup>

In 1836 Smith was beset by tragedy twice at Bungaribee, financial and personal. In April it was reported that some of his recently erected stables were destroyed by fire. This was followed in September by the sudden death of his brother who reportedly dropped dead near the gate of Bungaribee, cause unknown.<sup>22</sup> In 1840 Smith sold Bungaribee to another horse breeder Henry Herman Kater. Kater had arrived in Sydney in 1839 with a number of thoroughbred horses and Durham cattle with him. It is likely that Kater had similar intentions as the previous owners for Bungaribee, to use it as a stud. However soon after purchase the colony was gripped by an economic depression and Kater was declared bankrupt and was forced to sell in 1841.

#### **2.2.4 Joseph Armstrong, the East India Company and Later Owners 1843–1860s**

Following Kater's departure, Bungaribee was next occupied by a veterinarian Joseph Armstrong. Armstrong practiced as a vet from offices in Sydney, but also traded horses for agents in India, to be sold as mounts for the cavalry. This trade had been ongoing previously, but following British expansions in India in the 1840s, it rapidly increased. Further to his remount trade, Armstrong also advertised his services, with his overseer Mr Wirchener, for sheep-boiling for the production of tallow, as well as the removal and sorting of the pelts (fell-mongering). However, like the previous occupants, Armstrong did not remain long at Bungaribee and had moved out by 1845.

The next to occupy were the agents of the East India Company. Horses for the British cavalry and mounted artillery in India were in desperately short supply in the 1840s. Colonial bred horses, known as walers, were rapidly gaining a reputation as strong reliable mounts, suited to conditions in India and the subcontinent. A trade had begun to develop from Australia to India in the mid 1830s and by 1844 the Governor general in India decided to send agents to Sydney and Tasmania to procure horses for the military. It was for this purpose that Bungaribee was chosen by the Company (see Figure 2.8).<sup>23</sup>

The house was occupied by the Officers of the Company with the men garrisoned in the surrounding buildings. The house was used during this period to hold society balls, hosted by the Officers of the Company. However it was also during the occupation of the East India Company that two more deaths were reported at Bungaribee. In 1845 the body of Major Frederick Hovenden, who had been reported missing since 1843 from Sydney, was found on the estate grounds. The words 'died of starvation' were apparently carved into the brim of his travelling cap.<sup>24</sup> A second officer was reported to have committed suicide in the house during the same period.

By August 1846 the East India Company had vacated the Bungaribee Estate and the property was acquired by Benjamin Boyd. Boyd, an entrepreneur, whaler and pastoralist remained at Bungaribee for only a short period as he disappeared on the Island of Guadalcanal in Pacific in 1851.<sup>25</sup> Significantly during his occupation of Bungaribee, Boyd used the former convict barracks to house imported Islander labourers from the New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands and other Pacific states. Boyd had been an advocate of using Islander labourers to overcome a shortage in cheap labour for pastoral work following the end of transportation in the 1840s. In 1847 Boyd brought 200 labourers to Bungaribee, transferring them from his ships in Sydney to a steam ferry at North Sydney which transported them to Parramatta, from where they were marched to Bungaribee.<sup>26</sup>

#### **2.2.5 Later Agricultural Use 1858–1945**

By 1858 the house and estate had passed to the John Kingdom Cleeve and his family. The Cleeve family remained in residence until the end of the nineteenth century. Cleeve continued the tradition of horse breeding on the property, with a number of successful race horses being reared during Cleeve's ownership (see Figure 2.9). During their ownership a number of changes were made to the property.

Part of the house was removed, a half-storey section with four small bedrooms, when the servants service wing ceiling was raised. The kitchen eaves were extended to form a scullery and servants room and the house tiled with slate. During this time most of the outbuildings on the estate were also removed. John Cleeve died at Bungaribee in 1883 and the estate passed to his sons. The Cleeve's sold the property in c1890, an advertisement in the *Cumberland Argus* in December announcing the sale of their implements and stock.<sup>27</sup>

Between 1890 and 1900 a number of tenants occupied and farmed at Bungaribee before it was leased in 1901 to Major John James Walters (who then bought it in 1906), a former commander of the NSW Lancer Regiment. Walters was a pastoralist with property in the Moss Vale district where he ran dairy cattle. He continued his dairy at Bungaribee, as well as having sheep and breeding horses.<sup>28</sup> Walters also refurbished the gardens, formal hedges and lawn terrace to the rear of the house, which included croquet and tennis courts. One of Walters daughters later described living at the house and noted that the entrance gates, made of iron, were located on the Great Western Highway with a driveway leading to the house.

When Walters purchased Bungaribee he noted in a letter that the only buildings on the estate were the residence, an old brick house, men's quarters, large brick barn with 10 loose boxes around it, brick dairy and wooden vehicle house.<sup>29</sup> In 1913 Walters subdivided two thirds of the estate as the Bungaribee Farms, with farm blocks established to the east of the main house. The subdivision also created Doonside Road, which defines the eastern boundary of the present site. The blocks were between 8 and 20 acres in size and promoted for use as poultry farms or market gardens. The sale brochure also gave some clue as to the later uses of the property, proclaiming its virtues as dairy farming land, and its cultivation for wheat, potatoes and oats, with crops of 40 bushels of wheat, 8–10 tons of potatoes and 4 tons of oaten hay recorded. The advertisement continued saying that Walters had 200 head of dairy cattle on the estate, plus between 300 and 400 other cattle.<sup>30</sup>

In 1916 the property passed to Morris Davey, a miller from Edwin Davey and Sons Flour Mill, Pyrmont. Davey owned the site until 1926 when he sold it to Charles Hopkins. Hopkins employed a team of builders to restore the residence but sold it in 1929 to Thomas Cleaver.

Thomas Cleaver was the last private owner of the Bungaribee estate. During World War II the estate was resumed by the Commonwealth for the construction of an airfield, to serve as a overshoot airfield for Schofields airfield close by. The resumption excluded any occupied houses, but did include farmland. An airfield was constructed to the south of Bungaribee Creek of compressed gravel, with aircraft hides positioned to either side of the strip. The Number 2 Group Training Headquarters were stationed at the airfield.<sup>31</sup> Following the end of the war Thomas Cleaver and his brother Arthur, returned to farming at Bungaribee. The Commonwealth assessed the property in 1946 noting it contained the homestead, barn, dairy and milk room, stables, harness room, water supply, refrigeration room, boiler room, garages, sheds, fencing, electric light and power and noted it ran 140 milking cows plus 100 other cows and heifers. The Cleavers had attempted to claim £3000 from the military for losses. Cleaver continued to operate the farm until it was resumed by the Commonwealth Government in 1949 for use by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC).

## 2.3 Phase 3—Post-Bungaribee House

### 2.3.1 Overseas Telecommunications Commission

In 1949 the property was resumed by the Commonwealth for the establishment of the OTC International Transmitting Station. The site was chosen for its good ground conductivity, relatively flat land area free of standing timber and a large area that enabled the erection of directional transmitting aerials. As when the military had occupied the site, the OTC made a valuation of the Cleaver's property for the purpose of compensation. The estate, largely unchanged since the 1946 assessment, was estimated to be worth £12,300 and equalled approximately 472 acres.<sup>32</sup> The Cleaver brothers had claimed that a recent sale had gone through on the Bungaribee estate in which they were offered £16,000 but the OTC could find no definitive proof of this at the time.

Bungaribee was also only one of 22 farms or portions of land that the OTC wished to resume for their transmitting station. The entire land parcel equalled approximately 765 acres and extended from Doonside Road in the east, along the Western Highway in the south, following Belmore Road and Curry Street in the west and then on a northeast direction through farmland to a boundary in line with Bungaribee Road in the north (see Figure 2.23).

The resumption of Bungaribee and the surrounding properties went ahead through 1949 and 1950, with the Bungaribee sale finalised in October 1949.<sup>33</sup> At the time it was reported that the house was occupied although was in a state of disrepair, with the upstairs rooms not used and some outbuildings, such as the laundry having been already demolished. The estate was also still in use, with OTC granting grazing rights to a number of local property owners, while threatening to impound other cattle that wandered onto the site, through the early 1950s. In 1955 the occupant of the house, a Mr A Markey who leased it from OTC (likely as a caretaker) was given until April 1956 to vacate the property.<sup>34</sup>

The development of the OTC site involved the building of a modern transmitting station to the south of Bungaribee Creek and the erection of a series of aerials across the entire land holding for transmitting of radio signals. The new OTC station was a two-storey building with a large transmitter hall, diesel generator and power rooms, workshops and offices, accessed via the Great Western Highway, west of Doonside Road. The OTC Transmitting Station was officially opened by the Postmaster-General in February 1957.<sup>35</sup>

To the north of the former Bungaribee House site, on Doonside road, an area was also developed for staff housing, with a curving access road, street plantings and dwelling houses. The staff housing was designed by the prominent architectural firm Hennessy, Hennessy & Co, who OTC had commissioned for the housing and the Transmitting Station (as well as the Receiving Station and accompanying accommodation located at Bringelly). The staff site was joined to the station by road running across the former Bungaribee property, crossing Bungaribee Creek (see Figure 2.23).

### 2.3.2 Demolition of Bungaribee House

The house, now unoccupied began to fall further into disrepair by the mid-1950s. Photographs of the site at this time show holes in the roof and missing doors and windows. Concern over its future was raised by the newly formed National Trust of Australia (NSW) and negotiations between the National Trust and OTC began in 1954 over the house's future. The founder of the National Trust, Annie Wyatt, took a personal interest in the house as she had grown up nearby and stayed in the house during her childhood.<sup>36</sup>

Negotiations between the OTC and the National Trust initially focussed on the viability of either a freehold ownership or long term lease of the site to the National Trust, with a proposal to restore the house and open it as a tea room or as a museum. A lease of £1 per annum over 20 years was offered to the National Trust in September 1955, with the house site to be fenced off from the remainder of the OTC property. In June 1956 the National Trust informed OTC that a member of the public had come forward with an offer to sub-let Bungarabee House from the National Trust and restore it as a private residence, with open days for the public at agreed dates through the year. However, OTC were reluctant to have a private residence within the boundary of their transmission station site, for security reasons amongst others, and informed the National Trust that it would not proceed with the lease if the house was then to be sub-let and restored privately.

Through the remainder of 1956, negotiations continued between the two parties but with little headway. As a new organisation, the National Trust had neither the financial, or at that time the political, means to purchase the site themselves and undertake the by now extensive renovations required. OTC informed the National Trust in December that as no decision could be made, and the house had deteriorated further, that it would be demolished in 1957. The National Trust were however offered the opportunity to salvage any joinery or items of interest from the house. The National Trust requested the metal column bases, curved front door, twelve selected slates and twelve bricks, one complete pair of doors including door frames, lintels and linings, the curved stone threshold between the entry and round room, all reclaimable furniture, a selection of hand made nails and three panelled doors.<sup>37</sup>

In January 1957 tenders were called for demolition and removal of rubble from the site, with the tender awarded to a Mr John Lawson of Rooty Hill. Lawson was a building contractor who also had an interest in local history. His work demolishing the house uncovered a sunken garden with stone flagging and pathways, it also revealed that draw-pegs (timber) instead of nails had been used throughout the building, that the roofing timbers had been pit-sawn and that earlier stages of the house had pitch pine roof covering while later additions had slate with cast brass nails. Also of interest was a cavity between the external and internal wall of the curved turret section. The gap was not sealed at the top and over the years a number of possums had fallen between the walls and not been able to escape. Their death throes were the likely source of persistent ghost stories associated with the house through its history.<sup>38</sup>

The main house was constructed in half timber construction. A post and rail type frame was used with the soft, hand made sand stock bricks then used to infill the panels. On the external walls, vertical lathes were nailed to the rails and the final finish of white washed stucco added. Each window was topped with a timber lintel, including in the barn, with flat and semi-circular brick arches functioning as relieving arches only.<sup>39</sup>

The house was demolished in 1957 as were the convict men's barracks, but the large barn was kept on site by OTC to be used for storage. It remained on site until 1977 when it was reportedly blown over by a severe storm. Its standing remains were demolished by OTC soon after. The Barn had been the only remaining built structure associated with the Bungarabee working estate remaining on the property. With the removal of the house and outbuildings, the position of the buildings was marked by the remaining trees that had been part of the formal garden setting. These cultural plantings remain as dominant visual markers in the landscape for the site of the former Bungarabee House.

## **2.4 Recent History and Use**

The OTC Transmitting Station operated at Doonside until the 1990s. However the continually improving technologies of the telecommunication industry had meant that even by the mid 1960s, with the laying of the first marine telephone lines, that an increasing downturn in radio transmission had been experienced. By the mid 1970s new equipment and facilities meant that the Doonside station did not require a full time staff. During the 1980s the transmitting station was kept in reserve until being decommissioned in the 1990s.<sup>40</sup> In c2001 the transmitting station, empty and stripped of its equipment, was demolished. Its transmission towers and the staff accommodation had also been removed some time previously.

### **2.4.1 Northern House Site**

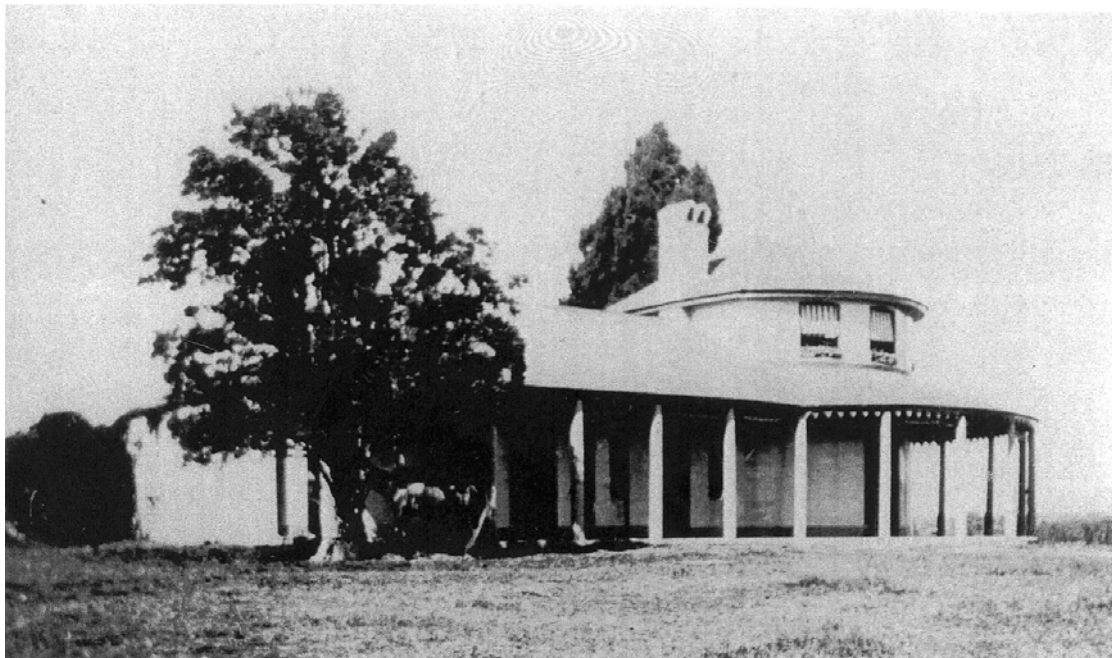
To the north of the OTC housing site, a small farm house was located facing Doonside Road between Bungaribee Road and Birdwood Avenue. This property was outside the Bungaribee Estate boundary on land originally granted to C Lethbridge around the same time as Campbell's grant c1823. Little is known of the use and development of this property. A 1950 aerial photograph shows a square house with some associated outbuildings. During the earliest part of the twentieth century the house was the only structure between Bungaribee House and Doonside Station.<sup>41</sup> The house is likely part of a later nineteenth century farm lot development, c1880s–1890s. The house has been demolished at a date unknown.







**Figure 2.2** Bungarribee House 1918. The round tower was a distinctive feature of the house and provided views to the Blue Mountains in the west. The Mediterranean cypress on the right remains on site, marking the position of the demolished house. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.3** Bungarribee House c1920s, looking southwest showing the return wing containing bedrooms. (Source: Blacktown Library)



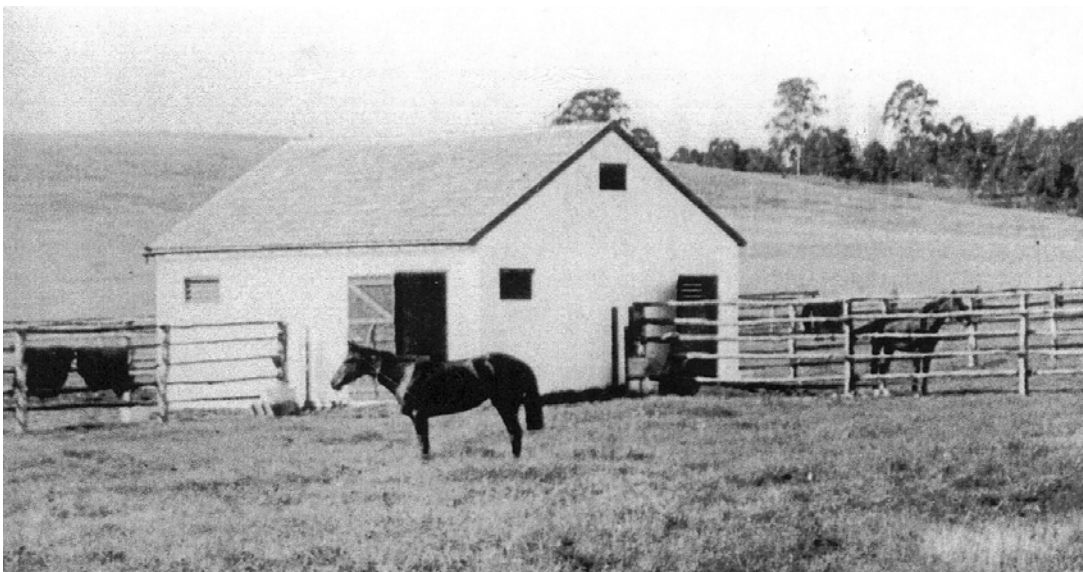
**Figure 2.4** The brick barn at Bungarribee House (eastern facade) in 1918. The large barn was built during Campbell's ownership (c1825) and remained on site until the 1970s. The extension wings for feed lots can be seen on either end. The barn was constructed using convict labour with bricks made locally. The Moreton Bay Fig visible on the left remains on site. (Source: Blacktown Library)



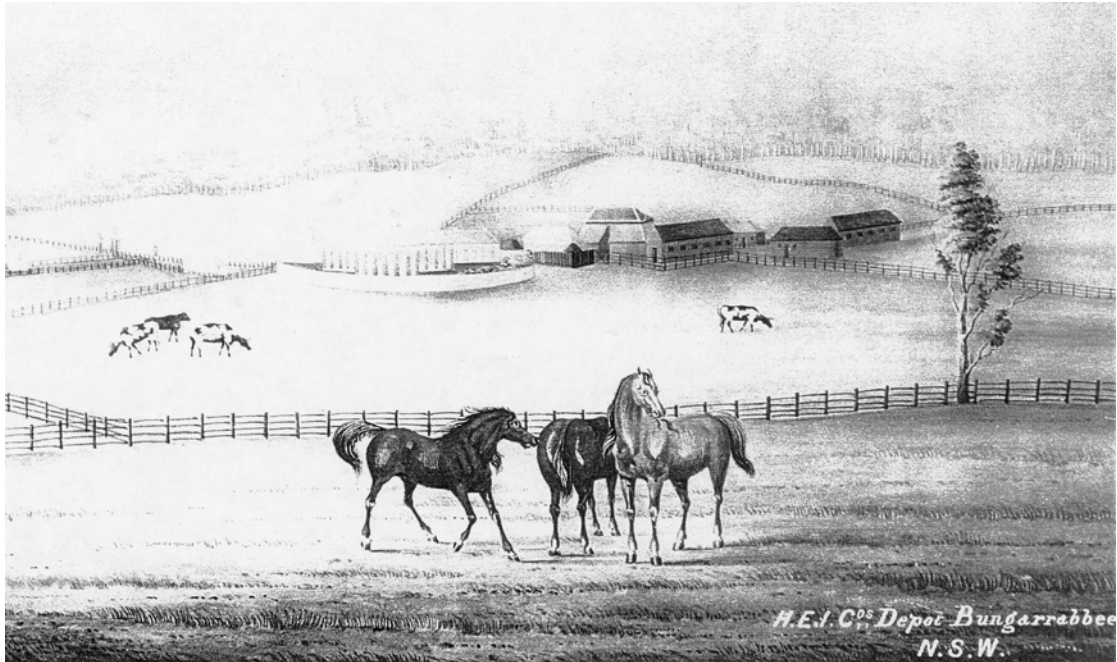
**Figure 2.5** Looking to the western facade of the barn showing the wings containing feed lots and stalls. Doors to each individual stall can be seen. A number of smaller outbuildings can be seen in the background on either side of the barn. The large pine on the left remains on site. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.6** Convict Barracks at Bungarabee in 1918. Built by Campbell in c1825 the barracks housed convicts and was later used by Boyd to house Islander labourers. Its later use is unknown but may have been used as farm storage or accommodation for farm workers. Note the post and rail fencing delineating the stockyards around the barrack building. The barracks was demolished soon after this photograph. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.7** A small stable building on the property in 1918, with entrance from each yard. Bungarabee was well known as a horse stud throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.8** Bungaribee Estate during the occupation of the East India Company 1845. This painting shows the house and associated outbuildings. Note what appears to be a defined edge in front of the house which could represent a landscaped or formal garden edge around the house. Horses and cattle, the property's main livestock, are prominently on show. (Source: Blacktown Library)

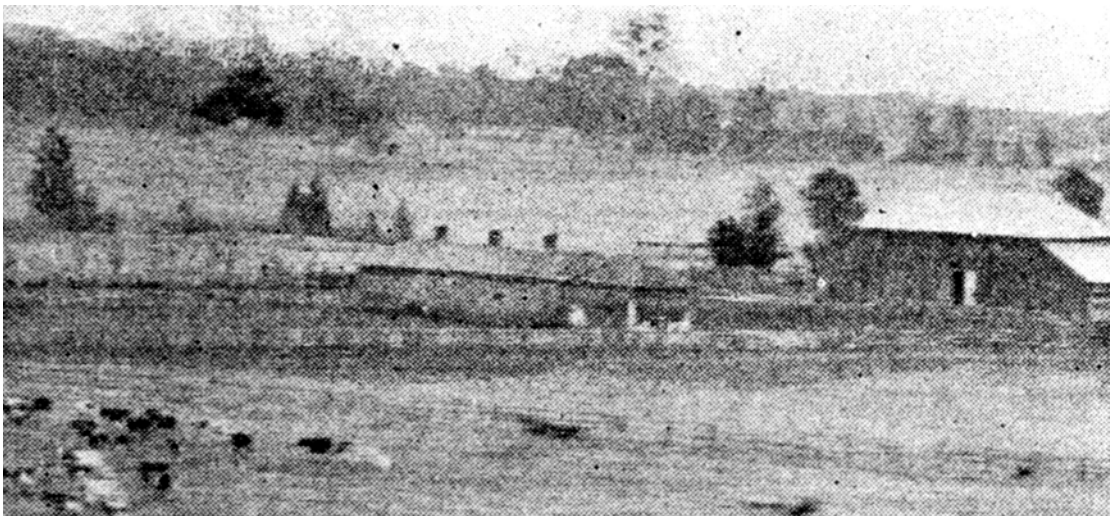


**Figure 2.9** Painting by Fowles, Bungaribee 1858 showing the house and outbuildings, with Bungaribee Creek in the foreground. The two storey barn is visible, as are a number of other outbuildings. Of note are the buildings to the left (north) of the main house, two of which are visible. (Source: Mitchell Library)

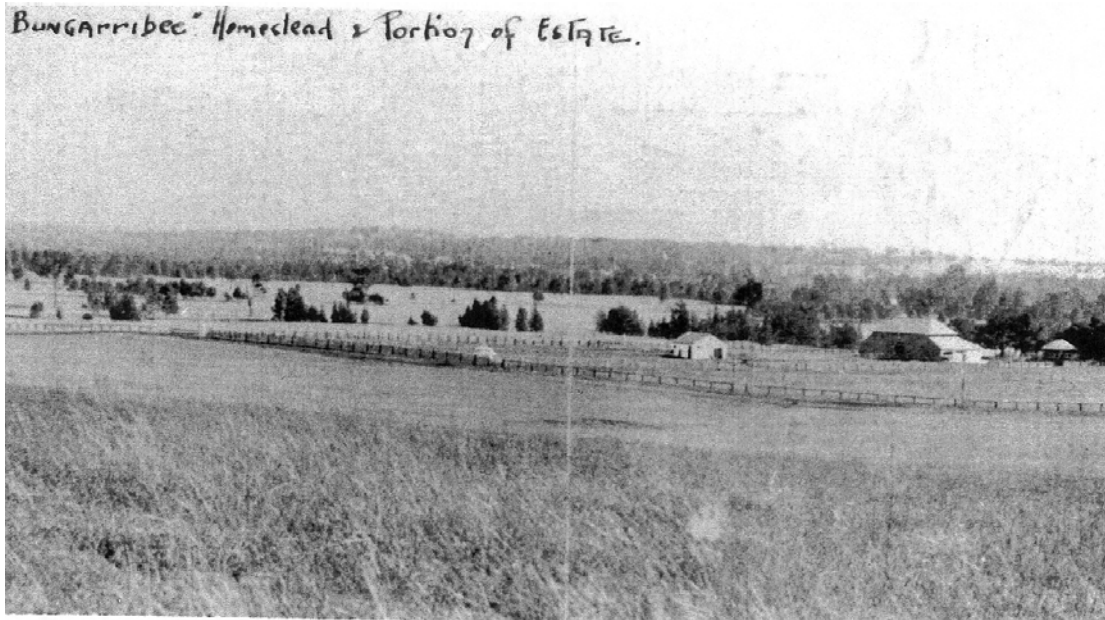




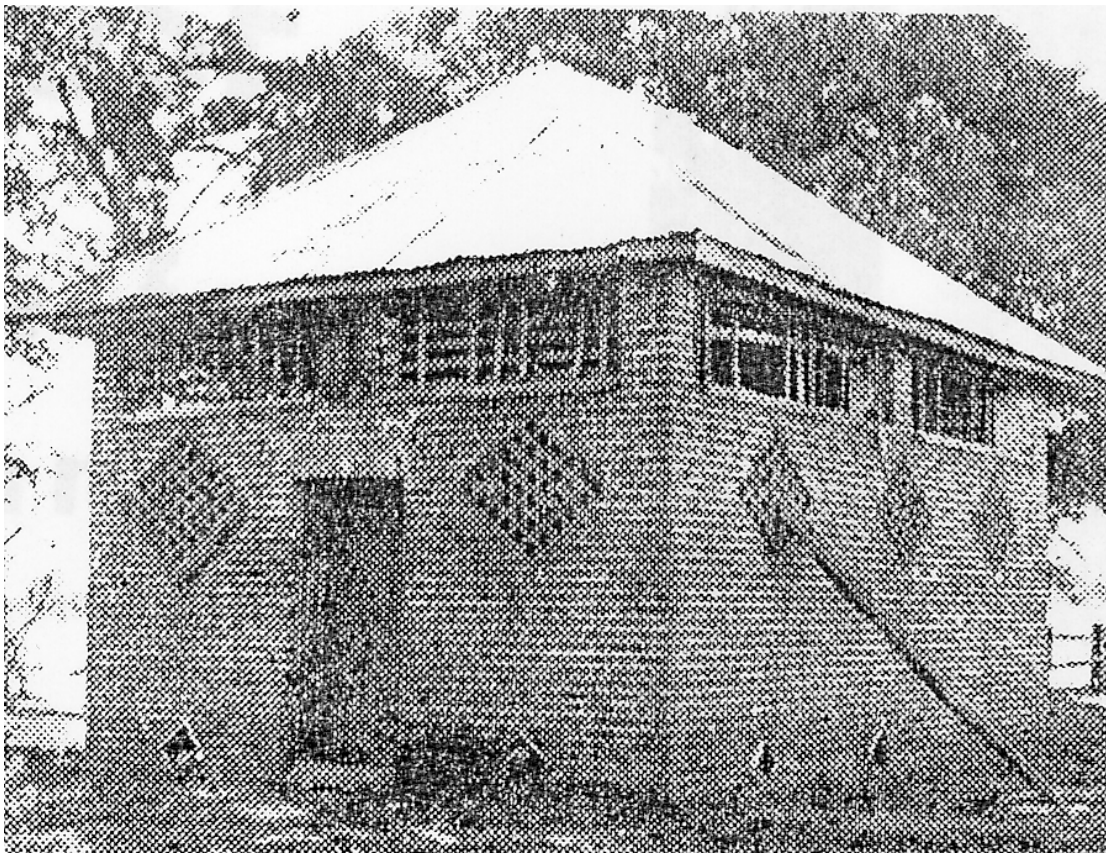
**Figure 2.10** Photograph c1940s of the house and barn showing the spatial relationship between the two buildings. A number of the trees in this image, including the tall Hoop pine in front of the house, are still present on the site. (Source: Kell and Kitson)



**Figure 2.11** Detail image taken in c1910 looking west showing the convict barracks (centre) and the barn (right) and their proximity to each other. (Source: Bungarribee Farms Estate Sale Brochure 1913)



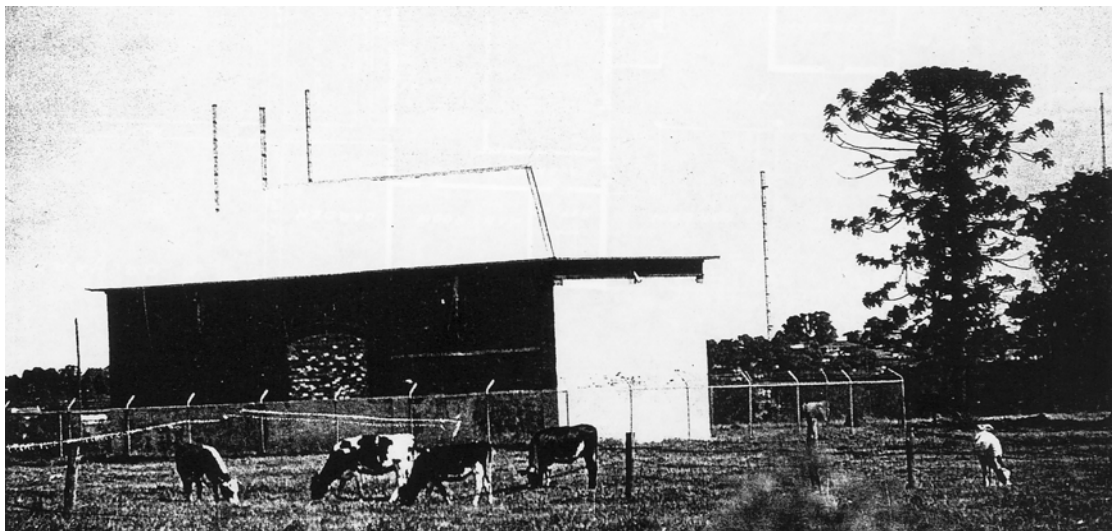
**Figure 2.12** Undated photograph looking to the south with the barn and small stable in the yards (see also Figure 2.7). The small building to the right of the barn is a meat house. Compare this image to Figure 2.11 which shows that the barracks building has been removed. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.13** The meat house or slaughter house near the barn in 1950. The detail of the brick work is similar to the barn detailing. This was one of a number of outbuildings on the Bungarrabee estate dating from its earliest European occupation. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.14** An unidentified outbuilding at Bungarribee, possibly a large stable with hay loft. The size and solid nature of the construction give some indication to the activity generated by the estate. (Source: Blacktown Historical Society)



**Figure 2.15** The Barn c1960. The barn has been stripped back, the wings removed by the OTC and the door bricked up. In the background the OTC towers can be seen. Local farmers were permitted to graze their cattle on the site after the OTC resumed the property. Note the Bunya pine to the right of the picture which remains on site today. (Source: OTC Archive)



**Figure 2.16** 1951 aerial photograph of the Bungarabee House with the surviving barn and some outbuildings. The rectangular building to the right is a dairy built c1920 close to the site of the earlier convict barracks. (Source: Land and Property Information)



**Figure 2.17** c1954 photograph of the main house immediately prior to demolition. With no occupants the house quickly deteriorated through exposure to the weather and the removal of windows, doors and other joinery. (Source: OTC Archives)

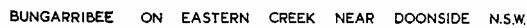




**Figure 2.18** View showing the rear of Bungarribee House in 1918. Notice the circular tower is squared at the back. (Source: Blacktown Library)



**Figure 2.19** Looking to the rear of the house in 1954 prior to demolition. Note the exposed oven in the wall on the left in what was the kitchen. The left side of the house was the original cottage built by Campbell prior to the main house being built and was later used as the servants' quarters. (Source: Mitchell Library)



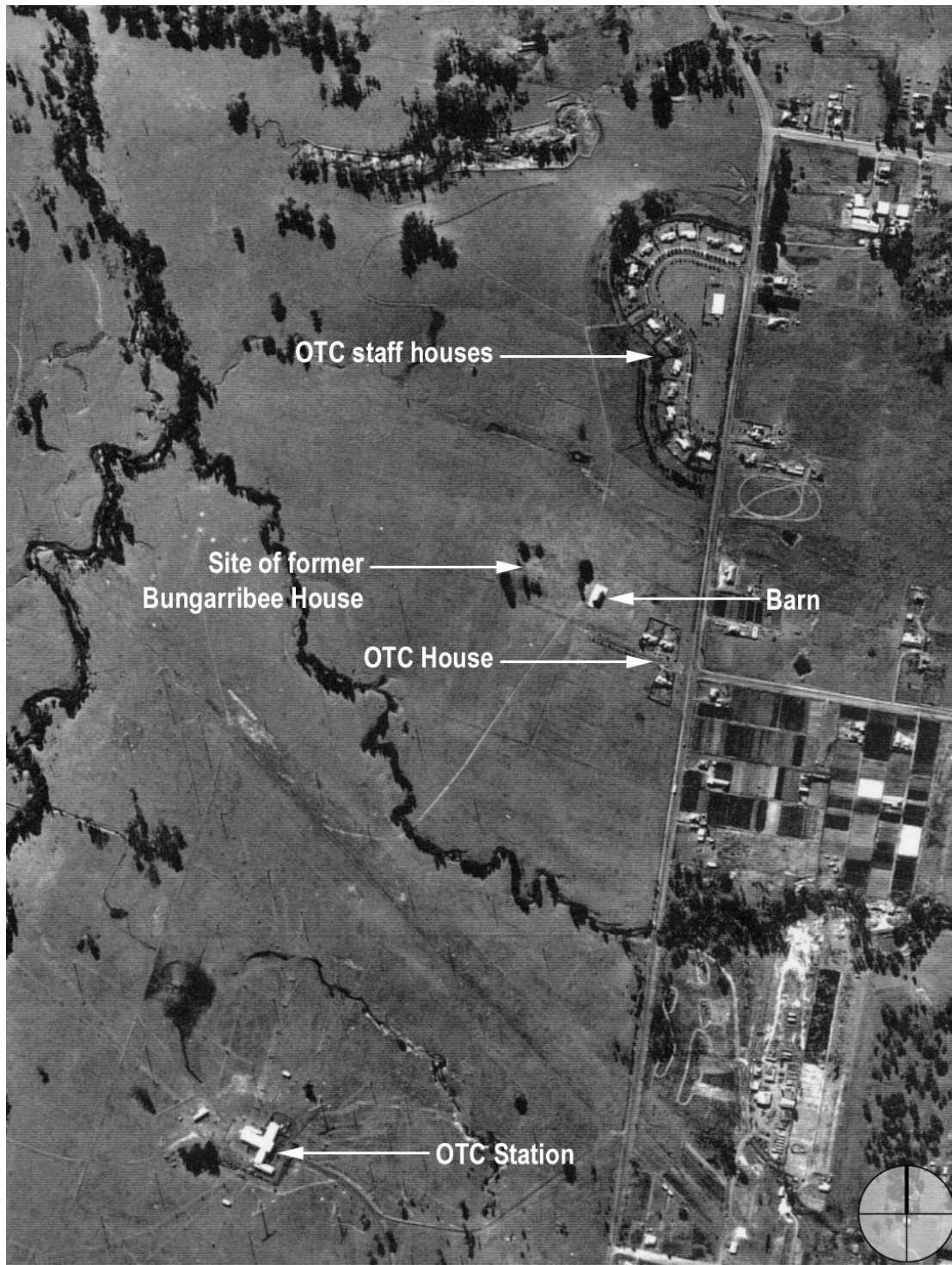
A MEASURED STUDY BY A GROUP OF FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS OF THE SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE 1950

MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.  
J. B. KELL  
MR KITSON  
W. M. MATHEWS  
J. W. NEWMAN  
C. V. SYLVESTER-BOOTH

Doonside Residential Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands—Conservation Management Plan, May 2007



**Figure 2.21** The OTC Transmitting Station on the Great Western Highway at Doonside. The site operated from the mid-1950s until the early 1990s. It has since been demolished. (Source: Transit Magazine )



**Figure 2.22** 1970 aerial photograph of the Bungaribee precinct, showing the barn still standing but remaining buildings including the house demolished. The three structures close to Doonside Road near the barn are OTC houses. In the bottom corner is the OTC station, with the staff housing to the north of the former Bungaribee house site. The station and accommodation area are connected by a road through the site. Also clear in this image is the World War II airstrip running diagonally across the image. (Source: Land and Property Information)

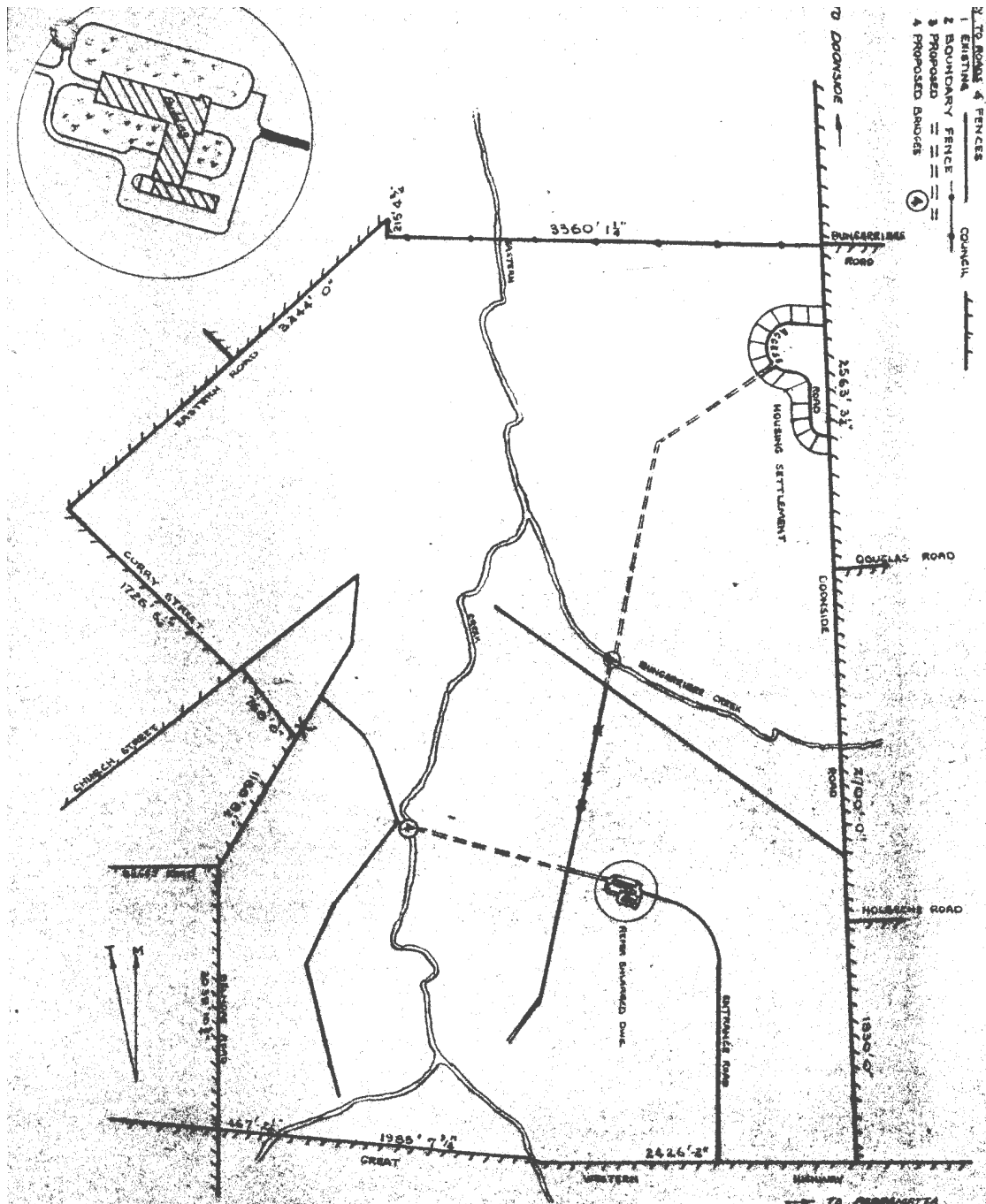


Figure 2.23 Plan showing the OTC site boundary and the relationship between the staff housing and the transmitting station. The boundary of the OTC land (which reflected the army resumption from WWII) later became the SHR boundary for the Bungarrabee Homestead Complex (see Figure 1.2). (Source: OTC Archives)

## 2.5 Endnotes

- 1 Karskens, G 1991, *Holroyd: A Social History of Western Sydney*, University of NSW Press, Sydney, p 12.
- 2 *ibid*, p 17.
- 3 Conybeare Morrison International, 2006, Western Sydney Parklands—Non-Indigenous Conservation Management Plan (Draft), p 12.
- 4 Nicolaidis, G 2000, *Eastern Creek and Land Settlers*, Blacktown City Council, p 37.

- <sup>5</sup> Fletcher, BH 1988, *The Grand Parade: A History of the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW*, Royal Agricultural Society of NSW, Sydney, p 15.
- <sup>6</sup> Two alternative meanings have been put forward. The first is that Bungarribee means the resting place of a king or ruler named Bungaroo, while the alternative is that it is composite of the Darug words Bung, meaning unreliable creek, and Garibee, meaning cockatoo. *Bungarribee Homestead Complex State Heritage Register Listing Heritage Office of NSW*.
- <sup>7</sup> Bungarribee Homestead Complex State Heritage Register Listing Heritage Office of NSW.
- <sup>8</sup> *ibid.* Quoted in *Sydney Gazette* sale advertisement February 1828.
- <sup>9</sup> Broadbent, J and J Hughes 1997, *Francis Greenway Architect*, Historic Houses Trust NSW, Sydney, p 99.
- <sup>10</sup> Broadbent, J 1997, *The Australian Colonial House: Architecture and Society in New South Wales 1788–1842*, Hordern House, Sydney, p 144.
- <sup>11</sup> Kell, JR, MP Kitson et al, 1950, 'Bungarribee: An Old Colonial Homestead', Sydney Technical Collage (UNSW).
- <sup>12</sup> Cleaver, J, 'Living at Bungarribee' in *Blacktown District Historical Society Quarterly Journal*, May 1995.
- <sup>13</sup> Lattan, D 1986, *Lost Glories: A Memorial to Forgotten Australian Buildings*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, p 58
- <sup>14</sup> Broadbent, *The Australian Colonial House*, op cit, p 148.
- <sup>15</sup> Lattan, op cit, p 59.
- <sup>16</sup> Karskens, op cit, p 41.
- <sup>17</sup> *ibid*, p 58.
- <sup>18</sup> *ibid*, p 59.
- <sup>19</sup> *ibid*, p 60.
- <sup>20</sup> Painter, M and R Waterhouse, *The Principal Club: A History of the Australian Jockey Club*, Allen and Unwin, Sydney, p13.
- <sup>21</sup> Lattan, op cit, p 60.
- <sup>22</sup> *ibid*, p 60.
- <sup>23</sup> Broadbent, J, 2003, *India, China, Australia: Trade and Society 1788–1850*, Historic Houses Trust, Sydney, p 27.
- <sup>24</sup> Fisher, B, A History of Bungarribee and its Owners, National Trust of Australia (NSW) Bungarribee File.
- <sup>25</sup> GP Walsh 1966, 'Boyd, Benjamin (1801–1851)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, Melbourne University Press.
- <sup>26</sup> Lattan, op cit, p 62.
- <sup>27</sup> Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005, p 44.
- <sup>28</sup> Fisher, op cit, p 7.
- <sup>29</sup> Conybeare Morrison op cit, p 26.
- <sup>30</sup> *ibid*, p 26.
- <sup>31</sup> National Archives of Australia, File 47/1298, Wallgrove Main File: Commonwealth Acquisition RAAF.
- <sup>32</sup> National Archives of Australia, Series SP 246/2, File A337, OTC Valuations.
- <sup>33</sup> Telstra Archives: OTC Records—Doonside Transmitting Station.
- <sup>34</sup> *ibid*.
- <sup>35</sup> 'Transit: Staff Magazine of the Overseas Telecommunication Commission', Volume 10, No 2 March–April 1957.
- <sup>36</sup> National Trust of Australia (NSW) Bungarribee House File.
- <sup>37</sup> Telstra Archives: OTC Records—Doonside Transmitting Station.
- <sup>38</sup> Lattan, op cit, p 63. Bungarribee House had attracted a number of ghostly accounts from residents and visitors during its history of occupation. Three ghosts were reputed to dwell at Bungarribee and were seen or experienced at different sites around the estate. The most reported was a woman in white, often seen looking into the house from the verandah or sitting on the gate post at the property entrance. A convict male was also reported on a variety of occasions, again close to the front gate or on the stairs to the tower rooms. The last was an unseen presence in the bedrooms, where guests reported waking to feel a pressure on their chests or hands gripping their throats. A number of guests also reported their horses refusing to enter the gates or being spooked as they crossed the estate towards the house. The houses long history, number of deaths, relative isolation and convict use are all likely to have added to its persistent reputation as being haunted. Fisher, op cit, p 9.
- <sup>39</sup> Kell and Kitson, op cit.
- <sup>40</sup> Telstra Archives: OTC Records—Doonside Transmitting Station.
- <sup>41</sup> Suttie (nee Walters), D, 'Some Memories of Living at Bungarribee House'—National Trust of Australia (NSW) Bungarribee House File.

## 3.0 Archaeological Analysis

### 3.1 Introduction

This section of the Doonside Parcel CMP discusses the physical condition of the parcel and the nature and extent of its potential historical archaeological resources (the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site is discussed in a separate report prepared by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd). The archaeological potential of the parcel has been evaluated through consideration of the physical evidence including that observed during test excavations at the site, examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the site (Section 2.0 of this CMP) including those that would have disturbed archaeological remains associated with former features and activities, and the results of geophysical survey and test excavations undertaken to inform this CMP.

The term 'historical archaeology' relates to the study of physical evidence related to human activity since the development of written documents. In Australia, this period generally relates to the period since European arrival in this country in 1788. (This is distinct from the study of Aboriginal archaeology which relates to any evidence of Aboriginal people, which may either predate the arrival of Europeans, or be associated with the co-existence of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people during the 'Contact' period.)

The term 'archaeological potential' is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential', which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource and discussed in more detail in Section 5.0 of this report.

### 3.2 The Doonside Parcel

The boundaries of the Doonside Parcel are described in Section 1.2 of this report.

The parcel consists predominantly of cleared agricultural lands that are gently undulating and slope down to the west and southwest, towards Eastern and Bungaribee Creeks. The land immediately adjacent to the creeks in the parcel is relatively flat and flood prone. The creek lines are marked with dense vegetation. A minor branch of Eastern Creek (dry at the time of the site inspection) crosses the centre of the site east–west from Doonside Road to Eastern Creek just north of the Core Heritage Area. A small roughly formed dam is located on this creek line. Of key importance is an elevated east–west ridgeline from Doonside Road that extends towards Eastern Creek and which marks the site of the former Bungaribee Homestead and outbuildings and is the centre of the Core Heritage Area. The northwestern portion of the Doonside Parcel is characterised by native woodland and riparian vegetation.<sup>1</sup>

Within the parcel there are three main areas of potential historical archaeological value: the site of the former Bungaribee House, garden and outbuildings within the Core Heritage Area; the site of the former OTC staff housing alongside Doonside Road and the site of a former c1880–1890 house located alongside Doonside Road in the north of the parcel, between the Bungaribee Road and Birdwood Avenue intersections (see Figure 3.13 for the locations of these areas of potential archaeological value). These three areas are discussed in detail in Sections 3.3 and 3.4.

### 3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

#### 3.3.1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment and Heritage Masterplan

In 2000, Austral Archaeology prepared an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside. The majority of the Doonside Parcel was included in the study area of the 2000 report. In addition, Austral Archaeology undertook a program of test excavations at key areas within the Doonside Parcel.<sup>2</sup> Following the excavations, a portion of the Doonside Parcel was included in a Heritage Masterplan of the Telstra OTC site.<sup>3</sup> These reports identified that key areas of the parcel had high archaeological potential for remains of the 1826 Bungarabee Homestead, in addition to material culture associated with its usage from 1826 to 1954. OTC remains in various locations were assessed as having moderate archaeological potential.<sup>4</sup>

#### 3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Test excavations by Austral Archaeology in 2000 revealed the footprint of the Bungarabee Homestead building, which consisted of footings and floor surfaces, in addition to fragments of window glass, roof nails, slate, sandstone and brick (see Figure 3.14). Several test trenches were excavated across the building footprint (see Figure 3.15). The fill of these test trenches generally consisted of demolition rubble and, when removed, revealed sandstone footings (up to 3 courses high), basalt pebble paving and a possible stairway leading to a cellar.<sup>5</sup>

A test trench adjacent to the extant stockyards revealed a small section of stone cobbled floor, identified in the 2000 Austral report as associated with the barn.<sup>6</sup> Further historical research and site inspection undertaken for this CMP, however, has revealed that this feature is likely to relate to another of the many outbuildings present on site since the late 1820s rather than the barn (see Figure 3.15 for the location of these test trenches). An extant concrete slab, located further to the east, is likely to indicate the actual location of the barn (see Section 3.4.1).

Four further test trenches excavated to the east of the stone cobbled floor resulted in the exposure of laid sandstone and an alignment of brick, identified in the 2000 Austral report as possibly related to the former barracks building (see Figure 3.15 for the location of these remains).<sup>7</sup> Further historical research and site inspection undertaken for this CMP, however, indicates these remains are likely to be part of the dairy (see Section 3.4.1). The barracks building is now thought to be further to the south, on a parallel alignment with the barracks (see Section 3.4.1). The sandstone may indicate the later re-use of materials available on site.

Further archaeological investigation was undertaken in March 2007 by Godden Mackay Logan to inform this CMP and to define the Core Heritage Area, following the geophysical survey of the main area of Bungarabee related remains (see Section 3.5 and Appendix D).

### 3.4 Physical Analysis

#### 3.4.1 The Site of the Former Bungarabee House, Outbuildings and Gardens

The area which contains the archaeological remains of the former Bungarabee House and its associated outbuildings and gardens extends west from the Doonside Road boundary, opposite the Douglas Street intersection (see Figure 3.13). By and large, this area forms the Core Heritage Area of the Doonside Parcel, which is identified and defined in Section 6.2.

The site of the former Bungarabee House and its associated outbuildings and gardens is characterised by an open setting, elevated location and remnant cultural plantings. In general, it consists of a flat



central corridor with gentle slopes to the north and south. A bitumen surfaced road provides access from the Douglas Road intersection with Doonside Road.

The site of the former Bungarribee House, outbuildings and gardens can be divided into three distinct visual and historic use related portions: the eastern portion alongside Doonside Road, the central portion and the western portion. These are discussed below.

**The eastern portion** directly adjacent to Doonside Road, was most recently utilised by the OTC for some of its staff housing (another larger OTC Staff housing area was to the north). There are no visible remains of that housing and the ground is relatively flat with some furrowing evident and a low grass and thistle cover. Fences and garden plantings mark the locations of the former housing, in addition to services and entranceways off the bitumen road (see Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

There are two areas of extant concrete slabs within this portion, likely to be associated with OTC use and occupation. The larger slab, located in the north of this portion, consists of a rectangular concrete slab measuring approximately 18m x 11m, with a lower 3m wide slab surrounding the main slab on its north, eastern and southern sides (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). This concrete slab is likely to be the location of the Bungarribee barn. The barn was utilised for storage during the OTC occupation of the site until 1977 (see Section 2.3.2). The floor surface of the barn may have been resurfaced with concrete during this period. Aerial photographs dating from 1951 indicate the barn in this location (see Figures 2.16 and 3.16).

The second concrete slab measures approximately 8m x 8m and has an approximately 20m long pathway leading to the north. This slab is clearly associated with the OTC occupation of this area and may indicate the location of a shed related to the OTC housing to the east. The slab is not visible on a 1951 aerial photograph, but is on a 1956 aerial (see Figures 2.16 and 3.16). This slab is in the approximate location of the dairy building associated with Bungarribee House. Austral Archaeology exposed brick and sandstone remains in this area in 2000. These are now thought to be associated with the dairy. (see Figure 3.5 for an OTC plan indicating the location of the dairy). Alignments of brick and sandstone are evident on the surface of this area (see Figure 3.6). These are likely to be evidence of the footings of the dairy. The sandstone may indicate the later re-use of materials available on site.



Figure 3.1 View to east showing OTC site garden plantings and fence posts.



Figure 3.2 View to north showing entrance driveway into OTC house site off the bitumen road.



Figure 3.3 View to west showing extant concrete slab (likely to be the site of the Bungarribee barn) with the cultural plantings and uneven ground of the homestead site in the background.



Figure 3.4 View to the east showing extant concrete slab (likely to be the site of the Bungarribee barn) with the cultural plantings of the OTC housing alongside Doonside Road in the background.

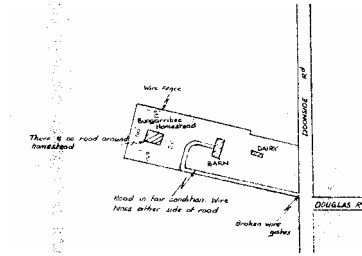


Figure 3.5 1953 OTC plan with annotations indicating dairy, barn and Bungaribee House.



Figure 3.6 View to the east showing laid bricks, likely to be remains associated with the dairy building.



Figure 3.7 View to the northeast showing cultural tree plantings, extant stockyard remains and low grassed mound.



Figure 3.8 View to the west showing remains of post and rail fence along the northern edge of the site of the former Bungaribee House.

The western portion of this area consists of uneven ground with a low grass and wildflower cover. There are several small uneven mounds and depressions in the ground surface and a raised flat central area located adjacent to cultural tree plantings (see Figure 3.3). Cultural material, including water tanks and building material have been recently scattered across this area, though some of this material was removed to undertake the geophysical survey and test excavation to inform this CMP (see Section 3.5 and Appendix D). Historical images of this portion of the Bungaribee House area show the house (now demolished) and several plantings (some of which are trees still standing). In addition, the evidence of footings exposed during the Austral Archaeology test excavations clearly indicate that the raised flat central area is the location of the Bungaribee Homestead.

The central portion, to the immediate east of the site of the Homestead remains, is characterised by low grassed uneven mounds containing sandstone blocks and dips in the ground surface, indicating potential locations for remains of outbuildings. In addition, there are further cultural plantings and remains of a stockyard in this area (see Figure 3.7).

Along the northern side of the former Bungaribee House site are the remains of several fences oriented approximately southeast to northwest. These may indicate locations of early fence lines (see Figure 3.8).

### 3.4.2 OTC Staff Housing Area

To the north of the Bungaribee House area is an area of curved unevenly surfaced road lined with cultural tree plantings. This area was developed for housing for the staff of the OTC station that was built to the south of Bungaribee Creek in the early 1950s. The curved road and houses can be clearly seen on aerial photographs from 1965 onwards (see Figures 3.13 and 3.17).

This area consists of a flat central area alongside Doonside Road, with low grass cover and occasional stands of trees. A dirt access road, lined with trees, leads from Doonside Road, curves around the flat central area back onto the road. To the west of the dirt road there is an uneven undulating area of land, lined with trees on its west side, which form the western boundary of the OTC housing site.

There are several low mounds, often forming a rectilinear arrangement around a flat area, within the area between the dirt road and the western boundary trees (see Figure 3.9). These mounds may indicate the locations of the footings of

individual OTC staff houses. There are several mounds of building debris and rubbish in this area which are likely to be associated with the demolition of the OTC houses. An avenue of trees (see Figure 3.10) leads from this area towards the west and may indicate the location of road that ran across the former Bungarribee property, crossing Bundarribee Creek, to the OTC Station located to the south of the study area (see Section 2.3.1).

### 3.4.3 Northern House Site

To the south of the track leading into the site from the Birdswood Avenue intersection of Doonside Road is an area containing mounds of building debris, including machine made bricks, concrete, roof tiles and timber. This building material is likely to have been dumped on the study area from off site. To the south of this area of dumping is an area of uneven ground and mounds, covered by low grass with several stands of cultural plantings (see Figure 3.11). In addition to evidence of service utilities, bricks and water tanks (see Figure 3.12). This area is likely to be the site of a c1880–1890 constructed house. This house is evident on the 1970 aerial photograph of the site (see Figure 3.17).

## 3.5 Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Test Excavation

### 3.5.1 Geophysical Survey February 2007

During February 2007 a Total Field Magnetic survey was undertaken by Alpha GeoScience within a notional core heritage area. This area contains the archaeological remains of the former Bungarribee House and its associated outbuildings and gardens. The purpose of the testing was to locate and identify potential remains of outbuildings, landscaping and other features so that the area of primary heritage concern (the Core Heritage Area), containing the key archaeological remains and landscape features, could be identified.

The results of the survey could also be used to further inform the development of any interpretation plans or landscape designs for the Core Heritage Area, which may be developed following the approval of the Concept Plan for the Doonside Parcel.

The results of the geophysical mapping and some preliminary interpretation by Alpha GeoScience are presented in Figure 4 of Appendix C. These results identified some anomalies outside the known main area of archaeological remains of the



**Figure 3.9** View to north showing potential OTC house site. The rectilinear shape of the building formed by low mounds (indicating the wall footings) around a flat area can be seen.



**Figure 3.10** View to east showing tree lined track/road leading from the OTC housing complex.



**Figure 3.11** View to east showing cultural plantings at the northern house site.



**Figure 3.12** View to the southwest showing service utilities at the northern house site.

former Bungarabee House and its associated structures. These anomalies can be seen on Figure 4 of Appendix C as concentrations of red (a positive reading). There are three linear positive red lines to the south of the main area of Bungarabee remains, a group of positive readings forming linear patterns to the west of the main area of Bungarabee remains and a positive reading to the west of location of the former Bungarabee House, in an area identified as having potential Bungarabee-related outbuilding remains. The archaeological test trenches (see below) were located in order to investigate these anomalies. The positive readings could represent recent fencing, features related to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) use of the site or garden/landscape/outbuilding remains associated with the former Bungarabee House.

### **3.5.2 Archaeological Test Excavation March 2007**

The archaeological test excavation was undertaken to accurately define boundaries of the Core Heritage Area that should be incorporated into concept plans for the development of this land parcel, to ensure appropriate management of archaeological remains within this area. .

The program of works involved archaeological testing within the existing fenced notional core heritage area of the Doonside Parcel. The testing allowed the examination of the fabric and alignments of any potential below ground remains (outside the known main area of archaeological remains of the former Bungarabee House and associated structures) relating to the geophysical survey results. This resulted in a better understanding of the provenance and significance of the potential features identified by the geophysical survey.

Five trenches were excavated using a 7-tonne machine with a 1.5m wide flat bucket. Where necessary, trenches were hand cleaned to clearly define features, and shovel pits were excavated to confirm natural deposits. The works were photographed and written notes taken. The location of the trenches and any uncovered remains were surveyed prior to the backfilling of the trenches. The results of the testing program are attached to this report as Appendix C. Figures 5–7 of Appendix C indicate the locations of the test trenches. The digital images and photographic catalogue from the archaeological investigation have been included in Appendix C.

No evidence of outbuildings, landscaping or other archaeological features were identified within the area tested to the west of the former Bungarabee House (Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5, see Appendix C). Evidence of postholes, likely to be part of a fenceline and a timber constructed outbuilding, were uncovered in the area northwest of the location of the former Bungarabee House (Test Trench 3, see Appendix C, Figure 8). The outbuilding would have been timber built and could be related to the nineteenth century use of Bungarabee House. Structures appear to be indicated in this area, to the northwest of the house, on a painting from 1858 (see Section 2.0 and Figure 2.9). No other structural remains or cultural material associated with this structure were uncovered during the testing. There are likely to be other similar structures (see Figure 2.7 showing an early twentieth century stables building) located outside the main complex of Bungarabee House related buildings.

The area tested to the south of the known main area of archaeological remains revealed linear drainage channels and postholes (Test Trench 4, see Appendix C, Figure 8). The postholes are likely to be associated with a timber built shed/outbuilding. No other structural remains or cultural material associated with this structure were uncovered during the testing. It is not possible to clearly date this structure from the available evidence. It is unlikely to be associated with the early occupancy of the site as there are no references to buildings in this area in the historical resource (see Section 2.0 of the CMP). The postholes are likely to be associated with a timber constructed shed/outbuilding from the later use of site.



All of the excavated test trenches contained evidence of early land clearing activities, likely to have been undertaken by John Campbell in the early 1820s (see Section 2.2.1).

No built structural remains, cultural deposits or artefacts were uncovered during the program of testing. In addition, no evidence relating to the Aboriginal use of the site was discovered.

## **3.6 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential**

### **3.6.1 Background**

Intact historical archaeological deposits and features of integrity can provide important evidence that can enhance the documented history of New South Wales, a local area or a specific site. Archaeological investigations can reveal information about social, economic and technological conditions, and provide information about a site that is not available from any other source. The archaeological resource can also address broader issues and questions relating to the material effects and daily activities of people and their use of sites and buildings.

The archaeological resource (or 'relics'), once examined and recorded, can provide primary evidence about the way of life of previous generations through an examination of remnant structural features, artefacts and occupation deposits. Archaeological sites that contain these elements intact may have a high research value. This value can be further enhanced where there is a substantial body of supporting documentary evidence that enables further inference to be drawn from the archaeological records. It is through this potential for revealing information that the heritage significance of an archaeological resource occurs.

Because history frequently records only prominent people or certain events, the archaeological resource may be the only record and resource associated with day-to-day activities of inhabitants and users of a site who are not its principal occupants. These inhabitants and users (relating to the use of the land associated with the Government Stock Depot and Farm, the use of the Bungarribee House and Estate and the OTC use and occupation of the land) are often only represented in history by the artefacts they leave behind. A historical archaeological resource of integrity and significance at Bungarribee, for example, could potentially yield information about all periods of its use and occupation.

The potential for the archaeological resource to address questions and reveal useful information depends on its quality and intactness. Disturbed archaeological deposits and contexts may expose structural remains and loose artefacts, but their use in reconstructing the development of a site, or in addressing research questions, is limited because those deposits and contexts have been disassociated from the stratigraphic sequences that establish their provenance and date of deposition.

Accordingly, this report first identifies where intact archaeological resources are likely to be found on the site then assesses the heritage significance of the known and potential remains against standard and archaeologically specific heritage significance assessment criteria (see Section 5.0).

### **3.6.2 Potential Disturbance**

#### **Pre-Bungarribee**

The ongoing use of the site as agricultural land since the land was assigned as part of the Government Stock Depot and Farm in 1802 and the extensive clearing that was undertaken after the land was acquired by John Campbell is likely to have disturbed any potential evidence relating to the pre-Bungarribee Estate use of the land. In addition, the construction of Bungarribee House and its associated outbuildings, the OTC housing complex and the northern house site, and the extensive use

of these areas during their occupation, is likely to have removed all evidence related to the pre-Bungaribee use of the site within these specific areas.

### **Bungaribee House and Estate**

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of Bungaribee House and its outbuildings other than the ongoing building and demolition works related to its use and occupation from 1828 to 1957.

The demolition of Bungaribee House was undertaken in 1957 by Mr John Lawson, a building contractor who also had an interest in history. As a result, the foundations of the building were left intact on site, and details of the house, its construction and gardens were noted during the demolition. These details included evidence of the wattle and daub constructed temporary dwelling built by John Campbell and later incorporated into the main Bungaribee House. Lawson also revealed evidence of a sunken garden with intact sandstone paths. There appears to have been no other disturbance to the site of the main house, other than its extension and expansion at various times and its demolition, during this period.

The barracks building was demolished at the same time as the main house. It is likely that Lawson left the footings of this building on site, as he did with Bungaribee House.

The barn was used for storage during the OTC use and occupation of the site until it was demolished in 1977. On site evidence indicates the floor of the barn was concreted during the OTC use of the building.

In general, the outbuildings appear to have been built by John Campbell soon after acquiring the land. A number of outhouses were destroyed by fire in 1840 and some were removed after 1858, during the Cleeve family ownership. However, when the Commonwealth assessed the site in 1946 it still contained the homestead, barn, dairy and milk room, stables, harness room, water supply, refrigeration room, boiler room, garages, sheds, and fencing.

In the 1950s the eastern portion of the Bungaribee House site had a number of OTC staff houses built on them. The construction of this housing is likely to have impacted on any remains relating to the use of the Bungaribee House site in this area. Two concrete slabs are evident on site, one of which appears to relate to the location of the Bungaribee barn. The 1956 aerial photograph appears to indicate an additional large shed-like structure to the east of the Bungaribee barn site (see Figure 3.16). The construction of this structure may have disturbed any potential Bungaribee House related remains, for example, unidentified outbuildings.

### **OTC Remains**

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of the OTC housing complex other than the demolition of the complex in the late 1990s.

### **Northern House Site**

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of the north house site other than the demolition of the house sometime after 1970. The subsequent use of this area for the dumping of building/demolition material may have disturbed any potential archaeological remains of the gardens and landscaping associated with this structure.

### 3.6.3 Potential Historical Archaeological Remains

#### Pre-Bungarribee

Any evidence associated with the use of the site as part of the large Government Stock Depot and Farm, prior to John Campbell acquiring and clearing the land in 1822, is likely to be patchy at best, and it would be impossible to specify what such remains may entail and where they would be located owing to the lack of documentary evidence. The subsequent use of the site and extensive development that occurred over certain parts of the site (the former Bungarribee House site, the OTC housing complex and the northern house site) during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is likely to have removed all evidence associated with any early agricultural use of the site in those areas. Historical records indicate John Campbell started clearing his newly acquired Bungarribee property in 1822, suggesting the study area was not cleared or used as agricultural land prior to this (see Section 2.2.1).

The brick superintendent's residence and stock keepers' log huts, constructed by George Blackett on the Government Stock Depot and Farm, were located outside the study area at Rooty Hill (see Section 2.1.2).

#### Bungarribee House and Estate

##### *Temporary Dwellings*

The original temporary dwelling built by John Campbell in c1822 was incorporated into the main Bungarribee house when it was built. While demolishing the homestead in 1957 John Lawson noted evidence of the original wattle and daub dwelling. This evidence is still likely to survive within the footings of the homestead. The historical resource also indicates that six convicts were working for John Campbell and he had applied for five mechanics and four labourers. There may have been another temporary dwelling on the land for these additional workers. This is likely to have been a timber construction, and may have been in the vicinity of the barracks that were built soon after. There is unlikely to have been any structural remains other than post holes surviving on site. The date of any such remains would be difficult to distinguish from the other, later built timber structures.

##### *Main House*

The historical evidence, the analysis of the present site conditions and the evidence provided by the program of testing undertaken by Austral Archaeology indicates that the footings of the main house are still present on site, as are the remains of the barn and dairy. On this evidence there is also the potential for remains of several other outbuildings, including the barracks building, storerooms, ham house, stable, carpenter and blacksmith shop, stockyards and a piggery to be present at the site (see Figure 3.18 for potential locations of these buildings). In addition, there may be domestic and other artefacts present in refuse dumps, pits and underfloor deposits. Refuse may have been disposed of off site or in dumps by the early inhabitants of the house itself. However, the potential for underfloor/casual refuse artefacts to survive is slightly higher in the vicinity of the barracks, barns, sheds and stables where haphazard accumulations of refuse and deposits are more likely to have occurred.

The surviving house remains consist of footings, surfaces and demolition rubble, in addition to the cellars of the house. John Cleaver, resident at Bungarribee between 1928 and 1940, remembers an underground passageway leading from the cellar into the fields.<sup>8</sup> There may be evidence for this passage surviving at the site. There are likely to be domestic artefacts relating to the use of Bungarribee House from 1828 in and around the area of the remains.

### *Outbuildings*

The historic resource indicates many of the outbuildings associated with Bungarabee House were substantial brick built structures present on site from between c1928 and 1946. These included the barn, the dairy, barracks and ham house (see Figures 2.5 to 2.14 for historical images of these buildings and 3.18 for potential locations of these buildings). As a result of the low level of any subsequent disturbance to the site, footings for these buildings are very likely to survive, as well as artefacts and other archaeological evidence associated with their usage.

In addition to the brick built structures, some of the outbuildings are likely to have been timber built and of a more temporary nature. These structures may have included stables and sheds (see Figure 3.18 for potential locations of structures). The potential archaeological resource associated with these timber buildings is likely to be limited to posthole alignments indicating the position, layout and method of construction of these structures. Artefactual evidence, if present, may give some indication of use of the individual structures. The archaeological testing, undertaken at the site in March 2007, revealed several postholes (in Test Trenches 3 and 4) likely to be part of timber built outbuildings or sheds (see Section 3.5.2 and Appendix C, Figure 8). No built structural remains, cultural deposits or artefacts were discovered associated with the postholes. There are likely to be the remains of outbuildings (in the form of postholes) both within and outside the Core Heritage Area of the site.

### *Gardens and Landscaping*

The historic resource indicates that there were substantial gardens and landscaping associated with the house. The original layout and form of the gardens and landscaping (which is unknown) is likely to have been significantly altered by later landscaping. A painting dating to 1845 shows what appears to be a terrace wall or formal garden edge around the house (see Figure 2.8). While demolishing the homestead in 1957 John Lawson noted evidence for a paved sunken garden c460mm beneath the ground surface. Remains of the terracing and the sunken garden are likely to still be present on site. In addition, John Cleaver remembers there being a large underground tank in the vicinity of the house.<sup>9</sup> A large depression to the east of the site of the house may indicate the location of this tank (see Figure 3.18). The tank may have been brick built. In 1901 the gardens to the rear of the house were refurbished to include formal hedges and a lawn terrace including croquet and tennis courts. Croquet lawns and tennis courts, however, typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. Gardens also are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance, however, there is potential for archaeological remains of terracing, garden edging and paths, which could indicate details of the landscaping and garden layout associated with the house.

The archaeological testing, undertaken at the site in March 2007, in the area west of the location of the former Bungarabee House (Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5) did not reveal any evidence of gardens and landscaping associated with the former Bungarabee House (see Section 3.5.2 and Appendix C). No remains, cultural deposits or artefacts were discovered in these trenches, except for evidence of early land clearing activities. The land clearing is likely to have been undertaken by John Campbell in the early 1820s (see Section 2.2.1). Evidence of land clearing was uncovered in all of the excavated test trenches and there is likely to be similar evidence across the whole of the study area. The area tested did not include the area of potential garden beds, indicated on the geophysical survey results as semi-circular and linear concentrations of positive readings to the south of the location of the former Bungarabee Homestead (see Appendix C, Figure 4). Garden beds and landscaping associated with the former Bungarabee House are likely to have been located in the immediate vicinity of the house itself, within the core heritage area (see Figures 3.13 and 3.18). The area to the west of the location of the



house (as tested in Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5) is likely to have been utilised as pastoral land during the Bungarribee Farm Estate phase of occupation (1823–1949).

### *Driveway*

The entrance gates to the Bungarribee House site and farm estate were situated on the Great Western Highway (outside the study area, see Section 2.2.5). There would have been a long driveway leading up to Bungarribee House from the Highway. The driveway may have followed the line of the current Doonside Road before turning to the west into the former Bungarribee House site complex. If the original driveway followed the line of Doonside Road there is unlikely to be any physical evidence on site due to the construction of Doonside Road. The current bitumen road located on the south side of the former Bungarribee House site complex, leading from Doonside Road at the Douglas Road intersection, may indicate the location of the entranceway into the Bungarribee House complex from the original driveway. However, a c1840s drawing showing a horse and cart being led along the north side of the house site, suggests there was a driveway in this location rather than the current bitumen surfaced road on the south side. There is potential for on site archaeological remains of the surface of early driveways; however, the driveways may have consisted of a dirt surface which is unlikely to survive as part of the archaeological resource of the site.

### *Fencelines*

Along the northern side of the former Bungarribee House site are the remains of several post and rail fence lines oriented approximately southeast to northwest (see Figure 3.8). These may indicate locations of early fence lines delineating the main area of the former Bungarribee Homestead site complex. There may be evidence of additional fencelines and stockyards present on site as part of the archaeological resource in the form of postholes. The arrangement and alignments of the postholes could indicate the locations of early stockyards, in addition to fenced paddocks, gardens or orchard areas and potentially the original fence around the Bungarribee Homestead complex.

The archaeological testing undertaken at the site in March revealed a posthole (in Test Trench 3) likely to be part of a timber fenceline to the northwest of the location of the former Bungarribee House (see Section 3.5.2 and Appendix C, Figure 8). No cultural deposits or artefacts were discovered associated with the posthole. There is likely to be evidence of fence lines (in the form of posthole alignments) both within and outside the core heritage area of the site.

### **OTC Remains**

The OTC housing complex was constructed in the 1950s and demolished at the end of the 1990s. From plans and aerial photographs there appears to have been 14 houses, with some extensions and outbuildings, and a tennis court within this complex (see Figure 3.13 and 3.17). There were an additional three house sites within the Core Heritage Area, alongside Doonside Road (see Figure 3.18). These houses are likely to have had sheds associated with them. Concrete slab footings are visible on site and the 1956 aerial indicates a large shed no longer evident on site (see Figures 3.1, 3.16 and 3.18).

As a result of the low level of any subsequent disturbance and impacts following their demolition, footings for these buildings are very likely to survive on site, in addition to artefacts and other material culture associated with their usage. The historical resource, lack of disturbance and the current site conditions (see Section 3.4.2) indicates there is a high potential for these remains, in addition to evidence of the garden layouts, location of entrance gates, driveways and paths.

### North House Site

The house identified in the north of the study area, outside the SHR listed area, is likely to have been constructed in c1880–1890 following subdivision in the northern area of the site. From the available aerial photographs (see Figures 3.16 and 3.17), the current site conditions (see Section 3.4.3), and the likely low level of disturbance other than that which occurred during the demolition of the structure, footings for this building are likely to survive on site, in addition to artefacts and other archaeological evidence associated with its usage and evidence of outbuildings, gardens, landscaping, location of entrance gates, driveways and paths (see Figure 3.13 for location of the house).

## 3.7 Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Table 3.1 lists the potential historical archaeological remains at the site. The information present in the table is structured as follows:

- **Phase/Name**—identifies the historical phase that relates to the potential remains (these remains are further discussed in Section 5.0). Phase 1 relates to Pre-Bungarribee House including the Government Stock Depot and Farm (1801–1823), Phase 2 is the Bungarribee House period of use (1823–1949) and Phase 3 is the Post Bungarribee uses (1949–present).
- **Documented Features**—relates to features identified in historical records or observed during site inspection and archaeological testing.
- **Date**—identifies the construction date of the potential remains (if known).
- **Archaeological Remains**—briefly describes the potential archaeological remains (their form and intactness) in this area of the site.
- **Potential**—summary statement indicating the likelihood of the archaeological remains to be present on site (High, Moderate, Low, Nil).

Table 3.1 Potential historical archaeological remains at the Bungarribee site.

Phase/Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
Phase 1— Pre-Bungarribee House	Government stock depot and farm remains	1801-1823	Archaeological evidence associated with the early agricultural and pastoral use of the land would be ephemeral and sensitive to disturbance resulting from subsequent use and development. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to Phase 1, with the exception of evidence of early tree clearing activities in the form of scorched earth and charcoal patches	Nil–Low
Phase 2— Bungarribee House	Temporary dwelling for John Campbell	1822	Structural remains (postholes) and some evidence of the fabric (wattle and daub) within the footprint of Bungarribee House remains	Moderate
	Temporary dwelling for convicts/mechanics/labourers	1822	Structural remains (postholes)	Low

Phase/Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
	Bungarribee House	From 1825	Structural remains (footings, surfaces, cellar, underground passage) and deposits (building materials, underfloor/artefact deposits)	High
	Bungarribee House gardens and landscaping	From 1825	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance. Later landscaping is likely to have disturbed evidence for the original gardens and landscaping. Evidence of terracing, sunken garden, underground tank etc is likely	Moderate–High
	Barn	From 1828	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High
	Dairy	From 1828	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High
	Barracks	From 1828	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High
	Ham House	From 1828	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High
	Other Bungarribee Outbuildings (brick built)	From 1828	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Moderate–High
	Other Bungarribee Outbuildings (timber built, including sheds, stables and vehicle house)	From 1828	Structural remains (postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Moderate–High
	Other outbuildings (timber built, including sheds) and remains (including potential drainage channels) outside Core Heritage Area From 1828	From 1828	Structural remains (postholes) and other features cut into ground surface	Moderate
	Fencelines	From 1828	Structural remains (postholes)	Moderate
	Driveway	From 1828	Structural remains (road surface)	Low
	Tennis court and croquet lawn	From 1901	Tennis courts and croquet lawns typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to these features	Low
	Extant Stockyards		Structural remains (extant post and rail fences and postholes)	High (extant remains on site)
	Northern House	From c1880s	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High

Phase/Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
	Northern House site gardens and landscaping	From c1880s	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there may be evidence of garden layouts, including pathway, and driveways	Moderate
Phase 3—Post Bungaribee House	OTC main housing complex	From 1950s	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	High
	OTC tennis court	From 1950s	Tennis courts typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to these features	Low
	OTC housing complex gardens and landscaping	From 1950s	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there may be evidence of garden layouts, including pathway, and driveways	Moderate–High
	OTC housing within Core Heritage Area	From 1950s	Structural remains (footings, surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and features	High
	OTC housing within Core Heritage Area gardens and landscaping	From 1950s	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance, however there may be evidence of garden layouts including pathway and driveways	Moderate–High

### 3.8 Conclusions

There are three main areas of historical archaeological potential within the Doonside parcel (the former Bungaribee House site, the main OTC staff housing site alongside Doonside Road and the site of a c1880 constructed house located alongside Doonside Road in the north of the study area). Each of these areas has generally high potential to contain archaeological evidence associated with former phases of the site's history. These remains include structural evidence associated with building footprints (foundations, surfaces, postholes), deposits and other associated features.

There is moderate-high potential for evidence of the landscaping associated with the three main areas of archaeological value. These remains may include terrace walls, pathways and garden edging. Within the former Bungaribee House site area there is additional potential for a paved sunken garden and an underground tank. There is unlikely to be any surviving archaeological evidence of the 1801–1823 Government Stock Depot and farm, with the exception of evidence of tree clearing activities.

The Core Heritage Area is the area of primary heritage concern within the Doonside Parcel. The Core Heritage Area contains the main archaeological remains (known and potential) of the former Bungaribee House and its associated outbuildings, gardens and cultural plantings (see Section 6.2.3 for a discussion of the Core Heritage Area). The former Bungaribee House site also has moderate potential for evidence (in the form of posthole alignments) of timber built structures and fence lines. These remains are likely to be located both within the Core Heritage Area and outside the Core Heritage Area, in an area of moderate archaeological potential.

The area of moderate archaeological potential surrounding the Core Heritage Area (see Figures 3.13 and 3.18) contains the peripheral areas of the former Bungaribee House. This area includes potential archaeological evidence of outbuildings and other remains which are located outside the main complex of Bungaribee House related buildings. These remains are likely to consist of posthole alignments and

drainage channels cut into the natural deposits of the site (as uncovered during the archaeological testing discussed above (see Section 3.5.2)). These features may have fragmentary built structural remains, cultural deposits or artefacts associated with them.

The significance of these potential remains is assessed in Section 5.0 of this report.

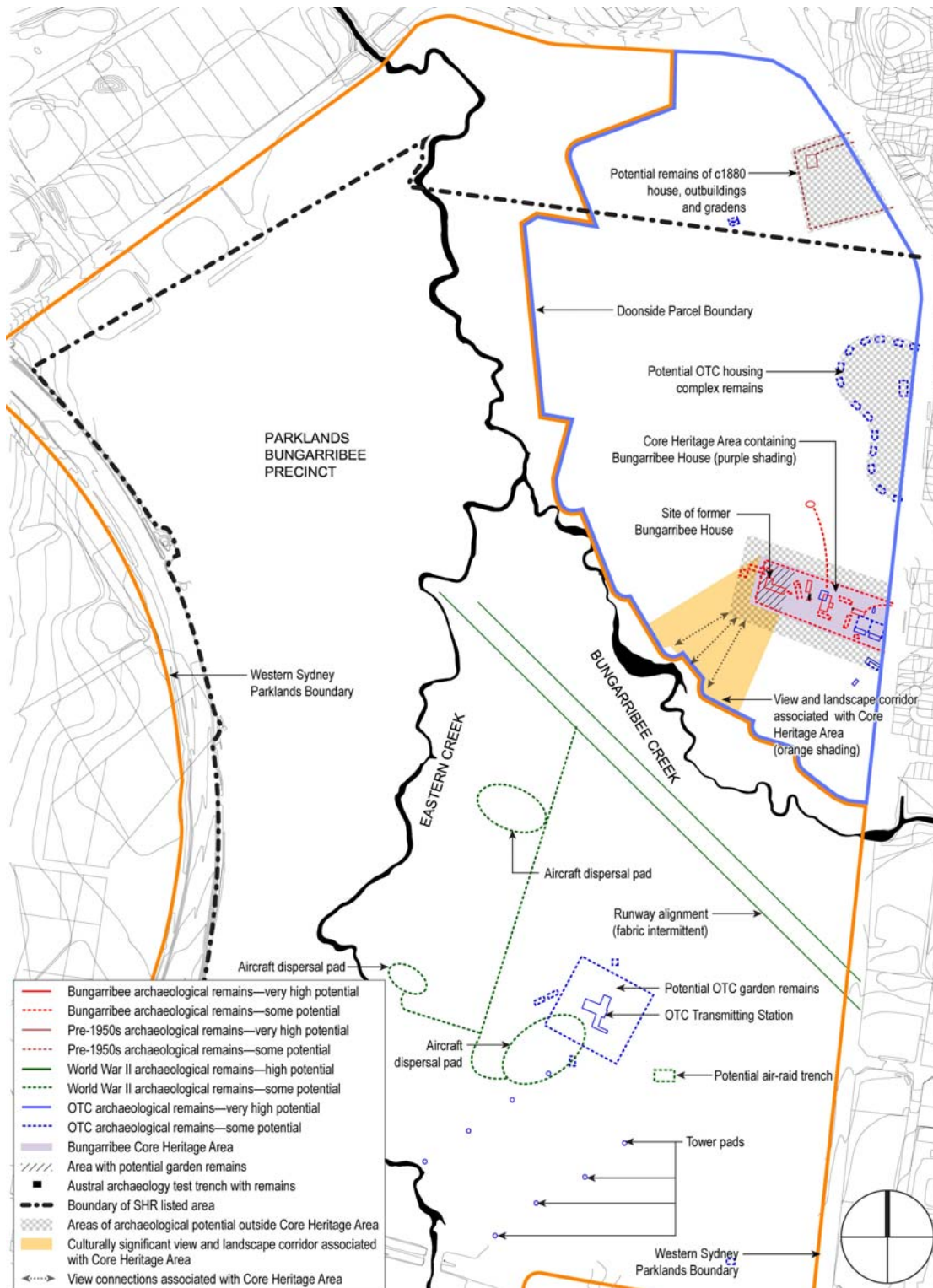


Figure 3.13 Plan of the study area showing areas of potential archaeological value and boundary of SHR listed area.

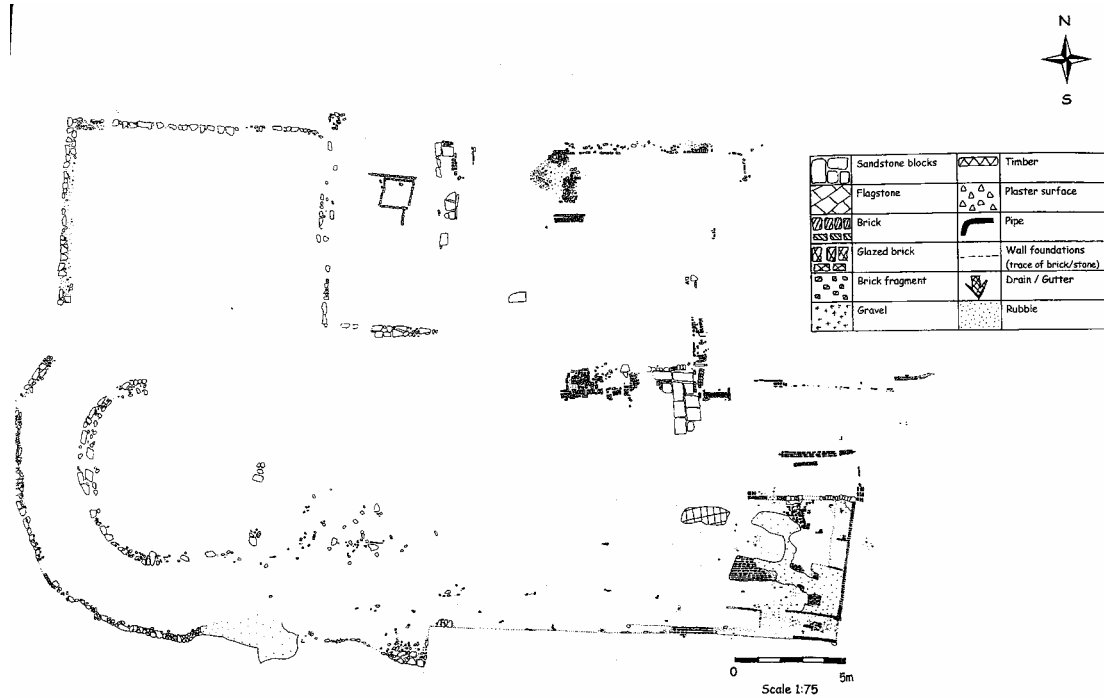


Figure 3.14 Austral Archaeology plan of footprint of Bungaribee House exposed during test excavation in 2000. (Source: Austral Archaeology, Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungaribee Homestead)

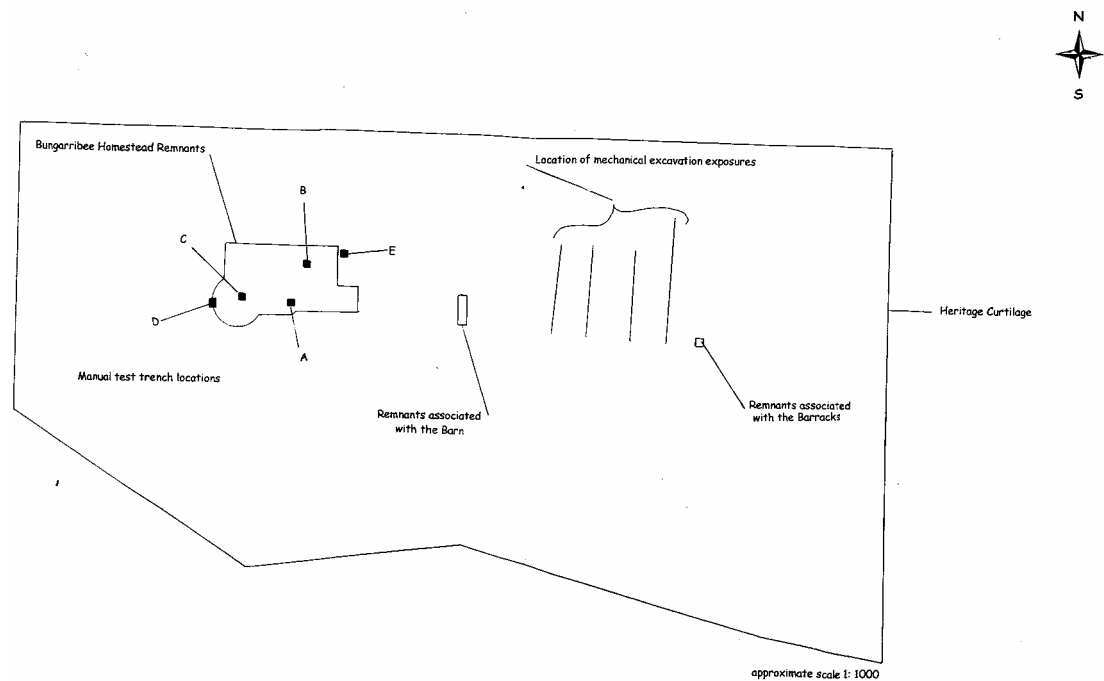


Figure 3.15 Austral archaeology plan of the core heritage area showing location of test trenches excavated during test excavation in 2000. (Source: Austral Archaeology, Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungaribee Homestead)



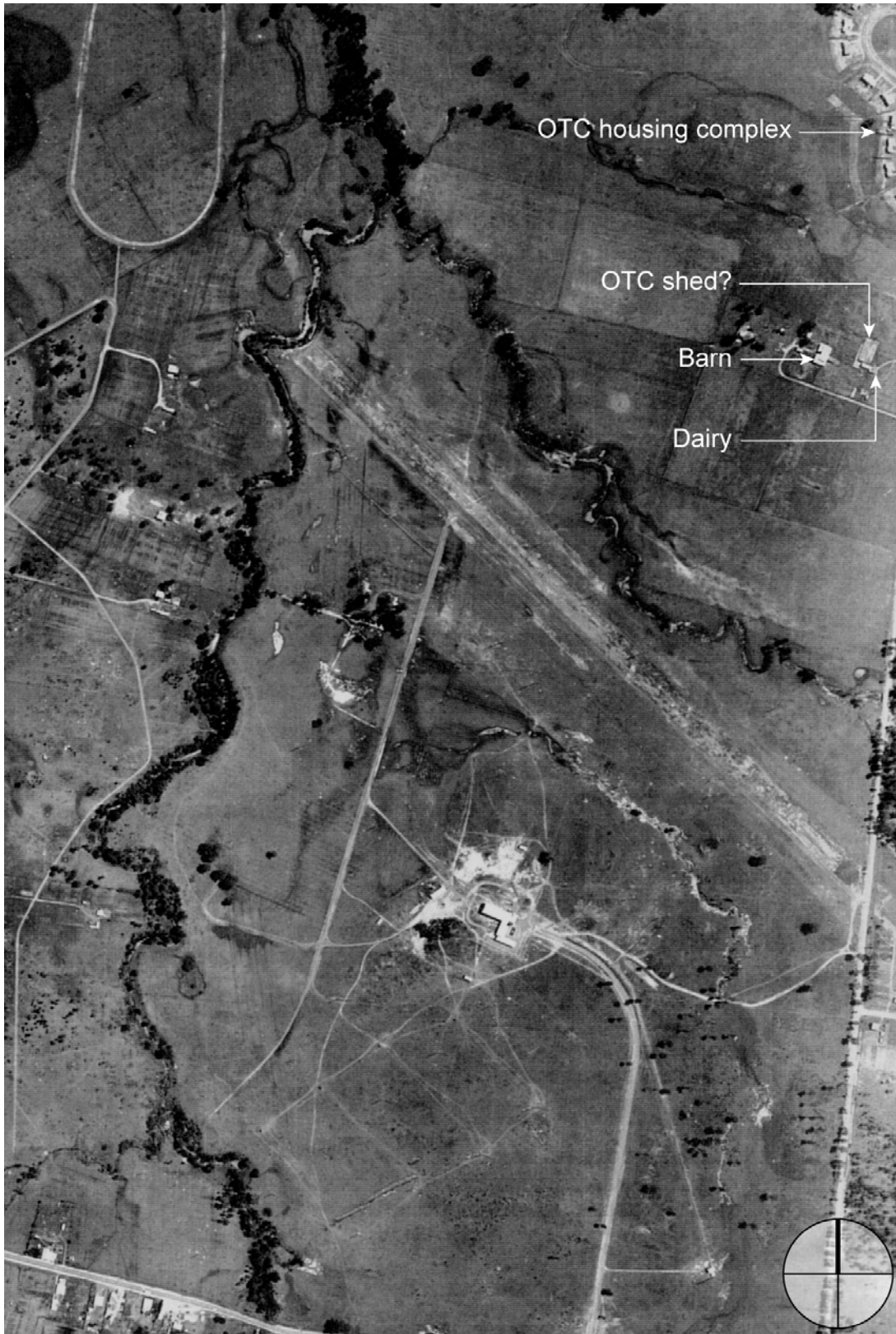
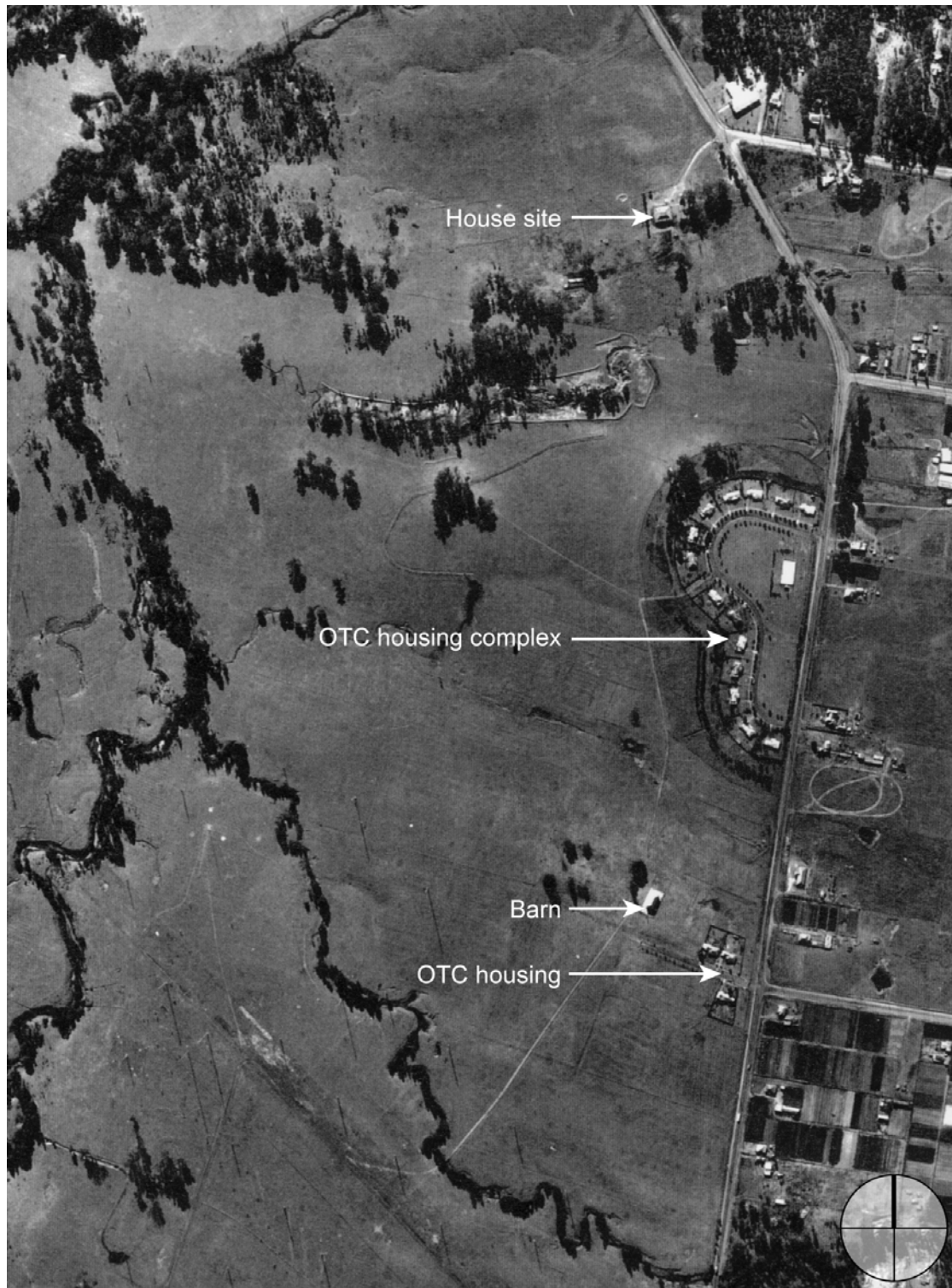
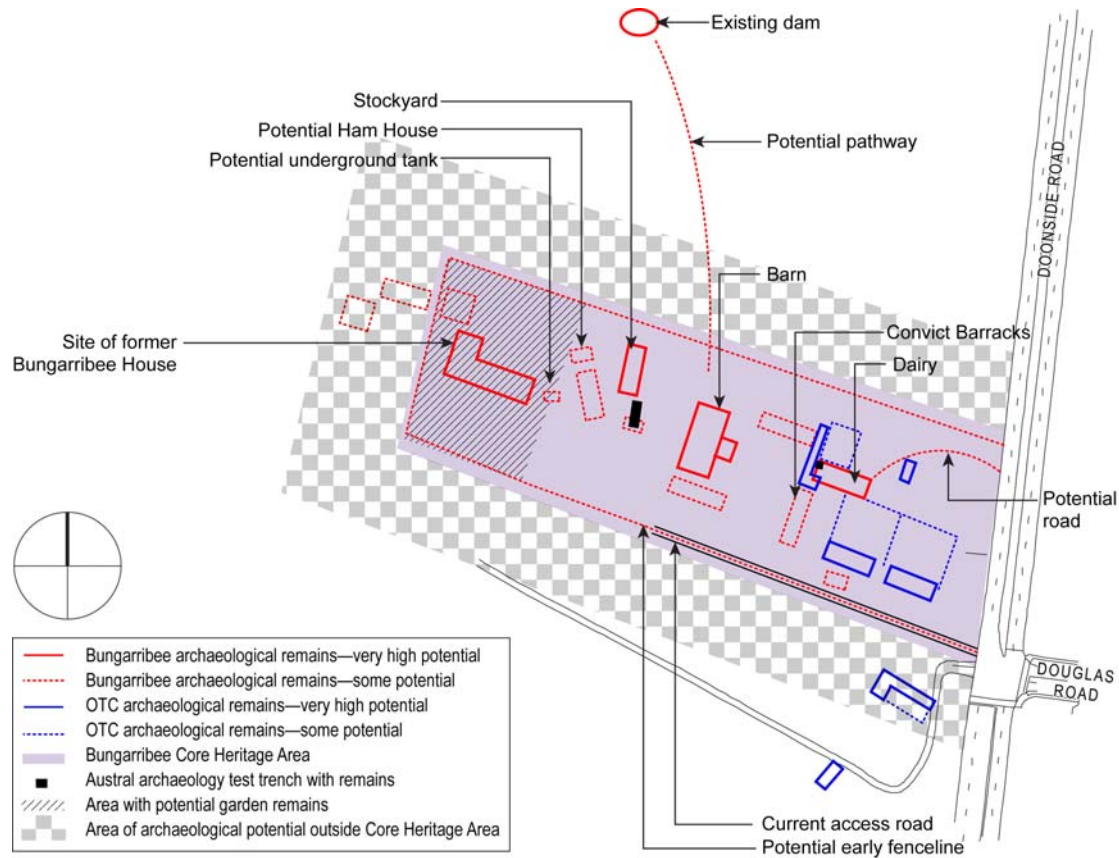


Figure 3.16 1956 aerial photograph of the Bungarribee House site, barn and dairy. (Source: Land and Property Information)



**Figure 3.17** 1970 aerial photograph of the Bungarribee House site. Note the OTC housing complex and the North House site (House site) are also shown. (Source: Land and Property Information)



**Figure 3.18** Detail of the Core Heritage Area of the Doonside parcel around the former Bungarribee House site indicating areas of archaeological potential. Note: there are no surviving above ground remains of the buildings identified apart from OTC era concrete slabs.

### 3.9 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Lamb, R, Western Sydney Parklands Core Parklands Precinct 2 and Interface Parcels 2, 3 and 4—Visual Landscape Assessment, prepared for Landcom, February 2006, p 19.
- <sup>2</sup> Austral Archaeology, Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Australian Site Assessment, 2000.
- <sup>3</sup> Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005.
- <sup>4</sup> *ibid*, p 115.
- <sup>5</sup> Austral Archaeology, Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungarribee Homestead, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Australian Site Assessment, June 2000, p 8.
- <sup>6</sup> *ibid*, p 13.
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid*, p 15.
- <sup>8</sup> Cleaver, J, *Living at Bungarribee* in Blacktown District Historical Society Quarterly Journal, May 1995, p 49.
- <sup>9</sup> *ibid*.

## 4.0 Landscape and Visual Analysis

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### 4.1 Introduction

#### 4.1.1 Background

This section discusses the landscape and visual values of the Doonside Parcel. These values have been evaluated through consideration of the observed physical evidence and an examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the site. The basis of assessment of landscape and visual values is the Visual and Landscape Assessment, prepared February 2006 by Dr Richard Lamb and Associates (Lamb Report), and a number of site inspections during 2006.

#### 4.1.2 Site Description

The Doonside Parcel is defined in Section 1.2 of this report (refer to Figure 1.2 for a plan of the SHR boundary).

#### 4.1.3 General Character

The overall character of the Doonside Parcel can be described as a mix of prominent remnant cultural vegetation associated with the former Bungarribee House site, grassy former agricultural land and floodplains and riparian vegetation along Eastern and Bungarribee Creeks, with gently undulating side slopes and relatively level open grasslands.

The Lamb Report identifies a number of character areas within the parcel that include a grassed former fill site, agricultural flood plain land, a mixed woodland area, a grassy ridge and associated side slopes, former OTC urban subdivision and the former Bungarribee House site. These character areas form the basis for identifying the landscape and visual values associated with the parcel.

## 4.2 Previous Landscape and Visual Assessments

### 4.2.1 Visual and Landscape Assessment, February 2006

Richard Lamb and Associates prepared a Visual and Landscape Assessment of the study area in February 2006 (Lamb Report). The Lamb Report was prepared for the wider Western Sydney Parklands area, which includes the Doonside parcel (Land Parcel 3). This report assesses the visual character, scenic resources, landscape and visual constraints, and identifies visual resource management guidelines for the Doonside Parcel.

#### **Former Bungarribee House Site and Associated Landscape**

Lamb describes the former Bungarribee House site (Character Area F) and its associated landscape as forming an intrinsic part of the land parcel (Doonside Parcel). The former house site is characterised by its open setting and relatively elevated location which increases the prominence of remnant cultural plantings. To the northwest, south and west (Character Area D: Grassy Ridge and Side Slopes) sits cleared former agricultural and later institutional land. This area is gently undulating and open in character where vegetation has been cleared, and that which remains is scattered native and/or regeneration plantings.<sup>1</sup>

The Doonside Parcel is mainly enclosed by vegetation along its boundaries especially that associated with the creeks. However, Lamb identifies a number of viewing locations from which the landscape associated with the former Bungarribee House site is clearly visible. A section of the parcel to the north

is cut off from the remainder of the land parcel by a band of vegetation which separates the northern part of the site from the southern part. This area is identified as Character Area A: Grassed Former Fill Site.<sup>2</sup>

Lamb identifies a number of views to the parcel; in particular, to the former Bungarribee House site and associated landscape from the high points of The Rooty Hill located to the northwest of the parcel. The vegetation along the creeklines screens the views towards the parcel when seen from the Western Sydney Orbital Road. There are views to the Bungarribee House site and associated landscape from a few high points, including the former OTC site within the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. Views to the Doonside Parcel are mostly screened by the tall vegetation along creeklines, the effect of which will be increased as vegetation planted in regeneration areas in the riparian zones increases. This vegetation will also reduce the visibility of the former Bungarribee House site from Doonside Road to some extent, particularly when seen from the south.

### **Former OTC Subdivision**

Lamb describes the former OTC subdivision to the north of the former Bungarribee House site as an enclosed area characterised by the street layout of the former OTC workers dwellings. This area contains a high density of cultural plantings, which form an avenue along the remaining street circuit.<sup>3</sup>

### **Mixed Woodland Area and Riparian Vegetation**

Identified as Character Area C: Mixed Woodland Area, this area is characterised by native woodland and riparian vegetation that is of visual significance and provides separation between the southern part of the site and the northeastern-most portion.<sup>4</sup>

### **Lamb Report Recommendations**

As outlined above, Lamb identifies a range of culturally significant plantings and key views and recommends a number of management guidelines for the Doonside Parcel, which are outlined below:

*Preserve and augment existing areas of native vegetation. In particular this relates to woodland and riparian vegetation within the northern and western parts of the land Parcel. It is also essential to preserve the existing rural pastoral landscape character which is the setting of the Bungarribee House site. This includes the retention of this character when viewed and from identified important viewing locations along Doonside Road and at the interface between the Parcel and existing residential areas to the east.*

*There are areas within the land parcel such as the previous Telstra subdivision and the site of previous land fill that could be adapted for residential use.*

*The southern part of the land Parcel, and in particular the site of the former Bungarribee House is important. Visual links between this site, and especially the plantings that mark the location, should be preserved and enhanced as part of any future development of this Parcel. Visual links could be preserved and created between external viewing locations such as places within Doonside Road, and the Rooty Hill, as well as from more elevated locations within the core Parklands areas.*

*It is considered there is the potential to enhance the visual links between the Bungarribee House site to places that are important to its interpretation and setting. The ability to preserve this setting and to interpret the significance of this site is one of the most pressing constraints on this land Parcel.*

*In summary, it is considered that this Parcel of land is the most constrained within the scope of this study. Potential residential development could be located within the northern part of the site which is visually separated from the remainder of the land by existing woodland vegetation. There is some potential for residential development within the*



southern part of the site however it would have to be proven that the curtilage and setting of the Bungarribee House site was preserved and enhanced.

### 4.3 Landscape Elements and Vegetation

#### 4.3.1 Former Bungarribee House Site and Associated Landscape

The Bungarribee House site is the surviving remnant of a 2000 acre early colonial grant to John Campbell. It was established primarily for agriculture including grazing of cattle (by 1822 Campbell had cleared 130 acres). Campbell positioned his new house on the top of the highest hill on the property, with the main section facing west, providing views to the Blue Mountains in the distance. In time the house became a landmark in the area. Although the house was demolished in the 1950s, the site retains its landmark qualities through a number of remnant cultural plantings that remain on the site.

The most significant European cultural landscape element within the Doonside Parcel is the former Bungarribee House site and its associated landscape. The house site is located at a high point within the land parcel where a group of significant remnant cultural plantings survive. This group of plantings located in close proximity to the site of the former main house include a Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), Mediterranean cypress or pencil pine (*Cupressus sempervirens*), Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and Peppercorn tree (*Schinus areira*) indicating the location of the former homestead on the site (see Figure 4.15). Figures 4.1 to 4.5 show the identified cultural plantings from a number of vantage points (see Figure 4.18 for locations). These remnant cultural plantings are also a reminder of the early European influence on the environmental landscape and are important elements. Figure 4.16 is an aerial photograph dating from 1970 highlighting the cultural plantings associated with the former Bungarribee House site and the former OTC residential subdivision.

The Doonside Parcel is, for the most part, enclosed by stands of vegetation along its western boundary (along the creek lines) (see Figures 4.6 to 4.8 for views of the riparian vegetation along Eastern and Bungarribee Creeks taken from the former Bungarribee House site). A relatively dense woodland exists in the northern section of the parcel and is the most substantial area of woodland within the parcel (see Figure 4.9 for a view of this native woodland taken from the former Bungarribee House site).<sup>5</sup> The parcel of land to the



Figure 4.1 View looking west across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the Bunya pine in the middle of the picture and the Port Jackson fig to its immediate right which mark the eastern boundary of the former stockyard.



Figure 4.2 View looking east across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the Mediterranean cypress pine to the far right of the picture which marks the southeast corner of the former house.



Figure 4.3 View looking northwest across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the group of cultural plantings to the left of the picture which mark the southern boundary of the former homestead.



Figure 4.4 View looking southwest across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the Port Jackson fig and Bunya pine in the middle distance.



**Figure 4.5** View looking southeast across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the Hoop pine to the middle right of the picture marks the southwest corner of the former homestead.



**Figure 4.6** View looking south from the former Bungarribee House site towards Bungarribee Creek. Note the riparian vegetation associated with the creek in the middle distance.



**Figure 4.7** View looking northwest from the former Bungarribee House site towards Eastern Creek. Note the vegetation associated with the creek in the middle distance.



**Figure 4.8** View looking west from the former Bungarribee House site towards Bungarribee Creek. Note the various gaps in the riparian vegetation associated with the creek in the middle distance.

north of this woodland area is the least constrained in terms of remnant vegetation. These stands of native vegetation should generally be retained as they provide spatial definition and form the back or middle ground in many views to and from the land parcel and from the former Bungarribee House site itself.

The historic resource indicates that there were substantial gardens and landscaping associated with the former house. The original layout and form of the gardens and landscaping (which is unknown) is likely to have been significantly altered by later landscaping. A painting dating to 1845 shows what appears to be a terrace wall or formal garden edge around the house (see Figure 2.8). While demolishing the homestead in 1957, John Lawson noted evidence for a paved sunken garden approximately 460mm beneath the ground surface. Remains of the terracing and the sunken garden are likely to still be present on site. In 1901 the gardens to the rear of the house were refurbished to include formal hedges and a lawn terrace including croquet and tennis courts. Croquet lawns and tennis courts, however, typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. Gardens also are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there is potential for archaeological remains of terracing, garden edging and paths, which could indicate details of the landscaping and garden layout associated with the House (noted in Section 3.5.3).

#### **4.3.2 Former OTC Residential Subdivision: Cultural Plantings**

To the north of the former Bungarribee House site, adjacent to Doonside Road, the avenue alignment associated with the former OTC residential subdivision (staff housing) survives. This remnant road alignment is lined with cultural tree plantings. This area of the site was developed for housing for the staff of the OTC station that was built to the south of Bungarribee Creek in the early 1950s. The curved road alignment and houses can be clearly seen on aerial photographs from 1965 onwards (see Figures 3.17 and 4.16).

This area consists of a flat central plain alongside Doonside Road, with low grass cover and occasional stands of trees. A dirt access road, lined with trees, leads from Doonside Road and curves around the flat central area back onto the road. To the west of the dirt road, there is an uneven undulating area of land, lined with trees on its west side, which form the western boundary of the OTC housing site.



The former OTC subdivision adjoining Doonside Road includes remnant cultural plantings dating from the 1950s. These plantings follow the curve of the street layout and have high visual exposure when viewed from Doonside Road. These plantings currently screen views across the site; in particular, towards the former Bungarribee House site. Figures 4.16 and 4.17 show the general locations of these remnant plantings which consist mainly of Eucalyptus trees. These trees follow the curve of the internal road and were planted in rows to mark the entrance to the site. Figures 4.10 and 4.11 show these stands of trees in views from the former Bungarribee House site.

## 4.4 Visual Corridors and Setting

### 4.4.1 Setting and views in the locality of the former House site

There is a need to effectively protect and manage the curtilage and setting of the former Bungarribee House and associated cultural landscape. This includes views to and from the site from the public domain such as roads, existing and future residential areas, and The Rooty Hill. Elevated locations within the core Parklands area (Parcel 2: Parklands Parcel identified in the Lamb Report) are also considered sensitive.

The setting of the property—what it is, how it has changed and how it can be effectively conserved—is an important element to be considered in the future management of the site.

‘Setting’ is defined in the Burra Charter (Definitions, Article 1.12) as ‘the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment’. The Charter’s Conservation Principles for ‘setting’ (Article 8) expand on the definition:

*Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.*

*New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.*

The Illustrated Burra Charter<sup>6</sup> explains that:

*at many places there is no clear distinction between the place and its setting. Only rarely is a culturally significant place self-contained inside boundaries without some link—visible, functional or historical—to the world around it. A place is seldom separable from its setting. For most places, aspects of the setting contribute to the significance of the place, and the place may contribute to the setting and other places within it.*



Figure 4.9 View looking northwest from the former Bungarribee House site. Note the culturally significant native vegetation.



Figure 4.10 View looking north from the former Bungarribee House site towards the southern edge of the cultural plantings associated with the former OTC residential subdivision site. Note Doonside Road in the far right of the picture.



Figure 4.11 View looking northeast from the former Bungarribee House site towards the southern edge of the cultural plantings associated with the former OTC residential subdivision site.



**Figure 4.12** View looking northeast from Bungarribee Creek towards the former Bungarribee House site. Note the group of remnant cultural plantings associated with the former homestead are very prominent.



**Figure 4.13** View looking east towards the former Bungarribee House site. Note the prominence of the cultural plantings associated with the former homestead.



**Figure 4.14** View looking west across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the visual prominence of the Blue Mountains in the far distance.

The former Bungarribee House site has retained a large portion of its historic curtilage and wider setting as defined by its historic property boundaries, the exception being the residential subdivision to the east of Doonside Road which followed the 1913 Walters subdivision of the Bungarribee Estate. This historic curtilage and wider setting is recognised in the SHR Curtilage for the former Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site (see Figure 1.2).

The Illustrated Burra Charter<sup>7</sup> further explains the concept that ‘the setting often explains why the place came to be where it is—for example, its siting in relation to other places or the landscape.’ The setting might also reveal former physical characteristics of the place, such as remnant cultural vegetation ...’.

The Lamb Report identifies the immediate setting of the former Bungarribee House site as Character Area F. This area is characterised by its open setting and relatively elevated location. To its immediate south, west and northwest is the cleared former agricultural and OTC land (Character Area D) which is gently undulating and open in character. Both character areas contribute to the setting of the former house site (see Appendix B for the locations of the character areas identified in the Lamb Report). Lamb recommends that residential development could be constructed to the north of the former Bungarribee House site, subject to controls that recognise and protect its heritage significance such as height, bulk and scale. However, it is acknowledged that potential for residential development exists to the south of the former house site as the land falls away towards the creek line. However, this is subject to key views of significant cultural plantings being retained. A landscape buffer area to the south and west of the former house site would ensure that the visual presence of the remnant cultural plantings (discussed in Section 4.3.1 above) is retained and provide a historic connection with the former house’s former lands within the adjoining Parklands Bungarribee Precinct (see Figures 4.12 and 4.13).

The main house at Bungarribee was historically sited high on top of the highest hill on the property to take advantage of panoramic views to the Blue Mountains in the distance, to the west and southwest. When the former house was first built, the views to and from the house—in particular, those from the south and west—would have been similar to those today. The former Bungarribee House site sits on a high point within the Doonside Parcel. The Lamb Report identifies a number of viewing locations from which the landscape associated with

the former Bungaribee House site is clearly visible. These include primary external viewing locations from which there are significant views to the interior of the parcel and important viewing locations from within and across the site. These viewing locations recognise that the former house site would have been clearly visible to travellers passing along the Great Western Road and the fact that, over time, it became an important landmark in the area. The larger remnant cultural plantings would have added to the visual prominence of the house and surrounding buildings. These plantings, in particular hold aesthetic significance as they mark the location of the former house site. These plantings are identified in Figure 4.15.

Lamb also identifies the visual corridor between the former house site and The Rooty Hill as an important viewing opportunity. However, it is acknowledged that any future development of the Doonside Parcel when viewed from The Rooty Hill would be seen in the context of existing residential development and it is not considered that there would be any significant impacts upon the character of these views based on the topography of the land.

The Doonside Parcel is separated from the Western Sydney Orbital road to its west by an extensive area of flood plain land in the Parklands Bungaribee Precinct (identified as Parklands Precinct 2: Core Parklands Area in the Lamb Report). The views towards the Doonside Parcel from this direction are screened by the riparian vegetation along Eastern Creek and only the remnant cultural vegetation at the former Bungaribee House site is capable of marking the location of the parcel. The Lamb Report concludes that subject to the height and form of potential development remaining below the tree line, there would be no significant impact on views from the Western Sydney Orbital road.

A number of important visual links exist and have been identified in the Lamb Report. Most of these visual links are from the public domain towards the former Bungaribee House site. A key visual link is that which runs through the former house site; in particular, the outlook from the former house itself looking west towards the mountains (see Figures 4.14 and 4.17). As noted above, this visual link marks the view from the former house which was orientated west.

A number of views from Doonside Road to the former Bungaribee House site are also important. Doonside Road marks a high point from which the cultural plantings of the former house site in particular are visually prominent. These viewing locations are identified as important visual links in Figure 4.17. It is important that any buffer plantings proposed along Doonside Road as part of a redevelopment scheme are minimised to retain the open character and visual setting of the former house site.

The visual corridors and landscape values of the Doonside Parcel are set out in Figure 4.17. Figure 4.18 maps the key vantage points from which photographs have been taken.

In developing policies for the conservation of the setting of the former Bungaribee House site, it is important to protect surviving views and landmark qualities of the Doonside Parcel. The policies for the Doonside Parcel are discussed in Section 7.0 of this report.

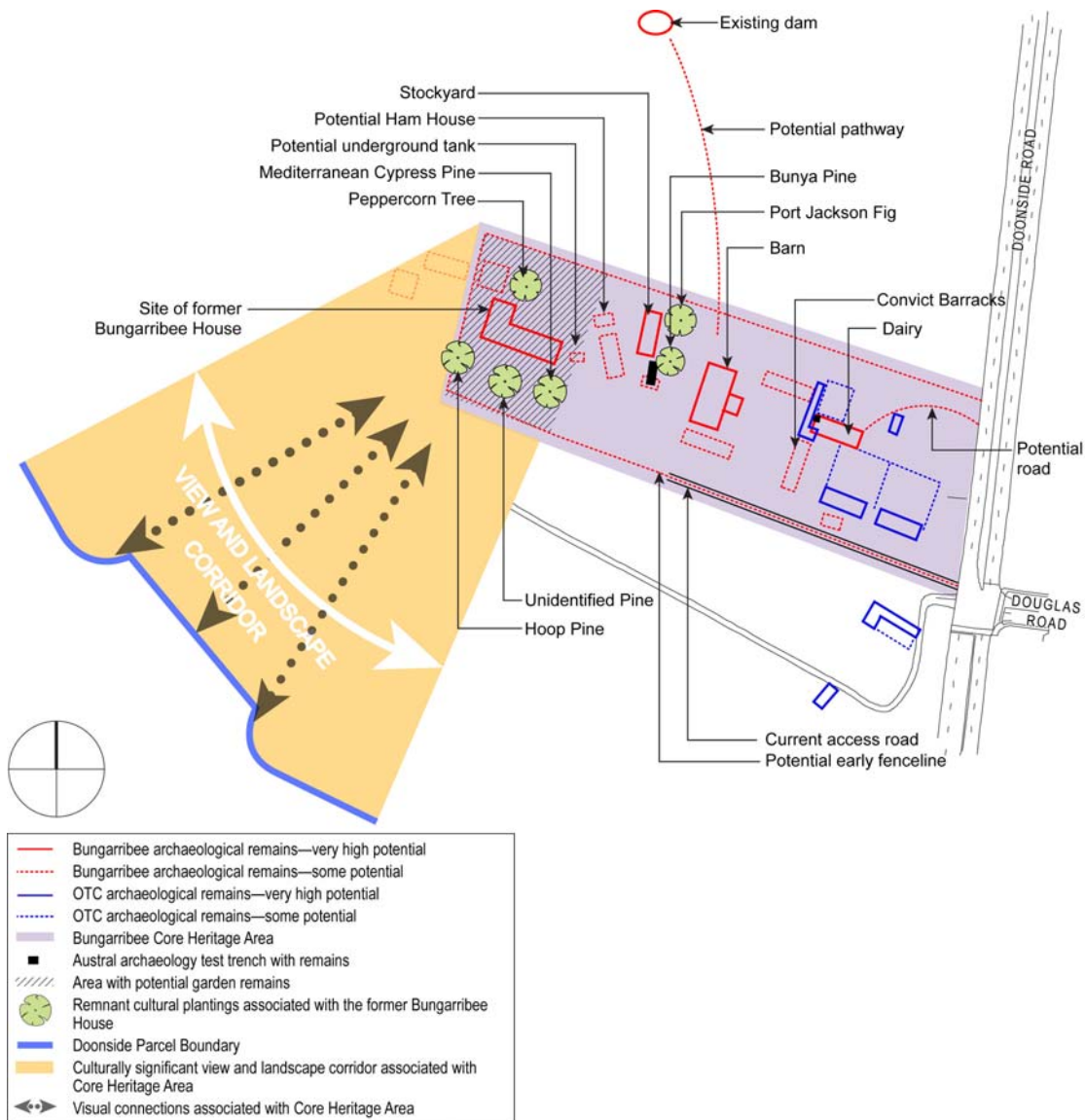


Figure 4.15 Plan showing approximate location of remnant cultural plantings and the view/landscape associated with the former Bungarribee House site.



**Figure 4.16** 1970 aerial photograph showing remnant cultural vegetation associated with the former Bungarribee House site and the 1950s OTC residential subdivision.



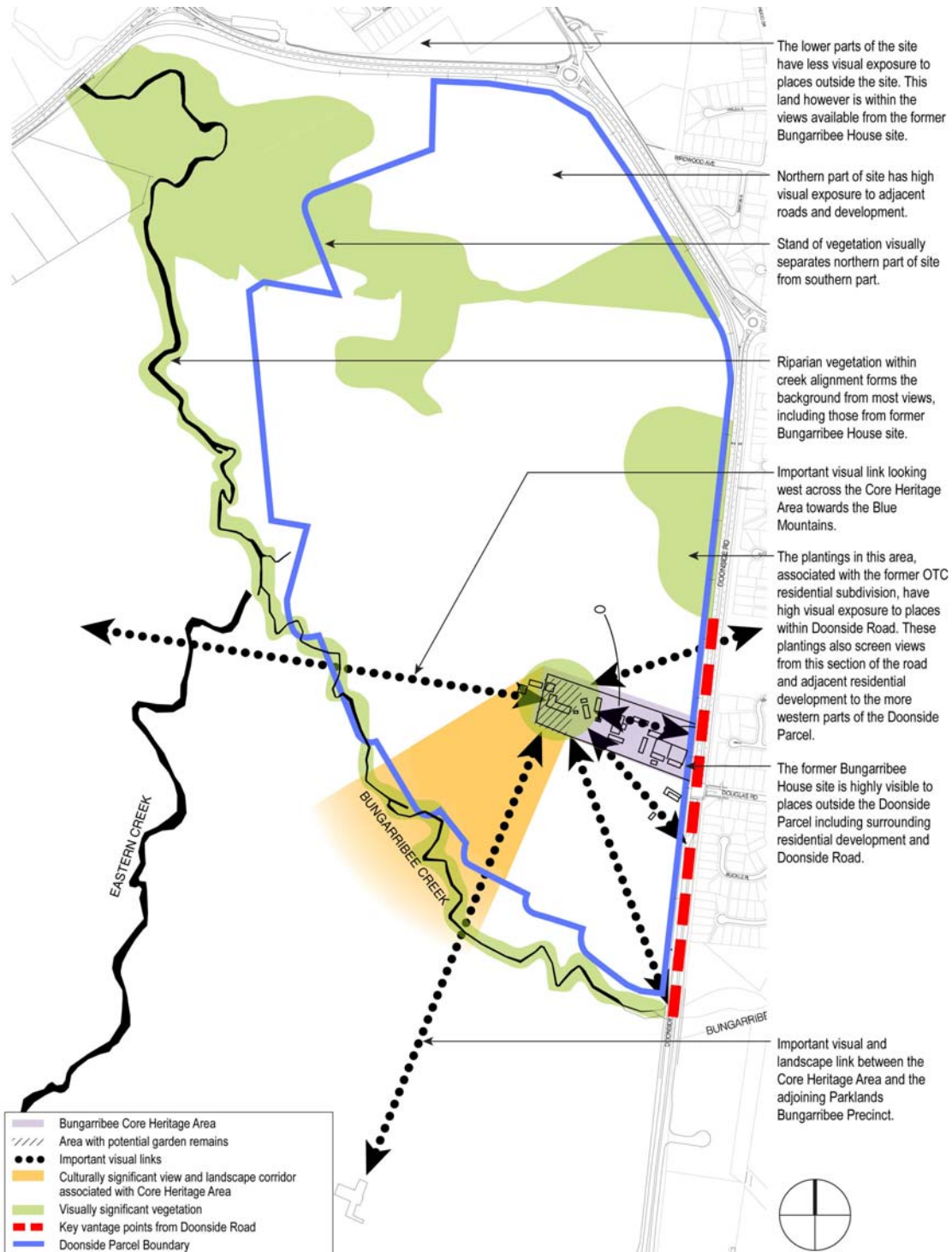


Figure 4.17 Visual corridors/connections and landscape values within and adjacent to the Doonside Parcel.



**Figure 4.18** Key vantage points from which photographs have been taken within the Doonside Parcel. The numbers refer to the relevant figure numbers.



## 4.5 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Lamb, R, Western Sydney Parklands Core Parklands Precinct 2 and Interface Parcels 2, 3 and 4. Visual Landscape Assessment, prepared for Landcom, February 2006, p 19.
- <sup>2</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>3</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>4</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>5</sup> Ibid, p 18.
- <sup>6</sup> Marquis-Kyle, Peter and Walker, Meredith 2004, *The Illustrated Burra Charter: Good Practice for Heritage Places*, Burwood, Vic, Australia ICOMOS, pp 37–39.
- <sup>7</sup> Ibid.

## 5.0 Assessment of Significance

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### 5.1 Introduction

The Bungarabee House site and farm estate has a layered history reflected in a variety of physical and intangible elements. It embodies a range of values which vary in their levels of significance and in their tolerance to change.

Section 5.0 assesses the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel in the context of the wider SHR listed farm estate site at a number of levels in order to establish a logical and practical management framework.

The first step in the assessment process (Sections 5.2–5.5) is to assess the heritage values of the site. This is achieved by:

- identifying the heritage criteria relevant to the assessment of the State heritage values of the site (Section 5.2);
- identifying the Historic Themes that are relevant to the assessment of the State heritage values of the site (Section 5.3);
- considering previous assessments of the site's heritage values (the State Heritage Register) (Section 5.4); and
- updating and augmenting the previous assessments based on the results of archaeological investigations carried out at the site in 2006 and further research, and assessing the site against the State Heritage criteria (Section 5.5).

The history of the Bungarabee House site and farm estate (including the Doonside Parcel) is divided into three main historical phases:

- Phase 1—Pre-Bungarabee Estate including the Government Farm (1801–1823).
- Phase 2—The Bungarabee Farm Estate (1823–1949).
- Phase 3—Post-Bungarabee Uses (1949–present).

These phases identify those periods of the estate's use that best embody its different heritage values. Also, it is a useful manner of identifying areas within the site that exemplify its multi-layered history. It rests on the generalisation that areas within the Bungarabee House and Farm Estate that played host to activities relating to all of the above historical phases are likely to embody the greatest number and most significant heritage values (and therefore to have the lowest tolerance for change). In other words, this approach is a valuable tool for identifying heritage values generally and then spatially dividing the site (for management purposes) into 'multi-use' and therefore 'multi-values' areas. As a result of this approach, it has been possible to identify a 'core' heritage area within the site.

At a second level of analysis, Section 5.0 divides the Doonside Parcel, into its constituent elements (both physical and intangible) (in Section 5.9) and assesses them for the contribution that they make to the heritage values of the site as a whole. However, the report emphasises that this is done in order to assist in the planning and management of the site at a practical level.

## 5.2 State Heritage Criteria

The NSW Heritage Manual guidelines prepared by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (as amended July 2002) provide the framework for the following assessment and statement of significance for the Bungaribee House site. These guidelines incorporate the five types of cultural heritage values identified in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Places of Cultural Significance 1999* into a specifically structured framework which is currently accepted as the required format by heritage authorities in New South Wales.

Under these guidelines, items (or 'places', to use Burra Charter terminology) are assessed in accordance with a specific set of criteria, as set out below:

- a) *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).*
- b) *An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*
- c) *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).*
- d) *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*
- e) *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).*
- f) *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).*
- g) *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's:*
  - *cultural or natural places; or*
  - *cultural or natural environments*

*(or a class of the local areas*

  - *cultural or natural places; or*
  - *cultural or natural environments.)*

In applying the assessment criteria, both the nature and degree of significance of the place need to be identified, with items varying in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and the relative importance of their evidence or associations.

The assessment also needs to relate the item's values to its relevant geographical and social context, usually identified as either Local or State contexts. Items may have both Local and State significance for similar or different values/criteria.

Statutory protection of heritage places (ie by local and/or state governments) is usually related to the identified level of significance. Items of State significance may be considered by the Heritage Council of NSW for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

### 5.3 State Historical Themes

The NSW Heritage Manual provides a set of 'Historical Themes relevant to New South Wales' that provide a historical context within which the heritage values of a place can be examined. A number of the themes are relevant to the Bungarribee House site. They are summarised in the following table:

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
Aboriginal Culture	Activities relating to maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.	The Bungarribee site was within the traditional area of the Warrawarry people who utilised the river, forests and grasslands for food and shelter. Interactions between Aboriginal people and European settlers occurred in and around the estate during the colonial period.
Convict	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788–1850).	Embodied in the archaeological remains and intangible features dating to the Convict Phase of the site's use.
Agriculture	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes.	Embodied in the archaeological remains of farm outbuildings, the surrounding rural landscape, stockyards and fence lines on the property.
Environment (Cultural Landscapes)	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings.	The land clearing associated with the colonial use of the site and subsequent farm uses created a distinctive rural landscape. Garden plantings around the house dating from the nineteenth century still survive at the site.
Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.	The site was associated with the breeding of race horses and military horses throughout the nineteenth century. It was famous as a racing stud, with many winners sired on site. The farm was also used for the raising of dairy and beef cattle and sheep until the 1940s.
Land Tenure	Activities and processes for identifying of ownership and occupancy of land and water.	Embodied in the remaining fence lines that mark the boundaries of the estate.
Accommodation.	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.	The site contained a number of accommodation buildings of differing types and uses, including a grand colonial residence, servants quarters, convict barracks, farm workers dormitories and converted barracks for soldiers of the East India Company.
Domestic Life	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting, living in and working around houses and institutions.	The archaeological remains of a main residence, domestic servant quarters and convict barracks embody the division of accommodations and labour on a colonial estate.
Industry	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods.	The site included a blacksmith and carpentry shops for use on the estate and later a boiling down and tallow works.
Labour	Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour.	The site employed a large work force of convict labourers and later free workers throughout its working life as a farm.
Defence	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation.	During World War II, the site was resumed for use as a military airfield.

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
Government and Administration	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the state and the nation, and the administration of public programs.	The site represents some of the earliest settlement in the colony of New South Wales. Its role as an experimental farm, the developing use of convict labour, its resumption by the military and final resumption by OTC, represent ongoing stages in the governance of the local area, region, state and nation.
Communication	Activities related to the creation and conveyance of information.	The site was resumed by the OTC for the development of a radio transmitting station.

Table 5.1 State Historic Themes relevant to the Doonside Parcel.

## 5.4 Previous Heritage Assessments

### 5.4.1 The State Heritage Register

The Bungarribee House site (Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site) is listed on the State Heritage Register for its State heritage significance. The present SHR Summary Statement of Significance is reproduced below (see also the full citation in Appendix A):

*The Bungarribee Homestead complex represents a rare, intact footprint of a very early farmstead including a main house, outbuildings and plantings. The remains, as defined by the heritage curtilage are considered to have State significance based on their historic, aesthetic, social and technical/research values.*

*The homestead has a strong association with John Campbell who arrived in the colony in 1821 seeking to increased his fortunes. Bungarribee is a reflection of the ambition of Campbell, but also of other settlers who desired a new and prosperous life. The homestead is architecturally and aesthetically significance and contributed to the influence of the 'cottage orne' in the colony (Broadbent 1997:145). The homestead was also an important reminder of the social statues of the owner with its 'Italianate tower seen across paddocks from the Western Road,...As important an architectural landmark in the colony as Mrs Macquarie's Gothic forts on Sydney Harbour'*

*As a cultural resource, this complex is highly significant for the potential to yield information regarding the evolving pastoral and economic activities of an early homestead in the western region of Sydney. It has the potential to yield information regarding the initial construction and occupation of the homestead, the barracks, barn and other outbuildings. This resource has the potential to provide information relating to the domestic conditions and social status of early settlers, and the working life and conditions of domestic and farm assistants employed on the estate (Austral Archaeology: June 2000)*

This report revises the above Statement of Significance in the light of archaeological excavations undertaken in 2006 and the further research and assessment undertaken for this CMP. In particular, it revises and focuses the Statement of Significance in response to the results from geophysical survey and test excavation undertaken in 2007 which have been critical in the definition of the Bungarribee Core Heritage Area (refer to figures 3.13, 3.18 and 4.15).

## 5.5 Summary of Previous Heritage Assessments

A number of previous reports and assessments have been undertaken on the Doonside Parcel and the Bungarribee Homestead Archaeological site. Austral Archaeology produced a Heritage Master Plan and an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Statement of the Former Telstra OTC Site in 2005. These two reports covered the Doonside Parcel, including former Bungarribee Homestead site, as part of a larger assessment of the State Heritage Register boundary area.

Both Austral Reports concluded that the area containing the Bungaribee House remains had a Moderate to High significance based on historic and scientific values. The sites of the former OTC staff housing, with remnant infrastructure and associated domestic material remains, was assessed as having Moderate significance.<sup>1</sup>

Richard Lamb and Associates prepared a Visual and Landscape Assessment for the Western Sydney Parklands Core Parklands Precinct 2 and Interface Parcels 2, 3 and 4 for Landcom in February 2006. This report was to consider the visual character, scenic resources, landscape and visual constraints, and visual resources management guidelines for each parcel. In terms of the area covered by this report (Doonside Parcel), Lamb concluded that there is a need to appropriately protect and manage the curtilage and setting of the Bungaribee House site, including views to and from the site for public locations such as roads, existing and future residential areas and public recreational places such as The Rooty Hill and elevated locations within the core Parklands areas.<sup>2</sup> Lamb's conclusions and recommendations are dealt with in detail in Section 4.0 of this report.

## 5.6 Significance Assessment

This section sets out an assessment of the heritage significance of the site in accordance with the standard criteria identified in the NSW Heritage Office guidelines. The evaluation includes consideration of the original and subsequent layering of fabric, uses, associations and meanings of the place, as well as its relationship to its immediate and wider settings.

The discussion under each criterion concludes with an assessment of the site's significance as a whole, considering all phases together. It also breaks down the contribution that each historical phase makes to the satisfaction of the criteria. This is done so that rankings for 'tolerance for change' across the site can be more precisely identified in Section 4.10.

### 5.6.1 Criterion A (Historic: 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).*

The Bungaribee House site and farm estate are important in the course and pattern of New South Wales' cultural history as an early colonial estate developed on Sydney's fringe.

#### Phase 1

Granted from the land of the earlier Rooty Hill Government Farm, the overall Bungaribee estate evidences the alienation of the land first by government and then by free settlers in the first decades of European settlement in New South Wales.

#### Phase 2

The development of the Bungaribee Homestead site with residence, convict barracks, barns, stables and associated buildings demonstrates the self-reliance that many of the larger colonial estates had to develop to survive and be viable. The positioning of the buildings on the highest part of the estate established the homestead as a landmark for travellers along the (Great) Western Road and gave a sense of place in the other wise natural or rural landscape. The landmark qualities remain on the site via the retention of large exotic garden trees that are clearly visible from the roadway and across the property, and mark the position of the house site.

The use of the Bungaribee estate by a number of prominent colonial horse breeders was important in the development of the Australian thoroughbred industry and the sport of horseracing in Sydney. A number of champion race horses were bred at Bungaribee and the estate was renowned for its champions throughout the nineteenth century. The later use of the convict barracks by Benjamin Boyd as accommodation for Islander labourers is an unusual continuation of the use of indentured labour after the cessation of transportation of British convicts to New South Wales, and illustrates the perceived economic effects of the ending of convict labour as espoused by some prominent colonial landholders, such as Boyd.

### Phase 3

Following the colonial period, Bungaribee's fall into disrepair and the debate over the retention of the house between OTC and the National Trust is important as a defining campaign of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) during its establishment years and the growing awareness of the historic estate of New South Wales among the wider public. The OTC occupation represented an important phase in international communications development in Australia and post-technological innovations.

#### 5.6.2 Criterion B (Historic: Association)

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

### Phase 1

The Bungaribee estate (Doonside) has some association with George Blackett, overseer of the Rooty Hill Stock Reserve and Government Farm. Blackett was responsible for the clearing part of the land for grazing and the fencing of the stock reserve into manageable allotments. Blackett's work initiated the creation of the rural landscape from the otherwise natural bushland.

### Phase 2

The most significant historic associations with Bungaribee House site and farm estate are apparent in the second phase of development with a number of prominent colonial figures, including John Campbell, Thomas Icely, Thomas Smith and Benjamin Boyd, as well as the East India Company. Campbell was responsible for the building of the homestead and many of the outbuildings, including the barn and convict barracks, in the early 1820s. His appointment as Commissioner of Crown Lands afforded him a prominent position in the colonial administration in the western districts of Sydney. His estate became a landmark in the western districts and his house, reputedly designed by Francis Greenway, was later recognised as one of the premier examples of the Picturesque style of domestic architecture in colonial New South Wales.

After Campbell's ownership, the Bungaribee estate became synonymous with the development of the horse racing industry and thoroughbred stud breeding under the ownership of Icely and Smith in particular. A number of colonial racing champions were sired at Bungaribee from the 1830s through to the 1860s.

Benjamin Boyd's residence was only short lived but his association with the site is significant in his use of the convict barracks for the accommodation of Islander labourers from the Pacific. Boyd's entrepreneurial pursuits had made him one of colonial Australia's most prominent figures and the use of indentured labourers following the cessation of transportation was the beginnings of what would be called the Kanaka trade that dominated Queensland politics in the 1860s and 1870s.



The use of the site by the East India Company continued its association with the horse trade and briefly meant the estate was the focus of the company's activities in horse trading and the provision of remounts for the British cavalry in India. It is associated with the British expansion in and colonisation of the Indian subcontinent.

During the twentieth century, the estate was associated with a number of prominent local families who continued the farm uses of the property.

### **Phase 3**

The post-Bungaribee House phase was dominated by the use of the site by OTC, for both a radio transmitting station and for the accommodation of workers at that facility. The use of the site by the OTC is associated with the development of the telecommunications industry in Australia during the post-World War II years. The site is associated with the many workers and telecommunication engineers that operated the OTC station and lived in the discrete housing estate to the north of the Bungaribee House site.

The Bungaribee House site and farm estate has some association with the National Trust of Australia (NSW) through the attempts to save the house from demolition in the 1950s.

### **5.6.3 Criterion C (Aesthetic Significance)**

*An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).*

#### **Phase 1–2**

The overall Doonside Parcel is important in demonstrating an aesthetic significance through the creation of a pastoral landscape via the clearing of the native vegetation, begun during the earliest phase of European occupation (the establishment of the Government Farm) and still largely evident across the site. The land was cleared over the decades of the nineteenth century to create a grassed landscape for grazing. The retention of this landscape for the greater part of 200 years has been a distinctive part of the character of the Doonside Parcel, the Greater Parklands area to date and much of the surrounding districts until recent decades.

In conjunction with the greater pastoral landscape created by European occupation, the former Bungaribee House site has significant aesthetic characteristics through the retention and survival of a number of large cultural plantings associated with the landscaping and gardens of the house and its outbuildings. Their position on the highest point of the site area means they are visible from many vantage points within the greater Parklands Area, with the large pines and fig trees acting as cultural markers in the landscape while retaining a direct link to the occupation of the former Bungaribee House as a residential dwelling. A number of significant visual corridors to and from the house site and significant views have been identified in Section 4.0 of this report. These views and visual connections add to the understanding of the history through their ability to show the connection between the former Bungaribee House site and the surrounding colonial estates, and its aspect in relation to the Blue Mountains in the west, towards which the house was faced.

The remaining stock yards, fence lines, cattle race and loading ramps have some aesthetic significance as rustic reminders of the property's main use during 130 years of occupation as a working rural estate.

In the wider Doonside Parcel, the pockets of remnant native vegetation and riparian vegetation and the Bungaribee Creek have some significance in demonstrating the setting of the estate and hinting at the natural landscape prior to the development of the Bungaribee farm estate.

### Phase 3

The post-Bungaribee House phase was dominated by the use of the site by OTC. The remnant cultural plantings associated with the OTC staff housing, north of the Bungaribee House site facing Doonside Road, retain a level of aesthetic significance on a local level. Eucalyptus trees planted following the curve of the internal road and planted in rows to mark the entrance to the site are significant cultural markings for the later phases of occupation within the Doonside Parcel. The plantings of alternate dark and light barked eucalyptus trees on the Doonside Road edge suggests a level of deliberate planning in regards the aesthetic character of the later residential occupation.

#### 5.6.4 Criterion D (Social Significance)

*An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

A full social significance assessment has not been undertaken for this study. However, the site is likely to have some social significance to the local community as a large rural landscape and open space area. Public protest and the involvement of the National Trust during the 1950s when the house was threatened and then actually demolished suggest a level of public concern over the site. More recent inclusion of the house remains and archaeological site of the State Heritage Register demonstrate a level of significance to the understanding of the state and local region.

The SHR register listing for Social Significance includes:

*The social value of the Bungaribee Homestead Complex is considered to be moderate to high.*

*Prior to its demolition, the Bungaribee homestead was a significant landmark in the Doonside / Rooty Hill area. The site today provides many locals with a poignant reminder of the early settlement of this region of Sydney. Many locals today have childhood recollections of stories told to them by family and friends regarding the Bungaribee homestead with its grand verandah, and the large barn that once stood to the east of the home. Historically, the homestead and its pastoral activities would have provided employment as well as an economic base for the local Doonside / Rooty Hill region.*

#### 5.6.5 Criterion E (Technical/Research Potential)

*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)*

The site has very high to exceptional potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of how the Bungaribee House and farm estate developed, which in turn has the potential to inform research into the settlement and pastoral use in the early colonial period. This potential derives principally from the known and potential archaeological relics at the site, as well in part from the nature of the remnant cultural landscape at the site.

The heritage significance of archaeological relics will vary according to their ability to contribute to our understanding of the culture and history of the state and local area, and the site itself. On the whole, more intact deposits and archaeological resources that can be used to address important research questions, or which can reveal information about little known aspects of history, will have the highest heritage significance.

Of particular significance, and also of very high to exceptional value, would be any intact deposits relating to the Convict Barracks and their use during the convict period and later use by Ben Boyd's Kanak indentured labour. Very little is known about the material culture of convicts and there are no known sites in New South Wales other than Bungaribee that housed a Kanak labour as a group for any length of time.

Archaeological deposits relating to the either the convict and Kanak periods of occupation and use would be of unique research value and very rare.

### 5.6.6 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).*

The former Bungaribee House site (within the Doonside Parcel) is a rare example of an intact archaeological site of a colonial homestead, including residence and outbuildings. Of only 26 archaeological sites currently listed on the SHR out of over 1500 sites in total, only one other comparative example of an archaeological complex of this nature is registered.

Of particular significance, and also of very high to exceptional value, would be any intact archaeological deposits relating to the Convict Barracks and their use during the convict period and later use by Ben Boyd's Kanak indentured labour. Very little is known about the material culture of convicts and there are no known sites other than Bungaribee that housed a Kanak labour as a group for any length of time.

Archaeological deposits relating to the either the convict and Kanak periods of occupation and use would be of unique research value and very rare.

### 5.6.7 Criterion G (Representativeness)

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

#### Phases 1–3

The created rural landscape that characterises the Doonside Parcel is representative of the colonial landscapes that appeared throughout the Sydney region during the expansion of European estates in the nineteenth century. The removal of natural tree cover, introduction of pasture grasses and planting of exotic garden and larger tree species were common features of the colonial landscape and established a dominant scenic aspect to the fringing hinterland of Sydney.

## 5.7 Summary Statement of Significance

The Doonside Parcel, with particular reference to the former Bungaribee House site, its outbuildings and associated cultural plantings, is a site of Exceptional significance at a State level. The site embodies a range of heritage values deriving from the long historical occupation of the site, reflected in a number of physical and intangible elements.

The Doonside Parcel is important in demonstrating the historical process of alienation of land on Sydney's outer fringes during the first 20 years of colonial European occupation and the early attempts to cultivate an otherwise inhospitable environment. As part of the Rooty Hill farm, the site is linked to the earliest period of colonial administration. The site evidences the development of the district during the early colonial period and the characteristics and attributes of a large colonial estate. Granted as part of a private estate for John Campbell, his subsequent development of a fine country residence (Bungaribee

House), convict barracks, stables, barns, servants quarters, blacksmith and other estate buildings, as well as formal gardens and large exotic plantings, is significant as an exemplar of a colonial gentleman's estate. The house, positioned on the highest point of the property, was a landmark for travellers heading west for over 130 years, and the site retains this quality through the survival of large cultural plantings, once part of the formal garden for the house.

The Doonside Parcel, as part of the larger Bungarribee estate, is significant through its association with a number of prominent colonial figures, including Thomas Icely and Thomas Smith, instrumental in the establishment of the Australian horseracing industry, and Benjamin Boyd, colonial entrepreneur, who had indentured Islander labourers working and accommodated on the Bungarribee site. The estate was also significant as a remount depot for the East India Company, which, at the time, supplied horses to the British cavalry in India.

During the estate's 130 years of private ownership, the landscape was dramatically altered through the initial clearance of the native vegetation and then the introduction of exotic species for fodder and for ornamental garden settings. The change in the landscape is still evident and contributes to an understanding of the European impact on the Sydney environment in the colonial period. The remnant cultural plantings around the house site are themselves highly significant as cultural landmarks and as markers to the site of the former Bungarribee House site. Their positioning on the ridgeline retains the visual connection to the house site from the surrounding district.

The remains of the Bungarribee House and its associated outbuildings, including stable, barn, workshops, convict barracks and other large outbuildings, represent a rare collection of intact archaeological remains from a colonial estate. As one of only 26 archaeological sites on the State Heritage Register from over 1500 listed sites, the site is a highly significant archaeological resource with potential to contribute a high degree of knowledge to the understanding of the development, workings and spatial arrangements of an important early colonial homestead. Further, the site is unique in being an identified site (in New South Wales) which both convict and Islander (Kanaka) labourers are known to have occupied and where cultural evidence in the form of archaeological deposits are likely to exist together.

## 5.8 Gradings of Significance

The Heritage Office, Department of Planning has established a system of assessing the relative grading of significance for different components of a site. The following table sets out the five levels of grading:

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.
Low	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** Gradings of Significance.

## 5.9 Site Elements Assessment and Grading

### 5.9.1 Potential and Known Archaeological Resources

Phase/Name	Documented Features/Date	Location	Archaeological Remains	Significance
Phase 1—Pre-Bungarribee House	Government stock depot and farm remains 1801–1823	Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including Doonside Parcel	Archaeological evidence associated with the early agricultural and pastoral use of the land would be ephemeral and sensitive to disturbance resulting from subsequent use and development. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to Phase 1, with the exception of evidence of early tree clearing activities	If disturbed and ephemeral—Nil–Low
Phase 2—Bungarribee House	Temporary dwelling for John Campbell 1822	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (postholes) and some evidence of the fabric (wattle and daub) within the footprint of Bungarribee House remains	Exceptional
	Temporary dwelling for convicts /mechanics/labourers 1822	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (postholes)	Exceptional
	Bungarribee House From 1825	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (footings, surfaces, cellar, underground passage) and deposits (building materials, underfloor/artefact deposits)	Exceptional
	Bungarribee House gardens and landscaping From 1825	Core Heritage Area	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance. Later landscaping is likely to have disturbed evidence for the original gardens and landscaping. Evidence of terracing, sunken garden, underground tank etc is likely	High–Exceptional
	Barn From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional
	Dairy From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional
	Barracks From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional
	Ham House From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional
	Other Bungarribee outbuildings (brick built) From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional

Phase/Name	Documented Features/Date	Location	Archaeological Remains	Significance
	Other Bungarabee outbuildings (timber built, including sheds, stables and vehicle house) From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Exceptional
	Other outbuildings (timber built, including sheds) and remains (including potential drainage channels drainage ) From 1828	Outside Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (postholes) and other features cut into ground surface	Moderate
	Fencelines From 1828	Throughout the Bungarabee House site and farm estate including Doonside Parcel	Structural remains (postholes)	High
	Driveway From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (road surface)	Moderate
	Tennis court and croquet lawn From 1901	Core Heritage Area	Tennis courts and croquet lawns typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to these features	Moderate–High
	Extant stockyards	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (extant post and rail fences and postholes)	Moderate–High
	Northern house From c1880s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area and SHR listed area	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Moderate
	Northern house site gardens and landscaping From c1880s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area and SHR listed area	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there may be evidence of garden layouts, including pathway, and driveways	Moderate
Phase 3—Post-Bungarabee House	OTC main housing complex From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features	Low–Moderate
	OTC tennis court From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	Tennis courts typically leave little evidence of their existence and are particularly sensitive to later activity. There is unlikely to be any substantial archaeological evidence related to these features	Low

Phase/Name	Documented Features/Date	Location	Archaeological Remains	Significance
	OTC housing complex gardens and landscaping From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there may be evidence of garden layouts, including pathway, and driveways	Low
	OTC housing within Bungaribee House complex From 1950s	Core Heritage Area	Structural remains (footings, surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and features	Low–Moderate
	OTC housing within Bungaribee House complex gardens and landscaping From 1950s	Core Heritage Area	The remains of garden beds are typically ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance; however, there may be evidence of garden layouts including pathway and driveways	Low

### 5.9.2 Landscape Elements, Vegetation and Views

Landscape Element	Phase/Date	Location	Significance
<b>Government Farm</b>			
Government Farm landscape and associated views	Phase 1 1801–1823	Throughout the Doonside Parcel including the Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor	High–Exceptional
<b>Former Bungaribee House Site (Core Heritage Area)</b>			
Remnant historic plantings associated with the former homestead, including: Bunya pine ( <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i> ); Hoop pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ); Mediterranean cypress pine ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> ); Peppercorn tree ( <i>Schinus areira</i> ); Port Jackson fig ( <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> ); and unidentified pine.	Phase 2 From 1822	Core Heritage Area	Exceptional
Views associated with the outlook from the former homestead, including: views looking west and southwest towards the Blue Mountains; and view looking northwest towards The Rooty Hill.	Phase 2	Throughout the Doonside Parcel including the Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor (See Figure 4.17)	Exceptional-High



Views towards the former house site from Doonside Road and Bungarribee Creek	Phase 2	Southern section of the Doonside Parcel including the Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor (See Figure 4.17)	High
Culturally significant remnant native vegetation along creeklines and in the northwest pocket of the Doonside Precinct	Phase 2	Throughout the Doonside Parcel (See Figure 4.17)	High
<b>Former OTC Residential Subdivision</b>			
Remnant cultural plantings and road alignment associated with former residential subdivision	Phase 3 From 1950s	Doonside Parcel (See Figure 4.17)	Moderate

## 5.10 Tolerance for Change

### 5.10.1 Introduction

The divisions discussed above (parcels and specific elements) are a useful tool for the practical management of the site as a whole. Their tolerance for change varies according to the kind and number of heritage values that they embody. This section investigates the concept of ‘tolerance for change’ and grades these areas and elements accordingly.

The objective of the analysis is to ensure that positive conservation actions are directed to elements and parcels of greater significance and any negative impacts of change are confined to elements and parcels of lesser significance overall.

Managing places of heritage significance involves understanding which attributes of an element contribute to the site’s significance and then assessing each of the attributes’ ‘tolerance for change’. For buildings and structures (or groups of buildings and structures), including the archaeological remains of structures, their form, fabric, function and/or location are usually the key attributes that embody their significance.

To assist future planning and management of the site, the specific attributes of each area has been analysed and their ‘tolerance for change’ assessed. In general terms, this can be described as the extent to which key attributes of an archaeological site or structure are able to tolerate change without adversely affecting the nature or degree of their significance to the site overall.

Table 5.3 below sets out the gradings of ‘tolerance for change’ used in this report and explains their application to the Doonside Parcel and former Bungarribee House site. These gradings are then applied to particular elements (physical and intangible) of the site.

Tolerance for Change	Application to Doonside Parcel and Former Bungarribee House Site
Low Tolerance (Little or No Change Permitted)	<p>The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) embody the heritage significance of the element/parcel and its contribution to the site.</p> <p>Any change that would impact on these key attributes would detract from the heritage values of the site as a whole, and would adversely affect the ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee.</p> <p>Usually, the element retains a high degree of intactness with only very minor alterations that do not detract from significance. In the case of archaeological relics, they usually remain in situ and excellently illustrate the form, function, location and fabric of the original feature.</p> <p>Usually in close physical and/or visual proximity to the areas of the site that embody the most significant heritage values.</p> <p>The key attribute should be retained and conserved.</p>
Some Tolerance (Minor Changes Permitted)	<p>The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) embody the heritage significance of the element/parcel and its contribution to the site, but the element/parcel may have undergone some modification which detracts from its significance (and its contribution to the significance of the site) to a small degree.</p> <p>Minor change to these key attributes are likely to detract from the heritage values of the element/parcel and the site as a whole. However, closely monitored change may be appropriate in some circumstances, especially where this would enhance the ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee.</p> <p>The key attributes should generally be retained and conserved. However, it may be possible to alter some or all of them to some degree without adverse impact on the heritage significance of the site as a whole.</p> <p>Usually in close physical and/or visual proximity to the areas of the site that embody the most significant heritage values.</p>
Moderate Tolerance (Moderate Changes Permitted)	<p>The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) only partly embody the heritage significance of the element and the site, possibly because some or all have been modified to a degree.</p> <p>Moderate change is unlikely to significantly impact on the ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee.</p> <p>Usually physically and/or visually removed to a degree from the areas of the site that embody the most significant heritage values.</p> <p>The key attributes should be retained and conserved but there is greater opportunity for change, with less adverse impact.</p>
High Tolerance (Considerable Changes Permitted)	<p>The key attributes (form, fabric, function and/or location) embody little of the heritage significance of the element/parcel and the site, possibly because some or all have been considerably modified.</p> <p>Alterations, modifications etc detract from significance or the element/parcel is difficult to interpret. Therefore, considerable change is unlikely to significantly impact on the ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee.</p> <p>Usually physically and/or visually removed from the areas of the site that embody the most significant heritage values.</p>

**Table 5.3** Grading of Tolerance for Change for the Doonside Parcel and former Bungarribee House site.

### 5.10.2 Assessing Individual Elements

Element/Parcel	Contribution to Site's Significance	Tolerance for Change
General topography and landforms, including remnant vegetation	Exceptional	<p>Topography/Landforms—Generally Low (Little or No Change Permitted). Vegetation—Plantings of historically attested natural species and cultivars acceptable in a manner which reflects their historically demonstrated pattern. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—Low</li> <li>• Function—Moderate</li> <li>• Fabric—not applicable</li> <li>• Location—Low</li> </ul>

Element/Parcel	Contribution to Site's Significance	Tolerance for Change
Site of Bungaribee House	Exceptional	Generally Low (Little or No Change Permitted). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—Low</li> <li>• Function—Moderate</li> <li>• Fabric—Low</li> <li>• Location—Low</li> </ul>
Area of associated outbuildings, including stables, barn, convict barracks	Exceptional	Generally Low (Little or No Change Permitted). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—Low</li> <li>• Function—Moderate</li> <li>• Fabric—Low</li> <li>• Location—Low</li> </ul>
Views and vistas	Exceptional/High	Generally Low (Little or No Change Permitted). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—Low</li> <li>• Function—Low</li> <li>• Fabric—Not applicable</li> <li>• Location—Low</li> </ul>
Former OTC house sites	Moderate	Generally High (Considerable Changes Permitted). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—High</li> <li>• Function—High</li> <li>• Fabric—High</li> <li>• Location—High</li> </ul>
Northern House site	Moderate	Generally High (Considerable Changes Permitted). Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form—High</li> <li>• Function—High</li> <li>• Fabric—High</li> <li>• Location—High</li> </ul>

Table 5.4 Individual Elements Grading of Significance.

## 5.11 Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Austral Archaeology, An Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western highway, Doonside prepared for Australian Site Assessment on behalf of Telstra OTC, and Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, Volume 1 Main Report (Draft) prepared for Planning NSW October 2005.
- <sup>2</sup> Richard Lamb & Associates, February 2006, Western Sydney Parklands Core Parklands Precinct 2 and Interface Parcels 2, 3 and 4, report prepared for Landcom, p 22.

## 6.0 Constraints and Opportunities

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### 6.1 Introduction

Before devising conservation policies for the site, it is necessary to identify the practical constraints on development or change operating there. Therefore, this section of the report presents:

- the ways in which the site's heritage significance and values constrains development or change;
- the practical requirements of the site's owners and managers, including available resources and preferred uses;
- the ways in which the physical condition and the integrity of the fabric of the place constrain development or change; and
- the legal framework within which any change or development must take place.

This section also considers the opportunities that the site presents for development and change, having regard to the factors discussed above.

### 6.2 Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Heritage Values and Significance

#### 6.2.1 Generally

The principal heritage management guide for planning, land use, management, development or change within the Doonside Parcel are the heritage values of the Bungaribee Homestead Complex Archaeological site identified in Section 5.0. The heritage significance of the site and its constituent elements, coupled with the assessment of their 'tolerance for change', should inform all decisions made with respect to the future land use, conservation and general management of the site.

The heritage values embodied by the site (identified in Section 5.0) establish a framework for future change based on cultural heritage significance. The framework can be summarised as follows:

- In general, change should be undertaken in areas of lower heritage significance and higher tolerance for change.
- Future change should not impede the site's ability to 'tell the story' of the events and people associated with Bungaribee Estate, including its variety of owners, convict and indentured labourers, role in the development of the Australian horseracing and breeding industry, and its rural/agricultural story.
- Conservation works, maintenance and interpretation should be prioritised according to heritage significance.
- Adverse impacts on heritage values should be avoided wherever possible. Adverse impacts should only be permitted where:
  - it makes possible the recovery or conservation or interpretation of aspects of greater significance;
  - it helps ensure the security and viability of the place and its heritage values;

- there is no feasible alternative (to meet safety and/or legal requirements, for example);
  - areas, elements, fabric or other aspects of significance that are to be impacted are adequately recorded; and
  - full assessment of alternative options has been undertaken to minimise adverse impacts.
- Opportunities to retain, reinstate and interpret the site's heritage values should be investigated and implemented on an ongoing basis, particularly where they can be integrated into the daily use and ongoing care of the place.

### 6.2.2 Guiding Principles

The future conservation and development of the place should be carried out in accordance with the principles of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Places of Cultural Significance 1999*. In particular, the following measures are recommended:

- *The maximum amount of significant fabric, uses, associations and meanings should be preserved and conserved. (Article 3, Burra Charter)*
- *Works to the fabric should be planned and implemented taking into account the relative significance of the elements of the place. Unavoidable intervention should be carried out on elements of lesser significance in preference to those of higher significance. Alterations to interior spaces, such as removal of original finishes, partitioning or construction of new openings and installation of new services should be carried out in spaces of lesser significance to those of higher significance. (Article 5.2, Burra Charter)*
- *Uses should, if possible, be related to the cultural significance rather than uses that do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place. (Article 7, Burra Charter)*
- *If possible, items of significance should be interpreted by either introduced interpretative devices or applicable restoration and reconstruction. (Article 25, Burra Charter)*
- *The use of the place should be organised to minimise the removal or concealment of significant fabric due to statutory requirements including the need for new services, provision of fire egress and access for disabled people. (Article 7.2, Burra Charter)*
- *All alterations and adaptations to the significant fabric should be clearly identified by means of introduced devices or by method of style or construction as new work. (Article 22.2, Burra Charter)*
- *Work should be carried out by personnel experienced in conservation, both professional disciplines and building and engineering trades. (Article 30, Burra Charter)*
- *Appropriate recording and documentation procedures, in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS 'Burra Charter' should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, Burra Charter)*
- *Conservation guidelines for the place, formulated in accordance with the 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy' should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, Burra Charter)*

### 6.2.3 Bungarribee Core Heritage Area

Within the Doonside Parcel, an area of primary heritage concern, including for archaeological and landscape issues, has been identified as the Bungarribee Core Heritage Area (Core Heritage Area) of the site.

The Core Heritage Area is shown in Figures 3.13, 3.18 and 4.15. This area contains the main archaeological remains (known and potential) of the former Bungarribee House and its associated outbuildings, gardens and remnant cultural plantings. The core heritage area extends west from the Doonside Road boundary, opposite the Douglas Street intersection. It follows the likely alignment of the

original fenceline to the former Bungarabee House site. The Core Heritage Area allows for the management of potential Bungarabee related archaeological remains and remnant cultural plantings of exceptional and high significance.

An area of moderate archaeological potential and significance, containing peripheral areas of the former Bungarabee House, surrounds the Core Heritage Area (see Figures 3.13 and 3.18). The main OTC staff housing site alongside Doonside Road and the site of a c1880 constructed house alongside Doonside Road have also been identified as areas of moderate archaeological significance (see Figures 3.13 and 1.18). These areas allow for the management of potential archaeological remains of moderate archaeological significance which are located outside the core area.

A culturally significant view and landscape corridor, associated with the Core Heritage Area, extends southwest towards Bungarabee Creek from the Core Heritage Area. This corridor provides a visual and landscape connection between the former lands of the Bungarabee estate located within the Bungarabee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands and the Core Heritage Area. The view and landscape corridor ensures that a remnant of the landscape associated with the former Bungarabee House is retained for future interpretation purposes (refer to Figure 4.15).

## **6.2.4 Specific Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Significance**

### **Constraints**

The following constraining principles flow from the identified heritage values of the place:

- The Doonside Parcel generally, but particularly the Core Heritage Area, comprises a suite of related elements from a number of historical phases that are mutually supporting. Change to one element has the potential to adversely impact on others unless it is carefully planned and executed.
- Change should not intrude upon the ability to understand and appreciate the Bungarabee Phase of the site's history and its associated structures (as represented by their archaeological remains) and landscape elements within the broader landscape and within the Core Heritage Area.
- No actions within the Core Heritage Area should disturb or destroy archaeological relics or key landscape elements relating to the Bungarabee (pre-OTC occupation) Phase.
- Known archaeological relics or key landscape elements relating to the Bungarabee Phase outside the Core Heritage Area should only be subject to actions that may disturb or destroy them following appropriate investigation and recording.
- Actions that may disturb or destroy archaeological relics relating to the OTC occupation, both within and outside the Core Heritage Area, should only occur where they cannot be avoided and generally only where this will result in a better appreciation of relics/elements from the preceding phases.
- Modifications to the topography and landforms should not obscure the view and landscape corridor associated with the Core Heritage Area (except where development areas have been identified) or impede the ability to interpret past uses and associations.
- Changes should not adversely impact on the physical conservation of the significant archaeological relics on the site.

- Significant views that enable the appreciation and interpretation of the remains of the Bungaribee Phase should be maintained and enhanced in accordance with significance (this includes views from the public domain as well as internal views).

### **Opportunities**

The following are opportunities for the enhancement of the heritage values of the remains and landscapes of the Bungaribee Phase within the Core Heritage Area:

- The site's generally undeveloped character is well-suited to use as public open space (eg parkland).
- The site contains elements (such as its archaeological relics and remnant plantings) that would be excellent tools for 'telling the stories' of the Bungaribee Phase and provides numerous opportunities for interpretation and engagement with the public.
- The landscape setting of the site could be enhanced with the removal of intrusive plantings and introduction of appropriate plantings based on historical research.
- The setting of the former house remains and outbuildings could be enhanced through interpretive use of view corridors and landscaping.
- The historic significance of the place could be used to excite public interest in the heritage of the wider area, and the attractions of the adjacent Western Sydney Parklands.

The following are opportunities for the enhancement of the heritage values of the remains and landscapes beyond the Core Heritage Area:

- The remnant road alignment and cultural plantings of the former OTC residential subdivision could be interpreted through use of new road alignments and landscaping.
- Archaeological investigations prior to redevelopment of areas of archaeological potential and significance outside the Core Heritage Area (the area enclosing the Core Heritage Area, the OTC Staff Housing area and Northern House site) could recover information that would further contribute to the understanding of these sites and the historical development of the Doonside Parcel (Refer to Policy 30 in Section 7).
- The information recovered from archaeological investigations could contribute to interpretation opportunities and further enhance the heritage values of the site.

## **6.3 Constraints and Opportunities Arising from Condition and Integrity**

### **6.3.1 Generally**

The Bungaribee Homestead and estate heritage values are principally embodied in the archaeological relics and the layout, land forms and remnant cultural plantings of the Core Heritage Area. The condition of the relics, and the integrity of a remnant view and landscape corridor, is therefore an important consideration in the formulation of policies for the management of the site.

### **6.3.2 Archaeological Relics**

The condition of the archaeological relics at the site has not been assessed in detail and cannot be identified until their exposure/investigation. However, in 2000 Austral Archaeology undertook a program



of test excavations which uncovered footings and surfaces of the former Bungarabee House, in addition to a cobbled floor and sandstone and brick footings likely associated with outbuildings for the former Bungarabee House (see Section 3.3.2). It is reasonable to expect that the relics are at risk of damage generally as a result of people walking across the footings and abrasion of friable surfaces by weathering.

It is reasonable to assume that if other archaeological relics from the nineteenth century were discovered, then they would face similar threats upon exposure.

This places a constraint on the future interpretation of the relics (known and potential) where the exposure/display of the relics is contemplated. Therefore, policies are required to guide the future conservation and management of any relics, especially where this may involve open display.

### **6.3.3 Site Topography and Layout**

The site's topography remains little changed since the site was first cleared and settled. Therefore, the topography allows a certain appreciation of the original form and layout of the Bungarabee estate. Any change to the site that would require modification of the land forms (for example, significant grading or bulk excavation) which would adversely affect the appreciation of the original form and, where still evident, layout of the site would be inappropriate in heritage terms.

The natural undulations and existing creek lines of the site also presents certain constraints with respect to areas suitable for development in physical terms (as opposed to solely heritage terms). Some areas are too steep to convert to recreational and other uses without grading and terracing. Close consideration would have to be given to these matters, and potential impacts on heritage values, before work is undertaken.

## **6.4 Statutory Context**

### **6.4.1 Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (Cwlth) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)**

The site is not included in the database of the Register of the National Estate (RNE), maintained by the Australian Heritage Council under the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* (Cwlth), nor is it included on either the Commonwealth or National Heritage Lists, established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2000* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act).

### **6.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act)**

#### *Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)*

The Minister for Planning has approved that a 'concept plan' for infrastructure development, residential subdivision and public open space for the Doonside Parcel can be submitted to him under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) for determination.

The application of Part 3A 'turns off' the approval requirements of *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and local planning instruments established under the EP&A Act, and makes the Minister for Planning the consent authority.

At some future time, the Minister may decide that subsequent Development Applications for specific developments in the Doonside Parcel are to be determined under local planning instruments. This is outlined below.

### **Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988**

The site (in whole or part) is not included on Schedule 2—Heritage Items of *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988* (BLEP 1988). Consequently, even if Part 3A lapses or does not apply to future development contexts at the site, none of the heritage provisions of that plan would apply except those that apply to the consideration of heritage items in the vicinity of a heritage item.

#### *Clause 16A: Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items*

Clause 16A requires the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement as part of the DA documentation, to inform the consent authority (in this instance, the Minister) of any adverse impacts (of the proposed development) on a heritage item in the vicinity of the development. This includes impacts on the setting and heritage significance of the heritage item or any direct physical impacts. The only heritage item in the vicinity of the subject land is The Rooty Hill and the remaining portions of the State Heritage Register listing area for the Bungarabee Homestead Complex.

### **6.4.3 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)**

#### **The State Heritage Register Curtilage**

The Bungarabee Homestead Complex and farm estate is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) as an archaeological site. The approvals requirements of the Heritage Act do not currently apply because the proposed development of the Doonside Parcel is subject to Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

The SHR boundary for the Bungarabee Homestead Complex Archaeology Site extends beyond the boundary of the Doonside Land Parcel, within which the former Bungarabee House site (and Core Heritage Area) are located. The SHR curtilage boundary, as is common practice, was extended over the whole of the area of land formerly owned by the OTC during its use of the site as a transmitting station from the 1950s. This, in turn, correlated with the area of Bungarabee and the surrounding farms resumed by the military during World War II. A small section of the northern portion of the Doonside Parcel is outside the SHR listed area (see Figure 1.2).

It is noted that the extent of the SHR curtilage should be reconsidered in light of the heritage values identified in this CMP and any future detailed curtilage studies that may be undertaken within the overall SHR area—for example, the Parklands Bungarabee Precinct within the Western Sydney Parklands. Consultation with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning should be undertaken should the extent of the SHR curtilage be reconsidered.

The appropriate curtilage around the Core Heritage Area, is likely to become clearer once the archaeological potential of the peripheral area is better known as the result of excavation etc.

#### **Area Outside State Heritage Register Boundary**

A portion of the Doonside Parcel is located outside the SHR listed area (see Figure 1.2). This area of the site has been assessed as having high potential for the remains (relics) of a c1880s built house (see Figure 3.13).

The archaeological approvals requirements of the Heritage Act do not currently apply because the residential development of the Doonside Parcel are subject to Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

In the event that Part 3A does not apply, all 'relics' are protected under the Heritage Act and an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the Act needs to be obtained prior to any works that would disturb or destroy them.

## 7.0 Conservation Policies and Recommended Actions

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### 7.1 Introduction

#### 7.1.1 Role of the Conservation Policies

This section presents policies for the management of the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel and the Core Heritage Area in both their redevelopment contexts and into the future. The policies take into account:

- key constraints and opportunities arising from the site's heritage values;
- the principles of the Burra Charter;
- statutory requirements and changing statutory contexts; and
- the physical condition and integrity of site components.

The policies aim to:

- conserve and retain the heritage significance of the site, including its significant physical and intangible elements and their relationship to their wider setting;
- provide a management framework for the integration of conservation actions with the future development of the site and its ongoing new uses;
- protect the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel generally, but particularly the Core Heritage Area, as shown in Figures 3.13 and 3.18;
- ensure that the management of the archaeological relics, known and potential, within the Core Heritage Area is given the highest priority in the management, re-use and planning of the Core Heritage Area and land in its immediate vicinity;
- conserve and retain a landscape and view corridor between the Core Heritage Area and the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands;
- retain and manage the character of the Landscape and View Corridor as a central and fundamental part of the site's overall significance;
- ensure that the remnant cultural plantings within the Core Heritage Area and their setting are retained and managed as a central and fundamental part of the site's overall significance;
- ensure that significant landscape elements are conserved in accordance with their level of significance and contribution to the site as a whole and are managed and maintained in accordance with an adopted Maintenance Schedule, as part of the site's Total Asset Management Plan or Strategy; and
- ensure that the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel and the Core Heritage Area in particular are appropriately interpreted.

The policies in this section include a number of recommended actions that would best give effect to the policies. They are not exhaustive. Other actions may also result in the effective application of the policies.

## 7.2 Adoption, Endorsement and Review of the Conservation Management Plan

The following policies provide guidance with respect to the formal adoption and ongoing revision of the CMP.

Policy	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 1—Adoption of CMP</b> The CMP will be the principal guiding document in the management of the cultural heritage resource at the site. Explanatory Note: The CMP will inform the development of the Concept Plan for the site.	Review the CMP. Forward a copy of the CMP to the Heritage Office, Department of Planning. Liaise with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning with respect to content and scope. Obtain the endorsement of the final CMP by the Heritage Council of NSW. Formally adopt the final CMP as the principal guide in the future conservation and development of the site.
<b>Policy 2—Monitoring and Review of Policies</b> The efficiency and effectiveness of the CMP will be monitored on an ongoing basis and reviewed regularly.	Appoint an appropriately qualified person or people to monitor the implementation of the CMP and to identify any issues in the practical application of the document. Assess all development applications and proposed maintenance work against the policies contained in the CMP. Establish an internal auditing system to ensure that maintenance works and other activities are being undertaken in accordance with the policies contained within the CMP. Review the application of the CMP against the application of other policy documents relevant to the site (eg Concept Plan, Masterplan, Landscape Plans, Maintenance Schedules etc). Modify other relevant documents to include specific references to the CMP and ensure alignment and mutually supportive aims, procedures and outcomes. Review the conservation policies three years from their first adoption. Subsequent reviews should take place at no more than five year intervals, in tandem with a full review of the CMP. The review should identify issues arising out of the application of the CMP, particularly in the light of changing circumstances at the site (eg development). Revise/update the CMP where review of the document indicates gaps, issues, superseded content. Upon completion of each review, advise the Heritage Office, Department of Planning of any changes to the CMP. Obtain the Heritage Council of NSW's endorsement of any changes. Obtain appropriate professional advice in the review and/or amendment of the CMP.
<b>Policy 3—Distribution of CMP Copies</b> The CMP will be a public document. Steps will be taken to ensure maximum public access to it.	Lodge copies of the CMP in the Blacktown City Library and the Mitchell Library (upon Heritage Council of NSW endorsement), and any applicable land trusts etc. Lodge a publicly accessible copy of the CMP at Blacktown City Council. Ensure that a copy of the endorsed CMP is in the hands of each of those 'departments' responsible for the management and maintenance of the site, or whose activities may otherwise impact on the site. Lodge a copy of the endorsed CMP with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning. Consider a link to the CMP on the Blacktown City Council website.

### 7.3 Overarching Conservation and Management Policies

The following policies provide the fundamental principles with respect to conservation of the cultural heritage resource at the site.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/ Manager
<p><b>Policy 4—Manage in Accordance with NSW standards for heritage practice as set out in the <i>NSW Heritage Manual</i></b></p> <p>The heritage values of the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area will be managed according to the standards for a site of recognised State significance, applying established heritage principles.</p> <p>Explanatory Note:</p> <p>The boundaries of the Core Heritage Area as identified in this CMP are indicative. The boundary should be accurately surveyed to ensure the area's appropriate management.</p>	<p>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</p>	<p>Obtain copies of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The NSW Heritage Manual</i>;</li> <li>• <i>The Burra Charter, The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 1999</i>;</li> <li>• <i>the Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places</i>; and</li> <li>• <i>the ICAHM Charter for the management of Archaeological Heritage</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Inform relevant personnel of the location, contents and importance of these documents.</p> <p>Manage trees and other vegetation in accordance with current best practice in arboriculture/horticulture as recommended in Australian Standards (eg AS 4373 Formative Pruning) and any other major industry organisations.</p> <p>Assess all proposed development applications and other actions affecting the site against the policies in the CMP, augmented where necessary by the above documents.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/ Manager
<p><b>Policy 5—Significance Guides Conservation and Planning</b></p> <p>The heritage values will guide the management and development of the Doonside Parcel and Core Heritage Area. The Statement of Significance, as it relates to the site as a whole and to individual elements and parcels, will be the principal guide in this regard.</p> <p>The individual elements of the site comprise a suite of related features that together make up the site. Do not plan for or assess individual elements in isolation.</p>	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	<p>When assessing proposed development or other actions that may impact on the site, use the CMP to identify aspects of heritage significance and tolerance for change.</p> <p>When assessing proposed development or other actions that may impact on the site, use the CMP to identify how the heritage values are embodied (eg in form, fabric, function and/or location, or in some intangible way) and to identify the 'tolerance for change' of these attributes.</p> <p>Always recall that the individual elements of the site comprise a suite of related features that together make up the site. Do not assess individual elements in isolation.</p> <p>Where a proposed action may impact on the heritage significance of an element of the site, or the significance of the site as a whole, apply the following general principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exceptional significance—preserve, restore, reconstruct. Adapt and/or interpret where significant layout, elements and/or fabric is altered or missing.</li> <li>• High significance—as for Exceptional, with greater allowance for adaptation where this is in accordance with overall significance, intactness/integrity and use.</li> <li>• Moderate significance—retain and conserve where possible. Adaptation and/or alteration permissible. Removal possible subject to Policy 8.</li> <li>• Little significance—as for Moderate, with fewer constraints on removal.</li> <li>• Intrusive—remove/modify to reduce adverse impacts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 6—Minimising Adverse Impacts Caused by Change</b></p> <p>Change within the Core Heritage Area will be aimed at conserving and/or enhancing the heritage values of the site. Where unavoidable change may impact adversely on heritage values, all alternative courses of action will be considered and the course of action with the lowest potential for adverse impacts will be preferred.</p> <p>Explanatory note:</p> <p>This approach will apply equally to the removal of existing heritage elements and to introducing new elements that do not have direct associations with the site.</p>	Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor	<p>Adopt a cautious approach to change.</p> <p>Review all proposed change with reference to the CMP, assessing all proposed change against the significance of affected elements and their tolerance for change.</p> <p>Locate proposed changes, where possible, in areas identified as having the lowest significance and highest tolerance for change.</p> <p>Obtain professional advice, as appropriate, with respect to the assessment of proposed change and the development of possible alternative courses of action.</p> <p>Ensure, where possible, that changes are reversible.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/ Manager
<p><b>Policy 7—Removal of, or Adverse Impact on, Significant Elements</b></p> <p>A cautious approach will be taken to activities that will result in the removal or modification of elements of the site that embody significant heritage values.</p> <p>Explanatory note:</p> <p>This policy recognises that change is inevitable in the life of a place such as the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area. It requires that major aspects of significance are given 'conservation priority' in the management of the site.</p> <p>This approach will apply equally to the removal of existing heritage elements and to introducing new elements that do not have direct associations with the site.</p>	<p><b>Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor</b></p>	<p>Retain significant elements of the site in situ commensurate with their heritage values and tolerance for change, unless precluded by legislative requirements, overwhelming health and safety considerations, threat of vandalism or theft, and/or severely deteriorated condition.</p> <p>Where change that may adversely impact on heritage values is contemplated, seek to permit it only where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it makes possible the recovery, conservation or interpretation of aspects of greater significance;</li> <li>• it helps to ensure the security and viability of the site;</li> <li>• there is no feasible alternative (eg to meet safety and/or legal requirements);</li> <li>• the significant element or other aspect of significance is adequately recorded and, where appropriate, interpreted; and</li> <li>• full assessment of alternative options has been undertaken to minimise adverse impacts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Policy 8—Heritage Impact Assessment</b></p> <p>All development applications/change will be thoroughly assessed for potential adverse heritage impacts, applying the principles and policies contained in the CMP.</p>	<p><b>Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor</b></p>	<p>Ensure that all development applications are accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement, consistent with relevant requirements and the Heritage Office, Department of Planning's requirements for Statements of Heritage Impact.</p> <p>Ensure that all Heritage Impact Statements assess potential heritage impacts against the policies and principles contained in this CMP.</p>
<p><b>Policy 9—Coordinated Planning</b></p> <p>The management of the Doonside Parcel and the Core Heritage Area will be undertaken through a planned, co-ordinated and documented approach.</p>	<p><b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Ensure ongoing liaison between the managers of the cultural heritage values and natural heritage values of the site to ensure consistency of aims and approach.</p> <p>Obtain professional advice from appropriate experts in forward planning for changes and general management at the site.</p> <p>Ensure that all assessment of proposed changes is informed by a consideration of alternative courses of action that may have fewer or no adverse heritage impacts.</p>



Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/ Manager
<b>Policy 10—Co-operation of Owners, Lessees and Managers</b> If all or part of the Core Heritage Area is leased or sold to other parties, the principles and policies of the CMP will continue to apply to the leased or sold parts of the site.	Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor	Incorporate appropriate clauses in any contract of sale or lease of the core heritage area to ensure that the purchaser or lessee undertakes to abide by the principles and policies of the CMP. Ensure that lessees manage their tenancies in a manner that is consistent with the CMP by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• undertaking regular inspections of leased areas;</li> <li>• identifying and rectifying improper actions;</li> <li>• providing a copy of the CMP to all lessees and owners of the site, or part of the site; and</li> <li>• identifying mutually acceptable mechanisms for the conservation of the site through consultation with purchasers and lessees, where possible.</li> </ul>
<b>Policy 11—Preferred Principal Use</b> The preferred use for the Core Heritage Area is as public open space and/or community use that sympathetically incorporates and appropriately interprets the heritage values of the site.	Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor	Limited new development is possible within the Landscape and View Corridor (see Figure 7.1).

## 7.4 Ongoing Research, Listings and Documentation

The following policies reflect the importance of the site as a research instrument and of maintaining an ongoing archival record of the site, including changes made to the site.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 12—Further Research</b> The management of the heritage values within the Core Heritage Area will be informed by an ongoing program of research.	Core Heritage Area	Undertake specific and directed research towards the conservation needs of individual elements of the site (eg specific archaeological relics) where change is proposed for those specific elements (for example, the relics of the house may have different conservation needs to other relics). Monitor the effectiveness of the policies contained in the CMP with respect to the management of specific elements of the site. Consider the preparation of a Specific Elements Conservation Policy (SECP) for individual elements of the site where more specific and directed guidance is needed (see also Policy 14 below). Facilitate access to Council's records by students and researchers for bona fide research purposes.
<b>Policy 13—Specific Elements Conservation Policies</b> Where circumstances require it, the CMP will be augmented with Specific Elements Conservation Policies (SECPs) prepared for specific elements of the site with individual and specific conservation needs.	Core Heritage Area	Monitor the investigation and exposure of the archaeological resource at the site and consider the preparation of an SECP for any exposed/at risk archaeological relics. Ensure that any SECPs are prepared by appropriately qualified people. Submit any SECPs to the Heritage Council of NSW for endorsement.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 14—Conservation and Maintenance Records</b> An ongoing record of change at the site will be maintained as part of the management of the site's heritage values. Explanatory note: Documentation is an important part of heritage conservation, not only for recording what has been undertaken but also to guide future management as to the success or otherwise of particular works and programs.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Record to archival standard any physical change made to any significant part of the site (for example, conservation works, removal or repair of significant fabric etc). Keep all copies of the above documents in secure premises (eg as part of the local studies collection at the Blacktown City Library).
<b>Policy 15—Heritage Register Listings and Nominations</b> The site management body will safeguard the heritage values of the site by pursuing a policy of nominating it to, and/or maintaining it on, relevant heritage registers/lists. Existing listings will be reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Liaise with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning in order to have the existing SHR listing revised to reflect the Statement of Significance contained in this CMP and changed site uses. Identify an appropriate 'heritage curtilage' for the site based on the conclusions of this report, and negotiate with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning for modification of the SHR boundaries, if appropriate.
<b>Policy 16—Review of Blacktown Council's LEP Heritage Schedule Listing</b> The site should be considered for listing in the Blacktown LEP 1988 Heritage Schedule.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	The site is not currently listed on the LEP schedule and should be listed to reflect the contents of this CMP; that is, the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is of State heritage significance;</li> <li>• contains known and potential archaeological relics/sites of State significance; and</li> <li>• contains vegetation of State significance.</li> </ul> Contact should be made with Council's Heritage Advisor in the first instance.
<b>Policy 17—Site Recording for Archival Purposes</b> The management of the heritage values at the site will involve an active and ongoing program of archival recording.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Record the existing site layout and key components of the site to archival standard prior to carrying out any change there. Lodge copies of any archival records with the Blacktown City Council Library, the Mitchell Library and the Heritage Office, Department of Planning. Observe the archival recording standards established by the Heritage Office, Department of Planning.

## 7.5 Qualifications, Experience and Abilities

The following policies reflect the specialised nature of heritage conservation and the need to ensure that it is carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced people.

Policy	Locations	Recommended Actions for Owner/ Manager
<b>Policy 18—Appropriate Qualifications and Training</b> Only appropriately qualified people will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>make determinations that may impact on the heritage values of the site; and</li> <li>provide advice to Blacktown City Council (or other management body) with respect to the carrying out of conservation works at the site.</li> </ul>	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Pursue an active and ongoing training program for all relevant new and existing staff, and external contractors where relevant, which reflects the content and intent of the CMP.  Delegate responsibility for assessing and managing development applications to appropriately qualified staff.  Ensure heritage personnel have relevant experience and qualifications prior to employment or through training after employment commences.  Establish conservation-focused continuous improvement programs for all relevant staff.  Ensure that all relevant staff and tenants attend heritage awareness training on induction.
<b>Policy 19—Specialist Conservation Advice</b> Only appropriately qualified people will provide advice on, or undertake, conservation works and future development at the site.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Assess the qualifications, experience and expertise of all contractors providing input into conservation and heritage management matters at the site, prior to their engagement.  Only engage contractors that have proven and relevant experience or ability.  Seek professional archaeological advice in relation to any work which will involve ground disturbance in areas identified by the CMP as having archaeological potential.  Seek the advice of an aborist in relation to any work which may impact on identified significant remnant plantings.
<b>Policy 20—Qualified Tradespeople</b> All works to elements of the site embodying significant heritage values will be carried out by suitably qualified tradespeople with practical experience or proven ability with respect to heritage conservation.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Assess the qualifications, experience and expertise of all tradespeople undertaking works at the site, prior to their engagement.  Only engage contractors that have proven and relevant experience or ability.

## 7.6 Community Engagement and Interpretation

The following policies reflect the importance of community engagement to the management and conservation of the Doonside Parcel and the Core Heritage Area.

Policy	Locations	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 21—Community Information</b> The management of the Core Heritage Area will include an ongoing program of public engagement, designed to maximise public interest and involvement in the heritage values of the site.	Core Heritage Area	Keep members of the public informed of the heritage values of the site, and issues and developments there, through links on the Blacktown City Council website, regular newsletters, press releases, public meetings etc, as appropriate.
<b>Policy 22—Interpretation Requirements</b> The management of the heritage values within the Core Heritage Area will include an active and ongoing program of interpretation that is informed by the place's heritage values, and which employs a wide range of media.	Core Heritage Area	Prepare an Interpretation Plan for the Core Heritage Area (see Policy 23). The Interpretation Plan should inform the land use detail and design development of the Core Heritage Area. Assess all development applications relevant to the Core Heritage Area against the overarching requirement to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee's history and heritage. Ensure that change at the Core Heritage Area does not impede the site's ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee. Incorporate conditions in development consents that ensure that interpretation measures are undertaken as part of any new development. Obtain the advice of appropriately qualified professionals in devising and implementing the interpretation program.
<b>Policy 23—Preparation of an Interpretation Plan</b> An Interpretation Plan identifies the themes and messages to be interpreted that reflect the heritage values of the site. It includes discussion of methods that can be used to interpret the significant values and associations of the site. These might include conserving original features and fabric, interpreting/representing missing or damaged elements based on documentary and/or archaeological evidence, and introducing interpretative devices such as signage and public art.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Retain suitably qualified heritage specialists to prepare an Interpretation Plan for the site. Undertake consultation with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning during the preparation of the Interpretation Plan to ensure consistency of aims and approach. Aim interpretation measures at a wide audience, including scholars, special interest groups and the public.

Policy	Locations	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 24—Interpretation Through Conservation Works</b> Preservation, restoration and reconstruction are preferred methods of interpreting the site's heritage values.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Obtain the advice of appropriately qualified professionals to identify elements of the site that can (and cannot) be preserved, restored or reconstructed. Where adaptation is part of the conservation work, incorporate measures to show the location, character and/or role of removed or altered components, where appropriate. Where possible, reveal previously hidden or obscured elements that embody heritage values as part of any reconstruction and adaptation works. Where possible, define new elements and fabric (including elements of landscape setting) as part of any reconstruction and adaptation works.
<b>Policy 25—Interpretation as Part of New Development</b> Where appropriate, new development on the site (and, in some circumstances, on sites in its vicinity) will incorporate interpretation measures designed to 'tell the story' of the Bungarribee House site and farm estate.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Include measures to interpret and reflect the 'Story of Bungarribee' in new developments through design, treatments, fabric, plantings, materials etc. Assess all development applications relevant to the site against the overarching requirement to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee's history and heritage. Ensure that change at the site does not impede the site's ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee. Where appropriate, incorporate conditions in development consents that ensure that interpretation measures are undertaken as part of any new development. The ideal location for an Interpretation Centre would be within one of the areas identified in Figure 7.2.
<b>Policy 26—Maintaining Legibility of Site Configuration</b> The management of the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area will be guided by the overarching principle that the ability of the site to demonstrate early and original land uses/landscape must be conserved and enhanced. Explanatory note: This policy provides a framework for interpreting key aspects of the function and use of the site and subsequent evolution as part of its conservation and ongoing development.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Maintain/interpret the significant visual and physical links between the site of the house, barn, barracks and associated buildings, and surrounding land forms, open spaces and vegetation. Maintain the sense of open space and of the former rural uses at the site. Conserve the significant individual components that 'tell the story' of the site's former uses and layout. Investigate, record and interpret (where appropriate) the archaeological evidence of the original/earlier site development.

Policy	Locations	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 27—Public Access</b> The future site manager will ensure that public access to the site is maximised, provided this is consistent with the site's heritage values and subject to Council's other requirements (eg security and safety).	<b>Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor</b>	Assess the robustness of the archaeological relics at the site and implement display/interpretation options that reflect their ability to tolerate exposure to the elements, pedestrian activity etc. Provide appropriate and well-signed public entry/exits. Provide safe, adequate and visually unobtrusive parking for the site's use as public open space. Provide directional signage in a practical but visually discreet manner, ensuring no adverse impacts on heritage values (such as aesthetic values). Meet relevant standards for disabled access. Where this may impact on heritage values, locate the necessary changes in areas of high tolerance for change and, where this is not possible, ensure liaison between building heritage specialists and the certifier/consent authority to achieve a mutually satisfactory response.

## 7.7 The Archaeological Resource

The following policies reflect the importance of the known and potential archaeological resource to the heritage values of the site, and the fact that they are the principal physical remains of the earliest uses of the site.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 28—Unexpected Aboriginal 'Objects' (following removal or lapse of Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act to the site)</b> Any Aboriginal archaeological sites/objects exposed at the site will be managed in accordance with the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NSW) (the NPW Act). Explanatory note: The Aboriginal archaeological resource is beyond the scope of this CMP. The recommended actions under this policy are general in nature and reference should be made to Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for the Western Sydney Parklands prepared by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management, February 2006.	<b>Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b>	Should any Aboriginal sites/objects be identified during future site works, all activities should cease within the find vicinity, and the advice of the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) sought. Consultation with the local Aboriginal community will be necessary.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<p><b>Policy 29—Management of Historical Archaeological Remains</b></p> <p>The management of the archaeological relics (known and potential) of the Core Heritage Area will be given the highest priority in the management, re-use and planning for the Core Heritage Area and land in its immediate vicinity.</p> <p>In situ retention of significant relics within the Core Heritage Area will be the preferred method of management in all cases.</p> <p>No new development should occur within the Core Heritage Area other than interpretative media, and associated pathways to assist people in understanding the history of the Core Heritage Area—in particular, the former Bungarribee House site and its associated structures (as represented by their archaeological remains).</p> <p>Works such as interpretative media within the Core Heritage Area must not disturb archaeological relics relating to the former Bungarribee House site (and its associated structures).</p>	Core Heritage Area	<p>Adopt the CMP as the basis for the management of known and potential historical archaeological relics identified within the Core Heritage Area.</p> <p>Locate new development, including landscaping and interpretation facilities, in areas where there is low potential for archaeological relics to be adversely impacted.</p> <p>Minimise or avoid ground disturbance in areas of archaeological potential.</p> <p>Ensure that all ground within the Core Heritage Area is preceded by an archaeological investigation.</p> <p>The archaeological investigation needs to be carried out in accordance with the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW), when Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act lapses or is removed.</p>



Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<p><b>Policy 30—Management of Historical Archaeological Remains</b></p> <p>In situ retention is not required for archaeological relics outside the Core Heritage Area (known and potential).</p> <p>Ground disturbance in areas identified as having archaeological potential within and outside the State Heritage Register (SHR) curtilage (see Figure 3.13) must be preceded by appropriate archaeological assessment.</p> <p>Archaeological features or relics disturbed during infrastructure, grading and landscaping works associated with the subdivision of the site outside the Core Heritage Area will be appropriately investigated, recorded and monitored. Note: After infrastructure, grading and landscaping works are completed, any archaeological features or relics within private residential allotments do not require investigation or recording prior to disturbance or removal.</p>	<p><b>The Doonside Parcel <u>Outside</u> Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Maximise opportunities for recording remains that may be exposed/disturbed outside the Core Heritage Area (in particular in identified areas of archaeological potential) in public land, road alignments and open space during ground disturbance for roads and services, and cut and fill works and other site preparation works.</p> <p>Minimise new development in areas where there is potential for archaeological relics to exist.</p> <p>Establish mechanisms to exempt private development following completion of infrastructure works including site grading, installation of services etc outside the Core Heritage Area from the approvals requirements of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (NSW) in perpetuity (when Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act lapses or is removed).</p>
<p><b>Policy 31—Exemptions under the Heritage Act (following removal or lapse of Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act to the site)</b></p> <p>The standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council of NSW approval will apply to the area of the site covered by the SHR listing.</p> <p>Explanatory Note:</p> <p>Generally, the consent of the Heritage Council of NSW will be required for proposed works at the site, including those that may impact on archaeological relics (a 'Section 60' application would need to be made). However, minor excavation works may be covered by certain gazetted 'Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval'.</p> <p>Works specifically identified by this CMP as not requiring Heritage Council of NSW approval are 'exempt works'.</p>	<p><b>Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Obtain approval from the Heritage Council of NSW prior to the disturbance of subsurface deposits within the areas of archaeological potential identified in this report. This CMP should be included as supporting documentation for such an application.</p> <p>Apply for an exemption from the Heritage Office, Department of Planning where circumstances are appropriate. This CMP should be included as supporting documentation for such an application.</p> <p>Delegate an appropriately qualified person or people to make the determination as to whether the proposed works fall within the exemptions.</p> <p>When in doubt, consult with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning with respect to the proposed works and their relationship with the gazetted Standard Exemptions to Section 60 approvals.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<p><b>Policy 32—Exceptions under the Heritage Act (following removal or lapse of Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act to the site)</b></p> <p>The standard exceptions for works requiring Heritage Council of NSW approval will apply to the area of the site outside the SHR listed area.</p> <p>These would only apply to minor excavation works and/or excavations that would have only a minor impact.</p>	The Doonside Parcel outside SHR listed area	<p>Obtain approval from the Heritage Council of NSW prior to the disturbance of subsurface deposits within the areas of archaeological potential identified in this report. This CMP should be included as supporting documentation for such an application.</p> <p>Apply for an exception from the Heritage Office, Department of Planning where circumstances are appropriate. This CMP should be included as supporting documentation for such an application.</p> <p>Delegate an appropriately qualified person or people to make the determination as to whether the proposed works fall within the exemptions.</p> <p>When in doubt, consult with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning with respect to the proposed works and their relationship with the gazetted exceptions to Section 139 approvals..</p>
<p><b>Policy 33—Section 146 Notification</b></p> <p>The future site manager will keep the Heritage Office, Department of Planning informed of heritage management issues arising with respect to archaeological relics, consistent with the Heritage Act.</p>	Core Heritage Area	<p>If substantial or unrecorded relics are encountered during site works (including in those areas for which an exemption or exception has been granted), cease works in this area immediately and notify the Heritage Office, Department of Planning, pursuant to Section 146 of the Heritage Act.</p> <p>Seek further assessment, and possibly approval, where necessary before recommencing site works.</p>
<p><b>Policy 34—Obligations of Contractors</b></p> <p>The site manager will ensure that all contractors and external personnel are aware of their obligations under the Heritage Act and the NPW Act, with respect to the archaeological resource.</p>	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	<p>Include suitable clauses in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations with respect to the archaeological resource. Specifically, relevant on-site personnel should be made aware of the procedure to be followed for notification and stopping work should items of heritage significance be found during site works.</p>

## 7.8 Landscape and Setting

Conservation of heritage places, particularly landscapes, inevitably involves change as plants go through their life cycle. The following policies reflect the need to manage this process.

The setting of a heritage place is an essential part of its significance, recognised by Australia ICOMOS in the Burra Charter. Proposed changes in land use, or development of adjoining and nearby lands, need to be carefully examined for any potential impacts on the quality of setting.

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 35—Cultural and Natural Heritage</b> The Doonside Parcel and the Core Heritage Area will be managed on the principle that its cultural and natural heritage values are mutually supportive but where the management needs of the two kinds of values are in conflict, the needs of the cultural heritage values will prevail.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Ensure masterplan landscape options are consistent with the CMP.
<b>Policy 36—Landscape and Setting Management</b> The landscape and setting of the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area will be managed and developed as a central and fundamental part of the site's overall significance. Explanatory Note: In this context, 'landscape' refers to landscaping such as trees, plantings, garden beds, kerbs, paths etc, as well as the wider cultural landscape.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Ensure that significant trees and shrubs at the site are only managed by personnel experienced in working in heritage landscapes and heritage trees/plantings. Enforce the application of relevant Australian standards (eg AS 4373 Formative Pruning) and current best practice in arboriculture as recommended by relevant industry representative groups. Base decisions on whether to retain or remove particular trees on safety considerations, their relative significance, contribution to the landscape as a whole, and amenity value. Control and/or remove weeds and problem species (such as lantana, privet etc) as part of an ongoing maintenance program, and in collaboration with adjoining landholders. Monitor the site for the presence of any feral or native animals that might have an adverse impact on landscape elements (eg rabbits, possum damage to significant trees etc).

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<p><b>Policy 37—Management of the Effects of Change on the Landscaping and Setting</b></p> <p>Changes to the site's landscaping will be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, particularly (although not solely) in relation to the site's aesthetic values.</p>	<p><b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Design any new plantings/gardens so that they are in keeping with existing significant landscapes and landscape elements, and using design and materials consistent with, or at least not in conflict with, that particular part of the place.</p> <p>Ensure that buffer planting between Doonside Road and the southern parts of the Doonside Parcel is minimised to retain an open character and visual connection to the setting of the former Bungarribee House site.</p> <p>Restrict new plantings within the Landscape and View Corridor identified in Figure 7.1 to the southern portion of this area where the land falls towards the creek line.</p> <p>Ensure that new plantings within the Landscape and View Corridor are restricted to species of a low height that are compatible with its established open character.</p> <p>Ensure that roadside vegetation, if any, is of species other than those remnant cultural plantings associated with the former Bungarribee House site and, if required, is widely spaced.</p> <p>Ensure a visual buffer area is maintained within the vicinity of the former Bungarribee House site to protect its visual presence in the area and its historic connections with its former estate lands located within the adjoining Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands (see Figure 7.1).</p> <p>Ensure that sites are left in good condition after construction and other works. Waste material such as excess cement and other rubbish should be removed by contractors, workers etc (Articles 22.1, 22.2, Burra Charter).</p> <p>Construct any new masonry in accordance with relevant industry standards. Ensure that only stonemasons (or other tradespersons) with appropriate experience or ability carry out the work.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 38—Guidelines for Landscaping Repairs</b> <p>The maintenance of significant landscaping at the site will be undertaken as a matter of high priority, according to relative levels of significance, and as part of an ongoing maintenance and improvements program.</p>	<b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b>	<p>Where a significant element is in poor condition, repair/conservate rather than replace.</p> <p>Ensure that repair work is only undertaken by people with appropriate skills and qualifications.</p> <p>Assess priority for conservation on the basis of relative degree of significance.</p> <p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The likelihood of further deterioration if not repaired.</li> </ul> <p>Cost-effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of the views to, from and within the site (new plantings should be selected and located in such a way that they enhance views, not block or detract from them).</li> <li>The potential impact of the choice of species for new plantings on the relative significance of the area, appropriateness for the period, suitability for the location, ease of maintenance and use (eg screening, visitor control, floral display). The placement and selection of larger specimen trees should be carefully planned to avoid root damage, blocking of views, inappropriate mature dimensions, or incompatibility with the established character of the landscape.</li> </ul>
<b>Policy 39—Storage and Disposal of Rubbish, Garden Waste and Building Materials</b> <p>The storage and disposal of waste products on the site will be carried out in a manner that is consistent with the site's heritage values.</p>	<b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b>	<p>Locate receptacles for rubbish in such a way that they do not detract from the heritage values of the site, particularly its aesthetic values, and the ability of the site to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee.</p> <p>Monitor the work of contractors on the site and require them to clean up and remove all surplus materials (such as cement, adhesives, drop sheets, packaging materials) when they have completed their work.</p> <p>Ensure that compost heaps are located away from visually prominent areas or otherwise appropriately contained.</p>
<b>Policy 40—Protection of Setting and Management and Development of Adjoining Lands</b> <p>The appropriate authorities will monitor and regulate proposals for the development of sites in the vicinity of the Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor to ensure that there is no adverse impact on the wider setting of the place or heritage values generally.</p>	<b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b>	<p>Assess all development applications relating to sites in the vicinity of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex Archaeological Site against its heritage values, with particular emphasis on the visual setting of the site.</p> <p>Monitor proposed developments or infrastructure projects on adjoining or nearby sites to ensure that any new development is sympathetic to the conservation of the site's heritage values.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Actions for Owner/Manager
<b>Policy 41—Maintenance Guidelines for Landscape</b> A proactive and ongoing program of cyclical, planned maintenance will be undertaken at the site, consistent with its heritage values.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Carry out routine maintenance actions in accordance with the CMP. Develop procedures that ensure maintenance works that may impact on heritage values are first assessed and approved by qualified people. Keep records for all major repairs and maintenance to landscape and built elements in order to ensure an ongoing record of change at the site.
<b>Policy 42—Conservation of Significant Landscape Elements</b> Significant landscape elements will be conserved in accordance with their level of significance/contribution to the significance to the site as a whole.	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	The cultural plantings on the site as identified in Section 4.0 of this report should be conserved and maintained in accordance with their ranked level of significance.
<b>Policy 43—Landscape Maintenance Schedule</b> The significant landscape components of the Core Heritage Area will be managed/maintained in accordance with an adopted Maintenance Schedule, as part of the site's Total Asset Management Plan/Strategy.	Core Heritage Area	Arrange for the preparation of a Maintenance Schedule as part of the ongoing use and management of the Core Heritage Area.
<b>Policy 44—Problem Trees and Arboricultural Maintenance</b> Regular arboricultural inspection should be undertaken and a tree maintenance program developed for heritage trees.	Core Heritage Area	Regularly inspect plantings for damage to significant elements of the site (eg root damage to relics). Monitor significant vegetation for disease, damage etc.
<b>Policy 45—Conservation of Significant Historic Views</b> The form and location of future development/change at the site will be determined by (among other considerations) identified significant views. Development within the Landscape and View Corridor to the southwest of the Core Heritage Area must be restricted to the developable areas identified in Figure 7.1.	Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate, including the Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	Locate new development outside of significant view corridors unless it will enhance the site's heritage values. Locate new development/change in view corridors that are of low heritage significance and with high tolerance for change.

## 7.9 Physical Intervention, Including Maintenance

The following policies augment the overarching policies above. They relate to works that will impact on the physical elements/fabric of the site.

Policy	Location	Recommended Action for Council/Site Manager
<p><b>Policy 46—Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council of NSW Approvals (following the removal or lapse of Part 3A of the EP&amp;A Act to the site)</b></p> <p>The standard exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council of NSW approval will apply to the area of the site covered by the SHR listing.</p> <p>Explanatory Note:</p> <p>Generally, the consent of the Heritage Council of NSW will be required for proposed works at the site (a 'Section 60' application would need to be made). However, minor works may be covered by certain gazetted 'Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval'. (The exemptions are included as Appendix B.)</p> <p>Works specifically identified by this CMP as not requiring Heritage Council of NSW approval are 'exempt works'.</p>	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	<p>Assess all proposed actions that may impact on the site against the Heritage Office's 'Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval' (see Appendix B) and the identified exempt works in this CMP.</p> <p>Delegate an appropriately qualified person or people to make the determination as to whether the proposed works fall within the exemptions.</p> <p>When in doubt, consult with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning with respect to the proposed works and their relationship with the gazetted Standard and Specific Exemptions to Section 60 approvals.</p>
<p><b>Policy 47—Ground Remediation</b></p> <p>Should ground remediation be required at the site, the remediation will be co-ordinated with the identification and comprehensive investigation of the known and potential archaeological resource.</p>	The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area	<p>Assess the proposed remediation methodology for impacts on heritage values and prepare a methodology that minimises heritage impacts.</p> <p>Obtain specialist heritage conservation advice as part of the assessment process and to provide input in relation to heritage conservation generally.</p>



Policy	Location	Recommended Action for Council/Site Manager
<p><b>Policy 48—Adaptation</b></p> <p>The appropriate authorities will adopt a cautious approach to adaptation works. The nature and extent of adaptation works will be guided by assessed heritage values and tolerance for change.</p> <p>Explanatory Note:</p> <p>This policy will apply if the site, in the future, contains significant built heritage (for example, relocated heritage structures).</p>	Core Heritage Area	<p>Assess all proposed adaptation works against the heritage values and tolerance for change identified by the CMP. Undertake adaptation works in a manner that is consistent with the CMP.</p> <p>Locate adaptation works in places that are of lower significance and with a higher tolerance for change.</p> <p>Seek to permit adaptation works only in circumstances where it will be limited in extent and impact, support retention, re-use, restoration/repair and/or reconstruction measures and enhance overall significance.</p> <p>Ensure that all adaptation is readable and/or reversible without significant adverse impacts.</p> <p>Limit more extensive adaptation (such as the removal of fabric) to less significant built elements, spaces and fabric, subject to the general policies of this CMP.</p> <p>Consider ways in which interpretation of the adaptation can be carried out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 49—Distinguishing between Original/Early and New Fabric</b></p> <p>The authenticity of significant early elements at the site will be identified and, wherever possible, retained as part of any works. Where new work is introduced, it will be identifiable as such.</p>	Core Heritage Area	<p>Precede all works with the identification of original and early significant elements (see Policy 13 regarding SECPs and further research).</p> <p>Assess all proposed changes against the imperative to retain and conserve original and early elements where possible.</p> <p>Assess the best methods of distinguishing original/early elements from new elements on a case by case basis. Measures to distinguish between new and existing elements should be appropriate to the element and its context. In most areas, new elements and fabric should be clearly distinguished as new and/or be of a modern design. In other situations, more subtle differentiation should be used where this is an equally effective and more appropriate treatment (eg to retain aesthetic significance)</p> <p>Maintain comprehensive records of all new work, which identify and distinguish new and original/early elements.</p>

Policy	Location	Recommended Action for Council/Site Manager
<p><b>Policy 50—Evaluation of Alternatives</b></p> <p>Changes to significant remains/elements of the Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor will be aimed at conserving and/or enhancing the heritage values of the site. Where unavoidable change may impact adversely on heritage values, all alternative courses of action will be considered and the course of action with the lowest potential for adverse impacts will be preferred.</p> <p>Explanatory Note:</p> <p>This policy reflects the need for co-ordinated decision-making to ensure the appropriate conservation of the site's significant heritage values. It also takes into account the standard requirement of statutory authorities that alternatives be considered where works are proposed which may adversely impact on heritage values.</p>	<p><b>Core Heritage Area and its associated View and Landscape Corridor</b></p>	<p>Adopt a cautious approach to change.</p> <p>Review all proposed change with reference to the CMP, assessing all proposed change against the significance of affected elements and their tolerance for change.</p> <p>Locate proposed changes, where possible, in areas identified as having the lowest significance and highest tolerance for change.</p> <p>Obtain professional advice, as appropriate, with respect to the assessment of proposed change and the development of possible alternative courses of action.</p> <p>Ensure, where possible, that changes are reversible.</p>
<p><b>Policy 51—In Situ Retention</b></p> <p>The retention of significant fabric in situ will be the preferred management approach.</p>	<p><b>Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Retain significant fabric in situ commensurate with its heritage values and tolerance for change, unless precluded by legislative requirements, overwhelming health and safety considerations, threat of vandalism or theft, and/or severely deteriorated condition.</p>
<p><b>Policy 52—Services and Utilities</b></p> <p>Significant areas identified in this CMP will be provided with services and utilities consistent with their management needs. These should be introduced and maintained in a manner which minimises impacts on the heritage values of the site. Note: within the Core Heritage Area, services and utilities should be kept to a minimum.</p>	<p><b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b></p>	<p>Seek to introduce services and utilities such as water supply, drainage, power and phone in areas that embody the fewest heritage values.</p>
<p><b>Policy 53—Financial and Human Resources</b></p> <p>A regular specific budgetary allocation should be made for conservation purposes (including the maintenance of heritage elements and the cultural landscape, conservation works and specialist advice). This will be in addition to any recurrent budget for routine maintenance.</p>	<p><b>The Doonside Parcel and its Core Heritage Area</b></p>	

## 7.10 Heritage Conservation and New Development

### 7.10.1 Designing for New Uses and Development

The following policies guide the future development of the Doonside Parcel in a manner that is consistent with its heritage values.

Policies	Location	Recommended Actions for Council/Site Manager
<b>Policy 54—New Uses</b> The site will be used for uses other than that outlined in Policy 11 only where the proposed use is compatible with the conservation of the site's heritage values.	Core Heritage Area	Assess all proposed uses for the site against the heritage values identified in the CMP, and their identified tolerance for change.
<b>Policy 55—New Structures</b> New development within the Parcel should respect the area's heritage values.	The Doonside Parcel (outside the Core Heritage Area)	Adopt a cautious approach to new development. Assess all proposed development against the Statement of Significance in the CMP, and according to identified tolerance for change. In general, locate new development in areas of lower heritage significance and higher tolerance for change. Ensure that new buildings do not dominate the existing, significant character and historic layering of the site and the evidence of significant functional relationships, associations and non-tangible values there. Retain an appropriate curtilage/setting around parts of the site with significant heritage values. Locate new development outside of those curtilages/the setting. Ensure new buildings are appropriate in terms of siting and setbacks, including the retention of appropriate visual and spatial relationships at the site. Ensure compatibility with other heritage features at the site in terms of scale, form and character of existing elements. Avoid the use of inappropriate period styles, or heritage 'mimicking', in new structures. Incorporate enhanced opportunities for interpretation in new development. Retain significant physical, functional and visual relationships between groups or complexes of heritage landscapes and elements.

## 7.11 Specific Recommendations for Possible Future Development and Uses

### 7.11.1 Introduction

The above policies provide the overarching framework within which all change must be undertaken at the site. This section augments those general policies with a number of specific recommendations for the appropriate development of the site, having regard to its proposed use, the draft masterplan configuration and the identified heritage values of the site. Development proposals should also be assessed with reference to the general policies.

### 7.11.2 Location of New Development

Limited and sympathetic new development is appropriate only where it would not impact on the site's identified heritage values and would provide opportunities (through interpretative programs etc) to enhance the site's ability to 'tell the story' of Bungarribee's development and its significant associations. New buildings in the vicinity of the Core Heritage Area (as defined in Section 6.2.3) need particularly careful consideration.

New structures and their ancillary services whose primary use is the interpretation and management of the archaeological resource could be located close to the Core Heritage Area but preferably confined to the areas identified for a potential Interpretation/Community Centre in Figure 7.2.

There is scope to locate new buildings within the development areas identified at the edges of the landscape and view corridor to the southwest of the Core Heritage Area, subject to adequate setbacks, the use of sympathetic facing materials and the compliance with specific height and siting requirements (see Figure 7.1). New housing within these areas should be freestanding rather than attached forms.

### 7.11.3 New Development Guidelines

#### *Potential Interpretation/Community Centre*

An Interpretation/Community Centre should preferably be constructed on a site close to, but not within, the Core Heritage Area. In addition to the archaeology of the site, this should interpret the history of the area including the colonial phase, use for Defence and the later OTC phase.

The design of an Interpretation/Community Centre should be informed by the content of an Interpretation Plan or Strategy and could be located within one of the potential locations identified in Figure 7.2. The following guidelines would also apply:

- Minimise change/development in areas that require significant ground disturbance, especially grading. The site's significance derives in part from the fact that its topography remains little changed from first settlement.
- It would be appropriate for any proposed Interpretation Centre to incorporate elements of contemporary design, provided they are deferential to the identified heritage values of the site. The heritage values of the site should not stifle a creative, though well-mannered, response to the site's heritage.
- Toilet facilities, if required, should be housed within the Interpretation Centre.

- The Interpretation Centre built form should be dedicated principally to the conservation and interpretation of the site's heritage values. Small scale retail uses (eg small kiosk, souvenir shop) ancillary to the interpretation function may be appropriate.
- Use of the wider site for passive recreational purposes and their associated low key/scale development (eg play areas) is appropriate.
- An interpretation trail (including pathways) should be provided to 'tell the story' of Bungaribee and its former lands within the adjoining Bungaribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands, ideally linking with the military and OTC occupations and the Northern House site.

#### *Views and Landscape*

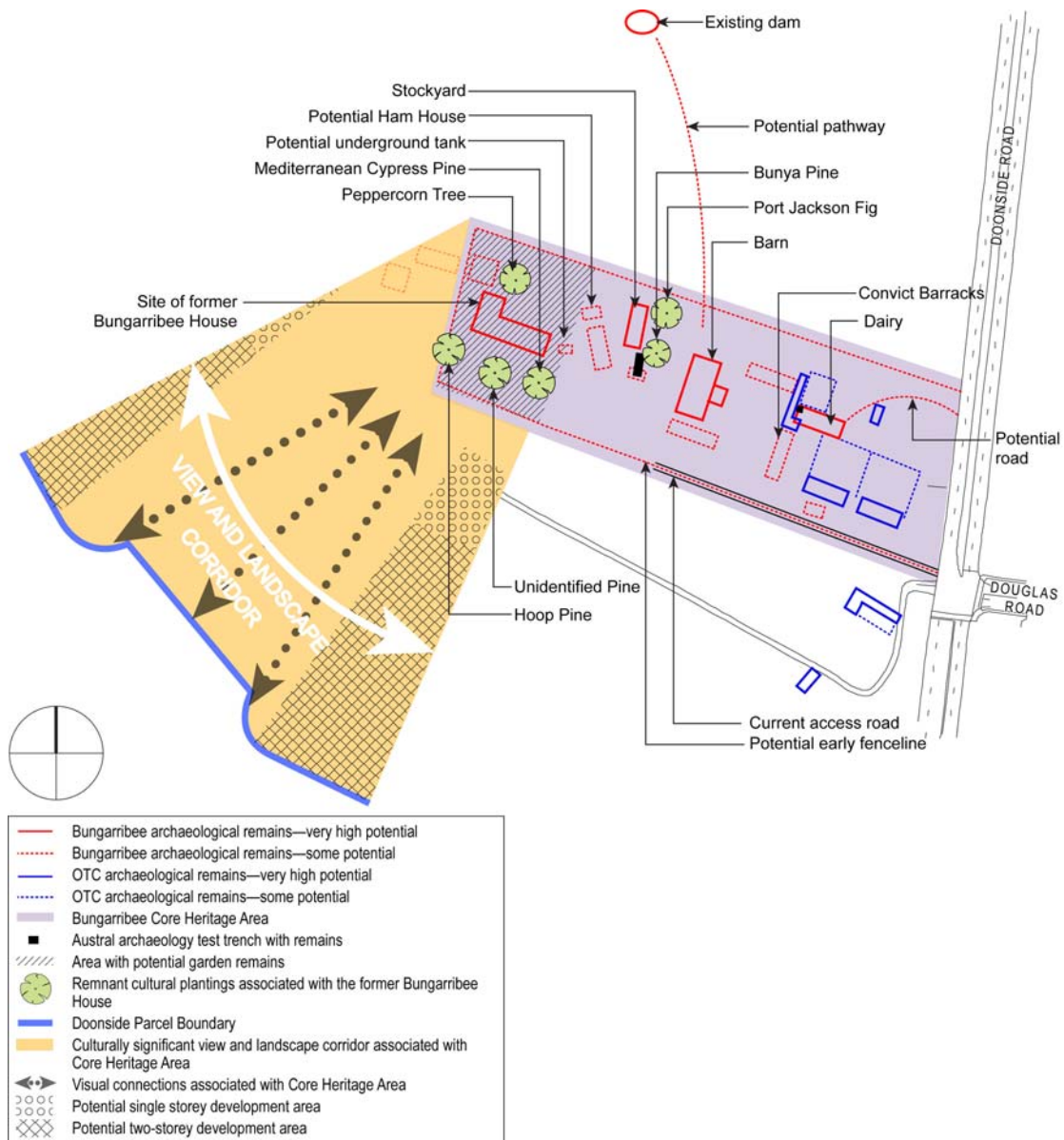
- New built form, new plantings and other changes should be assessed against potential adverse impacts on the view corridors identified in Figures 4.15, 4.17 and 7.1.
- New plantings in the view corridors should be restricted to species of a low height (if at all). New development and landscaping in this view corridor should be assessed against its potential to adversely impact on the interpretation of the original site topography and layout, as evidenced by the historic images in Section 2.0 of this report.

#### **7.11.4 Management and Conservation of Archaeological Relics**

- Obtain advice from a physical conservation specialist to establish the long-term conservation needs of the relics relating to Bungaribee House and associated outbuildings. Future development and interpretation measures will depend on whether the relics can be exposed without compromising their structural integrity and, if so, how.

#### **7.11.5 Paths and Walking Tracks**

- Any pathways or walking tracks should not cross the identified areas of potential archaeological remains.
- Any pathways or walking tracks should be created using appropriate soft landscaping material and should not consist of hard surfaces or raised walking platforms, nor should they be edged with guttering, rocks or other materials.



**Figure 7.1** Plan showing areas where new small-lot housing (ie freestanding; rather than attached forms) may occur within the view and landscape corridor associated with the former Bungarribee House site. Development within these areas is limited to the type indicated.

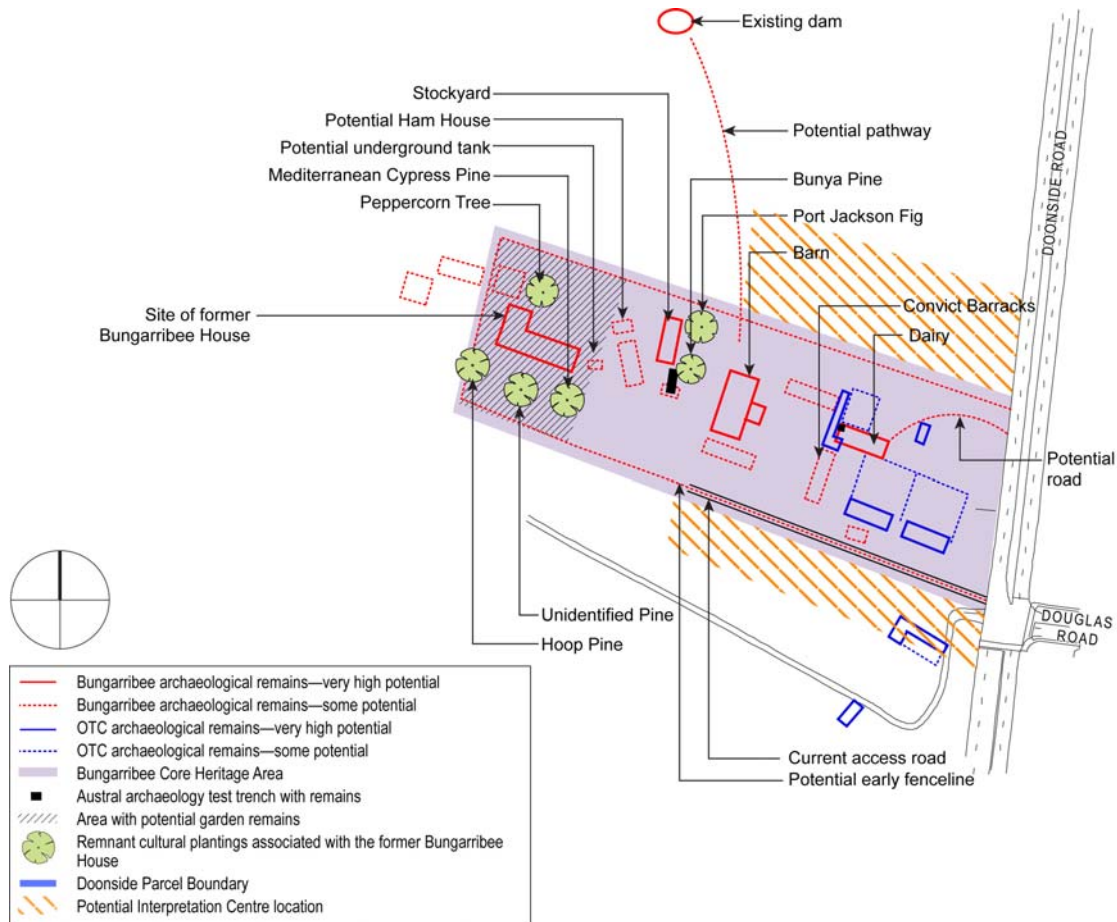


Figure 7.2 Plan showing potential locations for an Interpretation Centre associated with the Core Heritage Area and the wider Doonside Parcel.

## **8.0 Appendices**

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### **Appendix A**

State Heritage Register: Bungaribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site

### **Appendix B**

Doonside Parcel Landscape Character Area Plan

### **Appendix C**

Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands—Archaeological Testing Report of the Former Bungaribee House Site





## **Appendix A**

State Heritage Register: Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site




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## Bungarribee Homestead Complex - Archaeological Site

### Item

**Name of Item:** Bungarribee Homestead Complex - Archaeological Site

**Other Name/s:** Bungarribee House

**Type of Item:** Archaeological-Terrestrial

**Group/Collection:** Farming and Grazing

**Category:** Homestead Complex

**Primary Address:** Doonside Road, Doonside, NSW 2767

**Local Govt. Area:** Blacktown

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1	-	DP	1041487

**Boundary:** Eastern bounday is Doonside Road at Douglas Street. The area is approximately 2.6km by 1.6 km see curtilage plan

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Doonside Road	Doonside	Blacktown	Prospect	Cumberland	Primary

### Statement of Significance

The Bungarribee Homestead complex represents a rare, intact footprint of a very early farmstead including a main house, outbuildings and plantings. The remains, as defined by the heritage curtilage are considered to have State significance based on their historic, aesthetic, social and technical/research values.

The homestead has a strong association with settler John Campbell who arrived in the colony in 1821 seeking to increase his fortunes. Bungarribee is a reflection of the ambition of Campbell, but also of other settlers who desired a new and prosperous life. The homestead is architecturally and aesthetically significant and contributed to the influence of the 'cottage ornee' style in the colony (Broadbent 1997:145). The homestead was also an important reminder of the social status of its owners with its "Italianate tower seen across paddocks from the Western Road,... As important an architectural landmark in the colony as Mrs Macquarie's Gothic forts on Sydney Harbour".

As a cultural resource, this complex is highly significant for the potential to yield information regarding the evolving pastoral and economic activities of an early homestead in the western region of Sydney. It has the potential to yield information regarding the initial construction and occupation of the homestead, the barracks, barn and other outbuildings. This resource has the potential to provide information relating to the domestic conditions and social status of early settlers, and the working life and conditions of domestic and farm assistants employed on this estate. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000)

Date Significance Updated: 10 Feb 06

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

**Date Significance Updated:** 10 Feb 06

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

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## Description

<b>Designer:</b>	unknown
<b>Builder:</b>	John Campbell, Thomas Icely, Charles Smith and John Kingdon Cleeve
<b>Construction Years:</b>	1822 -
<b>Physical Description:</b>	<p>The site sits within the former Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) Transmitting Station site at Doonside. The Eastern Boundary of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex is Doonside Road at Douglas Road and the heritage curtilage extends for an area approximately 2.6 by 1.6 km. It is part of an original grant of 2000 acres received by John Campbell on 30th June 1823. The grant was bounded on the north by a line bearing east 180 chains 50 links commencing at Eastern Creek, on the east side by a line bearing south 150 chains to the Great Western Road, on the south by that road and on the west by Eastern Creek. (Austral Archaeology 2000)</p> <p>The original house featured a two-storey, circular conical roofed tower with two single story verandah wings radiating from it in an L shape. Historical accounts note that the walls of the two storey circular section were solid and constructed of soft red sandstock bricks from Parramatta/Prospect. The one storey walls of the radiating wings and the internal walls were of half timber - post and rail - with sandstock bricks forming the infill panels of the walls. Window and door openings throughout the house were spanned by timber lintels and the solid brick portions of the house also featured decorative flat and semi circular brick arches. Vertical lathes were nailed to the rails on the external walls which were ultimately finished in white washed stucco. The roof structure and floors were built of adzed and pit sawn timber joined with handmade iron nails and the roof itself was covered with shingles. The open colonnaded verandahs and halls features sandstone flagging and the building boasted a substantial cellar. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000) (mostly taken from - Bungarribee, An old Colonial Homestead, Kell, Mathews, Newman, Sylvester-Booth, Sydney Technical College, 1950).</p> <p>The main portion of the house was circular, with one room on the ground floor and one above, both a full circle in shape. Thus all windows, doors and mantelpieces had to be curved, and the difficulty of properly carrying out such accurate work with the labour available must have been very great. Yet it was done, and stood for over 100 years, testimony to the skill involved. (Petrie, 1935).</p> <p>In addition to the principal house, a considerable number of detached buildings were constructed which appear to have been associated with the working of Campbell's estate. A notice in the Sydney Gazette in 1828 noted that:</p> <p>'The Valuable Estate of Bungarrabee, the Property of the late John Campbell, Esq., situated on the Great Western Road, about 10 miles beyond Parramatta; it contains 2,000 acres of very excellent land, fenced all round, has 250 acres cleared, four large enclosed paddocks, various stockyards and piggery, a garden consisting of 8 acres, with a great number and variety of young fruit trees well watered, and two creeks always supplied with water running through the farm. The house, built of the very best materials, and scarcely completed at Mr Campbell's death, consists of a dining room, drawing room and five bedrooms on the ground floor, and four small rooms in the upper storey. Attached, is a most excellent kitchen or Servants' Room (the residence of the Family for some years before the building of the new house), with store, ham house, stable, barn, carpenter and blacksmiths' shops, superior barracks for the men, &amp;c. The Dairy is considered to be, in design, the most complete in the Colony. It is not quite finished but a trifle</p>

will complete it.'

The barn which appears to have been huge, was located to the east of the house and was a solid brick building built from clay stocks interlaced with hard-burnt shale bricks laid in a Flemish bond. (Bricks were made locally. The region is still well known for brick making. The two varieties are blended, with the hard-burnt on the exterior)(J.W.Moore, 2006). The roof of the barn featured 'tusk and tenon' joinery which allowed nails to be used sparingly. The men's quarters may also have been built of the same bricks and were described as being behind the barn, having brick floors with lofts above where the servants used to sleep. (Austral Archaeology June 2000)

The modification and change in function of some structures appears to have been a feature of the second half of the nineteenth century. When Major John James Walters leased the property in 1900 (purch. 1908), he noted in a letter that the only buildings besides the residence were an old brick men's quarters, large brick barn with 10 loose boxes around it, brick dairy and brick & wooden vehicle house (Walters 11 October 1913).

OTC acquired the site to develop a communications station in 1950. The house, deliberately left to decay, was demolished in May 1957. By the early 1970s, the small surviving section of the barracks, meat house and barn skillings had been gradually demolished. OTC built staff housing there during the 1950s, the remains of which can still be seen on site today along with their garden plantings.

Archaeological test excavations were undertaken in June 2000. The removal of the top layer of grass and vegetation revealed the remaining homestead walls, floor surfaces and footings. The wall foundations and verandah footings have a maximum dimension of 38m along the east-west axis and 22.5m along the north-south axis. As described in the historic records (NB: Aside from Knapp's 1832 survey, no mention of Bungarribee's round room appeared in print before 1914. The earliest reference is Walters' letter of 16 Aug 1913)(J.W.Moore, 2006) the homestead featured "a two-storeyed, circular conical roofed tower with two single storey verandah wings radiating from it - an L shaped house with a drum at the junction of the two arms.

The exposure of the homestead footprint clearly revealed the 'drum' of the building and the two wings which radiated in a west to east and north to south direction respectively. Clearly evident around the drum and two wings of the homestead is the sandstone alignment for the verandah. Also revealed are the servants area (which appears to include the base of a kitchen fireplace/wood stove) and a cement or line washed brick floor (which may have been part of the laundry or scullery area. The stone cobbled flooring of an early outbuilding (whitewashed building with half-storey, west of the barn - ref. J. Fowles 1858)(J.W.Moore, 2006) and the convict barracks to the rear of the house were also located. In addition to structural remains there was cultural material lying on the surface including glass and ceramic fragments and other European domestic artefacts. (These items were stated to be bagged and removed during the dig).

Locations for the cellars, large enclosed stockyards, piggery, store, ham house, stable, carpenter and blacksmiths' shop, and tennis court have not yet been found, although it is expected given the high level of preservation in the main house that remains of these structures will also be present. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000). The tennis court (also used for croquet) was behind the house, to the north, and enclosed (on north side) by a high timber and wire netting fence. No remains would therefore exist. The foundations of Campbell's dairy was beneath the lawn. (J.W.Moore, 2006).

Above ground are remnants of the former garden of Bungarribee estate, with landmark mature coniferous trees including Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), hoop pine (*A.cunninghamii*) and Mediterranean cypress or pencil pine, (*Cupressus sempervirens*), indicating the location of the former homestead on the site. (Stuart Read, from 6/2000 photograph in Britton & Morris, 2000)

#### **Physical Condition and/or**

Archaeological potential is extremely high as the site consists of the rare,

<b>Archaeological Potential:</b>	largely in tact footings of an 1820s homestead including main house, outbuilding, barracks and original garden plantings. <b>Date Condition Updated:</b> 10 Jul 00
<b>Modifications and Dates:</b>	1822 2000 acres (at "Parramatta") with 130 acres cleared, 15 acres wheat, 5 acres barley and 2 acres potatoes. Also the initial construction of house 1832 - survey of property showed in some detail the house, outbuildings (stables, dairy and barracks?)(Marked 'C B' - perhaps Convict Barracks. Other staff huts are not delineated by Knapp. The barn and barracks that survived until modern times were built after a fire in 1838. The barn in 1832, if unchanged from Campbell's time, likely contained the various workshops mentioned in 1828 (J.W.Moore), also extensive formal gardens covering 120 x 100 meters. 1846 record (Lt.Col.Godfrey C Mundy, notes Bungarabee (sic: Campbell's spelling form) as the H.E.I (East India) Company stud establishment (just on the eve of abolition)...and consisting of an excellent dwelling house and offices, stables permanent and temporary for several hundred horses, with some fine open paddocks around them...' (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.5). 1913 outbuildings erected?/noted by then-owner Walters. Also noted that 'the only buildings beside the residence are an old brick house men's quarters, large brick barn with 10 loose boxes round it, brick dairy and brick and wood vehicle house'. House window shutters were oiled, although possibly painted at a later date. They were removed in 1927-28 by Hopkins, to eventually end up spanning the carriage openings of the barn. The eastern end of barrack block was converted into a small stable by Hopkins in 1927-28. The meat house is the dairy building, incorrectly named by Walters in 1913. (J W Moore, 2006). A large butcher's block was still in place in the 1940s. 1942 - American runway of 1500 metres sealed length (World War 2). Roofing iron was removed / pilfered in 1949-50. Only the southern range of rooms were habitable in late 1950 1951 - aerial photo shows house and stables, and later smaller buildings as well. Some trees on this photo still exist (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.4). Also shows indications of garden walkways, dams or waterholes and trees. (Knapp has delineated 4+ acres of a larger 8 acre garden. Only the eastern half is visible in aerial photographs)(J.W.Moore, 2006). The two 'waterholes?' shown by Knapp (in 1832) )(about 14m south of the garden)(J.W.Moore, 2006) are shown about 12 m apart and the 1982 map indicates them on the south side of the dam centred at 02670E 60360 N. (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.6). 1957 - demolition of homestead 1977 - barn is destroyed by a storm 1980 aerial photo shoed indications of garden walkways, dams or waterholes and trees. (NB: Knapp has delineated 4+ acres of a larger 8 acre garden. Only the eastern half is visible in aerial photographs (J.W.Moore, 2006). The two 'waterholes?' shown by Knapp (in 1832) (about 14m south of the garden) may still be visible. (BJ Johnson, 2000, p6).
<b>Further Information:</b>	The site is affected by contaminated soils. There are elevated lead levels and some asbestos present although the majority of the asbestos was removed during site remediation works in 2000.
<b>Current Use:</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Former Use:</b>	Homestead Complex

## History

<b>Historical Notes:</b>	<p>An 1821 Colonial Secretary's record notes authorising John Campbell to select 22 convicts, 'having 80 acres cleared at Prospect under conditions of the notice of 17/11/1821. 'Until the party have hutted themselves at a central spot on your estate (HE says less than one week) they are to continue drawing rations from Parramatta...' (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.3).</p> <p>The 1822 Land and Stock Muster lists John Campbell as granted 2000 acres (at "Parramatta") with 130 acres cleared, 15 acres wheat, 5 acres barley and 2 acres potatoes. Stock are 24 cattle, 28 hogs and 1 horse. In the General Muster of 1822 he is no. A03201 with sones 3202, -03, also wife no.A3178 and 6 children 3179-3184, all 'came free' on 'Lusitania'. (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.4). He was assigned 6 convicts for 6 months victualling from the King's Stores, and applied for 5 mechanics and 4 labourers. (BJ Johnson, p.3)</p>
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The house was begun in 1822 (J.W.Moore, 2006) by John Campbell, a retired military officer from Scotland who arrived in Australia on board the *Lusitania* in 1821 November 1821, (with a wife, four sons & five daughters. Campbell, accompanied by his wife (He and Annabella were related to Governor Macquarie and wife Elizabeth, nee Campbell (J.W.Moore, 2006) and nine children and bearing a letter of introduction from the Earl of Bathurst (then Secretary of State (Petrie, 1935)) to Governor Macquarie, was intent on making his fortune by taking up land and farming. Despite being described by Broadbent (1997) as an "unappealing man" and an "unconscionable self-interested sponger", Campbell appears to have had considerable knowledge of farming and was relatively highly regarded by the colonial government at the time. Campbell's knowledge and status are reflected in his appointments as a committee member of the Agricultural Society of NSW (1822) and later "Joint Commissioner of Crown Lands" (Austral Archaeology 2000).

The homestead and estate (a grant of 2000 acres between Prospect and Rooty Hill (Petrie, 1935)) were named Bungarabee which was also the name of the creek which cut east-west through the grant. It is an Aboriginal composition, a derivation of which was briefly associated with the Black Town native school. The only surviving meaning 'resting place of a king' has contributed to local legend, namely one fanciful story being the resting or lying down place of the great chief Bungaroo who legend has it died there (along with the rest of his tribe) in a battle against an invading tribe. An alternate explanation is that the name is a composite of Aboriginal words 'bung' a local Darug word meaning an unreliable creek and 'Garibee' being a relatively common word for cockatoo.

Almost immediately after Campbell received his grant he began building a homestead on that land "suited to his status as a former officer and colonial gentleman". He built on the western slope of Bungarabee Hill (on an elevated plateau above the 100 yr flood line) in 1822. Construction work utilised assigned convict labour and was preceded by or occurred in concert with clearing sections of the natural vegetation on Campbell's land. (Austral Archaeology 2000). For a description of the house see Physical Description. The main portion of the house was circular, with one room on the ground floor and one above, both a full circle in shape. Thus all windows, doors and mantelpieces had to be curved, and the difficulty of properly carrying out such accurate work with the labour available must have been very great. Yet it was done, and stood for over 100 years, testimony to the skill involved. (Petrie, 1935). The Round room and tower added by Icely in 1829. Original source is Major Walters' letter 16 Aug 1913. Walters had been an Engineer and 1st Class Draughtsman in the Survey Dept. He also undertook investigative work. Walters had contacts and access to early documents (now destroyed) (J.W.Moore, 2006).

The problems encountered by Campbell during the construction of the Estate were considerable. In 1824 approximately one year after beginning work on Bungarabee Campbell was in debt to his creditors including Simon Levey and John Macarthur.

Campbell was appointed a magistrate for the district, and in those days this was a real distinction. Governor Brisbane, Macquarie's successor, on one occasion found it necessary to give some samples of the penalties inflicted by various magistrates, and he quoted one wherein Mr Campbell figured. The bench consisted of Lieutenant William Lawson, of Prospect (Veteran Hall), Donald Macleod, and John Campbell, Esquires. Christopher Lawler, a convict employed at Rooty Hill, was the culprit, and was charged with 'having a quart tin in his possession stolen from the Huts on Mr Campbell's farm.' Lawler was sentenced to receive 25 lashes every second morning until he produced the remainder of the property stolen. This was evidently a customary sentence, as others are cited, but Lawler evidently would not or could not produce the remainder, for a note states that after receiving 100 lashes he was returned to his gang. (Bertie, 1935).

Two years later Campbell's wife died and in the following year (1827) Campbell himself died at the age of 56. The tragic deaths of the Campbells, and the invention of Chief Bungaroo and other stories involving the murder



of a convict and the firearm suicide of an officer in one of the bedrooms lead to a proliferation of stories about the house being cursed or haunted.

Bungarribee was sold to Thomas Icely in 1828 for 3652 pounds with financial assistance from John Macarthur. Icely arrived in NSW on the *Surrey* in 1820, and within five years had an estimated capital of over 30,000 pounds (This value was written in a Gov dispatch by Gov Darling to Under-Sec Hay, 20 Dec 1826. The amount is possibly in error, as Icely estimated his value at 13,680 pounds in 1825)(J.W.Moore, 2006).

He made extensive purchases of horses, cattle and sheep, and was given a grant of land to the extent of 2560 acres in the Carcoar district. The estate which was increased by purchases, was named Coombing Park after a creek on the station. Here Icely prospered and became one of the leading pastoralists of the day. Bungarribee was used for breeding and fattening purposes. In the days before the advent of the railway, moving stock or wool was a slow and laborious business. The roads of the day were little more than tracks, and a full day's journey by bullock wagon would be covered by a truck in less than an hour now. In such circumstances such an estate as Bungarribee, adjacent to Sydney, would be of great value as an appendage to a pastoral property in the country. (Bertie, 1935).

NB: The Australian Dictionary of Biography has no entry on John Campbell and he is only cited as selling the property in the 'Thomas Icely' ADB entry. Icely was owner during Knapp's 1832 survey, and is listed as a horse breeder. (He bought it in 1828 and sold in 1832)(BJ Johnson, 2000, p.4). The large stables shown by Knapp in 1832 may have been built by Icely, a noted horse breeder. The 1828 Muster showed Icely had 14,770 acres, including 1230 cleared and 138 cultivated. He had 65 horses, 1450 cattle and 7500 sheep. (compared to John Campbell's record in the 1822 Muster of having only one horse but 24 cattle and 28 hogs).

The 1832 EJJ Knapp survey of Eastern Creek and north boundaries of the 2000 acres of property transferred from Campbell to Icely. The purchase was in 1828, by Icely (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.3). This survey showed in some detail the house, outbuildings (stables, dairy and barracks?), also extensive formal gardens covering 120 x 100 meters. (BJ Johnson, 2000, p6).

A tenant during Charles Smith's ownership was Mr Henry Herman Kater (1840-41), who arrived in NSW in 1839 on the "Euphrates", which he had chartered and loaded with horses and cattle. He was a Cambridge graduate, and had acted as one of the Earl of Marshal's Gold Staff Officers at Queen Victoria's coronation. He bought Bungarribee soon after arrival, and pastured his valuable livestock there. Amongst the horses were Capapie, Tross, Cantab, Paraquay, The Giggler and Georgiana, from which descended many of the finest racehorses in Australia. Kater decided to specialise in horse breeding, and sold his cattle to Mr William Suttor of Bathurst, thus helping to form the celebrated herd built up by Suttor. (Bertie, 1935).

In 1840 Kater brought his bride to Bungarribee, Eliza Charlotte Darvall, daughter of Major Edward Darvall, and on September 20 1841 a son was born, named Henry Edward. He became a well known pastoralist, and was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, and died in 1924 (Bertie, 1935).

In late 1841 Kater departed Bungarribee, and Smith leased the property to Joseph Armstrong. He came from the strata of society where families are not discussed, and any imprints he had did not come from a University. Nevertheless Smith was a remarkable man, wealthy, and a great sportsman. He was described as 'one of the greatest promoters of horses breeding, a sporting butcher, who carries on his trade in a large plot of land where Kidman's and Lassetter's stores are (George, Market & York Streets), but taking in the whole square into York Street. Charles Smith, I think, ought to rank as the most eminent horse breeder in the colonies: he had a marvellous judgement, and was a frequent winner. At the time of the races near Sydney he had his horses paraded through the streets in handsome clothing, each winner carrying a blue cap embroidered with figures of its winnings worked in yellow braid. He had a stud farm at Bungarribee, and an

establishment at Camperdown. He owned more blood stock of the highest type than any other breeder at the one time'. Smith died in 1845, and Bungarabee passed into the occupation of agents of the East India Company, who used it as a depot for horses intended for remounts in India. (Bertie, 1935).

It then passed through a number of tenants, one being Captains Dallas and Apperley (1845-47), who used the property as an assembly depot and 'rest station' for horses purchased in NSW as remounts for the British army in India. After the East India Company there seems to have been a return to horse breeding, cattle grazing, agriculture and dairying (Austral Archaeology 2000).

An 1846 record (Lt.Col.Godfrey C Mundy, notes Bungarabee (sic) as the H.E.I (East India) Company stud establishment (just on the eve of abolition)...and consisting of an excellent dwelling house and offices, stables permanent and temporary for several hundred horses, with some fine open paddocks around them...' (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.5). Other records imply that Icely and Kater both used the horse stud from which the East India Company exported late in the 1840s. (same source, p.6).

After Smith, the property passed through the hands of a number of owners including John Kingdon Cleeve J.P., Major J.J. Walters J.P. (who resided in the house for 17 years (Bertie, 1935), Maurice Davey, Charles Hopkins and Thomas Cleaver. (Bertie, 1935)(J.W.Moore, 2006). J.K.Cleeve bred and raced horses. Aside from this, the property relied on varying farming and livestock activities to remain self sufficient and financially viable (J.W.Moore, 2006).

The modification and change in function of some structures appears to have been a feature of the second half of the nineteenth century. When Major J.J.Walters took up the property in 1900 he noted in a letter (1913) that the only buildings besides the residence were an old brick men's quarters, large brick barn with 10 loose boxes around it, brick dairy (meat house) and brick & and wooden vehicle house. (NB: Campbell's dairy was demolished in the late 1800s. The Walters family were aware of the foundations, which became the basis of the 'ball room that burnt down' story. The only truth in the story might be the fact the dairy burnt down)(J.W.Moore, 2006).

The property was initially leased by Major J.J. Walters in 1900 (purch. 1908) (J.W.Moore, 2006) and he operated it as a mixed farm including dairying, cattle and crops. In 1913 the estate east of the present day Doonside Road was subdivided as part of the 'Bungarabee Farms Estate'. Bungarabee House itself eventually passed into the hands of a Thomas Cleaver and during WWII the American Air force built a sealed runway on the property which was used as an emergency training ground. (NB: The Records are held at the National Archives, ACT. The airstrip would seem quite well known locally)(J.W.Moore, 2006).

After Walters' departure in 1915, the house was largely unoccupied and fell into disrepair; reprieved to some extent by Hopkins' renovations in 1927-28. Between 1949 and the mid 1950s the house's decay was such that it ceased to be used as a homestead residence. The last occupants, a caretaker and his family occupied the few remaining weather proof rooms in 1950 (NB: Roofing iron was removed / pilfered in 1949-50. Only the southern range of rooms were habitable in late 1950)(J.W.Moore, 2006).

A 1935 article described Bungarabee as 'with its burden of a century's life, standing like a battered old man, calmly awaiting the call that will write 'finis' in its history. (Bertie, 1935)  
(NB: Bertie doesn't appear to have visited the house - relying on information in an article by William Freame 'Lavender and Old Lace' 1926. In 1935, the house was in good condition. Bertie wasn't aware the house had been renovated )(J.W.Moore, 2006).

NBB: (the majority of the above history was taken from Bertie, 1935, amended as noted by J.W.Moore, 2006).

In 1949, the Historic Buildings Committee of the Royal Australian Institute of

Architects recommended that the house should be immediately "restored" in recognition of its significance. Between March and December 1950 the house was recorded by students of Sydney Technical College who noted that the cellars were flooded, the rubble footings were sinking and the walls were rotting. (NB: The house was in good shape in 1949. An OTC employee took several photos, and not a sheet of roofing iron is missing or window broken.) (J.W.Moore, 2006).

A 1951 aerial photo shows the house and stables in accordance with Knapp's record, but later smaller buildings as well. Some trees on this photo still exist (BJ Johnson, 2000, p.4). Walter's letter (Appendix V) may relate to some outbuildings of 1913, standing in 1951). The same photo also shows the full extent of the American 1942 runway of 1500 metres sealed length. On inspection much of the sealed pavement has been broken, but it is an interesting residual artifact. (BJ Johnson, p.3). This implies the property was involved with defence operations during World War Two. (The use of Bungarribee in defence operations during World War II is evident, however the extent of this remains unclear. National Archives files refer to this. Wallgrove and Verteran Hall were used more extensively) (J.W.Moore, 2006).

OTC acquired the site in 1950 (NB: One local map has a notation 'Commonwealth Gazette', 13 Oct 1949 re resumption of site.) (J.W.Moore, 2006) and developed it for a communications station. This work, including the construction of staff housing, had no bearing on the demolition of the house in 1957 or surviving outbuildings in the early 1970s. OTC ignored all pleas to protect Bungarribee house and when near total ruin in 1954, offered it to the National Trust. The offer was declined on the basis of the unworkable lease conditions, but more importantly had it been offered three years earlier, restoring the house would have been a practical proposition. (The decision was jointly reached between the Trust and Institute of Architects) (J.W.Moore, 2006). The house with the exception of the barn and meat house was demolished in 1957.

John Lawson, a member of the local historical society had offered to restore the house at his own expense, only to be turned down by OTC, who subsequently accepted his 20 pound tender to demolish it. Lawson was required to level the site, not grade the foundations. As such, partial remains survive. The most undisturbed of these are the kitchen and servants' wing demolished c.1945. (NB: The sunken garden (see Latta), was in fact paths and garden features covered over by Hopkins in 1927-1928) (J.W.Moore, 2006). Smith's brick barn, one of the oldest original features to exist on the estate, was modified to house OTC catastrophic stores but was felled during a severe summer storm in 1977 after having stood for about 138 years. To the south of the barracks and barn sites, OTC built staff housing during the mid 1950s, behind the site of the barn along Doonside Road along the Bungarribee driveway. At the intersection of Doonside and Douglas Roads, the remains of these and the garden plantings can still be seen today. (Austral Archaeology 2000, modified J.W.Moore, 2006).

By the early 1970s, the small surviving section of the barracks, meat house and barn skillings had been gradually demolished. (The eastern end of barrack block was converted into a small stable by Hopkins in 1927-28. The meat house is the dairy building, incorrectly named by Walters in 1913. A large butcher's block was still in place in the 1940s) (J.W.Moore, 2006).

Archaeological test excavations were undertaken in June 2000. The removal of the top layer of grass and vegetation revealed the remaining homestead walls, floor surfaces and footings. The wall foundations and verandah footings have a maximum dimension of 38m along the east-west axis and 22.5m along the north-south axis. As described in the historic records the homestead featured "a two-storied, circular conical roofed tower with two single storey verandah wings radiating from it - an L shaped house with a drum at the junction of the two arms. The exposure of the homestead footprint clearly revealed the 'drum' of the building and the two wings which radiated in a west to east and north to south direction respectively. Clearly evident around the drum and two wings of the homestead is the sandstone alignment for the verandah. Also revealed are the servants area (which

appears to include the base of a kitchen fireplace/wood stove) and a cement or line washed brick floor (which may have been part of the laundry or scullery area). The stone cobbled flooring of an early outbuilding and the barracks to the rear of the house were also located. In addition to structural remains there was cultural material lying on the surface including glass and ceramic fragments and other European domestic artefacts.

Locations for the cellars, large enclosed stockyards, piggery, store, ham house, stable, carpenter and blacksmiths' shop and tennis court have not yet been found, although it is expected given the high level of preservation in the main house that remains of these structures will also be present. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000)

Above ground are remnants of the former garden of Bungarribee estate, with landmark mature coniferous trees including Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), hoop pine (*A.cunninghamii*) and Mediterranean cypress or pencil pine, (*Cupressus sempervirens*) indicating the location of the former homestead on the site. (Stuart Read, from 6/2000 photograph in Britton & Morris, 2000)

c.2005 aerial photographs of the property in context show the OTC staff housing has been removed, while its layout and tree plantings survive. (Read, S., pers.comm/file, 7/2/2006).

## Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Experimenting with new breeds of stock -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle, goats or other animals -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Horse stud farming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Agricultural Society activities - research, experimentation, acclimatisation - -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Trading between Australia and other countries -
3. Economy - Developing local,	Communication - Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Communicating by radio -

regional and national economies		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism - Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	(none) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	(none) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Housing public servants and officials -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Housing for farm and station hands -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Country Villa -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	(none) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Naming places (toponymy) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Granting Crown lands for private farming -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Sub-division of large estates -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Country Villa -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities - Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Providing telecommunications facilities -
5. Working - Working	Labour - Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	(none) -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Involvement with the Second World War -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Air force or defence aviation uses -
7. Governing - Governing	Law and order - Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	Dispensing justice -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport - Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Racing horses -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Thomas Icelly, pastoralist -

of life		
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Captain John Campbell, magistrate, pastoralist -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Henry Herman Kater, horse breeder -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Charles Smith, horse breeder, race promoter -

## Assessment of Significance

### SHR Criteria a)

[Historical Significance]

The historic value of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex is considered to be high.

The Bungarribee Homestead Complex has the potential to contain further substantial sub-surface cultural resources that would contribute to our current understanding of the evolving cultural history of NSW. The site has the potential to contribute information regarding the early pastoral movement and settlement into western Sydney. Specifically, the homestead complex has strong associations with John Campbell a retired military officer who arrived in the colony from Scotland in 1821. It is understood that Campbell arrived in the colony with his wife, nine children and a letter of introduction from the Earl of Bathurst to Governor Macquarie (Austral May 2000).

Like many early settlers, Campbell arrived in the colony with the intention of increasing his fortune. The Bungarribee estate is a reflection of his and future owners' ambitions and ideals. Campbell found himself in financial difficulties which threatened his ownership of Bungarribee, however due to his associations with John Macarthur, he was able to ease himself from this situation. Although Campbell dies in 1827 he "left behind one of the most charming houses built in early Colonial NSW" (Broadbent, 1997: 145). The style of the homestead is described as "subtly Italianate" and its character "unashamedly picturesque" (ibid). (Austral Archaeology June 2000) (Mostly from Broadbent, 1997).

### SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic Significance]

The aesthetic value of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex is considered to be High.

The Bungarribee Homestead Complex is significant for its sensory and architectural appeal. This appeal would undoubtedly have been evident to the historic occupants of the homestead, as it is to the present day visitor. The homestead was designed to have a panoramic view of the surrounding rural landscape. The drawing room verandah windows would have provided a western horizon highlighting the Blue Mountains. The design of the circular room or drum of the main homestead building would not only have been a feature of the home, but would also have provided an architectural feature that showcased the panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. The design of the Bungarribee verandah can also be considered to be significant in its influence on future designs of homesteads in the colony and in the establishment of the style of the "cottage orne".

Broadbent describes Bungarribee as a "delightful, sensitive and eccentric adaption of the vernacular bungalow form" and is significant in its reflection of the desire of early settlers to tame the wild landscape with designs inspired and filtered down from the "vernacular architecture of the Italian campagna" (Broadbent 1997: 145). This is reflected in the location of the homestead on an elevated flat above the surrounding floodplain of Bungarribee and Eastern Creeks, which would have provided a serene and fertile setting for the early occupants of Bungarribee. The remnant historic pines also provide a reminder of the early European influence on the environmental landscape. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000).

### SHR Criteria d)

[Social Significance]

The social value of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex is considered to be moderate to high.

Prior to its demolition, the Bungarribee homestead was a significant landmark in the Doonside/Rooty Hill area. The site today provides many locals with a poignant reminder of the early settlement of this region of Sydney. Many locals today have childhood recollections of stories told to them by family and friends regarding the Bungarribee homestead with its grand verandah, and the large barn that once stood to the east of the home. Historically, the homestead and its pastoral activities would have provided employment as well as an economic base for the local Doonside/ Rooty Hill region. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000)

**SHR Criteria e)**

[Research Potential]

The technical/research value of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex is considered to be high.

The Complex has the potential to yield significant information about the evolving agricultural and pastoral activities of an early homestead in the western region of Sydney. It has the potential to yield information relating to the initial construction and occupation of the homestead, as well as the barracks, barn and other outbuildings, as very little is currently understood about its construction phases. Bungarribee Homestead's long and continual occupation from its construction in 1823 to its demolition in 1957, would provide significant information relating to the changing economic status of early homesteads in rural settings. The site also has the potential to provide significant information relating to the domestic conditions and social status of early settlers, and the working life and conditions of domestic employees as well as farm assistants. (Austral Archaeology: June 2000)

**Integrity/Intactness:**

The archaeological footprint of the Complex is largely intact. It is expected to contain some occupation deposits relating to all phases of occupation on the site. The original vegetation (including large plantings) is largely intact.

**Assessment Criteria**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

## Recommended Management Recommendations

That the site be retained in situ and interpreted to the public.

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Prepare or include in a Development Control Plan (DCP)	
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Produce an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)	

## Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977 on recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, 1977 described in the schedule gazetted on 7 March 2003, Gaz No. 59 pages 4066-4070. To view the schedule click on the link below.	Mar 7 2003

 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page

<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		01428	08 Dec 00	159	13078
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## Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	4.33.4	NSW Heritage Office	site not visited, but research compiled by Morris, C., & Bri	Yes

## References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd	2000	Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungarabee Homestead, Great Western Highway, Doonside	
Written	Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd	2000	An Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside	
Written	Bertie, C.H.	1935	Touched by the Lazy Hand of Time, in 'The Home'	
Written	BJ Johnson Consulting P/L	2000	HAM00-06 Bungarabee archival survey - Report	
Written	Britton, G. & Morris, C., for the National Trust of Australia (NSW)	2000	Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain & Camden - 4.33.4 - Bungarabee House	
Written	Broadbent, James & Hughes, Joy	1997	Francis Greenway Architect (-Bungarabee, Eastern Creek)	
Written	Fowles, Joseph (painter) (in :State Library of NSW)	2005	Bungarrabee, 1858 (in: Pride of Place - 19th century oil paintings from the Mitchell & Dixson collections)	
Written	James Broadbent	1997	The Australian Colonial House: Architecture and Society in New South Wales, 1788-1842	
Written	John W. S. Moore, Brisbane. Qld.	2006	unpublished research	
Written	Latta, David		Lost Glories - a memorial to forgotten Australian buildings (- Bungarabee chapter)	
Written	Luisa Cogno	2004	A lost treasure (Blacktown Advocate 21/1/04)	<a href="#">Click here</a>
Written	Proudfoot, Helen	1987	Exploring Sydney's West (- section on Blacktown/3. Site of Bungarabee)	

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

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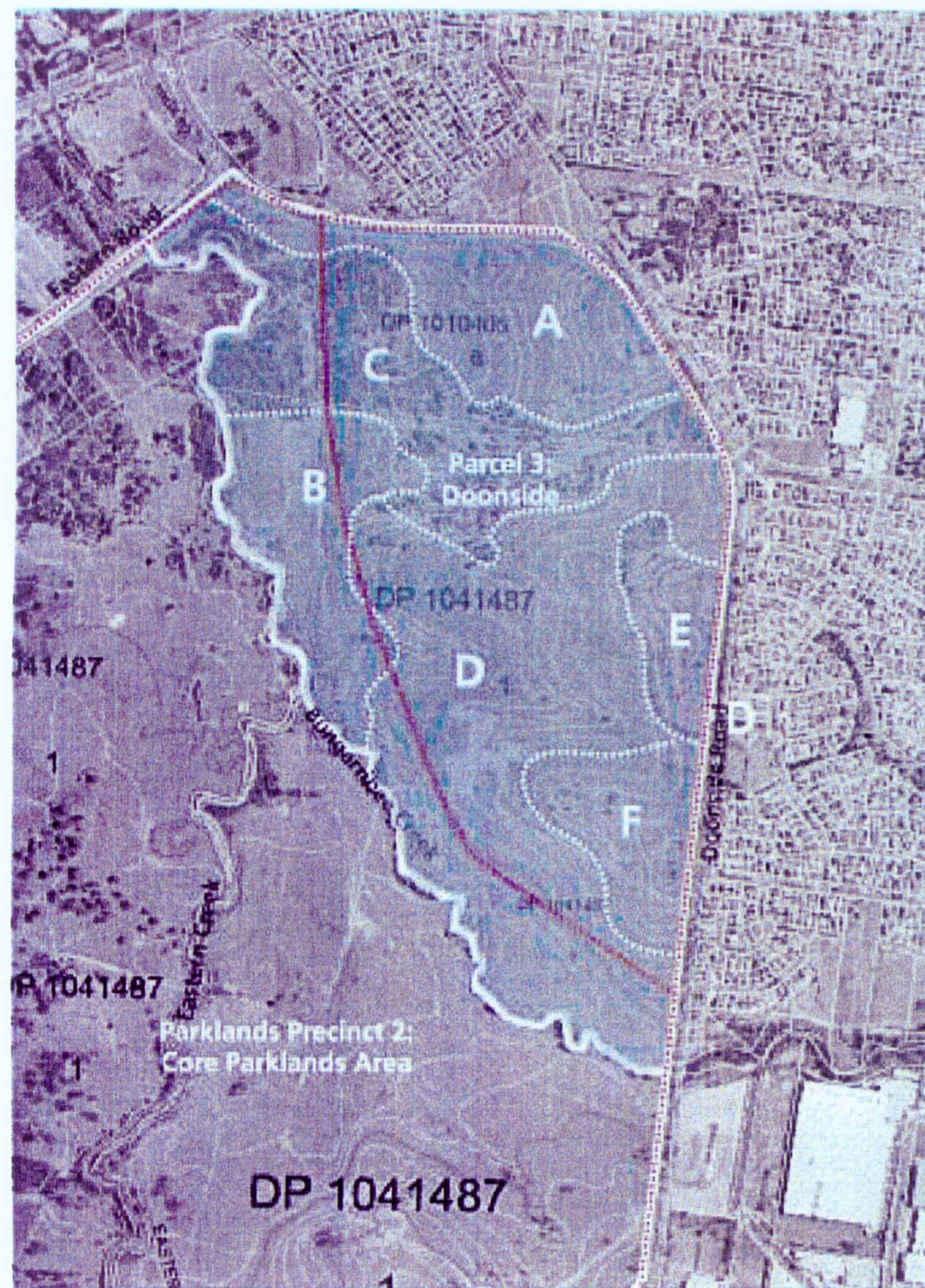




## **Appendix B**

Doonside Parcel Landscape Character Area Plan





#### Character Area A: Grassed Former Fill Site

Open area, located mostly on an area of fill in the north-east corner of the study site. Area characterised by lack of trees and inclusion of some weed species. Evidence of burning and the dumping of rubbish.

#### Character Area B: Agricultural Flood Plain Land

Cleared former agricultural land with some remnant and regrowth vegetation. Relatively flat, with little topographic variation. Visually separated from other areas of similar character to the west by riparian vegetation. Contains some evidence of past agricultural use such as fence lines of former rural subdivisions.

#### Character Area C: Mixed Woodland Area

Area characterised by native woodland and riparian vegetation that is of visual significance and provides separation between the southern part of the site and the north-eastern most portion.

#### Character Area D: Grassy Ridge & Side Slopes





Cleared former agricultural or institutional land. Gently undulating and open in character. Mostly vegetation has been cleared from these areas, and that which remains is scattered native, and/or regeneration plantings.

#### Character Area E: Former Urban Subdivision

Enclosed area characterised by the street layout of the former DTC workers' dwellings. The area contains a high density of cultural plantings, which form an avenue along the remaining street circuit.

#### Character Area F: Bungarribee House Site

Former site of Bungarribee House. The area is characterised by its open setting and relatively elevated location. Prominent remnant cultural plantings.

-  Character Area Identification
-  Character Area Boundary
-  Parcel 3: Doonside Area
-  Site Boundary

**Figure 12: Parcel 3 Visual Character Areas**

Aerial Plan adopted from Wetland Plan showing 1m aerial contours and orthorectified aerial photography, dated January 2006





## **Appendix C**

Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands—Archaeological Testing Report of the Former Bungaribee House Site

# **Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Former Bungaribee House Site—Archaeological Test Excavation Report, March 2007**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

Godden Mackay Logan has been commissioned by APP Corporation (on behalf of Landcom) to prepare an Archaeological Report that presents the results of archaeological testing carried out at the former Bungaribee House site, Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands in March 2007. One of the objectives of the testing was to inform the boundary of a core heritage area (an area of primary heritage concern).

This report is an appendix to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands—Conservation Management Plan prepared by Godden Mackay Logan.

The Minister for Planning has approved a Concept Plan for infrastructure and subdivision development, and public open space for the Doonside Parcel can be submitted to the Department of Planning for determination under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

The application of Part 3A 'turns off' the approval requirements of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and local planning instruments established under the EP&A Act, and makes the Minister for Planning the consent authority. Therefore, an excavation permit or exemption application to undertake the archaeological testing works at the site was not required as it is a 'related development' for the purposes of 75b (3) of Part 3A of the EP&A Act. The archaeological testing works were carried out in accordance with the scope of works forwarded to the Heritage Office, Department of Planning (12 March 2007), and were consistent with the methodology contained in the archaeological work method statement.

Godden Mackay Logan is currently preparing a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) for the Doonside Parcel and Bungaribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. The CMP and Doonside section of the HIS are being prepared to inform and guide Concept Plans for the residential redevelopment of much of the Doonside Parcel, and to guide the conservation and interpretation of the archaeological remains and surviving landscape elements of the former Bungaribee House and its surrounding estate.

Within the Doonside Parcel there was a notional core heritage area containing the majority of the archaeological remains and landscape elements associated with the former Bungaribee House and outbuildings. This area is currently delineated and enclosed by a fence, forming the notional core heritage area. The archaeological testing of certain areas within the fenced area was undertaken to accurately define and identify the correct boundaries of the core heritage area for incorporation into the concept plans, ensuring minimal impacts to the potential archaeological resource of the site. The potential archaeological resource of the study area, including locations of potential Bungaribee-related remains, is shown in Figure 1.

## **2.0 Site Location**

The Doonside Parcel consists of 88 hectares of relatively undeveloped, previously mostly Commonwealth-owned land southwest of Doonside Railway Station in Blacktown Local Government Area, Western Sydney. The Parcel is bounded on the north by Eastern Road, to the east by Doonside



Road and to the south by Bungarribee Creek and west by Eastern Creek, beyond both of which are the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. The Doonside Parcel site is shown in Figure 2.

The Parcel falls within the State Heritage Register (SHR) listed area of the Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site (Listing Number 01428). The SHR boundary for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex extends beyond the western edge of Doonside Parcel to the Western Sydney Orbital roadway (as far north as the alignment of Bungarribee Road) and south beyond Bungarribee Creek to the Great Western Highway. It includes the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. Only a small northern section of the Doonside Parcel is outside the SHR curtilage. The SHR boundary is shown in Figure 3.

### **3.0 Geophysical Survey**

Alpha GeoScience conducted a Total Field Magnetic survey of the fenced notional core heritage area of the Doonside Parcel in February 2007 in order to locate and identify potential remains of outbuildings, landscaping and other features across the area. The results of the mapping, including preliminary analysis and identification of features by Alpha Geo Science, are shown in Figure 4. Areas on Figure 4 which are not solid green are affected by some type of magnetic material (Alpha GeoScience, 2007 Draft report for Geophysical Survey Bungarribee Heritage Site, Doonside, NSW).

### **4.0 Program of Works**

#### **4.1 Background**

The program of works involved archaeological testing within the fenced area of the Doonside Parcel. The testing allowed the examination of the fabric and alignments of any potential below ground remains relating to the magnetometer readings of the geophysical survey, resulting in a better understanding of the provenance and significance of the potential features.

Testing was limited to areas outside of the main area of Bungarribee-related remains. There was no testing undertaken within the main area of Bungarribee remains as shown in Figure 1.

The results of the geophysical mapping identified some anomalies outside the known main area of archaeological remains of the former Bungarribee House and associated structures. These anomalies can be seen on Figure 4 as concentrations of red (a positive reading). There are three linear red lines to the south of the main area of Bungarribee remains, a group of red spots which appear to form linear patterns to the west of the main area of Bungarribee remains and a positive reading to the west of location of the former Bungarribee House in an area identified as having potential Bungarribee-related outbuilding remains. The positive readings could represent recent fencing, features related to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) period of usage or garden/landscape/outbuilding remains associated with the former Bungarribee House (see Section 2.0 Historical Development of the CMP). The archaeological test trenches were located in order to investigate these anomalies.

#### **4.2 Archaeological Test Trenches**

Five trenches were excavated using a 7-tonne machine with a 1.5m wide flat bucket (see Figure 5 for the locations of the trenches and Figures 6–10 for individual post-excavation plans of each trench). Where necessary, trenches were hand cleaned to clearly define features, and shovel pits were excavated to confirm natural deposits.



The works were photographed and written notes taken. The digital images and catalogue have been attached to this report as Appendix A. The location of the trenches and any uncovered remains were surveyed prior to the backfilling of the trenches (see Figures 5–10).

No unexpected or significant archaeological remains were discovered during the program of works. In addition, no archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site was discovered.

Test trenches 1, 2 and 5 were excavated within a large 50m x 50m area (marked by grid points E302725/N6260325, E302775/N6260325, E302725/N6260375 and E302775/N6260375) to the west of the main area of Bungarabee-related remains to investigate the group of readings in the geophysical survey results which appear to form linear patterns (see Figures 4 and 5). Trench 3 was excavated between points E302850/N6260275 and E302950/N6260225 to investigate the linear ‘unknown anomalies’ identified on the geophysical survey to the south of the main area of Bungarabee-related remains (see Figures 4 and 5). Trench 4 was excavated to the northwest of the location of the former Bungarabee House remains between grid points E302750/6260390N and E302800/6260390N to investigate the anomalies that may relate to Bungarabee period outhouses, identified in the historical research in this area (see Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of the CMP and Figures 1, 4 and 5).

Table 2.1 provides a summary of the monitored machine excavation of the test trenches. The information presented in the table is structured as follows:

- **Test Trench**—identifies the test trench number (see Figure 5 for the locations of the test trenches).
- **Dimensions**—details the length, width and depth of each test trench.
- **Description**—provides a stratigraphic summary of each test trench.
- **Notes**—describes any feature uncovered during excavation of the test trench and notes other relevant information.

Table 4.1 Summary of test trenches.

Test Trench	Dimensions	Description	Notes
1	50m x 5m 250mm–300mm deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100mm vegetation and topsoil.</li> <li>• approximately 150mm–200mm disturbed pale brown silty loam (sub-soil?) with occasional darker grey clay patches, occasional brick fragments and root activity.</li> <li>• pale buff brown natural clays (approximately 150mm deep) with occasional ironstone gravels and scorched earth patches with charcoal fragments.</li> <li>• mottled orange brown natural clays.</li> </ul>	<p>No remains or artefacts uncovered.</p> <p>Several patches of scorched natural clays indicate former locations of trees removed during land clearing activities in the 1820s.</p>

Test Trench	Dimensions	Description	Notes
2	50m x 5m 300mm–350mm deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100mm vegetation and topsoil.</li> <li>approximately 200–250mm disturbed pale brown silty loam (sub-soil?) with occasional darker grey clay patches, occasional brick fragments and root activity.</li> <li>pale buff brown natural clays (approximately 250mm deep) with occasional ironstone gravels and scorched earth patches with charcoal fragments.</li> <li>mottled orange brown natural clays.</li> </ul>	<p>No remains or artefacts uncovered.</p> <p>Several patches of scorched natural clays indicate former locations of trees removed during land clearing activities in the 1820s.</p>
3	50m x 5m approximately 300mm deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100mm vegetation and topsoil.</li> <li>approximately 200mm disturbed pale brown silty loam (sub-soil?) with occasional darker grey clay patches, occasional brick fragment and root activity.</li> <li>compact pale red/orange natural clays (approximately 100mm deep) with thin layer of pale buff brown clay (disturbed sub-soil?) above, ironstone gravels and scorched earth patches with charcoal fragments.</li> <li>mottled orange brown natural clays.</li> </ul>	<p>Two postholes and linear service trench uncovered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>600mm diameter circular posthole containing soft pale brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecks and ironstone gravels.</li> <li>approximately 500mm diameter circular posthole with pale brown silty loam fill mottled with orange and dirty cream clay, ironstone gravels and base of a approximately 100mm wide wooden post.</li> <li>1m wide trench cut orientated approximately northwest-southeast filled with dirty cream coloured clays.</li> </ul> <p>No artefacts uncovered.</p> <p>Several patches of scorched natural clays indicate former locations of trees removed during land clearing activities in the 1820s.</p>

Test Trench	Dimensions	Description	Notes
4	112m x 5m 250mm–350mm deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100mm vegetation and topsoil.</li> <li>approximately 150–250mm disturbed pale brown silty loam (sub-soil?) with occasional darker grey clay patches, occasional brick fragments and root activity. Central area of trench has a dark grey loamy introduced topsoil up to 250mm deep.</li> <li>compact orange natural clays with ironstone gravels beneath thin layer of pale buff brown clay (disturbed sub-soil?) and scorched earth patches with charcoal fragments.</li> </ul>	<p>Three linear trenches and three postholes uncovered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>series of three linear trenches approximately 300mm wide and approximately 150mm deep orientated northeast to southwest filled with pale brown silty loam with occasional gravels and redeposited clays.</li> <li>series of three postholes approximately 750mm x 600mm orientated approximately east-west filled with mixed redeposited clay and a centrally located postpipe measuring approximately 350mm–400mm.</li> </ul> <p>No artefacts uncovered.</p> <p>Several patches of scorched natural clays indicate former locations of trees removed during land clearing activities in the 1820s.</p>
5	35m x 5m 200mm–250mm deep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100mm vegetation and topsoil.</li> <li>approximately 100–150mm disturbed pale brown silty loam (sub-soil?) with occasional darker grey clay patches, occasional brick fragment and root activity.</li> <li>pale orange natural clays with ironstone gravels and scorched earth patches with charcoal fragments.</li> </ul>	<p>No remains or artefacts uncovered.</p> <p>Several patches of scorched natural clays indicate former locations of trees removed during land clearing activities in the 1820s.</p>

## 5.0 Summary of Results of Archaeological Testing

### 5.1 Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5

No archaeological remains or artefacts were identified within the 50m x 50m area in which trenches 1, 2 and 5 were excavated (see Figure 5). The topsoil and surface vegetation were directly above approximately 150mm–200mm of disturbed sub-soils, which were above the natural clays of the site (see Figures 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12). There were several irregular patches of scorched orange natural clay with charcoal fragments (see Figure 13). These patches of ‘scorched earth’ likely indicate the former locations of trees removed during early land clearing activities by John Campbell in the early 1820s (see Section 2.2.1 of the CMP).

### 5.2 Test Trench 3

The topsoil and surface vegetation in Trench 3 were directly above approximately 200mm of disturbed sub-soils, which were above the natural clays of the site.

A circular posthole was uncovered in the centre of the trench, cutting through the natural clays (see Figures 8 and 14). This is likely to be associated with one of the former outbuildings known to have been located to the west of the location of Bungarabee House (see Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of the CMP and Figures 1 and 21). The outbuilding would have been timber built and could be related to the eighteenth

century use of Bungaribee House as structures are shown in this area on a painting from 1858 (see Section 2.0 of the CMP and Figure 21). No other structural remains or cultural material associated with these former outbuildings was uncovered during the testing.

A posthole with the base of a post was uncovered at the eastern end of Test Trench 3 (see Figures 8 and 15). This is likely to be part of the remains of an early fence around the edge of the former Bungaribee House. An extant fencepost is located to the north of trench 3 (see Figure 16).

A trench was uncovered running across the centre of the trench, cutting through the natural clays (see Figures 8 and 17). This appears to be a deeply excavated trench as the redeposited natural clay within the fill is pale grey and unlike the top of natural clays uncovered across the rest of the site. It is likely to have been excavated from some depth. This trench is likely to be a sewer or electricity service trench associated with the Blacktown Aeromodellers Club.

There were several irregular patches of scorched orange natural clay with charcoal fragments, likely indicating the former locations of trees removed during early land clearing activities.

### 5.3 Test Trench 4

The topsoil and surface vegetation in Trench 5 were directly above approximately 100mm–150mm of disturbed sub-soils, which were above the natural clays of the site.

A series of three narrow, shallow linear trenches were uncovered cutting through the natural deposits of the site (see Figures 9 and 18). These are likely to be narrow drainage channels leading downslope from the main area of Bungaribee-related remains. These channels appear to correspond to the 'unknown anomalies' identified on the geophysical survey to the south of the main area of Bungaribee-related remains (see Figure 4). No service pipes were discovered within the trenches.

A series of three postholes orientated approximately east–west were uncovered in the central area of the trench (see Figures 9, 19 and 20). These are likely to be associated with a timber built shed/outbuilding. No other structural remains or cultural material associated with this structure was uncovered during the testing. It is not possible to clearly date this structure. It is unlikely to be associated with the early occupancy of the site as there are no references to buildings in this area in the historic resource (see Section 2.0 of the CMP and Figure 1). The postholes were discovered in an area of the trench covered with dark loamy introduced topsoil. There may have been a timber shed in this area containing manure/compost for the gardens associated with the former Bungaribee House.

There were several irregular patches of scorched orange natural clay with charcoal fragments, likely indicating the former locations of trees removed during early land clearing activities.

## 6.0 Conclusions

No evidence of outbuildings, garden beds, landscaping or other archaeological features were identified within the 50m x 50m area tested to the west of the former Bungaribee House (Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5). It is likely that any garden beds and landscaping associated with the former Bungaribee House would have been located in the immediate vicinity of the house itself, as indicated by the semi-circular and linear concentrations of red shown on the geophysical survey results to the south of the location of the former Bungaribee House (see Figure 4). The potential garden beds associated with the house are likely to be entirely located within the core heritage area of the site, as identified in the CMP (see Section 6.2 of the CMP). The area to the west of the location of the house (as tested in Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5) is likely to have been utilised as pastoral land.

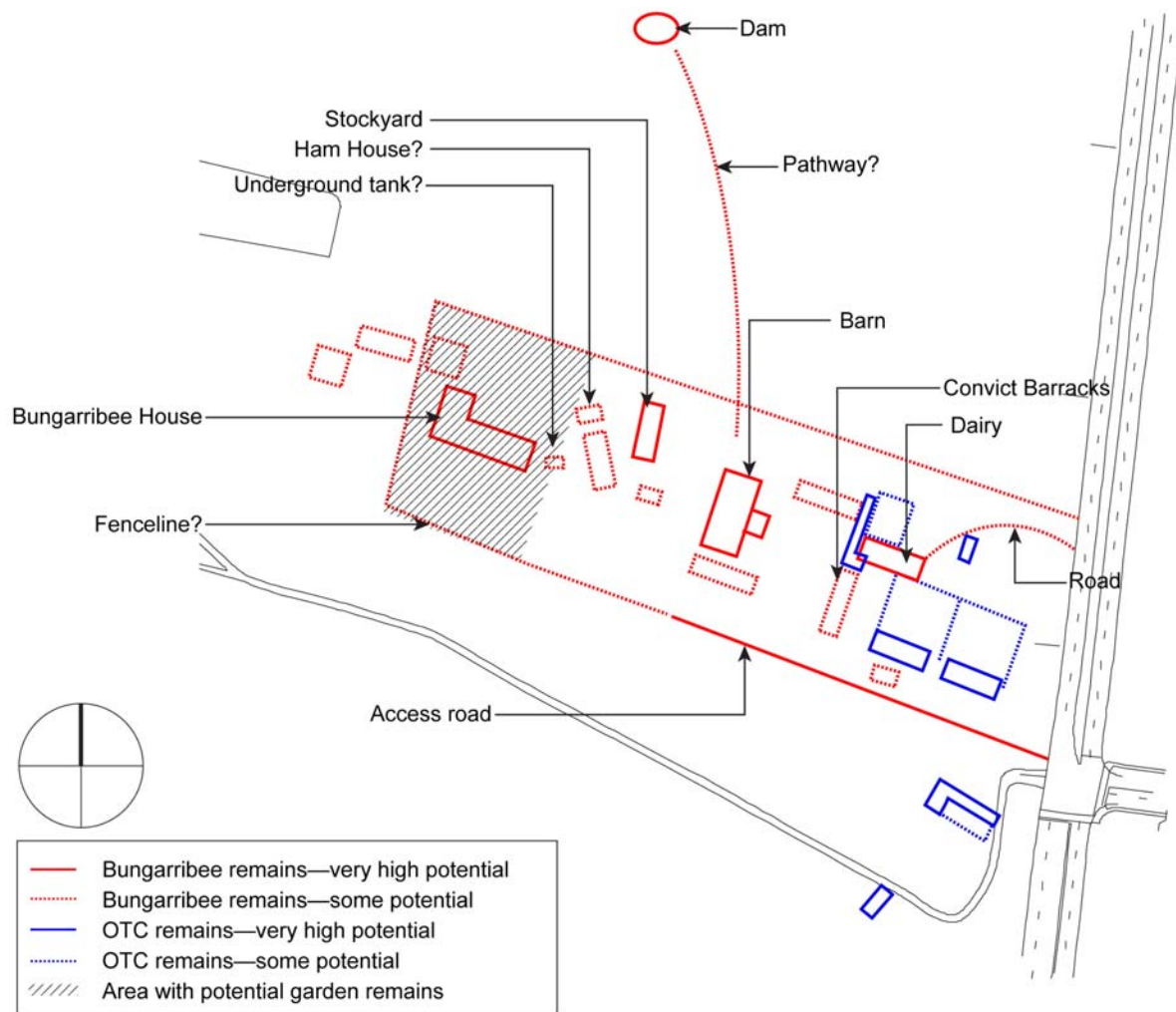
Evidence of postholes, likely to be part of a fenceline and a timber constructed outbuilding were uncovered in the area northwest of the location of the former Bungaribee House (Test Trench 3). The outbuilding could be related to the mid-eighteenth century use of Bungaribee House. In addition, the area tested to the south of the known main area of archaeological remains (Test Trench 4) revealed linear drainage channels and postholes. The postholes are likely to be associated with a timber constructed shed/outbuilding from the later use of site.

The test area did not impact on the potential garden beds and fence line shown on the geophysical survey results as semi-circular and linear concentrations of red to the south of the location of the former Bungaribee Homestead (see Figure 4).

No built structural remains, cultural deposits or artefacts were uncovered during the program of testing. In addition, no evidence relating to the Aboriginal use of the site was discovered.

All of the excavated test trenches contained evidence of early land clearing activities, likely to have been undertaken in the early 1820s.

The results of this archaeological testing program have informed/confirmed the boundary of the core heritage area, as identified in Section 6.2 of the CMP.



**Figure 1** Potential archaeological resource of the former Bungaribee House site, Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands. Note: there are no surviving above ground remains of the buildings identified apart from OTC era concrete slabs.





**Figure 2** Map of the Western Sydney Parklands area showing the Doonside Parcel, which is the subject of this report, in the upper right (northeast) corner. The archaeological site of the former Bungarribee House is noted as 'Bungarribee House' on the map to the west of the Douglas Street site entrance.



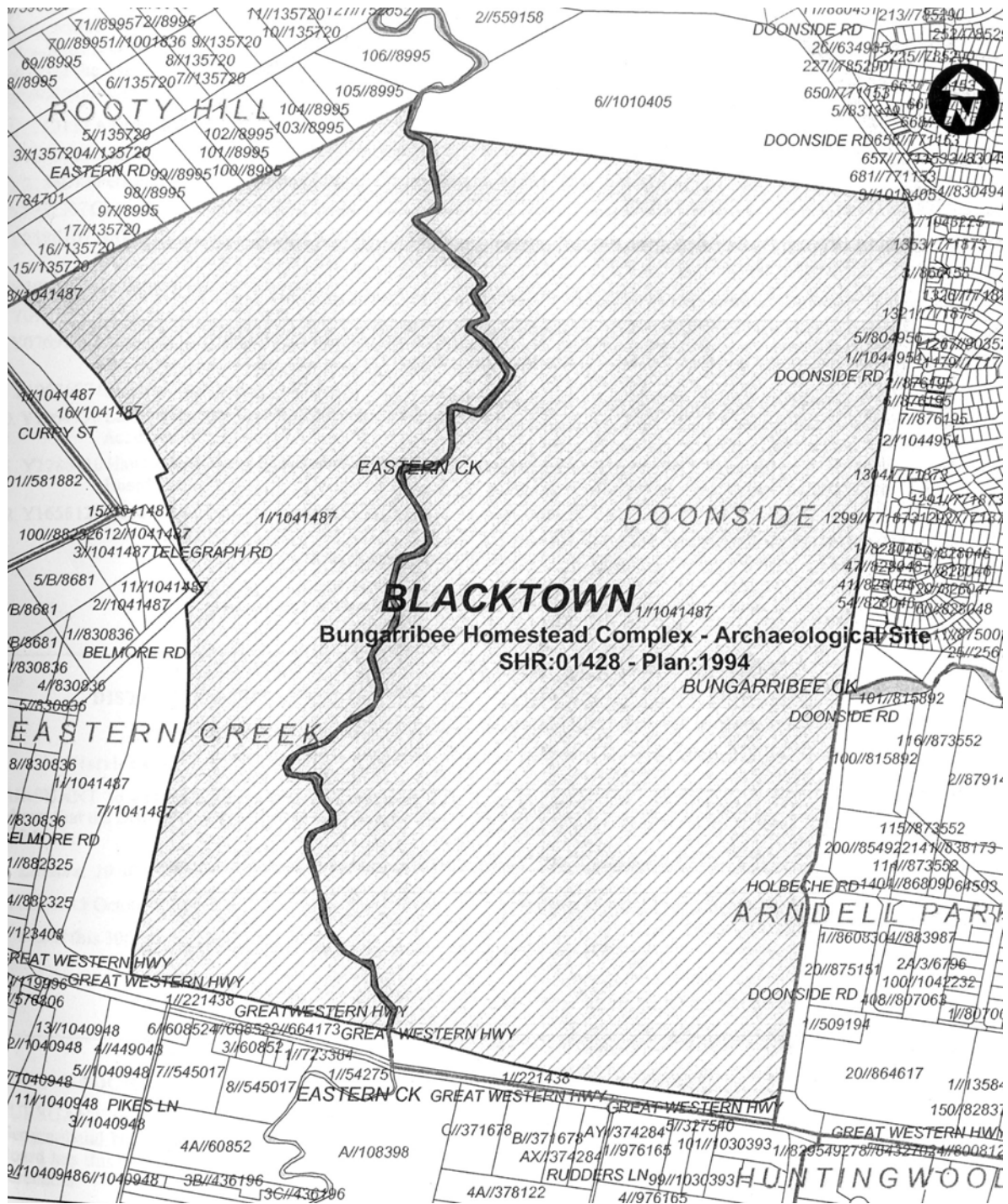


Figure 3 Plan showing the State Heritage Register boundary for the Bungarrabee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site.



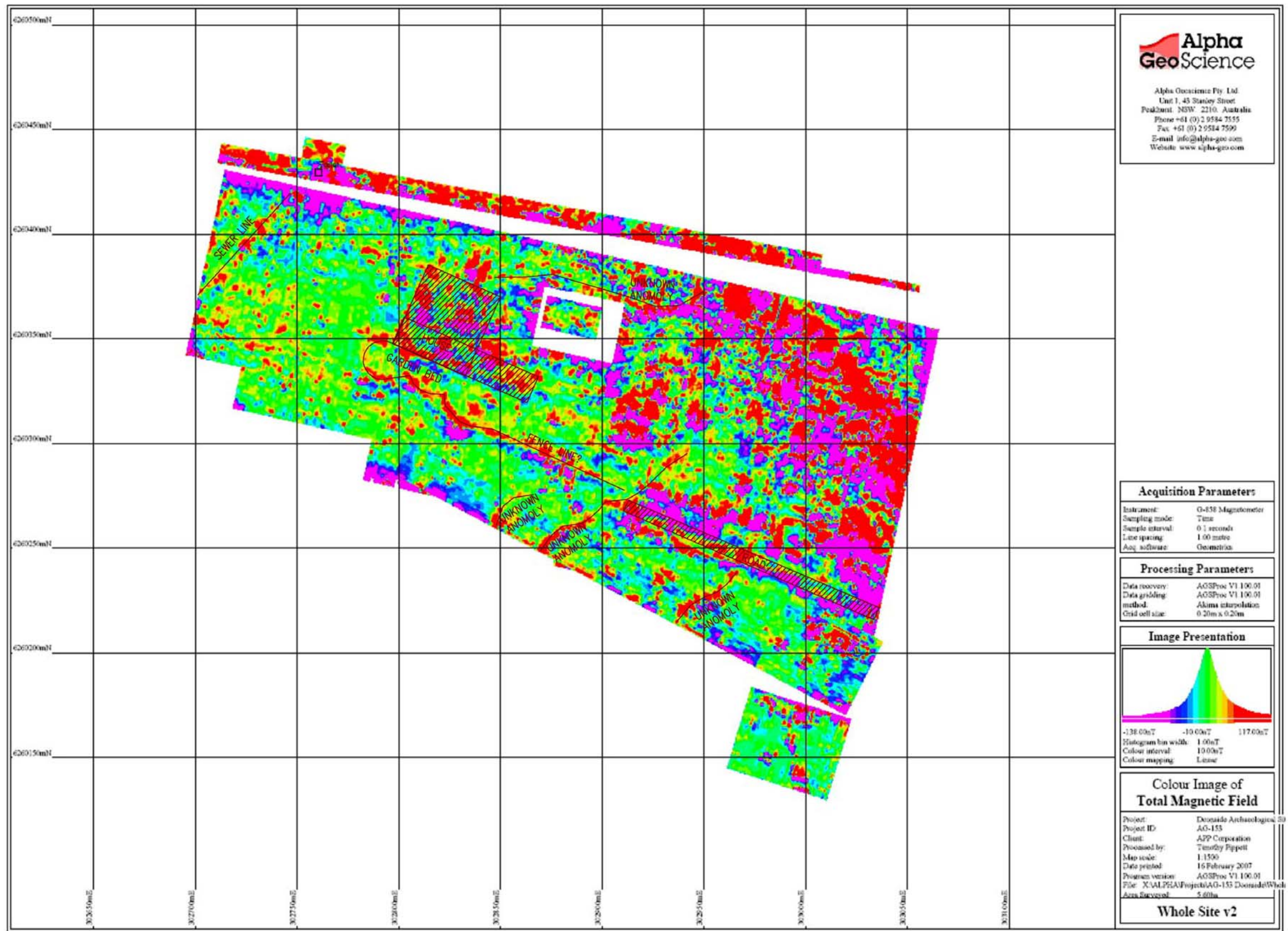


Figure 4 Results of the Alpha GeoScience Geophysical survey (supplied by Alpha GeoScience)

Figures 5–10 SURVEY PLANS AND OVERLAYS OF TEST TRENCHES—TO BE SUPPLIED.





**Figure 11** Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits (scale = 1m).



**Figure 12** Test Trench 2 view to west showing shovel pit excavated through natural deposits and section of trench (scale = 1m).





**Figure 13** Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of 'scorched earth' (scale = 1m).



**Figure 14** Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole (scale = 1m).





**Figure 15** Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole with remnant post (scale = 1m).



**Figure 16** Test Trench 3 view to west post-excavation showing detail of posthole at eastern end of trench and extant post to north of trench (scale = 1m).





**Figure 17** Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of service trench (scale = 1m).



**Figure 18** Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of channel (scale = 1m).





**Figure 19** Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing row of three postholes (scale = 1m).



**Figure 20** Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole (scale = 1m).



**Figure 21** Painting by Fowles, Bungaribee 1858 showing the house and outbuildings, with Bungaribee Creek in the foreground. Note the buildings to the left (northwest) of the main house, two of which are visible. (Source: Mitchell Library)

## **7.0 Appendices**

### **Appendix A**

Images of archaeological testing 20–22 March 2007 (with photograph catalogue)



# Photographic Catalogue

Photographer	Tim Adams	Comments	Archaeological testing of Bungarribee House
Date	20–22 March 2007	Roll Number	1

Image No	Description
IMG3802	Test Trench 1 view to east working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3803	Test Trench 1 view to east working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3804	Test Trench 1 view to southwest working shot removing grass.
IMG3805	Test Trench 1 view to southwest working shot removing grass.
IMG3806	Test Trench 1 view to west working shot along grid line 6260375N.
IMG3807	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot along grid line 3020775E.
IMG3808	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3809	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3810	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3811	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot showing topsoil being removed onto natural clays.
IMG3812	Test Trench 1 view to southwest working shot showing topsoil being removed onto natural clays.
IMG3813	Test Trench 1 view to north post-excavation north end of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3814	Test Trench 1 view to north post-excavation north end of trench showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3815	Test Trench 1 view to west post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench.
IMG3816	Test Trench 1 view to west post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench
IMG3817	Test Trench 1 view to west post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench
IMG3818	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3819	Test Trench 1 view to south working shot central area of trench.
IMG3820	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation central area of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3821	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation central area of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3822	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3823	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3824	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3825	Test Trench 1 view to south post-excavation south end of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3826	Test Trench 1 view to north post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3827	Test Trench 1 view to north post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3828	Test Trench 2 view to east working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3829	Test Trench 2 view to east working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3830	Test Trench 2 view to south working shot removing grass.
IMG3831	Test Trench 2 view to south working shot removing grass.
IMG3832	Test Trench 2 view to southeast working shot to Bungarribee House site.

# Photographic Catalogue

Photographer	Tim Adams	Comments	Archaeological testing of Bungarribee House
Date	20–22 March 2007	Roll Number	1

IMG3833	Test Trench 2 view to south working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3834	Test Trench 2 view to south working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3835	Test Trench 2 view to south working shot showing topsoil being removed onto natural clays.
IMG3836	Test Trench 3 view to southeast working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3837	Test Trench 3 view to southeast working shot to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3838	Test Trench 3 view to east working shot removing grass.
IMG3839	Test Trench 2 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3840	Test Trench 2 view to south post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3841	Test Trench 2 view to south post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3842	Test Trench 2 view to south post-excavation showing detail of exposed natural deposits.
IMG3843	Test Trench 2 view to west post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench.
IMG3844	Test Trench 2 view to west post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench.
IMG3845	Test Trench 2 view to south post-excavation south end of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3846	Test Trench 2 view to north post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3847	Test Trench 2 view to north post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3848	Test Trench 2 view to north post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3849	Test Trench 3 view to east working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3850	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation west end of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3851	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3852	Test Trench 3 view to south post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench.
IMG3853	Test Trench 3 view to south post-excavation showing shovel excavated pit through natural deposits and section of trench.
IMG3854	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in central area of trench.
IMG3855	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in central area of trench.
IMG3856	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in central area of trench.
IMG3857	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of service trench.
IMG3858	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of service trench.
IMG3859	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole and service trench.
IMG3860	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole and service trench.
IMG3861	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.
IMG3862	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.
IMG3863	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.
IMG3864	Test Trench 3 view to south post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.

# Photographic Catalogue

Photographer	Tim Adams	Comments	Archaeological testing of Bungarribee House
Date	20–22 March 2007	Roll Number	1

IMG3865	Test Trench 3 view to south post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.
IMG3866	Test Trench 3 view to south post-excavation showing detail of posthole in east end of trench.
IMG3867	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3868	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3869	Test Trench 3 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3870	Test Trench 3 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3871	Test Trench 3 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3872	Test Trench 3 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3873	Test Trench 4 view to east working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3874	Test Trench 4 view to east working shot after removal of grass.
IMG3875	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits looking towards Bungarribee House site.
IMG3876	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation eastern half of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3877	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation eastern half of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3878	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation eastern half of trench showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3879	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in east end of trench.
IMG3880	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in east end of trench.
IMG3881	Test Trench 4 view to north post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in east end of trench.
IMG3882	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in central area of trench.
IMG3883	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in central area of trench.
IMG3884	Test Trench 4 view to north post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in central area of trench.
IMG3885	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3886	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3887	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3888	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3889	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3890	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3891	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3892	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3893	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of row of postholes.
IMG3894	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of drainage trench (?) in west end of trench.
IMG3895	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3896	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.

# Photographic Catalogue

Photographer	Tim Adams	Comments	Archaeological testing of Bungarribee House
Date	20–22 March 2007	Roll Number	1

IMG3897	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3898	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3899	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3900	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3901	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3902	Test Trench 4 view to east post-excavation showing detail of exposed natural deposits in west end of trench.
IMG3903	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits looking towards Bungarribee House site.
IMG3904	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3905	Test Trench 4 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3906	Test Trench 4 view to northwest post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits looking towards Bungarribee House site.
IMG3907	Test Trench 5 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits looking towards Bungarribee House site.
IMG3908	Test Trench 5 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3909	Test Trench 5 view to east post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3910	Test Trench 5 view to east post-excavation showing detail of scorched earth—evidence of tree clearance.
IMG3911	Test Trench 5 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3912	Test Trench 5 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3913	Test Trench 5 view to west post-excavation showing exposed natural deposits.
IMG3914	Test Trench 3 view to east working shot of backfilling.
IMG3915	Test Trench 3 view to east working shot of backfilling.
IMG3916	Test Trench 5 view to west working shot of backfilling.
IMG3917	Test Trench 5 view to west working shot of backfilling.
IMG3918	Test Trench 5 view to southwest working shot of backfilling.
IMG3919	Test Trench 3 view to east showing trench after backfilling.
IMG3920	Test Trench 1 view to south showing trench after backfilling.
IMG3921	Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5 view to west from Bungarribee House site showing location of backfilled trenches.
IMG3922	Test Trenches 1, 2 and 5 view to west from Bungarribee House site showing location of backfilled trenches.
IMG3923	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3924	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3925	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3926	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3927	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.

# Photographic Catalogue

Photographer	Tim Adams	Comments	Archaeological testing of Bungarribee House
Date	20–22 March 2007	Roll Number	1

IMG3928	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3929	View to west showing proximity of proposed road to Bungarribee House site.
IMG3930	Test Trench 4 view to west showing trench after backfilling looking towards Bungarribee House.
IMG3931	Test Trench 4 view to east showing trench after backfilling.









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IMG\_3838



IMG\_3839



IMG\_3840



IMG\_3841



IMG\_3842



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IMG\_3846



IMG\_3847



IMG\_3848



IMG\_3849



IMG\_3850



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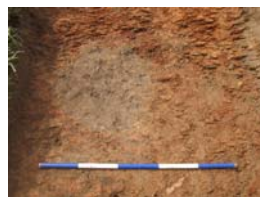
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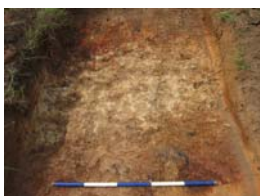
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