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Heritage Consultants



Doonside Residential Parcel and Parklands Bungarribee Precinct, Western Sydney Parklands Heritage Impact Statement

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 and Parklands Bungaribee Precinct, Western Sydney Parklands—Heritage Impact Statement, 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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Contents	Page
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Site Descriptions.....	1
1.2.1 <i>Doonside Parcel</i>	1
1.2.2 <i>Parklands Precinct</i>	1
1.3 Existing Heritage Listings	1
1.3.1 <i>Doonside Parcel</i>	1
1.3.2 <i>Parklands Precinct</i>	2
1.4 Methodology	2
1.5 Limitations.....	2
1.6 Terms and Naming Conventions	3
1.7 Author Identification	3
2.0 Historical Themes	7
2.1 Preamble.....	7
2.2 Historical Themes	7
2.3 Historical Overview	9
2.3.1 <i>Rooty Hill Government Farm</i>	9
2.3.2 <i>Bungarabee House and Estate 1825–1950</i>	9
2.3.3 <i>OTC Occupation</i>	10
2.3.4 <i>Occupation of the Remaining Parklands</i>	11
2.4 Endnotes.....	22
3.0 Proposed Concept Plans	23
3.1 Doonside Parcel	23
3.2 Parklands Precinct.....	23
4.0 Analysis of Physical Evidence.....	29
4.1 Preamble.....	29
4.2 Doonside Parcel	29
4.2.1 <i>Evaluation of Archaeological Features</i>	29
4.2.2 <i>Landscape and Visual Analysis</i>	36
4.3 Parklands Precinct.....	39
4.3.1 <i>Evaluation of Archaeological Features</i>	39
4.3.2 <i>Analysis of Landscape and Visual Values</i>	44
4.4 Endnotes.....	67
5.0 Assessment of Significance.....	69
5.1 Doonside Parcel	69
5.1.1 <i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>	69
5.1.2 <i>Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan</i>	69
5.1.3 <i>Gradings of Heritage Significance</i>	70

6.0 Statutory Context	75
6.1 Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (Cwlth) and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)	75
6.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)	75
6.2.1 <i>Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>	75
6.2.2 <i>Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988</i>	75
6.3 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)	75
6.3.1 <i>The State Heritage Register Boundary</i>	75
6.3.2 <i>State Heritage Register Listing and Approvals</i>	76
6.3.3 <i>Area Outside State Heritage Register Boundary</i>	76
7.0 Heritage Impact Assessment of the Concept Plans	79
7.1 Introduction	79
7.2 Doonside Parcel	79
7.2.1 <i>Historical Archaeology</i>	79
7.2.2 <i>Potential Landscape and Visual Impacts</i>	81
7.3 Parklands Precinct	82
7.3.1 <i>Historical Archaeology</i>	82
7.3.2 <i>Potential Built, Landscape and Visual Impacts</i>	84
8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	91
8.1 Introduction	91
8.2 Doonside Parcel	91
8.2.1 <i>Potential Landscape and Visual Impacts</i>	91
8.2.2 <i>Potential Archaeological Resource</i>	92
8.3 Parklands Precinct	93
8.3.1 <i>Potential Built, Landscape and Visual Impacts</i>	93
8.3.2 <i>Potential Archaeological Resource</i>	93
9.0 Appendices	95
Appendix A	
<i>State Heritage Register: Bungaribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site</i>	
Appendix B	
<i>State Heritage Register: Government Depot Site (former)—Archaeological Site</i>	
Appendix C	
<i>Hardie and Gorman Property Valuation for OTC Resumption</i>	
Appendix D	
<i>Parklands Precinct 2: Scenic Resource Management Guidelines</i>	

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Godden Mackay Logan has been engaged by APP (on behalf of Landcom) to prepare a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) in relation to Concept Plans for the development of the Doonside Residential Parcel (Doonside Parcel) and the recreational use of the Parklands Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands (Parklands Precinct). Figure 1.1 shows the location of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct, in the context of the Western Sydney Parklands.

1.2 Site Descriptions

1.2.1 Doonside Parcel

Most of the Doonside Parcel is included within the boundary of the wider State Heritage Register (SHR) listing for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex (Archaeological Site), which extends beyond the Doonside Parcel into the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. Only a small northern section of the Doonside Parcel is outside the SHR curtilage. Figure 1.2 shows the SHR boundary.

The Doonside Parcel consists of approximately 79.24 hectares (of which 55 hectares will be developed) of relatively undeveloped, previously mostly Commonwealth-owned land southwest of Doonside Railway Station in the Blacktown Local Government Area of western Sydney. The lands are bounded on the north by Eastern Road, to the east by Doonside Road and to the south and west by the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. The residential development of the parcel will assist the improvement and public release of the Bungarribee Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands.

1.2.2 Parklands Precinct

Most of the Parklands Precinct is included within the boundary of the wider SHR listing for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex (Archaeological Site), which extends beyond the Parklands Precinct into the Doonside Parcel. Only a small portion (to the south west of the Great Western Highway) of the Parklands Precinct is outside the SHR curtilage (see Figure 1.2).

The Parklands Precinct consists of approximately 300 hectares of land that includes the former Overseas Telecommunications (OTC) site and the adjacent undeveloped open space along Eastern Creek. This precinct is envisaged as the main community recreation area for both active and passive recreation in the northern section of the Parklands corridor. The lands are bounded on the north by Eastern Road, to the west and south by the western Sydney orbital M7 Motorway, and to the east by the Huntingwood West Employment Lands, Doonside Road and the Doonside Parcel.

1.3 Existing Heritage Listings

1.3.1 Doonside Parcel

The Bungarribee Homestead Complex and farm estate is listed on the SHR as an archaeological site.

The SHR boundary for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeology Site extends beyond the boundary of the Doonside Land Parcel, within which the former Bungarribee House site (and Core Heritage Area) are located. The SHR boundary as it stands correlates with the area of land owned by the OTC during its use of the site as a transmitting station from the 1950s, which in turn is derived from the resumption of Bungarribee and the surrounding farms 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). The SHR listing documentation is included as Appendix A.

1.3.2 Parklands Precinct

The SHR curtilage of the Bungarabee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site covers the portion of the Parklands Precinct located to the north of the Great Western Highway. Figure 1.2 shows the SHR boundary.

The Government Depot Site (former) is listed on the SHR and is located in the vicinity of the Parklands Precinct. The SHR listing documentation is included as Appendix B.

1.4 Methodology

This HIS assesses the likely heritage impact of the proposed concept plans insofar as non-Aboriginal heritage resources of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands are concerned. It primarily considers the potential historical archaeological resource and vestigial colonial landscape features of the core heritage area of the Doonside Parcel, as those are the values identified in the SHR listing inventory for the site and are the key heritage elements of the site identified and assessed in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP), prepared in April 2007 by Godden Mackay Logan for the Parcel.

The heritage values identified in the CMP and its policies and recommendations are the basis for the impact assessment contained in this HIS. The CMP, in turn, has been informed by extensive additional research undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan in 2006 and 2007. A short history of the site by Conybeare Morrison and Partners March 2006 (Conybeare Morrison Report), a Heritage Master Plan prepared 2005 by Austral Archaeology, a Visual and Landscape Assessment prepared February 2006 by Richard Lamb (Lamb Report), and site inspections by Chris Colville, Mark Dunn and Tim Adams of Godden Mackay Logan in the latter months of 2006 and in March 2007 have also informed the HIS for both the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands. In addition, the CMP and HIS have been informed by a geophysical survey (Alpha GeoScience), followed by a program of archaeological test excavation (Godden Mackay Logan), undertaken in early 2007 in the Doonside Parcel, within the main area of the Bungarabee House related remains.

The HIS methodology used is based on the guidelines contained in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) and the principles contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 1999. The part of the report that considers archaeology follows the initial sections of *Archaeological Assessments* guidelines of the *NSW Heritage Manual* (NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).

Consultation with the Heritage Office, Department of Planning was undertaken at a meeting on 5 March 2007. Their written requirements for the HIS have not yet been received.

1.5 Limitations

This report has been prepared based mainly on readily available secondary sources. The main secondary sources that are referred to throughout this report include:

- Austral Archaeology, 2000, Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Australian Site Assessment.

- Austral Archaeology, October 2005, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW.
- Dr Richard Lamb and Associates, February 2006, Western Sydney Parklands Core Parklands Precinct 2 and Interface Parcels 2, 3 and 4, Visual Landscape Assessment, prepared for Landcom.
- Godden Mackay Logan, May 2007, Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan, prepared for Landcom.

A detailed significance assessment has not been undertaken for the Parklands Precinct but rather existing historical documentation contained in the reports listed above has been used. A brief site survey of the Parklands Precinct has been undertaken to ground truth and identify and map potential historical archaeological, built and landscape heritage resources.

1.6 Terms and Naming Conventions

For the purposes of this HIS, the wider SHR listing for the 'Bungaribee Homestead Complex (Archaeological Site)' of which the Doonside Parcel and Bungaribee Precinct, Western Sydney Parklands is a part, is referred to as the 'Bungaribee House site and farm estate'. The Doonside Residential Parcel is referred to as the 'Doonside Parcel', 'the parcel', 'the site' or the 'subject land'. The Parklands Bungaribee Precinct is referred to as the 'Parklands Precinct' or the 'precinct'.

Within the Doonside Parcel, there is a 'core heritage area' which is the focus of the HIS and is defined in the CMP 2007 and illustrated in Figure 4.2. It is referred to as the Core Heritage Area where appropriate.

The main area of the former OTC residential occupation of the Doonside Parcel, located to the north of the Core Heritage Area, is referred to as the 'OTC housing complex' and 'the former OTC residential subdivision'.

1.7 Author Identification

This HIS report has been prepared by Lisa Newell, Senior Associate; Chris Colville, Senior Consultant; Mark Dunn, Historian; and Tim Adams, Archaeologist. Input and review has been provided by David Logan, Director of Godden Mackay Logan.



Figure 1.1 Aerial view of the Western Sydney Parklands area showing the location of the Doonside Parcel and the Parklands Precinct.

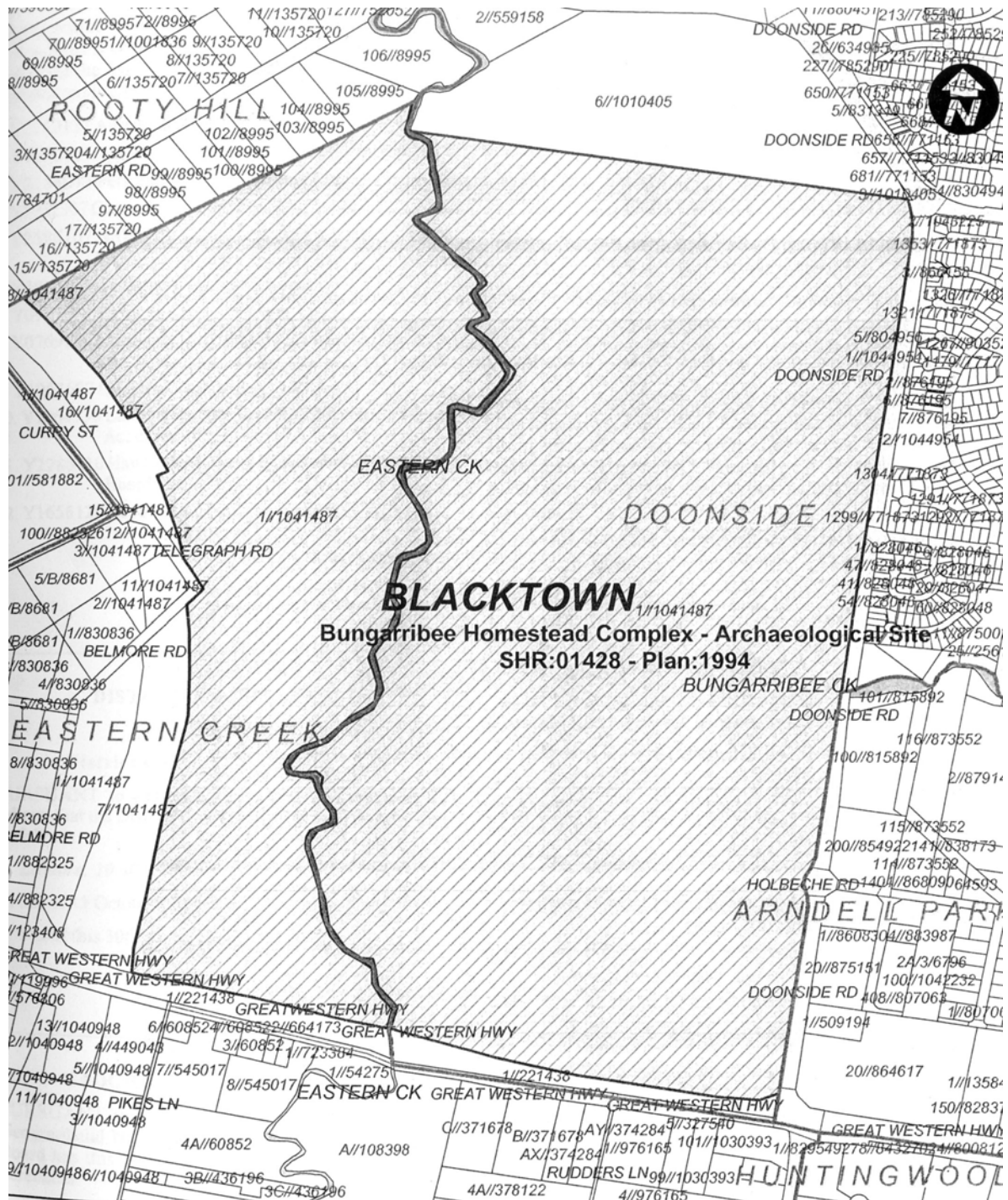


Figure 1.2 Plan showing the SHR boundary and listed area (hatched) for the Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site.
(Source: NSW Heritage Office)

2.0 Historical Themes

2.1 Preamble

The Bungaribee House site and farm estate, of which the Doonside Parcel is a part, 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.

This section of the HIS summarises the historical themes and heritage values of the wider Bungaribee House site and farm estate, including the area of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct, and provides a brief historical overview of the area's development. A more comprehensive history and heritage significance assessment of the Bungaribee House site and farm estate including the Doonside Parcel and its core heritage area, is discussed in the Doonside Parcel Conservation Management Plan (CMP) prepared May 2007 (CMP 2007) by Godden Mackay Logan.

The history of the former Bungaribee House site and farm estate is divided into three main historical phases:

- Phase 1—Pre-Bungaribee Estate including the Government Farm (1801–1823).
- Phase 2—The Bungaribee Farm Estate (1823–1949).
- Phase 3—Post-Bungaribee Uses (1849–present).

Each of these phases is represented to varying degrees in the archaeological and landscape resources of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct, but particularly in the Core Heritage Area.

2.2 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 Bungaribee House site and farm estate, of which the Doonside Parcel is part. 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 Bungaribee House site and farm estate 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 New South Wales (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.

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
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.
Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.	The Bungarribee House site and farm estate 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. The surrounding district was also characterised by small farms, orchards and rural holdings.
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 and of the surrounding small farm sites that remain in the Parklands.
Accommodation.	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.	The Bungarribee House site and farm estate 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 Bungarribee House site and farm estate included a blacksmith and carpentry shops for use on the estate and later a boiling down and tallow works. To the south, small rural and associated industries were also located at Eastern Creek village and on surrounding farms.
Labour	Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour.	The Bungarribee House site and farm estate employed a large work force of convict labourers and later kanak indentured labour and 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 Bungarribee House site and farm estate was resumed for use as a military airfield.
Government and Administration	Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the state and the nation, and the administration of public programs.	The Bungarribee House site and farm estate 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 Bungarribee House site and farm estate was resumed by the OTC for the development of a radio transmitting station.

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages.	The site of the Eastern Creek village on the Great Western Highway represents the growth of a small community around road side inns serving travellers during the nineteenth century.

2.3 Historical Overview

2.3.1 Rooty Hill Government Farm

The Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct were both within the larger site of the Rooty Hill Government Farm, an area of 38,728 acres (387.28 ha). The Rooty Hill farm had been established by Governor King as a means to ensure ongoing supply of good pasture for government herds, as well as land for cultivation of crops and produce. King saw the farms (there were four large farm sites in the Sydney area in total) also as a way to keep the fledgling colonial economy out of the exclusive hands of profiteers and market manipulators.¹

The farm runs were left largely unaltered from their natural state, save for an overseers hut and scattered huts for convict shepherds and labourers, as well as stockyards and fences to enclose grazing areas. At Rooty Hill much of the development was largely to the northwest of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct boundaries, although fencing may have been erected throughout the two precincts.

By the time of the arrival of Governor Macquarie in 1810, the demands of private landholders and settlers was growing to the point that Macquarie began to subdivide lots from the government farms. Macquarie also believed that the worst was over for the colony in terms of food production and that the need for the large government farms to supply the colony was no longer so pronounced.²

From c1815, Macquarie began to grant parcels of land from the Rooty Hill farm to settlers, which marked the beginning of organised European agricultural activity in the area.

2.3.2 Bungarribee House and Estate 1825–1950

The largest portion within the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct was that of John Campbell's 2000 acres which he took up in c1822 (see Figure 2.1). Campbell's estate was bounded in the west by Eastern Creek, in the north by the current Bungarribee Road (and its line west of Doonside Road), in the south by the Great Western Highway and the east by the approximate line of Reservoir Road (beyond the study area). Campbell, who had emigrated with his family from Scotland, erected a temporary residence on the high point of his land and began to clear and cultivate, with the help of 22 convict labourers. By the census of 1822, Campbell was recorded as having 130 acres cleared, 15 acres of wheat, five acres of barley and two acres of potatoes. His stock included 24 head of cattle, 28 hogs and one 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.³

Campbell's temporary residence was enlarged in 1825 and incorporated into his new grand home. 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 clearly visible to travellers passing along the Western Road and in time it became a landmark in the area.⁴ (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*), Port Jackson fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) and Peppercorn tree (*Schinus*

areira) that remain on the site and are visible from Doonside Road and were part of the Bungarribee House garden.)

As well as the house, a number of large outbuildings and farm structures were erected on the raised area, including a brick convict barracks, a large brick barn, a number of stables, blacksmiths shop, carpenters shop and other associated buildings (see Figure 2.2).

Campbell and his family only lived at Bungarribee for five years, with his wife Annabella dying at the house in 1826 and Campbell in 1827. Their short period of residence was a harbinger of things to come, with a most of the nineteenth century residents living there for less than ten years each.

Another commonality was that many of the residents of Bungarribee were prominent colonial figures, including Thomas Icely (1827–1832), a local magistrate and one of the founders of Australia's race horse breeding industry, Charles Smith (1832–1840) a thoroughbred horse breeder, the East India Company (c1843–1846), which used the property as a remount depot for horses being shipped to India for the British cavalry, and Benjamin Boyd (1846–1851), the prominent colonial merchant and entrepreneur. Boyd used the convict barracks for a period as accommodation for South Pacific (kanaka) labour he had working on his properties.⁵

In 1858 the property was purchased by John Cleeve who lived and farmed on the estate until 1890. Between 1890 and the beginnings of World War II, the estate passed through a number of hands, all of whom used the site for livestock breeding and grazing, a use it had been consistently employed for since it was first established.

In c1941, the Bungarribee estate, excluding the house, as well as properties adjoining the estate, was resumed by the Commonwealth for use by the military. The house and land to the east of Eastern Creek (which bisects the property north–south) remained in the possession of the last private owner of the site, Thomas Cleaver (1929–1950).

The military's interest in the site was for the construction of an airfield to serve as a training site and as an overshoot runway for the nearby Schofields airbase. A runway was constructed of compressed gravel with aircraft hides and taxi ways to the south. The runway extended on the southern side of Bungarribee Creek, in a southwesterly direction from close to the junction of Eastern and Bungarribee Creeks, crossing Doonside Road and ending near McCormack Street (Arndell Park), approximately 1.8km in length.

2.3.3 OTC Occupation

Following the war's end, the estate remained in Commonwealth ownership, with the Cleaver family continuing to run dairy cattle on the northern portion. In 1949, however, the site was vested in the newly formed Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) for the establishment of a new international transmitting station (see Figure 2.3).

The OTC occupied the Bungarribee Estate from 1949 until c2001, although the station ceased operations during the 1990s. The development of the OTC site involved the building of a modern two-storey transmitting station to the south of Bungarribee Creek (in the Parklands Precinct) and the erection of a series of aerials across the entire land holding for transmitting of radio signals. The new OTC station was accessed via the Great Western Highway, west of Doonside Road. The OTC Transmitting Station was officially opened by the Postmaster-General in February 1957.⁶

To the north of the Bungarribee 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, which OTC had commissioned for the housing and the Transmitting Station (as well as the Receiving Station and accompanying accommodation located at Bringelly).

In 1957, OTC proceeded with the demolition of Bungarabee House and most of its remaining outbuildings. The house by this time had not been occupied for a number of years and was deemed to be beyond repair. Despite some local opposition and a campaign by the fledgling National Trust for its retention and restoration, the house was demolished. The only structure to survive was the two storey brick barn, which OTC used for storage. However, this was also demolished in 1977 following its damage in a severe storm.⁷

By the 1990s, telecommunication technology had surpassed the need for radio transmitting and the OTC site was closed. The station buildings and aerial masts had been removed by 2001.

2.3.4 Occupation of the Remaining Parklands

Unlike the Bungarabee estate, the remaining grants and farms within the Parklands Precinct were considerably smaller in size, the largest being 100 acres. These smaller farms were largely granted to emancipist farmers such as William Dean, who was granted (or purchased) three separate parcels (one of 100 acres, the other two being of 50 acres each), opposite each other on either side of the Western Road (see Figures 2.4–2.6). Each of the grants were excised from the Rooty Hill government farm area. Dean built a dwelling and road side inn on the southern side of the Western Road, catering for an increasing trade as lands to the west were settled. As it was approximately a seven hour ride from Sydney town to Dean's Inn (initially called the Bush Inn, later changed to The Corporation Inn) at Eastern Creek, it developed into a popular stopping place.⁸

A toll house was also constructed on Dean's land in 1818 to collect tolls from travellers on the Western Road for upkeep and extension of the road system. The toll house was later repossessed by Dean in the 1840s. Its exact location has not been determined for this study, but previous studies identified it as being opposite to Dean's Bush Inn, close to the junction of Belmore Road and the Western Road.⁹ As well as the toll house, Governor Macquarie ordered a small barracks building, known as the Garrison, to be erected on the Western Road at Eastern Creek. The Garrison was built on the northern side of the Western Road on Dean's 50 acres, with Dean being given the equivalent value in cattle for the site.¹⁰ The Garrison was built to house a small party of soldiers including officers and convict work parties employed on the Western Road and the surrounding area. It was likely linked to the Rooty Hill farm site (from which the land had been previously alienated). The Garrison was also later reclaimed by Dean and converted into the family house, 'Hollinsworth', which was occupied by Dean's extended family and descendants until its demolition for the widening of the Great Western Highway during the 1960s.¹¹

The Garrison/Hollinsworth site is visible on a 1943 aerial photograph of the site. The photo shows a large house on the north side of the Great Western Highway with a yard and outbuildings to the rear. Opposite the building, on the southern side of the road, is what appears to be a cleared building site, which may be the site of the former Bush/Corporation Inn. Close to the Garrison site, a large brick domed cistern, or well, remains (see Figure 4.22). The well could date to the Garrison occupation, although this has not been established (a second large domed cistern/well is located on the eastern side of Pikes Lane also within the study area; it has not been established who or what this cistern relates to) (see Figure 4.26). Subdivision plans from the early twentieth century also show a forge/blacksmith and a post office on the site. The forge or blacksmith shop may have also been on site since Dean's occupation, as William Dean operated a blacksmith in addition to the inn and tollbar.¹² As a stopping

point on the Western Road, a blacksmith would likely have been a profitable venture alongside a roadside inn, catering to travellers, wagons and coaches heading east and west along the road.

By 1829 a small village had grown around Dean's roadside inn. Originally known as Hebersham, and later renamed Eastern Creek, the village had a school house (to the west of the study area) and small church by the 1830s.¹³ By the 1850s, with the discovery of gold around Bathurst, the Western Road was a busy thoroughfare, as prospectors headed west. Dean's inn by this stage had been joined by two others: one run by his son Thomas Dean (being the Red Lion approximately 200m from the Corporation Inn) and another further to the west outside the study area.¹⁴ A number of houses and a few stores were also constructed at the small but busy road stop.

However, the main land use remained agricultural. Immediately to the west of the study area the Minchinbury vineyard had been established, while within the Parklands Precinct boundary were a number of orchards, as well as cattle farms and small dairies.

A 1917 sale plan of the land owned by Ernest Finckh, which covered the land on the western bank of Eastern Creek between the Western Road, Rooty Hill Road and Church Street, shows that there were only a scattering of houses, one store and a post office within the study area (Parklands Precinct). The post office appears on subdivision plans to be on the same site as the Garrison/Hollinsworth site, and was operated by Thomas Pike (who had married William Dean's second youngest daughter Ann, and had in turn operated the Bush Inn from 1847), probably from a room within or adjacent to the Hollinsworth house (see Figure 2.7). A service station and garage was also located within the study area, on the Western Road to the west of Rudders Lane. The village at Eastern Creek had largely stagnated after the opening of the railway line through Rooty Hill and Blacktown (north of the study site) in the 1860s. The main line ran to the north of the Parklands Precinct, with stations at Blacktown and Rooty Hill, around which villages and towns developed.

In 1919 the Western Road was sealed and then widened in the 1950s. However, the area as a whole retained its rural and agricultural setting. Aerial photographs from 1943 and 1956 show the outlines of paddocks and orchards, scattered farm houses and outbuildings, and the ribbon of development fronting the Western Road between Eastern Creek and Pikes Lane (see Figures 2.8 and 2.9).

Much of the area was resumed by the military during the Second World War for use as an airfield and training base. As well as Bungaribee estate, the military resumed all the properties west of the Eastern Creek, with Curry Street and Belmore Road as the boundaries. Following the end of the war, the land occupied by the military was taken up by OTC for their new transmitting station. Prior to resumption, the Department of the Interior undertook a survey and valuation of each property. Within the Parklands Precinct and Doonside Parcel (excluding Bungaribee House and farm), there were nine weatherboard cottages with associated outbuildings and sheds, at least three horse stables, some bush timber sheds and a variety of small farm buildings and structures.¹⁵ These were spread across 37 separate portions of land between Belmore Road, Curry Street, the current Eastern Road and Eastern Creek. One of these portions, that of Mr J R Adams (Lot 4 Sec E DP 8681), also included a trotting track.

Of the structures visible in a 1956 aerial photograph, all but three (being a house on the corner of the highway and Pikes Lane and one closer to eastern Creek) have been demolished and removed through further widening of the Great Western Highway and more recent works for the M7 Motorway (see Figure 2.9 and 2.10).

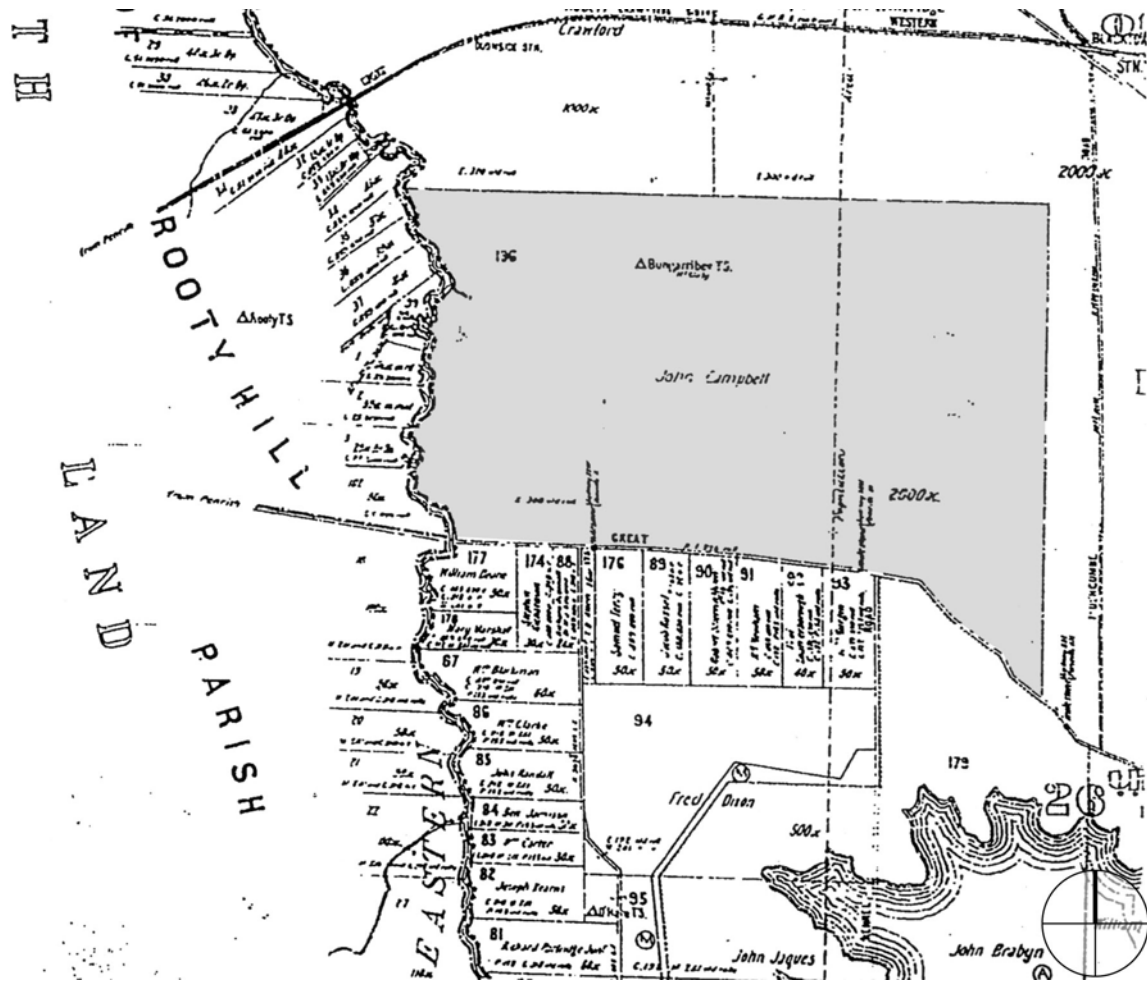


Figure 2.1 Survey plan showing John Campbell's 2000 acre grant upon which he built Bungarribee House, as well as the grants to William Dean and those bordering the Eastern Creek which make up the combined Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.2 Joseph Fowles' painting of Bungaribee House during the occupation of the East India Company in the 1850s. This view, looking from the south near the junction of Eastern Creek and Bungaribee Creek, shows the house prominent on the ridge, with an extensive collection of outbuildings extending east towards present day Doonside Road. The house was clearly visible from the Western Road (Great Western Highway) and was a landmark to travellers along it. (Source: Mitchell Library)

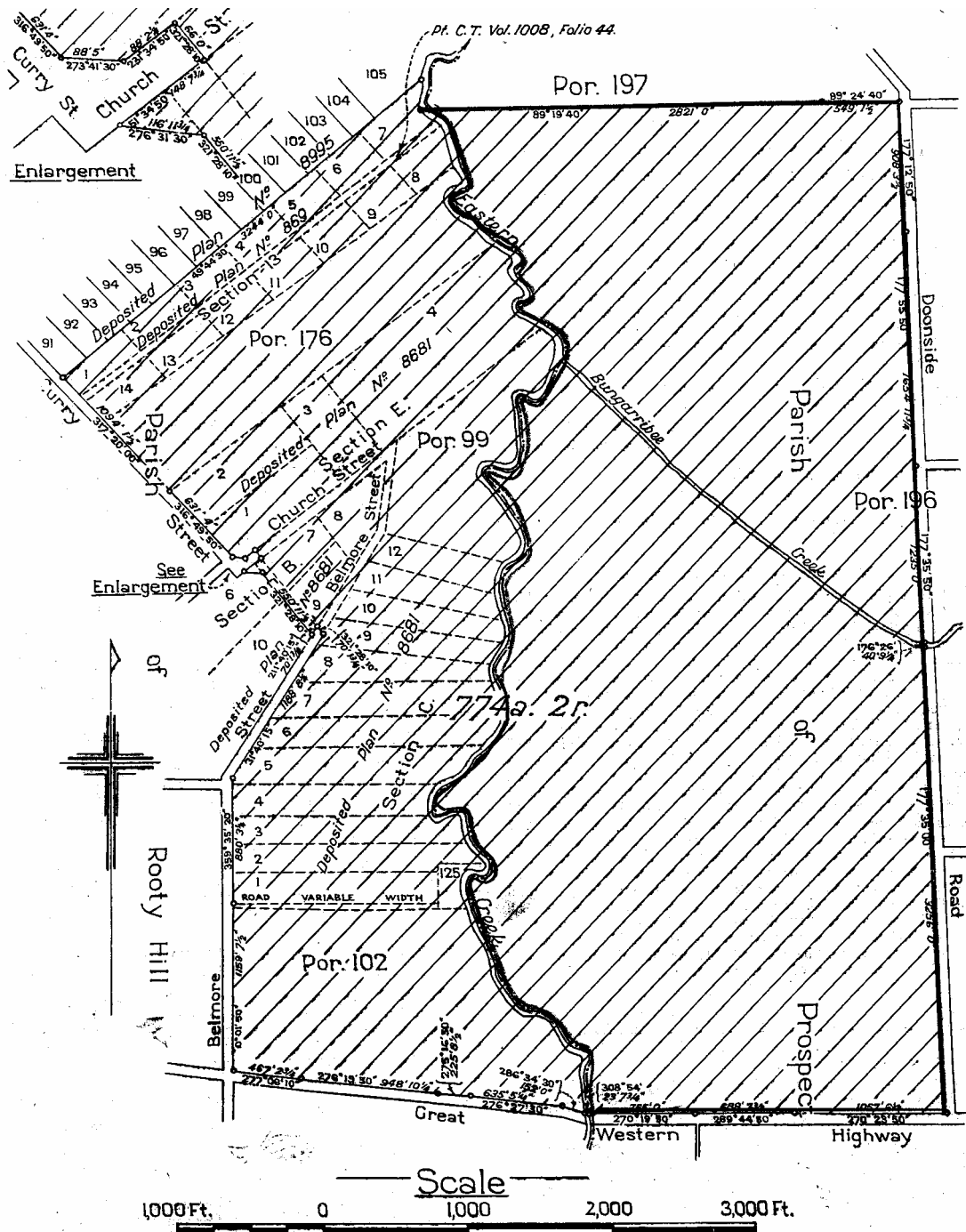


Figure 2.3 Survey showing the area resumed by the OTC for the construction of the Transmitting Station. The OTC resumed the same area as the military during World War II for the construction of an airfield and training area. The entire Parklands Precinct and Doonside Parcel north of the Western Road were taken over by the military during World War II, although the Bungarribee House site and its immediate surrounds were allowed to remain occupied and farmed. (Source: National Archives of Australia)

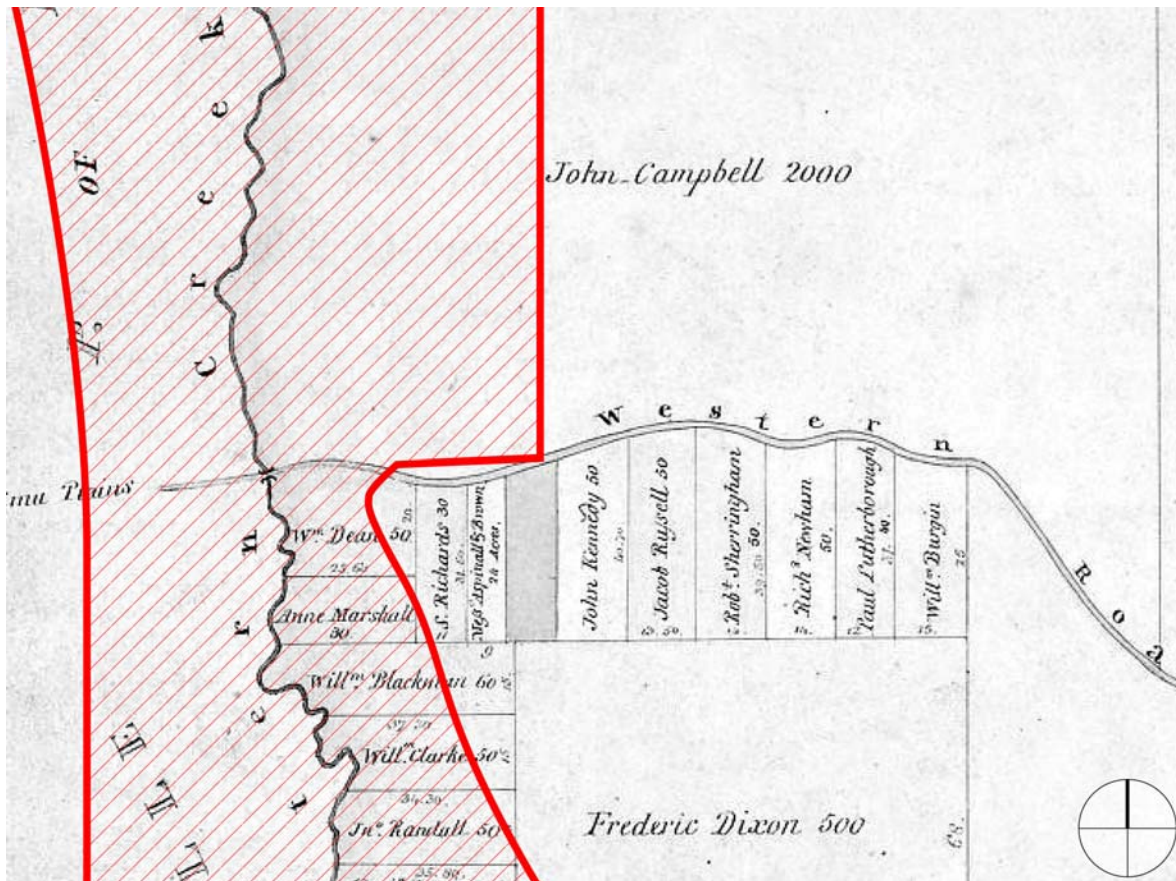


Figure 2.4 Detail of Parish of Prospect map 1838 showing the approximate boundary of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct in relation to the original grants in the Parish. The large 2000 acres of John Campbell was the site of the Bungaribee House and farm. Note William Dean's 50 acres to the south of the Western Road. (Source: Department of Lands)

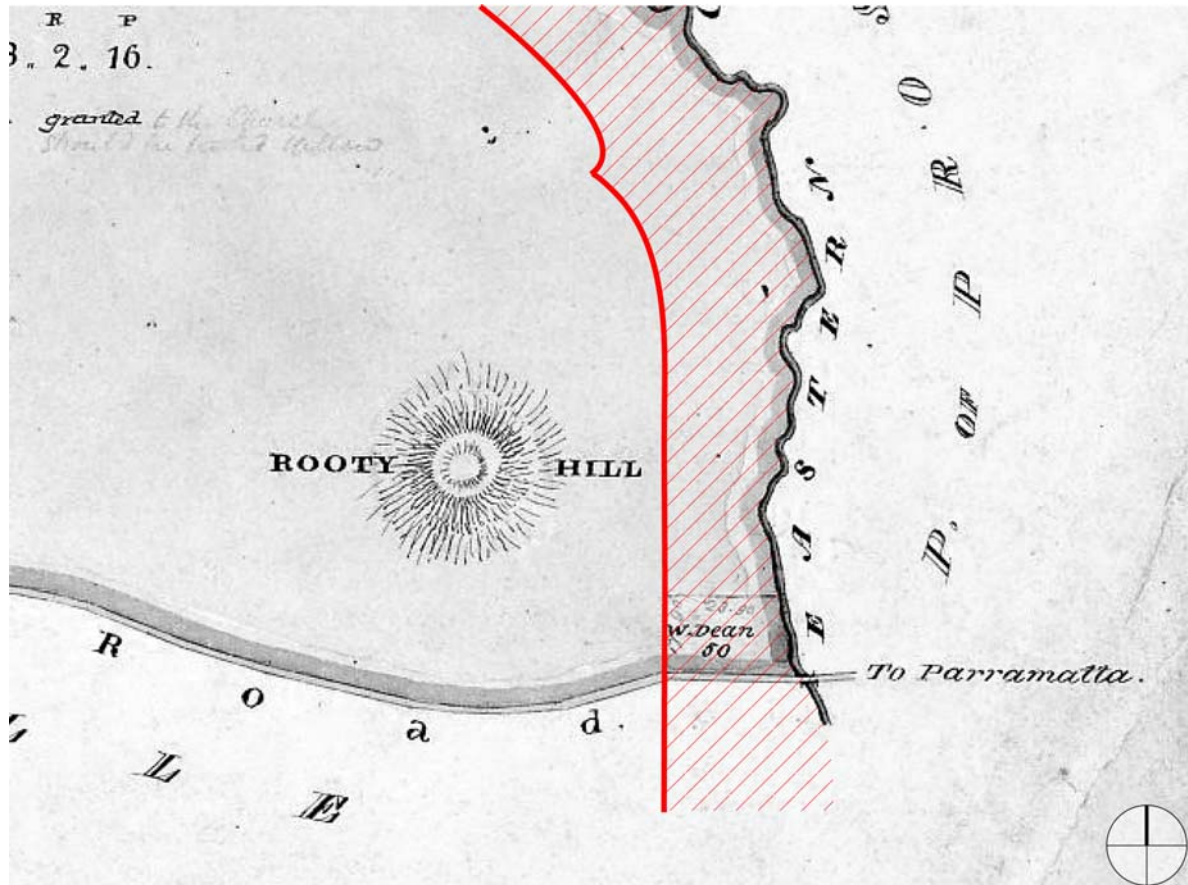


Figure 2.5 Detail of Parish of Rooty Hill map 1835 showing the approximate western boundary of the Parklands Precinct. William Dean's second grant of 50 acres is shown north of the Western Road. Most of the area at this time is still part of the government farm. (Source: Department of Lands)

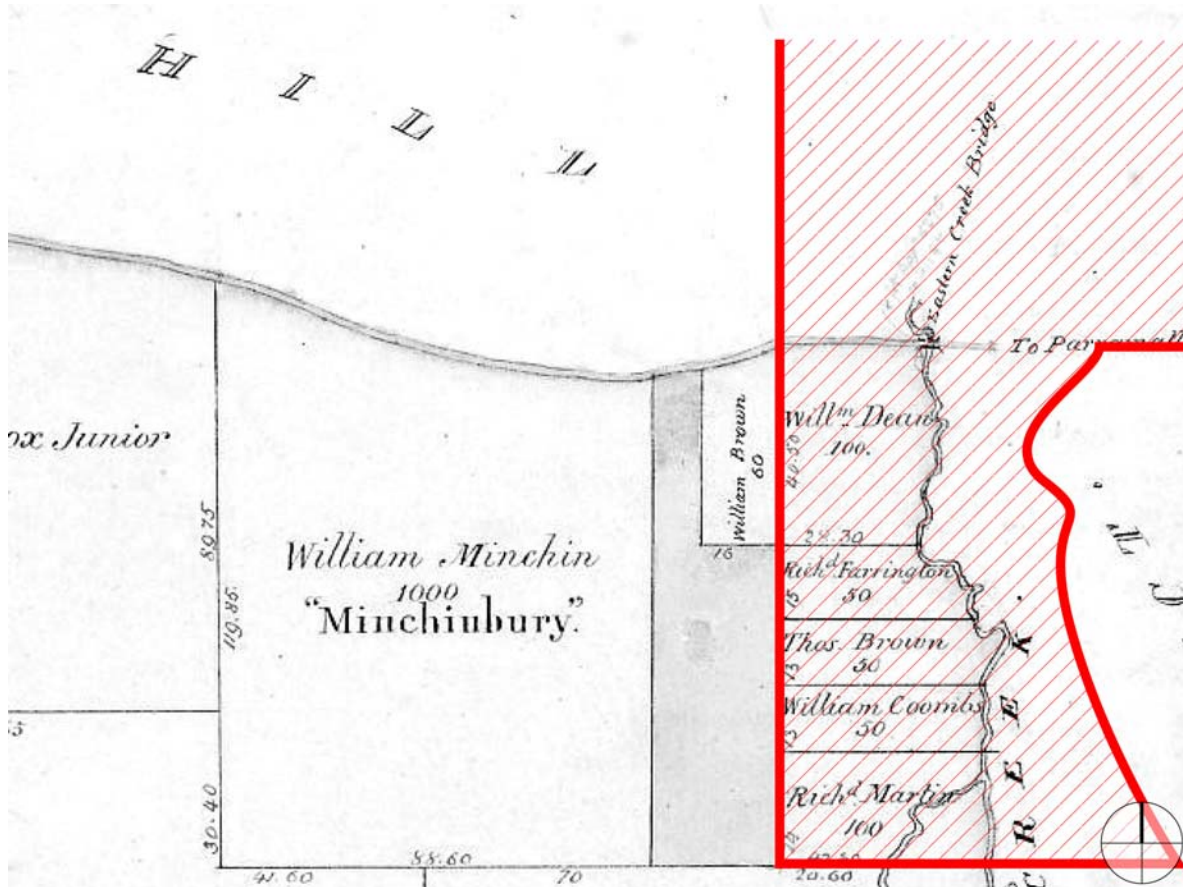


Figure 2.6 Detail of Parish of Melville 1835 showing the approximate area of the Parklands Precinct (hatched). This figure shows William Dean's 100 acre grant upon which he built his home and the Corporation Inn. Comparison with Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show the grants and owners in each of the three Parishes that constitute the site area. (Source: Department of Lands)

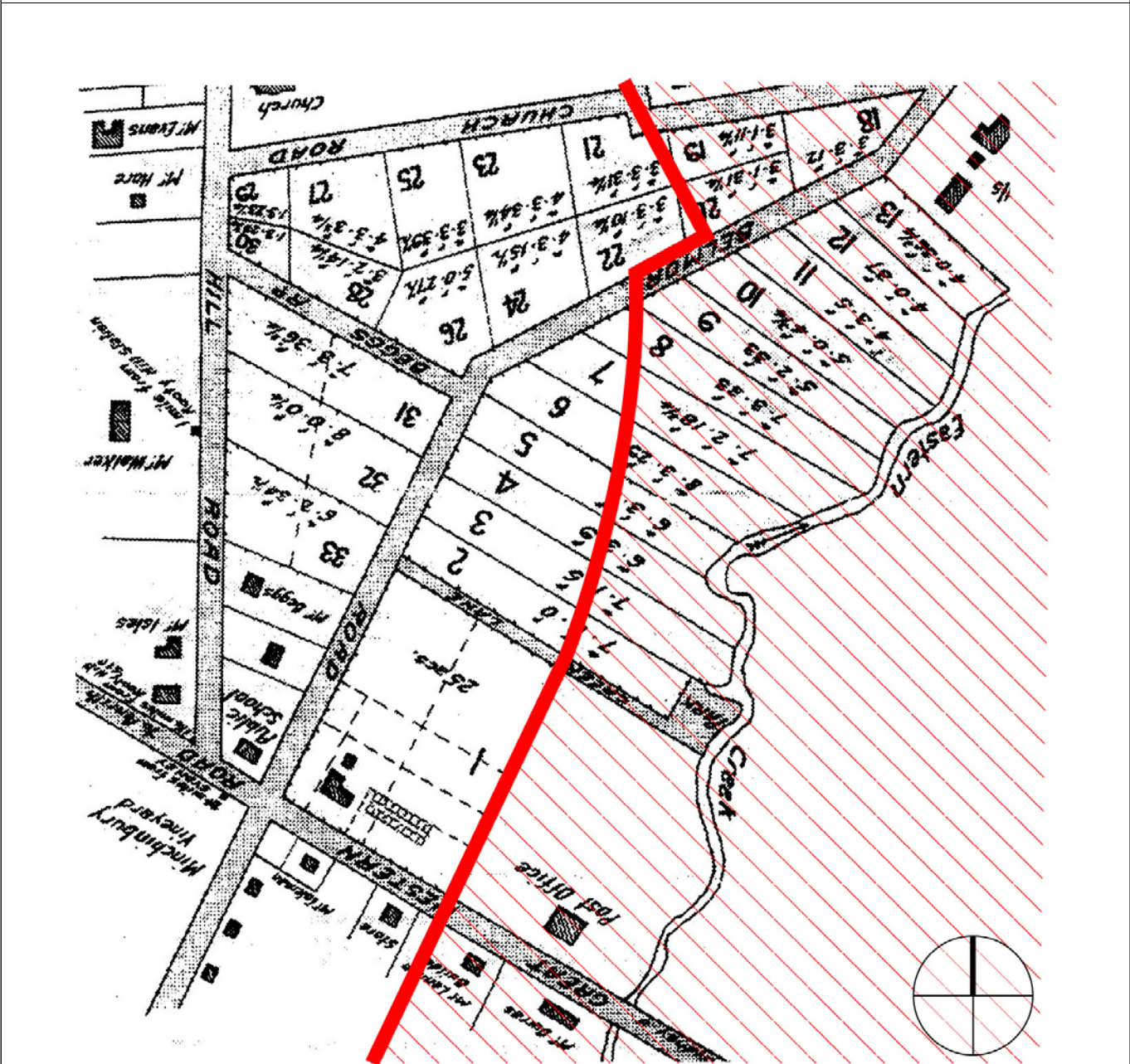


Figure 2.7 Detail of subdivision sale plan of Eastern Creek Farms, April 1917 by Ernest Finckh. This plan shows the scattering of development across the northwest corner of the Parklands Precinct at the time with a post office, store and a few houses shown. The buildings shown in the northeast corner of the plan are annotated as Mansell's Farm. The rural nature of the site area has remained largely unchanged for the duration of European occupation. The approximate location of the Parklands Precinct is shown hatched. (Source: Mitchell Library Subdivision Plans)

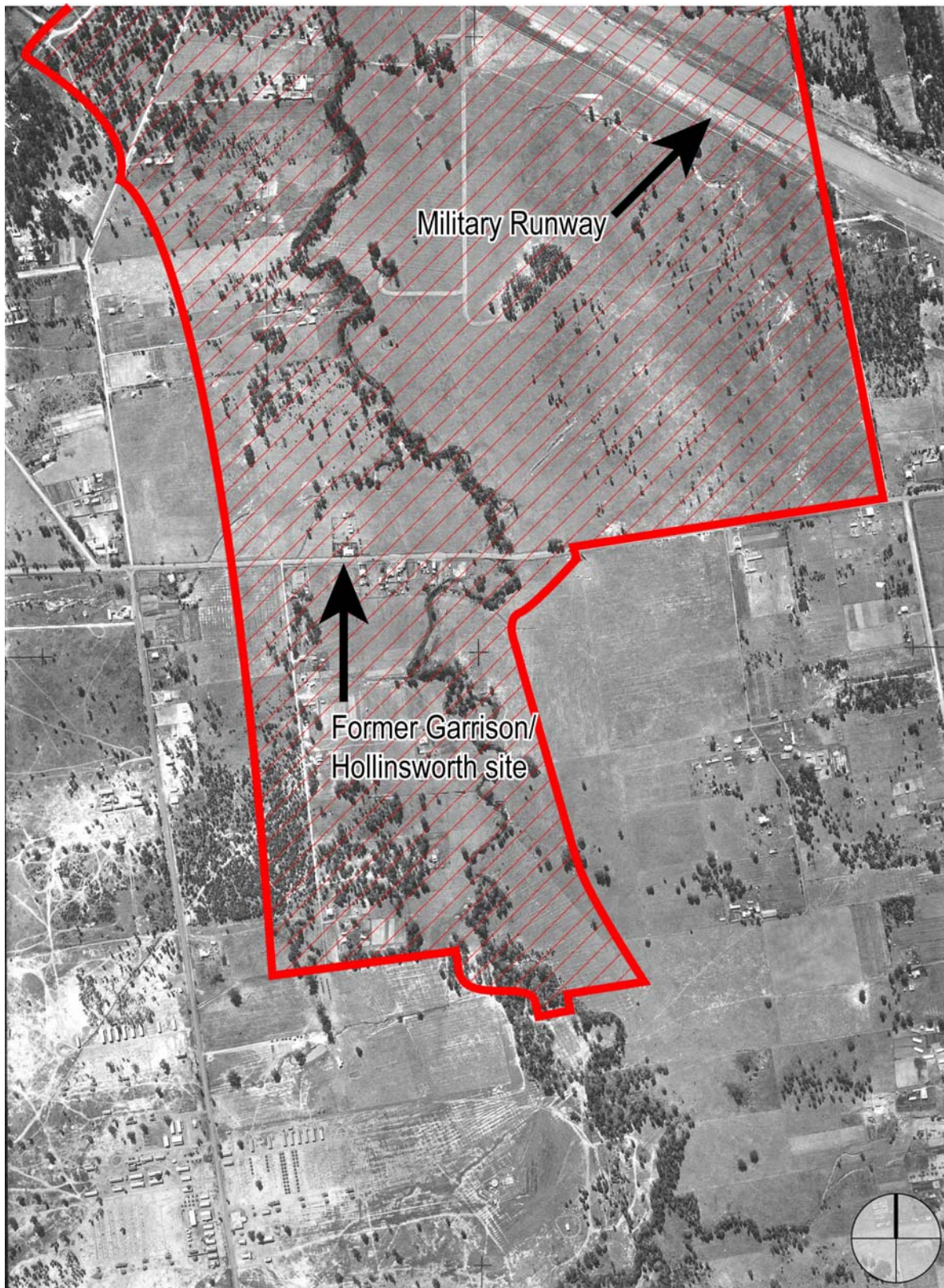


Figure 2.8 1943 aerial photograph showing the Parklands Precinct hatched. The Western Highway runs right to left through the centre of the image, with what Garrison/Hollinsworth thought to be the building and yard area shown on the northern side of the road to the west of the creek line. The military runway, with associated taxiway and aircraft hides, is also visible across the northeast corner. This photo shows the rural nature of the area, with some scattered development (particularly fronting the Western Highway) and areas under cultivation. This rural landscape has remained the dominant form since the first years of European occupation. (Source: RTA)

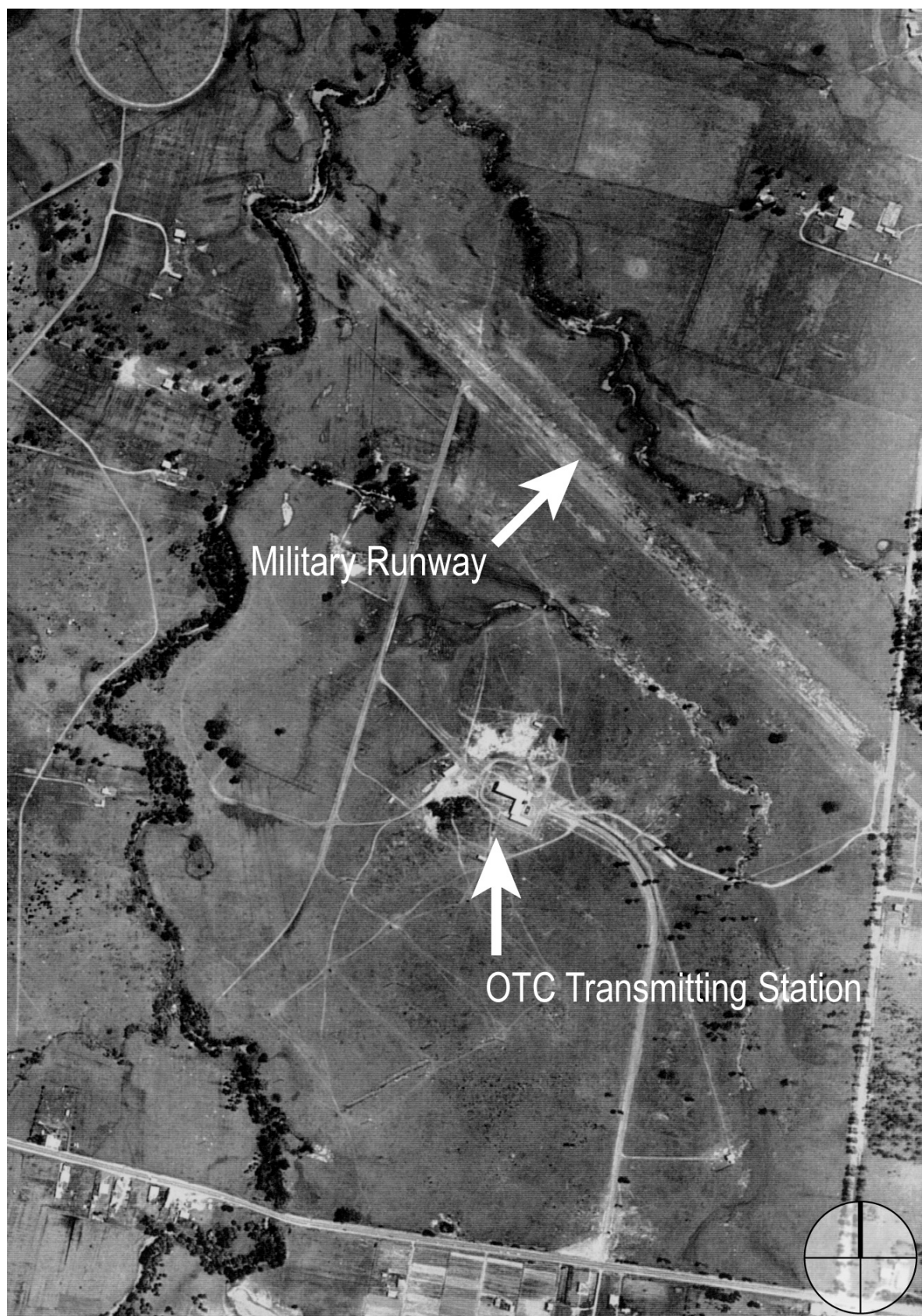


Figure 2.9 1956 aerial photograph showing the Western Highway with some structures facing it to the west of Eastern Creek. The OTC Transmitting Station, recently opened, dominates the central portion of the image, with tracks leading off to aerial pads. To the north the scar of the military runway is still visible in the ground, with Bungarabee House and its remaining outbuildings also visible. The trotting track of Mr JR Adams is also visible in the top left corner. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 2.10 2006 aerial photograph of the Great Western Highway near the junction with the new M7 motorway, which marks the western edge of the study area. The arrow indicates the former Western Road alignment. Directly opposite was the site of the Garrison/Hollinsworth house, and is the site of the existing brick cistern/well which may date to the garrison period. Comparison to Figures 2.7 and 2.8 show the effect of the widening of the highway and the demolition of most buildings on the southern side of the road. (Source: Department of Lands)

2.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Nicolaidis, G 2000, *Eastern Creek and Land Settlers*, Blacktown City Council, p 7.
- ² *ibid*, p 12.
- ³ Bungarribee Homestead Complex State Heritage Register Listing Heritage Office of NSW.
- ⁴ Broadbent, J 1997, *The Australian Colonial House: Architecture and Society in New South Wales 1788–1842*, Hordern House, Sydney, p 144.
- ⁵ Lattan, D 1986, *Lost Glories: A Memorial to Forgotten Australian Buildings*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, p 62.
- ⁶ 'Transit: Staff Magazine of the Overseas Telecommunication Commission', Volume 10, No. 2 March–April 1957.
- ⁷ Telstra Archives: OTC Records—Doonside Transmitting Station.
- ⁸ Sharpe, A 2000, *Blacktown District: Pictorial History*, Kingsclear Books, Sydney, p 33.
- ⁹ Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, Main Report Vol prepared for Planning NSW October 2005, p 69.
- ¹⁰ *ibid*, p 69.
- ¹¹ *ibid*, p 72.
- ¹² *ibid*, p 72.
- ¹³ Conybeare Morrison International, 2006, *Western Sydney Parklands—Non-Indigenous Conservation Management Plan (Draft)*, p 17.
- ¹⁴ Nicolaidis, *op cit*, p 89.
- ¹⁵ National Archives of Australia, Series SP 246/2, Proposed Acquisition of Land 1949.

3.0 Proposed Concept Plans

3.1 Doonside Parcel

The Concept Plan (shown in Figure 3.1) and Doonside Parcel Development Control Plan (DCP) assessed in this HIS are illustrated and documented in the following:

- Doonside Parcel Subdivision—prepared August 2007 by Architectus; and
- Doonside Parcel: Development Control Plan (DCP) prepared August 2007 by Architectus.

In summary, the Concept Plan proposes to:

- develop the Doonside Parcel as mixed low to medium density residential land;
- create a residential precinct within a landscape setting that integrates with the adjoining Western Sydney Parkland's natural and conservation values; and
- retain a number of open spaces within the Core Heritage Area and along riparian corridors throughout the land parcel.

3.2 Parklands Precinct

The Concept Plan (shown in Figure 3.2) assessed in this HIS is illustrated and documented in the following drawing prepared September 2007 by Context:

- Parklands Concept Plan—drawing No. LSK 07539-001 Rev B.

In summary, the Concept Plan proposes to:

- retain the Parklands Precinct as public open space;
- create a Sports/Cultural zone to the northwest corner of the Precinct;
- interpret the former airstrip by providing an access point into the park that connects Doonside Road with the Sports/Cultural Zone;
- provide an area of recreational open space to the immediate north of the Great Western Highway;
- create an Institutional Zone to the southeast corner of the Precinct;
- provide a sustainable based landscape, including market gardens and re-vegetation areas, to the western portion of the Precinct; and
- create a Parklands Commercial/Recreation Zone to the southwest corner of the precinct.



Figure 3.1 Proposed Concept Layout Plan showing the proposed subdivision of the Doonside Parcel.



4.0 Analysis of Physical Evidence

4.1 Preamble

This section discusses the potential historical archaeological resource and the landscape and visual values of the Doonside Parcel and the Parklands Precinct.

The evaluation of the historical archaeological evidence, associated with various phases of the study areas history, is based on consideration of the physical evidence observed at the site, identified areas of disturbance, historical information about the development and occupation of the site, the results of physical investigations of parts of the site and previous archaeological assessments. The evaluation of the historical archaeological evidence is discussed in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.3.1.

The landscape and visual 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, and the Conservation Management Plan, prepared May 2007 by Godden Mackay Logan, and site inspections during November 2006. The landscape and visual values are discussed in Sections 4.2.2 and 4.3.2.

4.2 Doonside Parcel

4.2.1 Evaluation of Archaeological Features

Previous Reports/Investigations

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 report. In addition, Austral Archaeology undertook a program of test excavations at key areas within the Doonside Parcel.¹ Following the excavations, a portion of the Doonside Parcel was included in a Heritage Masterplan of the Telstra OTC site.² The reports identified that key areas of the parcel had high archaeological potential for remains of the 1826 Bungaribee 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.³

Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan

In 2007 Godden Mackay Logan prepared a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands. The CMP identified a high potential for the survival of significant archaeological remains within three main areas the site (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).

The CMP identifies an area of primary heritage concern, within the Doonside Parcel, as the Core Heritage Area of the site. This area contains the main archaeological remains (known and potential) of the former Bungaribee House and its associated outbuildings, gardens and remnant cultural plantings. The core 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 Bungaribee House site

(see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The Core Heritage Area allows for the management of potential Bungaribee related archaeological remains of Exceptional and High significance.

An area of moderate archaeological potential and significance surrounds the Core Heritage Area. The main OTC staff housing site alongside Doonside Road and the site of a c1880 constructed house located alongside Doonside Road have also been identified as areas of moderate archaeological significance (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). These areas allow for the management of potential archaeological remains of moderate significance which are located outside the core area.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Test excavations by Austral Archaeology in 2000 revealed the footprint of the Bungaribee Homestead building, in addition to evidence of outbuildings associated with the former homestead (see Figure 4.3).⁴

Following a geophysical survey of the main area of Bungaribee related remains, further archaeological investigation was undertaken in the area in March 2007 by Godden Mackay Logan, to inform the CMP and to define the Core Heritage Area. These investigations revealed evidence of timber built outbuildings.

Section 3.0 and Appendix C of the CMP discuss these investigations further.

Potential Historical Archaeological Remains

The following assessment is a summary of the potential archaeological remains identified in Section 3.0 of the CMP prepared by Godden Mackay Logan for the Doonside Parcel of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Pre-Bungaribee

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 fragmentary at best. The nature and location of any remains associated with this period of the site's history is unknown owing to the lack of historical documentation related to this phase. In addition, any archaeological evidence would be sensitive to disturbance from subsequent use and development of the site.

Bungaribee House and Estate

The original temporary dwelling built by John Campbell in c1822 was incorporated into the main Bungaribee House when it was built and is still likely to survive within the footings of the homestead.

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 (see Figure 4.3). The surviving house remains consist of footings, surfaces and building materials, in addition to evidence of the cellars of the house. There is also potential for remains of several other outbuildings, including the barracks building, storerooms, ham house, stable, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stockyards and a piggery, to survive in the vicinity (see Figure 4.2 for potential locations of these buildings). The historic resource indicates many of the outbuildings associated with Bungaribee House were substantial brick built structures present on site between c1928 and 1946. As a result of the low level of any subsequent disturbance to the site, footings for these buildings are very likely to survive. In addition, there may be domestic and other artefacts present in refuse dumps, pits and underfloor deposits, associated with various phases of occupation.

In addition to the brick built structures, some of the outbuildings are likely to have been timber built and of a less substantial nature. These structures may have included stables and sheds (see Figure 4.2 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. Archaeological testing undertaken at the site in March 2007 indicated the potential for alignments of postholes. Artefactual evidence, if present, may give some indication of use of the individual structures.

Historical documentation 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 4.4). Remains of the terracing, and a sunken garden identified during the demolition of the homestead, are likely to still be present on site. In addition, a large depression to the east of the site of the house may indicate the location of a brick tank known to have been located on site (see Figure 4.2). 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 Bungaribee House did not reveal any evidence of gardens and landscaping associated with the former Bungaribee House. However, evidence of early land clearing activities, likely to have been undertaken by John Campbell in the early 1820s, were uncovered. Garden beds and landscaping associated with the former Bungaribee House are likely to have been located in the immediate vicinity of the house itself, within the core heritage area (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). The area to the west of the location of the house is likely to have been utilised as pastoral land during the Bungaribee House and Farm Estate phase of usage (1823–1949).

The entrance gates to the Bungaribee House site and farm estate were situated on the Great Western Highway (within the Parklands Precinct). There would have been a long driveway leading up to Bungaribee House from the highway. The driveway may have followed the line of the current Doonside Road before turning to the west into the former Bungaribee House site complex. The current bitumen access road located on the south side of the former Bungaribee House site complex may indicate the location of the entranceway into the Bungaribee House complex from the original driveway (see Figure 4.2). 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 sensitive to later disturbances.

Along the northern side of the former Bungaribee House site are the remains of several post and rail fence lines oriented approximately southeast to northwest. These may indicate locations of early fence lines delineating the main area of the former Bungaribee 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. Archaeological testing undertaken at the site in March 2007 confirms the potential for alignments of postholes, potentially indicating the locations early fences, stockyards, fenced paddocks, gardens and orchard areas.

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 indicate the location of the potential Bungaribee House related remains within the Doonside Parcel of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC)

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 4.1 and 4.5). There were an additional three house sites within the Core Heritage Area, alongside Doonside Road (see Figure 4.2). These three 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 4.2 and 4.6).

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 indicates there is a high potential for these remains, in addition to evidence of the garden layouts, location of entrance gates, driveways and paths.

Figure 4.1 indicates the location of the potential OTC related remains within the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct.

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. Based on the available evidence (aerial photographs (see Figure 4.5), the current site conditions, 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, artefacts and other archaeological evidence associated with its usage and evidence of outbuildings, gardens, landscaping, location of entrance gates, driveways and paths are likely to be present.

Figure 4.1 indicates the location of the Northern House site within the Doonside Parcel of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Potential Disturbance

This section identifies the factors affecting survival of the potential archaeological remains.

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 phase of occupation. 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-Bungarribee use of the site within these specific areas.

Bungarribee House and Estate

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of Bungarribee 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 Bungarribee 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. 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 Bungarribee 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. 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 a number of OTC staff houses were built on the eastern portion of the Bungarribee House site. The construction of this housing, and any associated outbuildings/sheds, is likely to have impacted on any remains relating to the use of the Bungarribee House site in this area. Two concrete slabs are evident on site, one of which appears to relate to the location of the Bungarribee barn.

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.

Summary of Archaeological Potential

The following table (Table 4.1) 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 4.1 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
	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 the Core Heritage Area.	From 1828	Structural remains (postholes) and other features cut into ground surface.	Moderate

Phase/Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
	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
	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-Bungarribee 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

There are three main areas of historical archaeological potential within the Doonside Parcel (the former Bungarribee 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.

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 of the site and the area of moderate archaeological potential surrounding the core heritage area (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

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.

4.2.2 Landscape and Visual Analysis

Previous Reports/Investigations

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.

Lamb describes the former Bungaribee 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.⁵

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 Bungaribee House site is clearly visible. A section of the parcel to the north is cut off from the remainder of the 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.⁶

Lamb identifies a number of views to the parcel; in particular, to the former Bungaribee 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 (M7 motorway). There are views to the Bungaribee House site and associated landscape from a few high points, including the former OTC site within the Bungaribee 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 Bungaribee House site from Doonside Road to some extent, particularly when seen from the south.

Lamb describes the former OTC subdivision to the north of the former Bungaribee 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.⁷

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 Bungaribee 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 Bungaribee 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 Bungaribee 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 Bungaribee House site was preserved and enhanced.

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

In May 2007 Godden Mackay Logan prepared a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands. The CMP identified a number of significant landscape and visual elements across the site, including:

- the remnant cultural plantings associated with the former Bungaribee House site (located within the Core Heritage Area);
- the landscape and visual corridor located to the southwest of the Core Heritage Area; and
- the remnant cultural plantings and road alignment associated with the former OTC residential subdivision site located adjacent to Doonside Road.

The CMP identifies an area of primary heritage concern, within the Doonside Parcel, as the Core Heritage Area of the site. This area contains the remnant cultural plantings associated with the former Bungaribee House site. 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 Bungaribee House site (see Figures 4.1 and 4.7). The Core Heritage Area allows for the management of the remnant plantings of Exceptional and High significance.

The former OTC residential subdivision site located adjacent to Doonside Road has also been identified as an area of Moderate landscape significance (see Figure 4.8). This area allows for the management of landscape elements of Moderate significance which are located outside the core area.

Landscape Elements and Vegetation

The following assessment is a summary of the landscape and visual values identified in Section 4.0 of the CMP for the Doonside Parcel of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Former Bungaribee House Site

The most significant European cultural landscape element within the Doonside Parcel is the former Bungaribee House site and its associated landscape. The house site is located at a high point within the parcel where a group of significant remnant vegetation survives. This group of remnant cultural plantings 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 4.7). Figures 4.9 to 4.13 show the identified cultural plantings from a number of vantage points (see Figure 4.14 for locations). These remnant historic plantings are also a reminder of the early European influence on the environmental landscape and are important elements. Figure 4.15 is an aerial photograph dating from 1970 highlighting the cultural plantings associated with the former Bungaribee House site and the former OTC residential subdivision.

Former OTC Residential Subdivision

The former OTC residential 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 Core Heritage Area. Figures 4.8 and 4.15 show the locations of these remnant plantings, consisting mainly of Eucalyptus trees. These trees follow the curve of the internal road alignment and were planted in rows to mark the entrance to the site. Figures 4.16 and 4.17 show these stands of trees in views from the former Bungaribee House site.

Visual Corridors and Setting

Former Bungaribee House Site and Associated Landscape

The former Bungaribee 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 Bungaribee Estate. This historic curtilage and wider setting is recognised in the SHR Curtilage for the former Bungaribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site (see Figure 1.2).

There is a need to effectively protect and manage the curtilage and setting of the former Bungaribee House site and its associated culturally significant former pastoral landscape. This includes views to and from the site from the public domain such as roads, and existing and future residential areas. The CMP recommends that a landscape buffer area to the south and west of the former house site is retained to ensure that the visual presence of the remnant cultural plantings (discussed in the Landscape Elements and Vegetation section above) is retained and to provide a landscape and historic visual connection with the former house's former lands within the Parklands Precinct (see Figures 4.7, 4.18 and 4.19).

The CMP identifies a number of important visual links associated with the former Bungaribee House site. Most of these visual links are from the public domain towards the former 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 4.8 and 4.20). As noted above, this visual link marks the view from the former house which was orientated west.

The CMP also identifies a number of important views from Doonside Road to the former Bungarribee House site. 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 4.8. It is important that any buffer plantings proposed along Doonside Road as part a redevelopment scheme is minimised to retain the open character and visual setting of the former house site.

4.3 Parklands Precinct

4.3.1 Evaluation of Archaeological Features

Previous Reports/Investigations

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 Parklands Precinct (with the exception of the portion on the south side of the Great Western Highway) was included in the report. In addition, Austral Archaeology undertook a program of test excavations at key areas within the Parklands Precinct.⁸ Following the excavations, the Parklands Precinct (with the exception of the portion on the south side of the Great Western Highway) was included in a Heritage Masterplan of the Telstra OTC site.⁹ The reports identified that key areas of the precinct had archaeological potential for remains of the nineteenth century development of the area, post-1917 subdivision and OTC remains.¹⁰

Austral Archaeology identified a number of archaeological sites in the Parklands Precinct. These include the Main OTC Building Complex (site A/1), Mansell Farm Complex (sites B1–B3), a disused well (site B/4), a chimney (site B/5) and an brick built cistern (site B/6) (see Figure 4.21).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Test excavations by Austral Archaeology in 2000 revealed evidence of brick footings and brick built wells associated with the Mansell Farm Complex in the northwest portion of the study area.¹¹

Potential Historical Archaeological Remains

Rooty Hill Government Farm

Any evidence associated with the use of the site as part of the Rooty Hill Government Farm is likely to be fragmentary at best. The nature and location of any remains associated with this period of the site's history is unknown owing to the lack of historical documentation related to this phase. In addition, any archaeological evidence would be sensitive to disturbance from subsequent use and development of the site.

Eastern Creek Village

William Dean was granted (or purchased) three separate parcels of land opposite each other on either side of the Great Western Highway. A Garrison was constructed on the north side of the highway and was used as a base for soldiers and their convict prisoners.¹² William Dean built a dwelling and road side inn (initially called the Bush Inn, later changed to The Corporation Inn) on the southern side of the Highway. Soon after a toll house was also constructed on the highway. The Garrison was later

reclaimed by Dean and converted into a family house, 'Hollinsworth', and was occupied by Dean's extended family and descendants until its demolition for the widening of the Great Western Highway during the 1960s. Subdivision plans from the early twentieth century show a forge/blacksmith and a post office on the Hollinsworth site (see Section 2.0). The forge or blacksmith shop may have also been on site since Dean's occupation, as William Dean operated a blacksmith in addition to the inn and tollbar.¹³ By 1829 a small village had grown up around Dean's Inn, including a schoolhouse, church, service station and garage. Two additional inns were running at this stage, the Red Lion located approximately 200m to the east of The Corporation and another further west outside the Western Sydney Parklands. The schoolhouse and Church were located outside the study area (see Section 2.0). The Garrison building, Dean's Inn and residence, toll house, service station and garage are likely to have been located within the study area, alongside the Great Western Highway.

The identification of the exact location of Dean's Inn, residence and toll house, in addition to the Red Lion Inn, the post office and the blacksmith's forge, is outside the scope of this overview HIS; however, the remains of these buildings are likely to be located within the study area on either side of the Great Western Highway.

The toll house is thought to have been located opposite to Dean's Bush Inn, close to the junction of Belmore Road and the Western Road.¹⁴ The Garrison was built on the northern side of the Western Road on Dean's 50 acres. The Garrison/Hollinsworth site is visible on a 1943 aerial photograph of the site (see Figure 2.8). The photo shows a large house on the north side of the Great Western Highway with a yard surround and outbuildings to the rear. Opposite the building, on the southern side of the road, is what appears to be a cleared building site, which may be the site of the former Bush/Corporation Inn. The brick cistern, identified by Austral Archaeology as site B/6, is still extant on site (see Figures 4.21 and 4.22). This cistern is likely to be located within the former site of the Garrison/Hollinsworth.

The extant structure at 733 Great Western Highway with a large front yard area is possibly related to the early Dean phase (see Figure 4.23). The location of the Red Lion Inn is likely to be on the highway at the eastern edge of the Parklands Precinct (to the east of Eastern Creek), in the approximate location of the extant fibro house at 671 Great Western Highway (see Figure 4.24).

Further research, assessment and identification is needed to clarify the likely locations of these structures/remains.

Mansell Farm

The site of the Mansell Farm was located in the northwest portion of the study area and was in use prior to subdivision in 1917 (see Figure 2.4). Austral Archaeology identified, and investigated with archaeological test excavation, three sites in this area, resulting in the exposure of brick footings and two wells (see Figure 4.21). Inspection of this area of the site in 2007 did not reveal any remains of the Mansell Farm complex; however, detailed survey was not undertaken and the high grass coverage hindered any visual inspection (see Figure 4.25).

Post-Subdivision Development

In c1917 the land to the west of Eastern Creek was subdivided. The land to the east of the creek remained as open pastoral land with the Bungarribee Homestead site still in use to the north of Bungarribee Creek. Austral Archaeology identified two sites to the west of Eastern Creek likely to be associated with development following c1917 subdivision: sites B/4 (a disused well) and site B/5 (a potential chimney) (see Figure 4.21). Inspection of this area of the site did not reveal these, or any other, sites. However, detailed survey was not undertaken in 2007 and the high grass coverage hindered any

visual inspection. The sites of B/4 and B/5 have been removed during the construction of the Westlink M7.

Prior to resumption by the OTC, the Department of the Interior undertook a survey and valuation of each property within the Parklands area (excluding Bungarribee House and farm). There were nine weatherboard cottages with associated outbuildings and sheds, at least three horse stables, some timber sheds and a variety of small farm buildings and structures.¹⁵ These were spread across 37 separate portions of land between Belmore Road, Curry Street, the current Eastern Road and Eastern Creek. One of these portions, that of Mr JR Adams (Lot 4 Sec E DP 8681), also included a trotting track. These properties were predominantly located to the north of the Great Western Highway in the subdivisions shown on Figure 2.6. Several brick underground tanks are included in the valuations. These tanks are likely to be similar to the brick cistern, identified by Austral Archaeology as site B/6 (see Figure 4.22). The Hardie and Gorman Property valuation has been attached to this report as Appendix C.

Pike Street, extending south from the Great Western Highway in the southwest portion of the study area (see Figure 2.7), was likely established following subdivision in 1917. Many of the structures shown on the 1943 aerial are still extant on site today and have associated cultural plantings. A cistern, similar to the brick cistern described above (Austral Archaeology site B/6), was identified at the southern end of Pikes Lane (see Figure 4.26).

Although the extant structures appear to date to post-1917, there may be remains of earlier structures (and cisterns) that relate to the growth of the village around William Dean's Inn. Figure 2.4 indicates the allotments around the current Pikes Lane had been granted (or purchased) at the time of William Dean's ownership of the three parcels along the Western Road. The cistern shown in Figure 4.26 is likely to be associated with this nineteenth century use and development of the area. The assessment and identification of the extant structures on Pikes Lane (and along the south side of the Great Western Highway) and further research into the development of the Pikes Lane area is outside the scope of this overview HIS. Further research, assessment and identification is needed to clarify the likely dates of these buildings.

Military Airfield

During the Second World War, the military resumed much of the study area for use as an airfield and training base. The resumption excluded any occupied houses but did include farmland. An offshoot airfield for Schofields Airfield was constructed to the south of Bungarribee Creek of compressed gravel, with aircraft hides (aircraft dispersal pads) and taxi ways to the south of the strip (see Figures 2.7, 4.1 and 4.27). The fabric of the gravel airstrip is intermittent and ephemeral in nature; however, the alignment of the airstrip is discernable on aerial photographs (see Figure 4.28). No evidence of the aircraft hides or the taxiways were identified on site; however, surviving clusters of trees and existing tracks may indicate their location. The 1943 aerial photograph (see Figure 2.7) appears to show a group of pathways converging on a central point to the south of the airstrip and the east of the hides. This may indicate the location of an air raid trench or bunker (see Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 indicates the location of the potential military remains within the Parklands Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC)

Following the end of the war, the land occupied by the military was taken up by the OTC for their new transmitting station. The OTC residential development was located to the north of Bungarribee Creek in

the Doonside Parcel (see above), the transmitting station and aerials were located to the south of the creek in the Parklands Precinct. The entrance gates to the OTC complex are extant on the Great Western Highway (see Figure 4.29). These entrance gates may have re-used the original entranceway to the former Bungarabee House site. The station building has been demolished; however, footings are likely to survive beneath the demolition rubble. Surviving concrete pads for the transmitting aerials can be identified on the site (see Figure 4.30).

Figure 4.1 indicates the location of the potential OTC remains within the Parklands Precinct of the Western Sydney Parklands.

Potential Disturbance

This section identifies the factors affecting survival of the potential archaeological remains.

Rooty Hill Government Farm

The ongoing use of the site as agricultural land and the extensive land clearing that is likely to have been undertaken is likely to have disturbed any potential evidence relating to the Rooty Hill Government Farm. In addition, the development of the village associated with William Dean, the subdivision and subsequent development of the land, the military use and the OTC transmitter station is likely to have removed all evidence related to the farm within these specific areas of the development and use.

Eastern Creek Village

The widening of the Great Western Highway in the 1950s is likely to have impacted upon the remains of any structures on the northern side of the road. Further widening of the highway and more recent works associated with the installation of the high pressure gas main and the Westlink M7 along the western boundary of the site are also likely to have disturbed these remains.

Mansell Farm

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of the Mansell Farm complex other than the demolition of the complex following resumption by the Commonwealth Government in 1949 for use by the OTC. The more recent works associated with the installation of the high pressure gas main and the Westlink M7 along the western boundary of the site are also likely to have disturbed these remains.

Post-Subdivision Development

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of development following subdivision other than demolition following resumption in 1949. The more recent works associated with the installation of the high pressure gas main and the Westlink M7 along the western boundary of the site are also likely to have disturbed these remains.

Military Airfield

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of the military period of usage other than the construction of the OTC station and transmitter aerials in 1949.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC)

There has been very little identifiable disturbance to the potential archaeological record of the OTC period of use other than its demolition in c2001.

Summary of Archaeological Potential

The following table (Table 4.2) lists the potential historical archaeological remains at the site. The information present in the table is structured as follows:

- **Name**—identifies the historical phase that relates to the potential remains.
- **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 4.2 Potential historical archaeological remains at the Bungarribee site.

Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
Rooty Hill Government Farm	Farm remains	Pre-1817	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 with the exception of evidence of early tree clearing activities in the form of scorched earth and charcoal patches.	Nil–Low
Eastern Creek Village	Garrison and William Dean's Inn and residence, post office and blacksmiths	From c1817	Structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features (including brick water cisterns).	Moderate–High
Eastern Creek Village	Residences/stores and other buildings	From c1817	Structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features (including brick water cisterns).	Moderate–High
Mansell Farm	Mansell Farm complex	Pre-1917	Structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features (including brick water cisterns).	Moderate–High
Subdivision	Subdivision residences, farms, farmland and vineyards	Post-1917	Structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Moderate
Military use	Airstrip, air raid trench	1941–1945	Fabric of airstrip and structural remains of air raid trench.	Moderate
Military use	Aircraft hides, taxiways	1941–1945	The remains of the hides and taxi ways are likely to be ephemeral and sensitive to later disturbance.	Low
OTC	OTC entrance gate	1949–present	Extant structural remains.	High

Name	Documented Features	Date	Archaeological Remains	Potential
OTC	OTC building remains	1949–2001	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Moderate–High

There is potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to the Eastern Village, the Mansell Farm complex, development following subdivision in 1917, the military use of the site and the OTC transmitter station complex. These potential remains include structural evidence associated with building footprints (foundations, surfaces, postholes), deposits and other associated features. There is unlikely to be any surviving archaeological evidence of the Rooty Hill Government Farm, with the exception of evidence of tree clearing activities.

4.3.2 Analysis of Landscape and Visual Values

Previous Reports/Investigations

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 Parklands Precinct (Precinct 2: Core Parklands Area). This report assesses the visual character, scenic resources, landscape and visual constraints, and identifies visual resource management guidelines for the Parklands Precinct. The Lamb Report notes that the precinct is characterised by primarily by gently undulating topography dissected by the alignments of Eastern and Bungarribee Creeks. The land has previously been mostly cleared of vegetation as a result of past agricultural uses, and also as a result of the past OTC occupation of the precinct. Furthermore, Lamb notes that there is limited cultural landscape features within the precinct.

Lamb identifies limited cultural landscape features within the precinct. However, the precinct is in the vicinity of the former Bungarribee House site and the Rooty Hill, which are both listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). To the northeast of the precinct (adjoining the southwest boundary of the Doonside Parcel) sits cleared former agricultural and later institutional land (Character Area D: Grassy Ridge and Side Slopes). 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.¹⁶ Character Area C: Grassy Lower Side Slopes occupies the central portion of the precinct. Mostly vegetation has been cleared from this area, given its use as former cleared agricultural or institutional land.

The Parklands Precinct has limited visual exposure to places outside the site due in part to the location of remnant vegetation on its boundary, as well as along the alignment of the Bungarribee and Eastern Creeks. This is also a result of the flat to undulating topography of both the precinct lands and surrounding area. However, Lamb identifies a number of viewing locations from which there are significant views to the interior of the precinct; in particular, from the former Bungarribee House site.¹⁷

Lamb identifies a number of significant views out of to the precinct; in particular, to the former Bungarribee House site and from the higher points including the former OTC site located to the southeast of the precinct.

There are pockets of significant remnant vegetation scattered over the land. These are mainly located adjacent to the M7 motorway along the western boundary of the precinct and along Doonside Road. The most prominent vegetation on the precinct is the riparian vegetation of Eastern and Bungarribee Creeks.¹⁸

Lamb identifies Character Area A: Abandoned Rural Small Holdings as mostly abandoned land of rural character, some with evidence of past agricultural practices. These areas are mostly distinguished by neglected rural houses, degraded woodland, some cultural plantings and remnants of rural practices such as fences, machinery and dams.¹⁹ Figure 4.23 shows 733 Great Western Highway (located on the corner of Pike Lane) which is a surviving remnant of the small rural land holdings.

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

Careful location of future development within the vistas and axial view lines between items such as the Bungaribee House site and the Rooty Hill should preserve and enhance views and vistas available from these important cultural landscape elements.

Future development mainly in the form of recreational facilities should be proposed so as not to affect but to further enhance the existing views available from these locations.

The visual links which exist between and to important viewing locations and cultural landscape elements should be preserved and enhanced. These include sites such as the Bungaribee House site, the Rooty Hill and the high points of the former Telstra OTC site.

The landscape and visual constraints identified in the Lamb Report for the Parklands Precinct are attached as Appendix D.

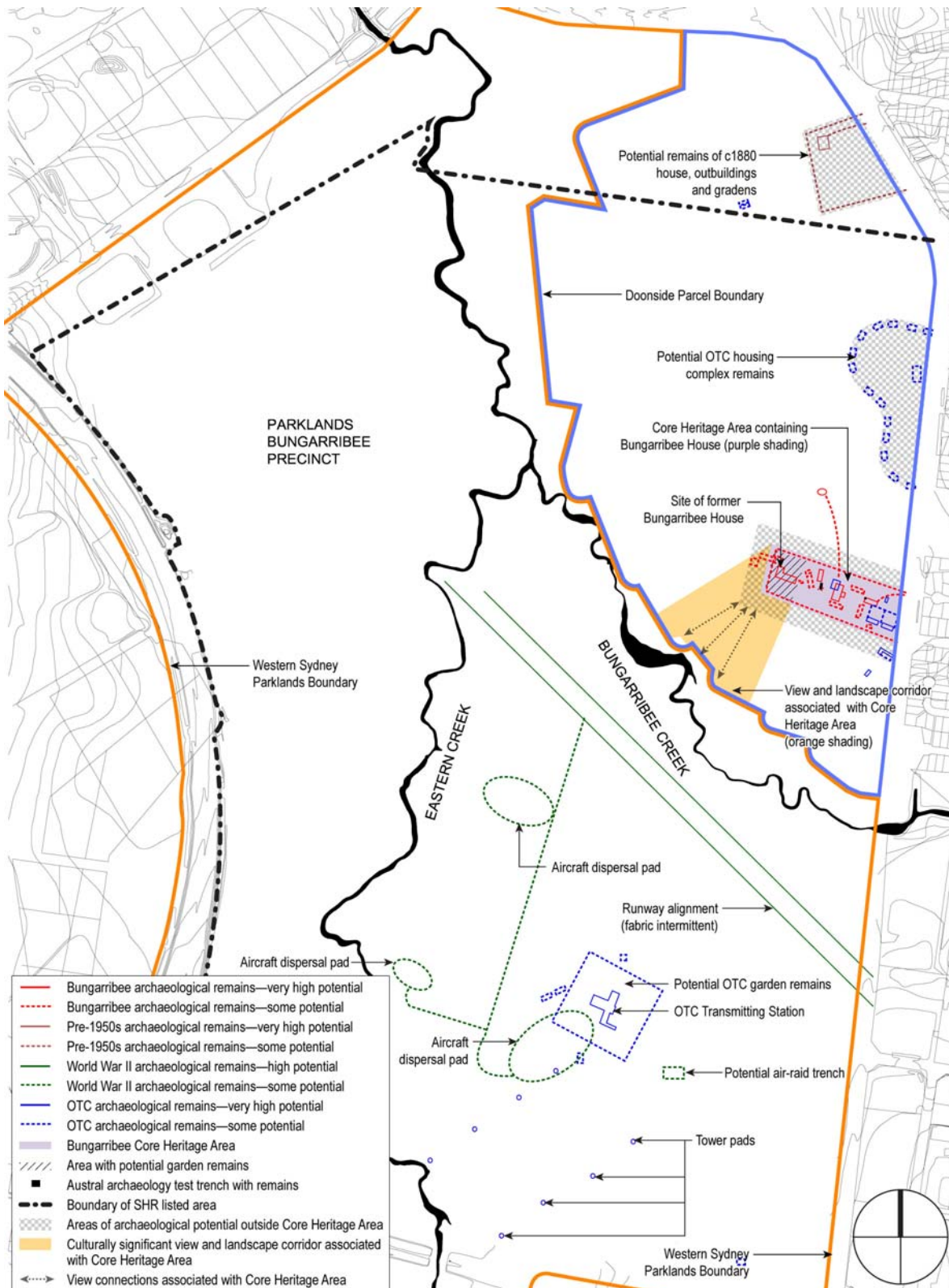


Figure 4.1 Plan of the study area showing areas of potential archaeological value, significant view/landscape corridor associated with the Core Heritage Area and boundary of the SHR listed area. Note the culturally significant view corridor and landscape captures views to and from the Core Heritage Area both from within the Doonside Parcel and the adjoining Parklands Precinct.

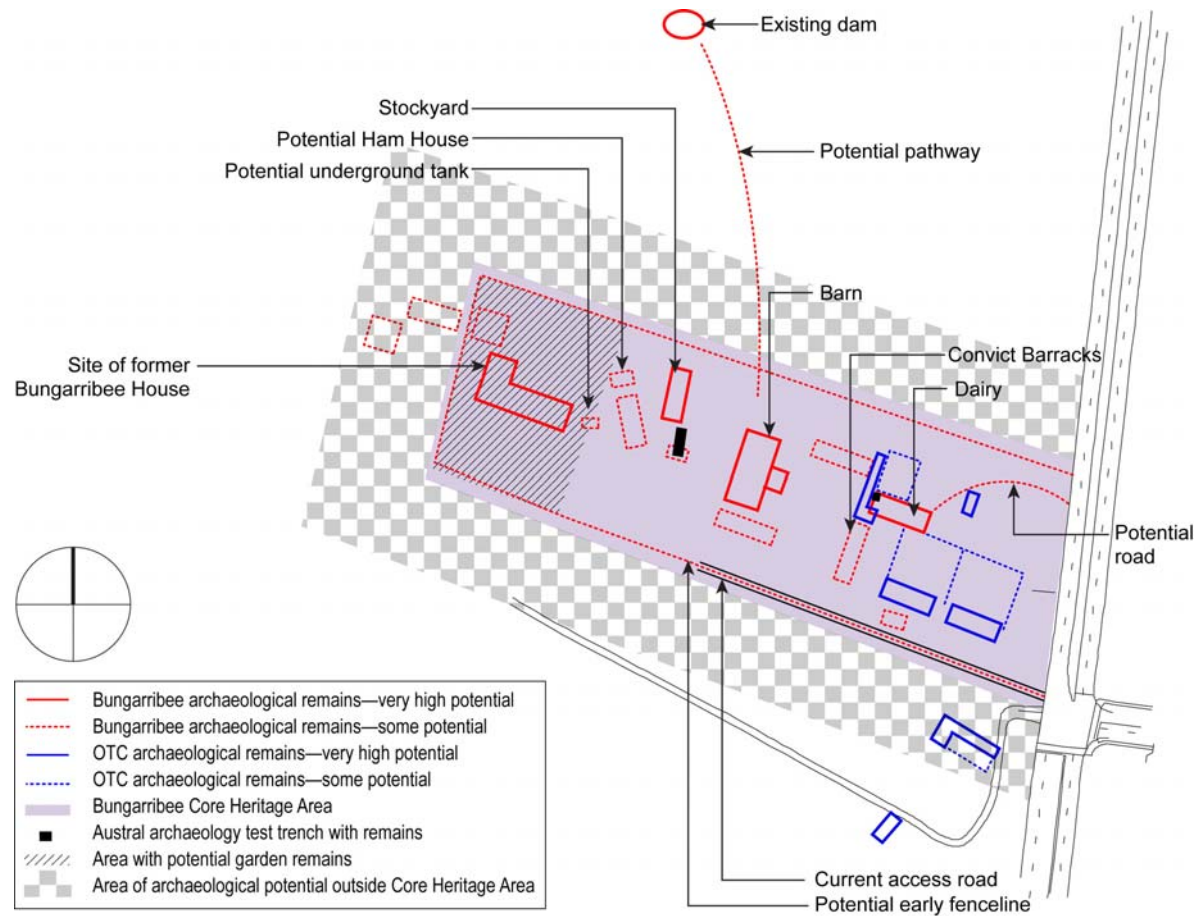


Figure 4.2 Detail of the Core Heritage Area of the Doonside Parcel around the former Bungaribee House site indicating areas of archaeological potential. Note: there are no surviving above ground remains of the buildings identified apart from OTC era concrete slabs.

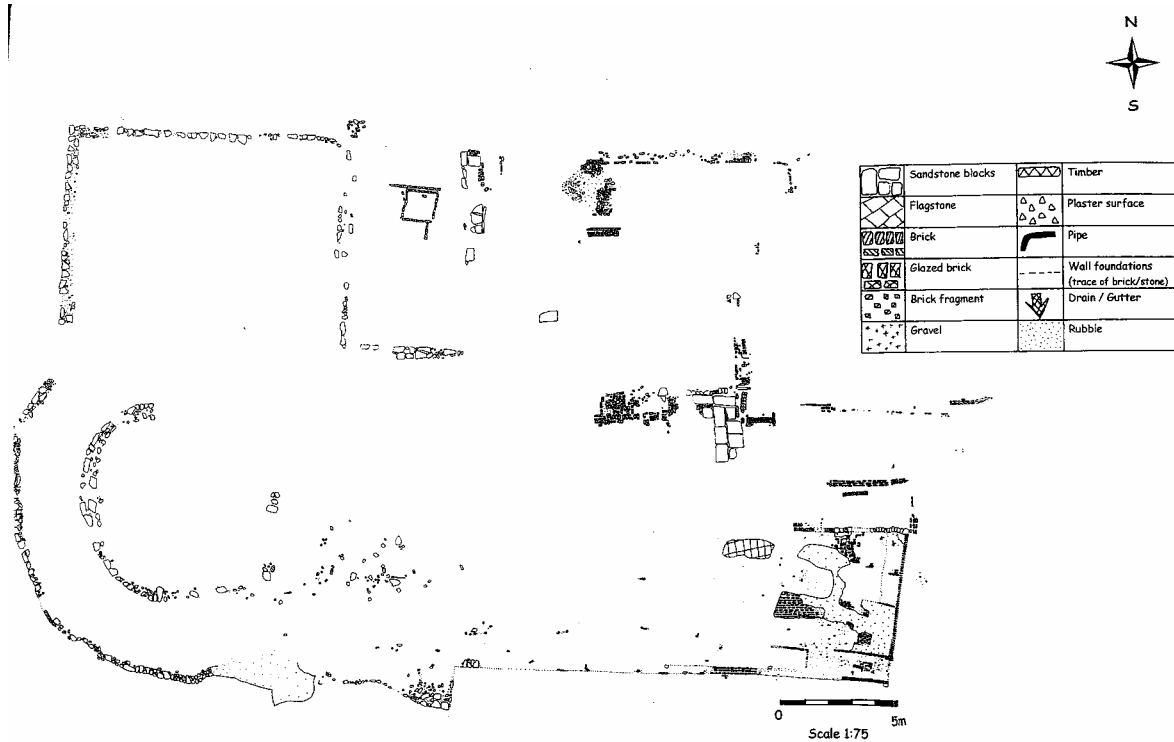


Figure 4.3 Austral Archaeology plan of footprint of the former Bungarabee House exposed during test excavation in 2000. (Source: Austral Archaeology, Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungarabee Homestead)

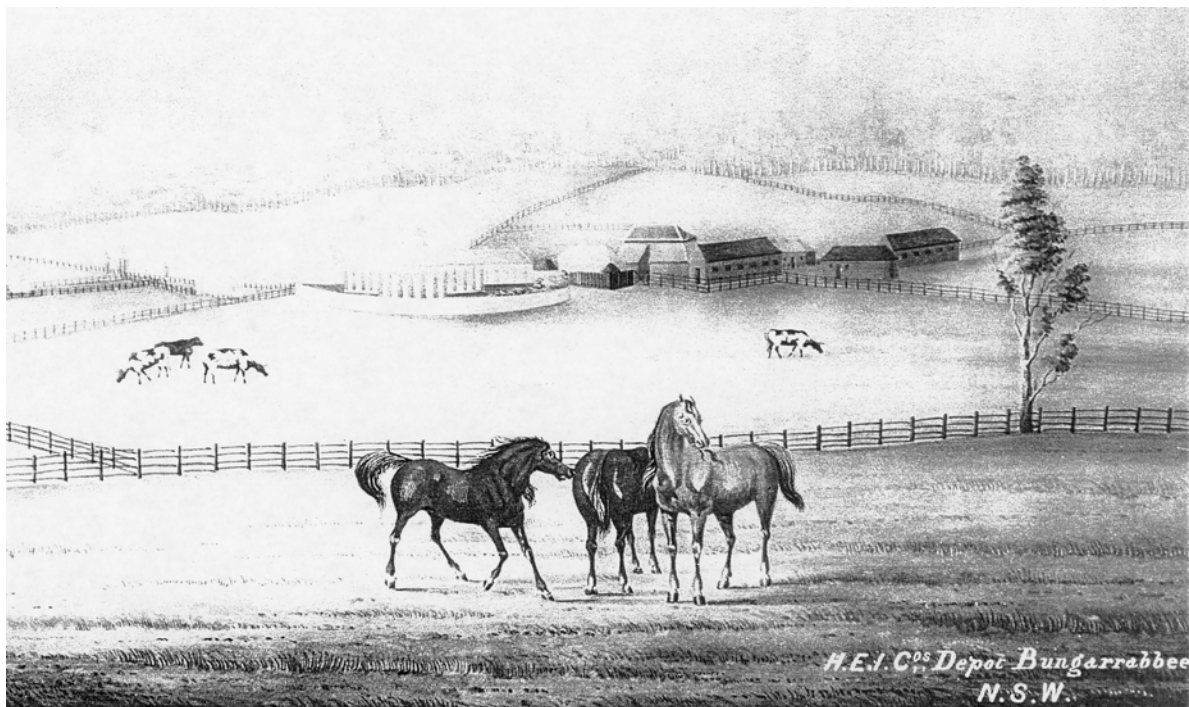


Figure 4.4 Bungarabee Estate during the occupation of the East India Company 1845. This painting shows the house and associated outbuildings. Note what appears to be a defined edge in front of the house which could represent a landscaped or formal garden edge/terracing around the house. (Source: Blacktown Library)

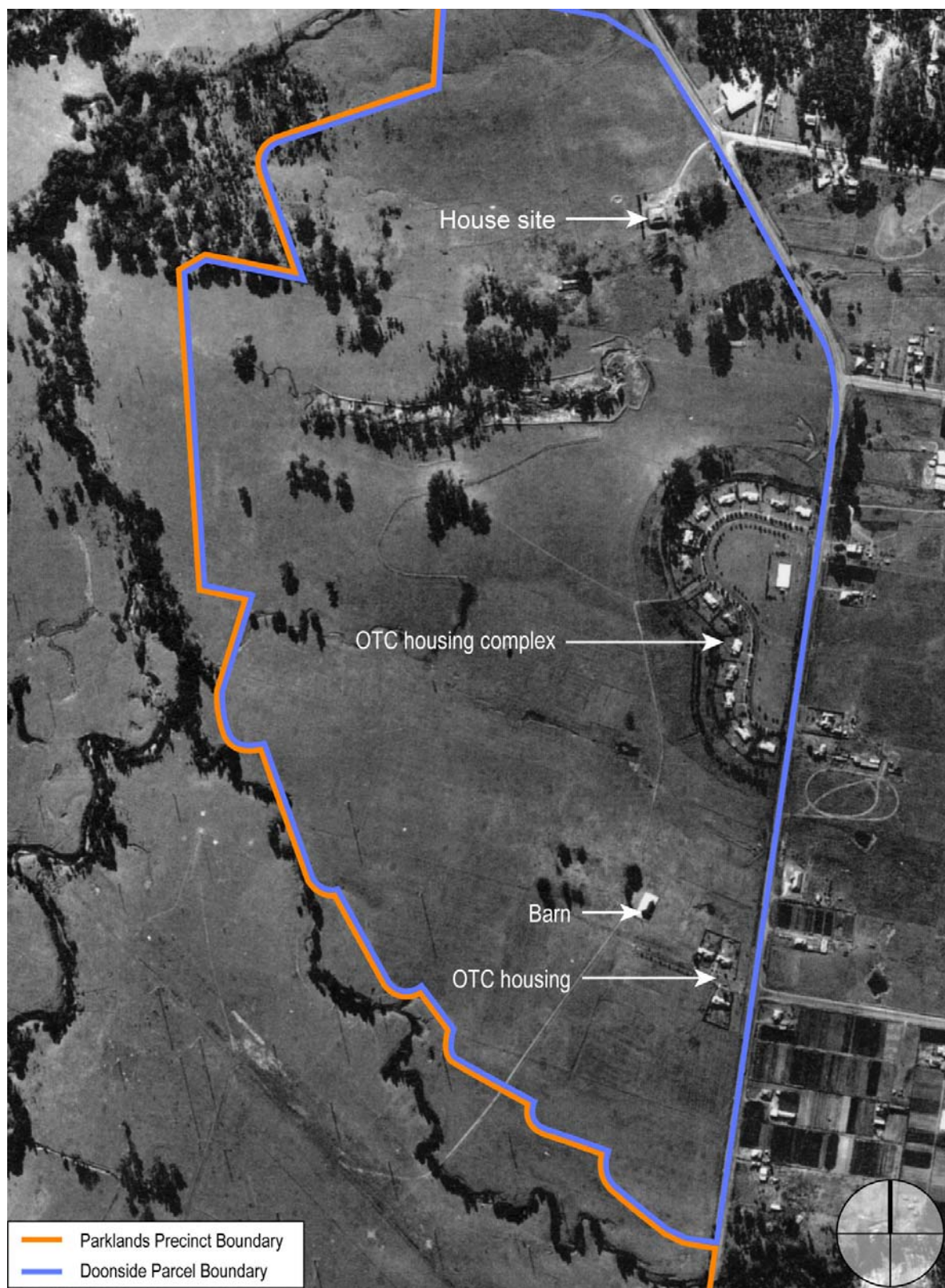


Figure 4.5 1970 aerial photograph of the Bungaribee House site and farm estate. (Source: Land and Property Information)

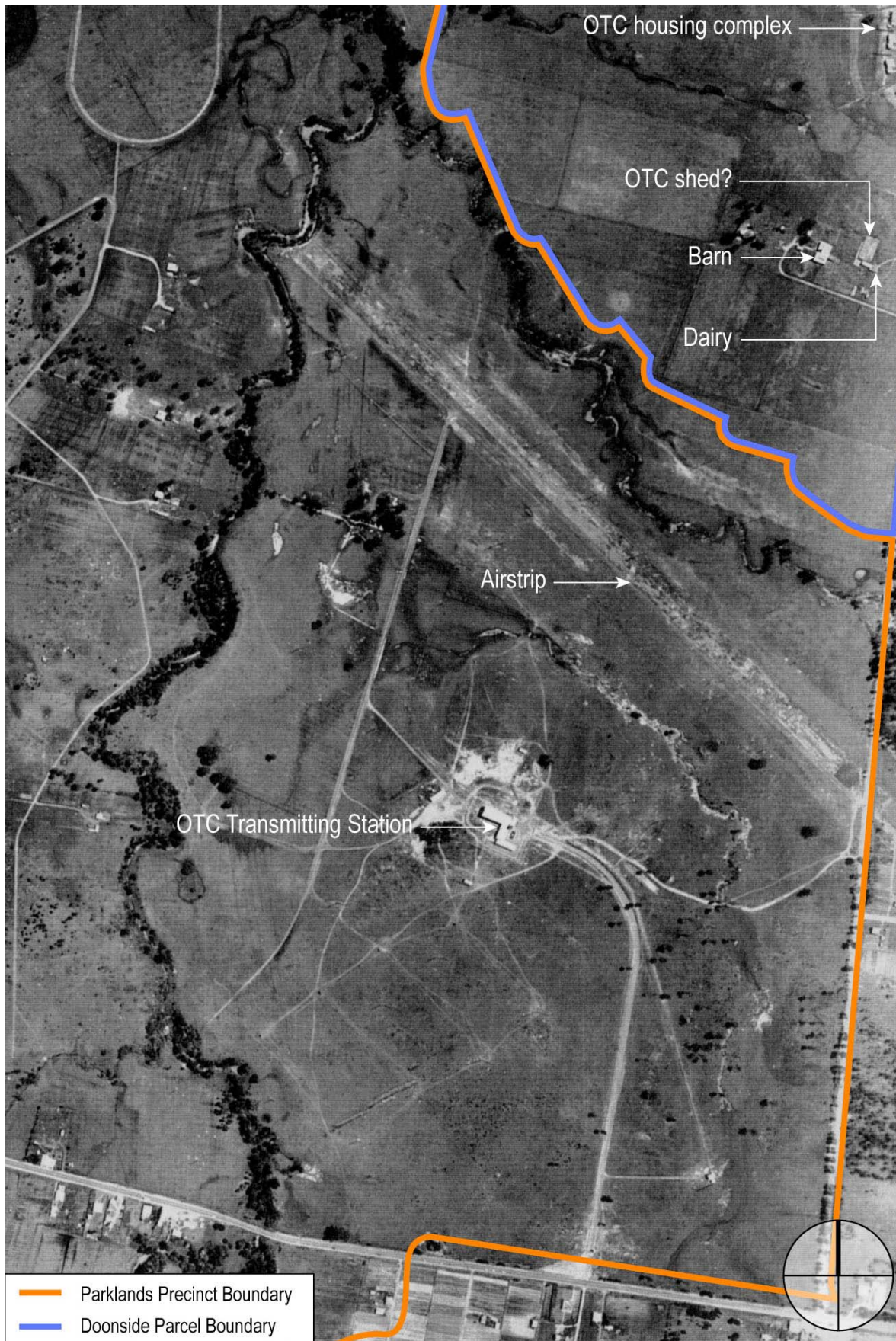


Figure 4.6 1956 aerial photograph of the Bungaribee House site and farm estate. (Source: Land and Property Information)

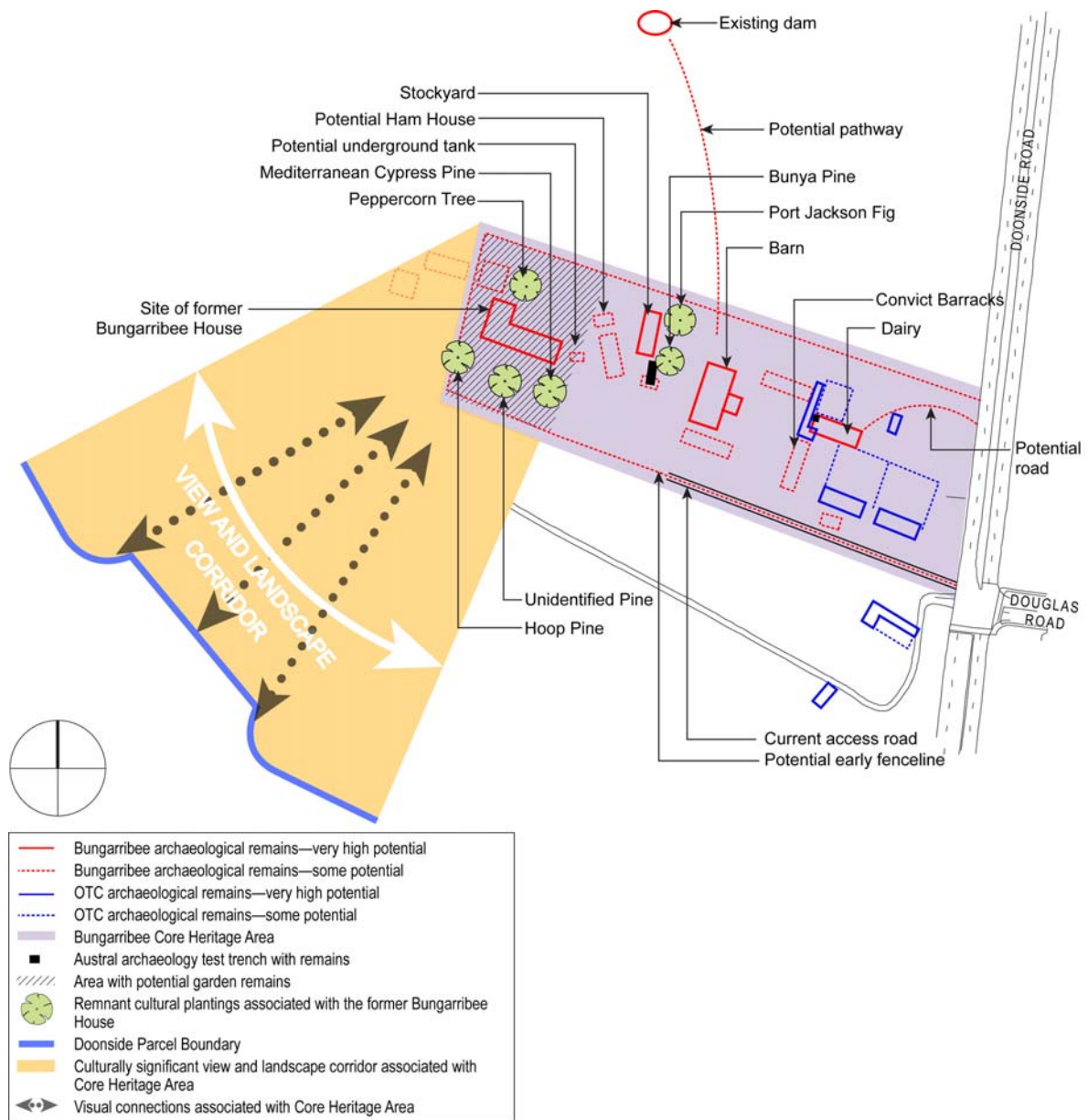


Figure 4.7 Plan showing approximate location of remnant cultural plantings within the Core Heritage Area and culturally significant view and landscape corridor associated with the Core Heritage Area. Note that developable areas within the view and landscape corridor are also identified.

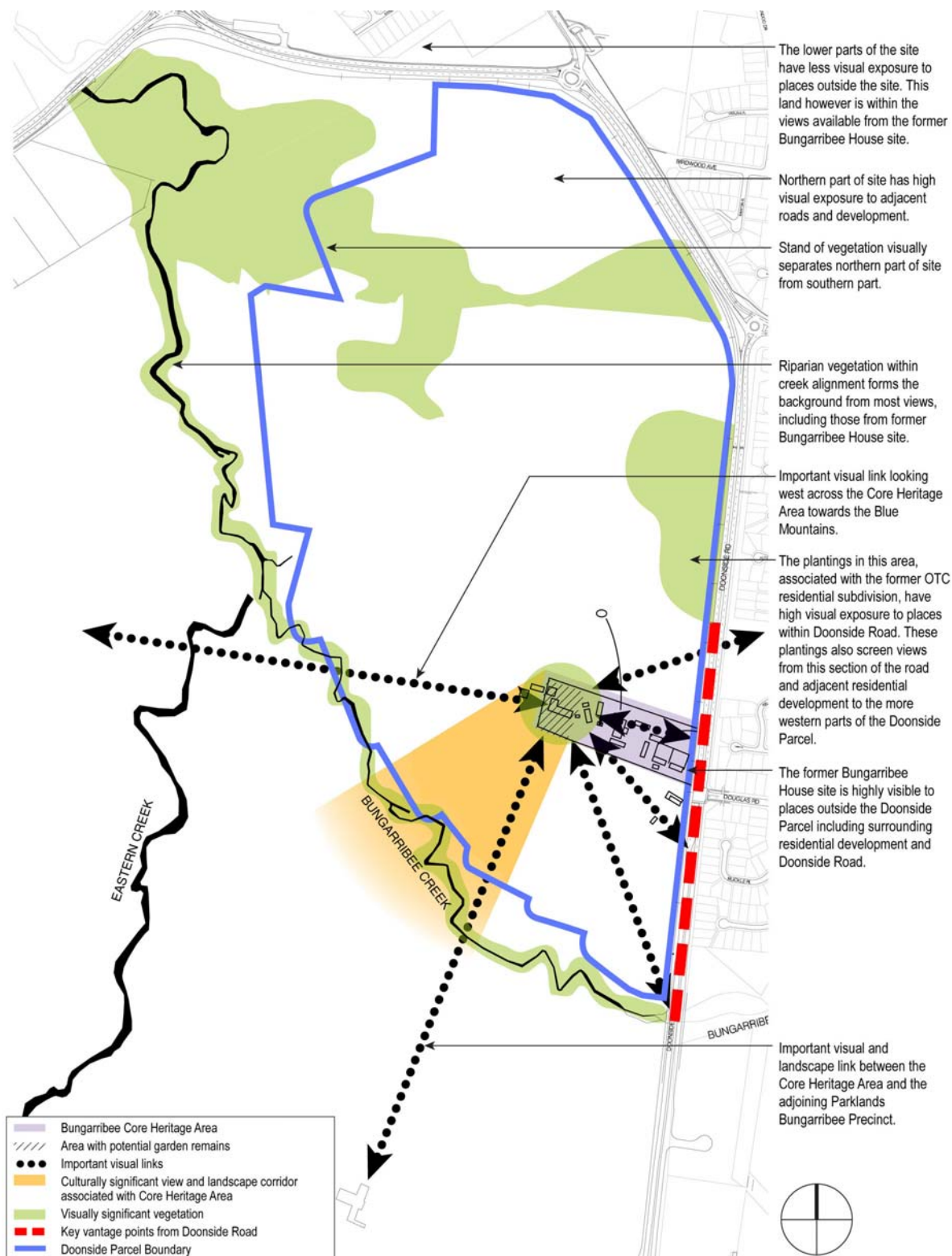


Figure 4.8 Plan showing identified visual corridors/connections and landscape values within and adjacent to the Doonside Parcel. Note the culturally significant view and landscape corridor captures views to and from the Core Heritage Area both from within the Doonside Parcel and the adjoining Parklands Precinct.



Figure 4.9 View looking west across the former Bungaribee 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 4.10 View looking east across the former Bungaribee House site. Note the Mediterranean cypress pine to the far right of the picture which marks the southeast corner of the former homestead.



Figure 4.11 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 4.12 View looking southwest across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the Port Jackson fig and Bunya pine in the middle distance.



Figure 4.13 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 4.14 Key vantage points from which photographs have been taken within the Doonside Parcel. Refer to the relevant figure numbers for a photograph.

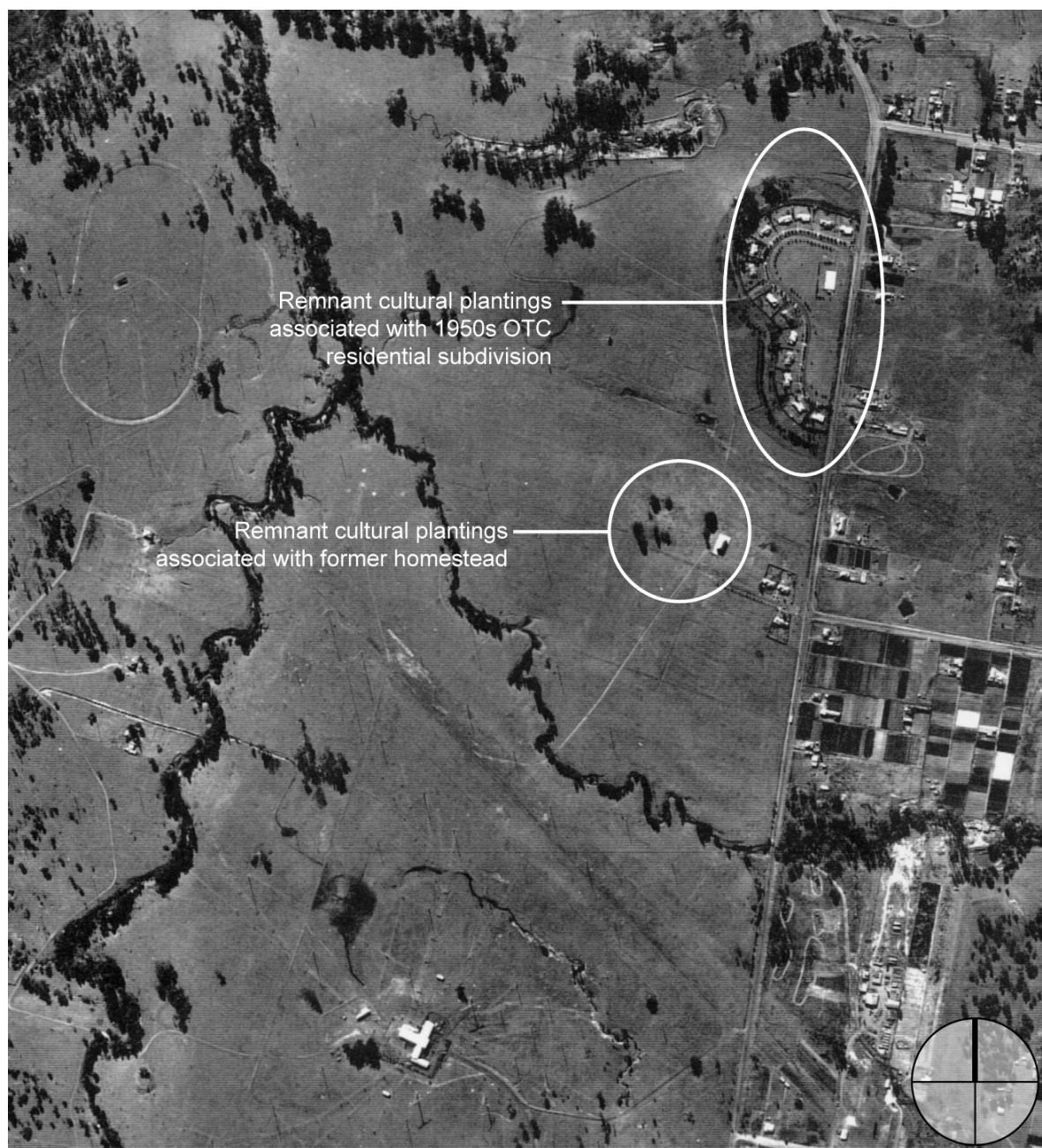


Figure 4.15 1970 aerial photograph showing remnant cultural vegetation associated with the former homestead and 1950s OTC residential subdivision.



Figure 4.16 View looking north from the northeast corner of 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 4.17 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 across the former Bungarribee House site.



Figure 4.18 View looking northeast from Bungaribee Creek towards the former Bungaribee House site. Note the group of remnant cultural plantings associated with the former homestead are very prominent.



Figure 4.19 View looking east towards the former Bungaribee House site. Note the prominence of the cultural plantings associated with the former homestead.



Figure 4.20 View looking west across the former Bungarribee House site. Note the visual prominence of the Blue Mountains in the far distance.

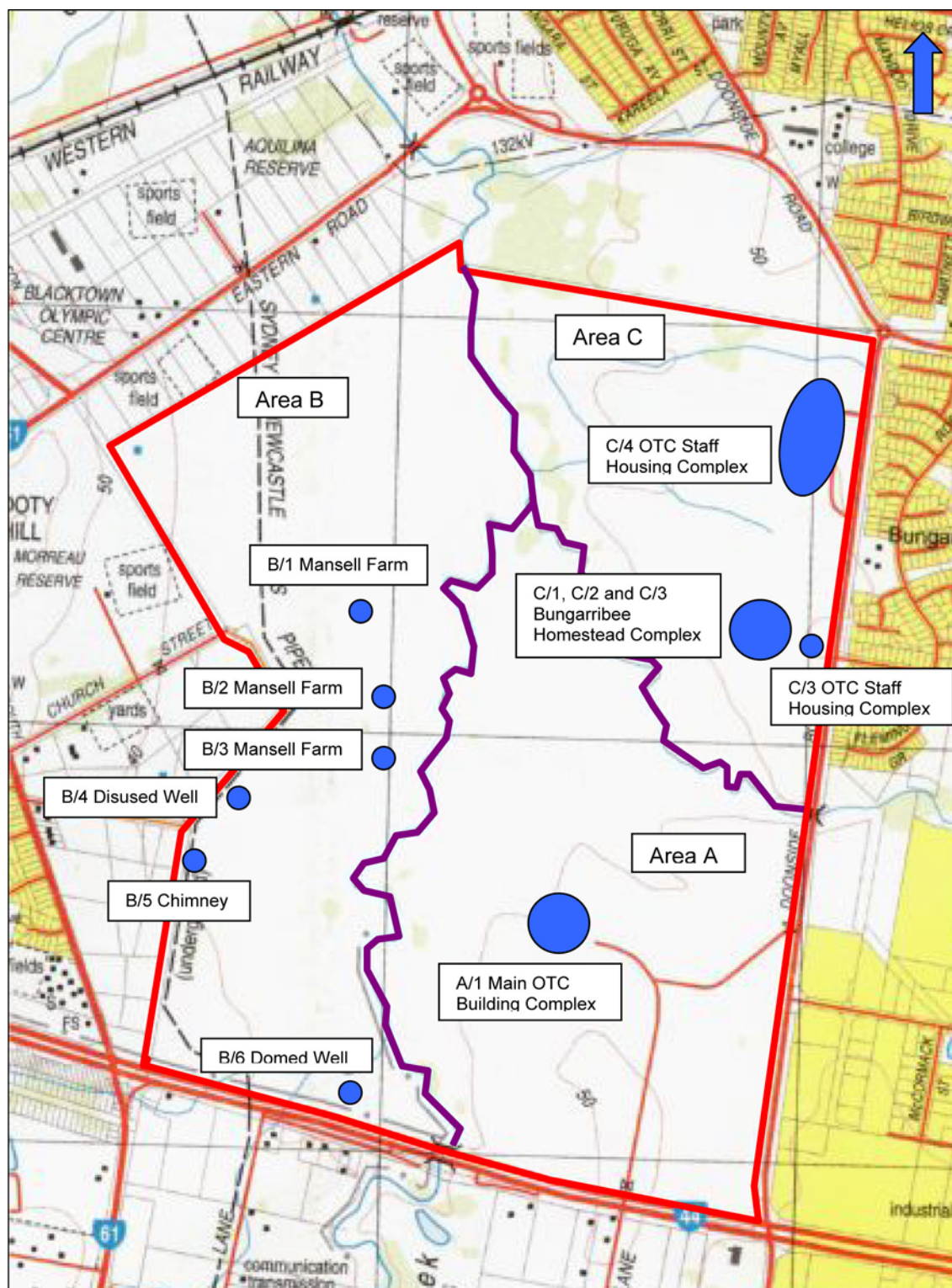


Figure 4.21 Location of sites identified by Austral Archaeology. (Source: Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005)



Figure 4.22 View to west showing brick cistern (identified by Austral Archaeology as site B/6) located alongside the Great Western Highway. The trees behind the cistern indicate the location of the creek running southwest from Eastern Creek. The cistern would have been part of the group of buildings shown on the 1943 aerial (see Figure 2.7), which also shows the creek running behind the buildings. These buildings may indicate the location of the garrison (later Dean family residence), the post office and the blacksmith's forge. The M7 can be seen in the background.



Figure 4.23 View to the southwest taken from the Great Western Highway showing 733 Great Western Highway.



Figure 4.24 View to the south showing 671 Great Western Highway, potentially the location of the Red Lion Inn. The boundary fence of the Bungarribee Precinct is on the right of the photograph.



Figure 4.25 View to the east showing the location of the former Mansell Farm sites. The trees in the background indicate the location of Eastern Creek. Note the high grass obscuring any evidence of the former farm site.



Figure 4.26 View to west showing cistern located at south end of Pikes Lane.



Figure 4.27 View to east showing the location of the former airstrip.

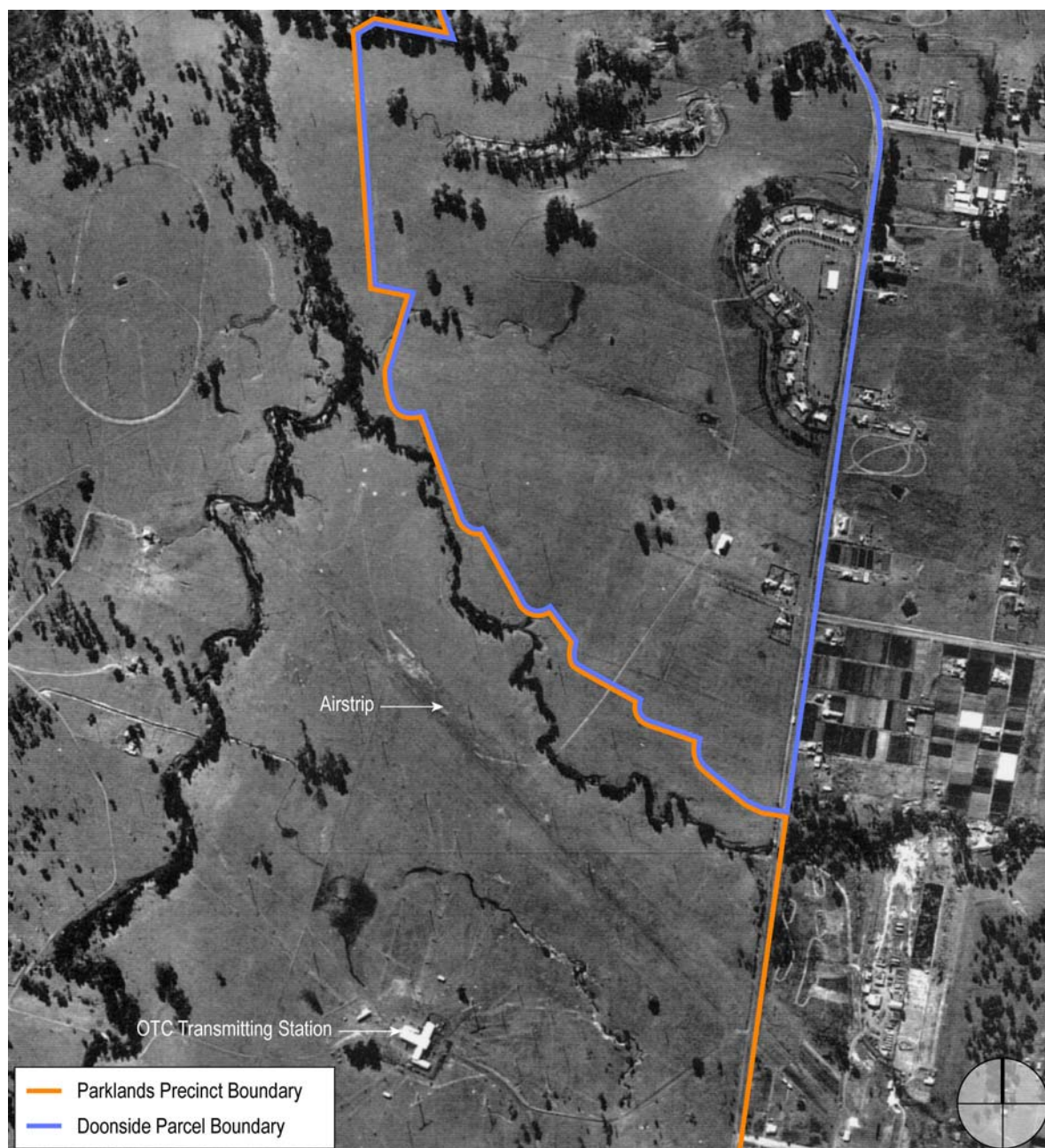


Figure 4.28 1970 aerial photograph. Note the alignment of the airstrip crossing the site to the south of Bungarribee Creek. (Source: Land and Property Information)



Figure 4.29 View to the southeast showing the extant OTC entrance.



Figure 4.30 View to the east showing the potential transmitter aerial pad.

4.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Austral Archaeology, Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment of the Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Australian Site Assessment, 2000.
- ² Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005.
- ³ *ibid*, p 115.
- ⁴ Austral Archaeology, Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungaribee Homestead, Great Western Highway, Doonside, prepared for Australian Site Assessment, June 2000, p 8.
- ⁵ 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.
- ⁶ *ibid*.
- ⁷ *ibid*.
- ⁸ Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005, p 113.
- ⁹ Austral Archaeology, Heritage Master Plan: Telstra OTC Site, Great Western Highway Doonside, prepared for Planning NSW, October 2005.
- ¹⁰ *ibid*, p 115.
- ¹¹ *ibid*, p.113.
- ¹² *ibid*, p 69.
- ¹³ *ibid*, p 72.
- ¹⁴ *ibid*, p 69.
- ¹⁵ National Archives of Australia, Series SP 246/2, Proposed Acquisition of Land 1949.
- ¹⁶ 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 7.
- ¹⁷ *ibid*, p 8.
- ¹⁸ *ibid*, p 9.
- ¹⁹ *ibid* p 7.

5.0 Assessment of Significance

5.1 Doonside Parcel

5.1.1 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The State Heritage Register

The wider Bungarribee House site and farm estate (Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site), of which most of the Doonside Parcel is part, is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) 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 significant 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 status 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)

5.1.2 Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan

A comprehensive assessment of the heritage significance of the Doonside Parcel and its heritage elements, archaeological resources and landscape features, according to standard heritage assessment criteria, is contained in Section 5.0 of the Doonside Parcel, Western Sydney Parklands Conservation Management Plan (CMP), prepared in May 2007 by Godden Mackay Logan (CMP). The Statement of Significance from the CMP is reproduced below.

The Doonside Parcel, with particular reference to the core heritage area which contains the remains of the Bungarribee House site, its outbuildings and associated remnant 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 demonstrates 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 (Bungarribee 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 Bungarabee House site and farm 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 Bungarabee site. The estate was also significant as a remount depot for the Easy India Company, who 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 location of the former Bungarabee House site. Their positioning on the ridgeline retains the visual connection to the house location from the surrounding district.

The remains of the Bungarabee House and its associated outbuildings, including stable, barn, workshops, convict barracks and other large outbuildings within the core heritage area, represent a rare collection of intact archaeological remains from a colonial estate. As one of only 26 archaeological sites on the SHR out of 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) where both convict and Islander (Kanakas) labourers are known to have occupied and where cultural evidence in the form of archaeological deposits are likely to exist together.

5.1.3 Gradings of Heritage Significance

The Grading System

The Heritage Office, Department of Planning has established a system of assessing the relative grading of significance for different components of a site. Table 5.1 explains the five level grading system that is employed for the various individual heritage elements of the Doonside Parcel. The elements and their grading are specified in Tables 5.2 and 5.3 below.

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.

Archaeological Resources

Phase/Date	Location	Documented Features	Archaeological Remains	Significance
Phase 1—Pre-Bungarribee House 1801–1823	Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including Doonside Parcel	Government stock depot and farm remains	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.	If disturbed and ephemeral—Nil–Low
Phase 2—Bungarribee House 1822	Core Heritage Area	Temporary dwelling for John Campbell	Structural remains (postholes) and some evidence of the fabric (wattle and daub) within the footprint of Bungarribee House remains.	Exceptional
1822	Core Heritage Area	Temporary dwelling for convicts/mechanics/labourers	Structural remains (postholes).	Exceptional
From 1825	Core Heritage Area	Bungarribee House	Structural remains (footings, surfaces, cellar, underground passage) and deposits (building materials, underfloor/artefact deposits).	Exceptional
From 1825	Core Heritage Area	Bungarribee House gardens and landscaping	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
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Barn	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Dairy	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Barracks	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Ham House	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Other Bungarribee outbuildings (brick built)	Structural remains (foundations and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Other Bungarribee outbuildings (timber built, including sheds, stables and vehicle house)	Structural remains (postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Exceptional

Phase/Date	Location	Documented Features	Archaeological Remains	Significance
From 1828	Outside Core Heritage Area	Other outbuildings (timber built, including sheds) and remains (including potential drainage channels drainage)	Structural remains (postholes) and other features cut into ground surface.	Moderate
From 1828	Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including Doonside Parcel	Fencelines	Structural remains (postholes).	High
From 1828	Core Heritage Area	Driveway	Structural remains (road surface).	Moderate
From 1901	Core Heritage Area	Tennis court and croquet lawn	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
	Core Heritage Area	Extant stockyards	Structural remains (extant post and rail fences and postholes).	Moderate–High
From c1880s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area and SHR listed area	Northern house	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Moderate
From c1880s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area and SHR listed area	Northern house site gardens and landscaping	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-Bungarribee House From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	OTC main housing complex	Structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and associated features.	Low–Moderate
From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	OTC tennis court	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
From 1950s	Doonside Parcel outside core heritage area	OTC housing complex gardens and landscaping	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
From 1950s	Core Heritage Area	OTC housing within Bungarribee House complex	Structural remains (footings, surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and features.	Low–Moderate

Phase/Date	Location	Documented Features	Archaeological Remains	Significance
From 1950s	Core Heritage Area	OTC housing within Bungarribee House complex gardens and landscaping	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

Landscape Elements, Vegetation and Views

Landscape Element	Phase/Date	Location	Significance
Government Farm			
Government Farm pastoral landscape and associated views	Phase 1 1801–1823	Throughout the Bungarribee House site and farm estate including Doonside Parcel	High– Exceptional
Former Bungarribee House Site (Core Heritage Area)			
Remnant historic plantings associated with the former homestead, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> views looking west and southwest towards the Blue Mountains; and view looking northwest towards The Rooty Hill. 	Phase 2	(See Figure 4.8)	Exceptional-High
Views towards the former house site from Doonside Road and Bungarribee Creek	Phase 2	(See Figure 4.8)	High
Culturally significant remnant native vegetation along creeklines and in the northwest pocket of the Doonside Precinct	Phase 2	(See Figure 4.8)	High
Former OTC Residential Subdivision			
Remnant cultural plantings and road alignment associated with former residential subdivision	Phase 3 From 1950s	(See Figure 4.8)	Moderate

6.0 Statutory Context

6.1 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 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act).

6.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

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

The Minister for Planning has approved that ‘concept plans’ for infrastructure development, residential subdivision and public open space for the Doonside Parcel and recreation uses for the Parklands Precinct 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.

If at some future time the Minister decides that subsequent Development Applications for specific developments in the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct are to be determined under local planning instruments, they would be subject to other applicable statute. This is outlined below.

6.2.2 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 former Government Depot site at Rooty Hill and the remaining portions of the State Heritage Register listing area for the Bungarabee Homestead Complex.

6.3 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

6.3.1 The State Heritage Register Boundary

The Bungarabee Homestead Complex and farm estate is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) as an archaeological site.

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 the area of Bungarribee 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 recommendations of the CMP.

6.3.2 State Heritage Register Listing and Approvals

The approvals requirements of the Heritage Act do not currently apply because the residential development of the Doonside Parcel and the recreation uses proposed for the Parklands Precinct are subject to Part 3A of the EP&A Act. Notwithstanding this current statutory position, the following outline of the SHR listing and the Heritage Act approvals processes is provided in the event that Part 3A does not apply at some future time.

Pursuant to Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required (except when Part 3A of the EP&A Act applies) for any proposed development within the site, including subdivision, works to the grounds or structures or disturbance of archaeological 'relics'. As all archaeological 'relics' are protected under the Heritage Act, an Excavation Permit under Section 60 of the Act needs to be obtained prior to any works that would disturb or destroy them (except where Part 3A of the EP&A Act applies).

Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act provides for a number of Exemptions to Section 57(1) approval requirements. Standard Exemptions, which apply to all items on the SHR, including the Bungarribee Homestead Complex Archaeological Site, generally include minor and non-intrusive works and are, in some instances, subject to some qualifications. Typical exempted works include maintenance (to buildings and gardens), minor repairs, repainting in approved colours and other works that would have minor impact.

Specific Exemptions include those works specifically approved for a site on the SHR. Applications for Specific Exemptions may be made to the Heritage Council of NSW for particular works or activities in certain areas of the site and/or for some or all of the works specified in a Conservation Management Plan which has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW.

6.3.3 Area Outside State Heritage Register Boundary

The northern portion of the Doonside Parcel and the area of the Parklands Precinct to the south of the Great Western Highway are located outside the SHR listed area (see Figure 1.2). The northern portion of the Doonside Parcel has been assessed as having high potential for the remains (relics) of a c1880s built house (see Figure 4.1). The portion of the Parklands Precinct located to the south of the Great Western Highway has been assessed as having moderate-high potential for archaeological remains of the early nineteenth century development of the area associated with William Dean.

The approvals requirements of the Heritage Act do not currently apply because the residential development of the Doonside Parcel and the recreation uses proposed for the Parklands Precinct 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

However, if the proposed works are only minor in nature, and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place, they may be excepted from the relics provisions of the Heritage Act.

The Heritage Council of NSW and delegate offices of the Heritage Office, Department of Planning are the approval authorities for issuing Excavation Permits and considering exceptions under Sections 139 and 140 of the Heritage Act.

7.0 Heritage Impact Assessment of the Concept Plans

7.1 Introduction

This section of the report discusses the potential impacts of the proposed Concept Plans for the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct. The proposals are assessed against the significance of the respective elements and the policies contained in the CMP for the Doonside Parcel and the guidelines contained in the Lamb Report. The proposed Concept Plans are shown in Figures 3.1 and 3.2 and described in Section 3.0.

The Concept Plans indicate the option for proposed subdivision, land use, road network and circulation, infrastructure and landscaping for the sites. These works have the potential to affect a number of archaeological, landscape and visual values identified in Section 4.0.

The Concept Plans do not include, or seek approval for, specific works or construction but rather outline options for subdivision, land use, road and circulation network, infrastructure and landscaping. However, while details about construction (such as clearing, leveling and building) are not included in the Concept Plans, the type of development they envisage has the potential, when constructed, to affect archaeological, landscape and visual values. Therefore, future detailed development proposals will require further heritage impact assessments.

7.2 Doonside Parcel

7.2.1 Historical Archaeology

Preamble

This section identifies and evaluates the historical archaeological impacts that may result from the proposed redevelopment of the Doonside Parcel in accordance with the proposed Concept Plan (see Figure 3.1). This impact assessment addresses only those archaeological impacts that can be identified (or reasonably be extrapolated at this time) from the documentation provided by the Concept Plan. As a result, this assessment may not detail the full archaeological impacts that may occur as a result of future development design, which may be confirmed and implemented during later stages of the project.

The evaluation of historical archaeological features of the Doonside Parcel in Section 4.0 of this report indicates that 'relics', as defined by the Heritage Act, could potentially occur at three main locations throughout the site (the former Bungaribee House site, the main Overseas Telecommunications Commission (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). The historical archaeological impacts resulting from the proposed development at each of these locations is discussed below. Disturbance of the remainder of the study area would have no archaeological impact unless unexpected features are found.

Bungaribee House Site

Core Heritage Area (High–Exceptional Significance)

In general, the Concept Plan (see Figure 3.1) includes the in situ retention of all significant relics within the Core Heritage Area of the site, resulting in no archaeological impacts to the main archaeological remains (known and potential) of the former Bungaribee House and its associated outbuildings and gardens. The following policy contained in the CMP is relevant and states:

Policy 29—Management of Historical Archaeological Remains (Core Heritage Area)

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.

In situ retention of significant relics within the Core Heritage Area will be the preferred method of management in all cases.

Impacts to this area would be limited to disturbance associated with the proposed road infrastructure that extends around the southern side of the Core Heritage Area (see Figures 7.1 and 7.2). The disturbance would occur in the southeast and southwest corners of the Core Heritage Area. Impact in the southeast corner would be limited to disturbance of a small section of a potential early driveway surface, and is considered to be a low archaeological impact. Impact in the southwest corner would be limited to disturbance of potential gardens/edging/terracing, and is considered to be a high archaeological impact.

Area of Archaeological Potential surrounding Core Heritage Area (Moderate Significance)

Infrastructure, grading or landscaping works associated with proposed roads and residential subdivision would have the potential to disturb archaeological remains (posthole alignments and other features) in the area of moderate archaeological potential and significance surrounding the Core Heritage Area (see Figures 7.1 and 7.2). Disturbance of this area in conjunction with proposed works would have a moderate–low archaeological impact. The following policy contained in the CMP is relevant and states:

Policy 30—Management of Historical Archaeological Remains

In situ retention is not required for archaeological relics outside the Core Heritage Area (known and potential).

Archaeological relics outside the Core Heritage Area in public land, road alignments and open space should be recorded if disturbed during infrastructure, grading or landscaping works.

Archaeological relics outside the Core Heritage Area should be recorded in areas that are subject to site preparation works (eg grading and landscaping) prior to sale as private residential allotments.

Archaeological relics outside the Core Heritage Area in private residential allotments do not require investigation or recording prior to disturbance or removal.

Main OTC Staff Housing Site*Housing in Core Heritage Area (Low–Moderate Significance)*

In general, the Concept Plan (see Figure 3.1) includes the in situ retention of all significant relics within the Core Heritage Area of the site, resulting in no archaeological impacts to the OTC related archaeological remains within the Core Heritage Area. Policy 29 contained in the CMP is relevant to this area (see above).

Housing in Area of Moderate Significance (Low–Moderate Significance)

Infrastructure, grading or landscaping works associated with proposed roads and residential subdivision would disturb archaeological remains within the main OTC Housing complex to the north of the Core Heritage Area and any remains in the area of moderate potential and significance surrounding the Core Heritage Area (see Figure 7.1). These remains may include structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and evidence of gardens and landscaping. Disturbance of this area in conjunction with proposed works would have a moderate–low archaeological impact. Policy 30 contained in the CMP is relevant and quoted above.

Northern House Site

Northern House Site and Gardens (Moderate Significance)

Infrastructure, grading or landscaping works associated with proposed roads and residential subdivision would disturb archaeological remains associated with the northern house site (see Figure 7.1). These remains may include structural remains (footings and surfaces), deposits (including artefacts) and evidence of gardens and landscaping. Disturbance of this area in conjunction with proposed works would have a moderate archaeological impact. Policy 30 contained in the CMP is relevant and quoted above.

7.2.2 Potential Landscape and Visual Impacts

Preamble

This section of the report discusses the potential impacts of the proposed Concept Plan on the identified cultural landscape and visual values of the Doonside Parcel. Figure 3.1 illustrates the proposed Concept Plan for the Doonside Parcel. A description of the Concept Plan is provided in Section 3.1. As part of our review of the Concept Plan for the Parcel, dated August 2007, the potential impacts on the identified cultural landscape and visual values have been considered in accordance with the policies contained in the CMP. These are discussed below.

Bungarribee House Site and Associated Landscape

Remnant Cultural Plantings within Core Heritage Area (Exceptional Significance)

The most significant European cultural landscape element within the Core Heritage Area is the remnant plantings associated with the former house. The Concept Plan proposes the retention of these significant elements within the Core Heritage Area. The following policy contained in the CMP is particularly relevant:

Policy 42—Conservation of Significant Landscape Elements

Significant landscape elements will be conserved in accordance with their level of significance and/or contribution to the significance of the site as a whole.

A landscape buffer has also been provided to the immediate west and southwest of the Core Heritage Area that ensures the retention of an historic setting for these elements. Furthermore, the retention of the landscape and visual corridor ensures that a connection to the former Bungarribee House site and its remnant plantings from the adjacent Parklands Precinct is retained.

The proposed infrastructure work associated with the new road alignment to the south of the Core Heritage Area has the potential to impact on the significant Hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and the unidentified pine located in close proximity. Nevertheless, the road would be no closer than ten metres to the tree canopy and there is unlikely to be any damage to their root systems. The road infrastructure work would need careful planning insofar as its relationship with these significant landscape elements is concerned, to ensure that their root systems are not impacted.

Landscape and View Corridor associated with Core Heritage Area (Exceptional Significance)

The Concept Plan shows the retention of a landscape corridor to the southwest of the Core Heritage Area. The retention of this corridor ensures that a physical and visual connection is retained between the Core Heritage Area and its former pastoral lands within the adjacent Parklands Precinct. The visual connections between the former Bungarribee House site and its former lands within the Doonside Parcel

and the adjoining Parklands Precinct are identified as significant in the CMP. The following policy contained in the CMP is relevant and states:

Policy 45—Conservation of Significant Historic Views

The form and location of future development and/or change at the site will be determined by (among other considerations) identified significant views.

The proposed subdivision works have the potential to impact on the landscape and view corridor associated with the Bungarribee Core Heritage Area. The proposed roads on either side of the view and landscape corridor would reduce its width, beyond that recommended in the CMP. This is a relatively minor impact, and would not result in any reduction in views through the view corridor.

The view corridor identified in Figures 4.7 and 7.3 would be impacted by development within the proposed subdivision patterns to its immediate east and west. However, future development in the area to the east of the view corridor would fall within the identified single-storey and two-storey development areas. Although the subdivision to the west of the view corridor would extend beyond the identified development areas, development is permissible due to the fall in the land towards the creek line.

Views Associated with the Core Heritage Area from Doonside Road (High Significance)

Doonside Road sits at a high point to the east of the Doonside Parcel. The Concept Plan shows an area of subdivision to the south of the Core Heritage Area immediately to the west of Doonside Road (see Figure 7.3). Policy 45—Conservation of Significant Historic Views (quoted above) of the CMP is relevant in this case.

The key visual vantage points identified in Figure 4.8 would not be impacted by the proposed subdivision in this area as the topography of this part of the site falls away towards the creek line. The single storey height limit for the house lots on the northern edge of each subdivision area (south side of proposed main access road) would also ensure that views would be unimpeded.

Former OTC Residential Subdivision

Remnant Cultural Plantings and Road Alignment (Moderate Significance)

The Concept Plan proposes the removal of the remnant cultural plantings and road alignment associated with the former OTC residential subdivision. The former residential subdivision dates from the 1950s and is a remnant of the OTC's occupation of the site. The proposed road alignment shown in the Concept Plan option would limit the potential for future interpretation of this former occupation. When possible, opportunities should be explored to interpret this former use in a suitable location of the public domain.

7.3 Parklands Precinct

7.3.1 Historical Archaeology

Preamble

This section identifies and evaluates the historical archaeological impacts that may result from the proposed redevelopment of the Parklands Precinct in accordance with the proposed Concept Plan (see Figure 3.2). A detailed significance assessment was not within the scope of work for the Parklands Precinct. The historical archaeological impacts discussed below are based on preliminary assessment only. This impact assessment addresses only those archaeological impacts that can be identified (or

reasonably be extrapolated at this time) from the documentation provided by the Concept Plan. As a result, this assessment may not detail the full archaeological impacts that may occur as a result of future development design, which may be confirmed and implemented during later stages of the project.

The evaluation of historical archaeological features of the Parklands Precinct in Section 4.0 of this report indicates that 'relics', as defined by the Heritage Act, could potentially occur at various locations throughout the site associated with the various phases of use and development (the Eastern Village associated with William Dean, the Mansell Farm complex, development following subdivision in 1917, the military use and the OTC transmitting station complex). The historical archaeological impacts resulting from the proposed development at each of these locations is discussed below.

Eastern Creek Village

It is unclear at this stage what subsurface impacts there may be on structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and other remains (including brick water cisterns) associated with the Garrison, William Dean's Inn and residence, post office and blacksmith's forge and the establishment and growth of Eastern Village.

The Concept Plan includes these potential remains within Areas 5 and 7, the proposed production based landscape (with market gardens, re-vegetation and small structural elements) and potential parklands commercial recreation (see Figure 7.4).

Land preparation and grading works, have the potential to disturb the archaeological remains in this area.

The significance of these remains has not been assessed as part of this report. Therefore, there should be no excavation/grading in this area prior to further assessment as this may result in major archaeological impact.

Mansell Farm

It is unclear at this stage what impacts the Concept Plan would have on structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and other remains (including brick water cisterns) associated with Mansell's Farm.

The Concept Plan includes these potential remains within Area 5, the proposed production based landscape (with market gardens, re-vegetation and small structural elements) (see Figure 7.4).

The significance of these remains has not been assessed as part of this report. Therefore, there should be no excavation/grading in this area prior to further assessment as this may result in major archaeological impact.

Post-Subdivision Development

The proposed Sports/Cultural Zone is likely to result in the disturbance and removal of all archaeological remains associated with post-1917 subdivision and development in the area (Concept Plan Area 1, see Figure 7.4). These remains are likely to include structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and other remains.

It is unclear at this stage what other subsurface impacts, associated with Concept Plan Area 5: Production Based Landscape Zone (with market gardens, re-vegetation and small structural elements), there may be to the potential archaeological remains associated with post-1917 subdivision and development in this area (see Figure 7.4).

Subsurface impacts, resulting from any land preparation, grading and construction works, are likely to disturb structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and other remains associated with post-1917 subdivision and development.

The significance of these remains has not been assessed as part of this report. While any subsurface impacts are likely to be considered a low archaeological impact this should be verified through further assessment prior to excavation/grading works.

Military Airfield

This area of remains is located within Areas 2 (Airstrip Promenade), 3 (Institutional Zone) and 4 (Recreational Hub), in addition to a large area of grasslands (see Figure 7.4).

The proposed development of Area 2, the former Airstrip Promenade, is likely to result in the disturbance and removal of the extant fabric of the airstrip. It is unclear at this stage what other subsurface impacts there may be to the potential archaeological remains in this area. However, subsurface impacts, resulting from any land preparation, grading and construction works, are likely to disturb structural remains of the air raid trench and any extant remains of the hides and taxi ways (see Figure 7.4).

The significance of these remains has not been assessed as part of this report. While any subsurface impacts are likely to be considered a low archaeological impact this should be verified through further assessment prior to excavation/grading works.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC)

The proposed development of the institutional zone and recreational hub is likely to result in the disturbance and removal of any archaeological remains in Concept Plan Areas 3 and 4 (see Figure 7.4). It is unclear at this stage what other impacts there may be on the potential archaeological remains in this area (see Figure 7.4). However, subsurface impacts, resulting from any land preparation, grading and construction works, are likely to disturb any OTC related remains. These include structural remains (foundations, surfaces and postholes), deposits (including artefacts) and other remains associated with the OTC Transmitting Station.

The significance of these remains has not been assessed as part of this report. While any subsurface impacts are likely to be considered a low archaeological impact this should be verified through further assessment prior to excavation/grading works.

7.3.2 Potential Built, Landscape and Visual Impacts

Preamble

This section of the report discusses the potential impacts of the proposed Concept Plan on the identified built, cultural landscape and visual values of the Parklands Precinct. Figure 3.2 illustrates the proposed Concept Plan for the precinct. A description of the Concept Plan is provided in section 3.2. As part of our review of the Concept Plan for the precinct, dated August 2007, the potential impacts on the identified built, cultural landscape and visual values have been considered. The Lamb Report identifies a number of landscape and visual constraints (summarised in Section 4.3.2) which the Concept Plan has the potential to impact on. These are discussed below.

Former Bungaribee House Site and the Rooty Hill: Visual Connections

The Lamb Report identifies a number of significant views out of and into the precinct; in particular, to the former Bungaribee House site located in the adjoining Doonside Parcel and the Rooty Hill located to the

northwest of the precinct (see Appendix D). The significant visual connections identified by Lamb have been incorporated into the Concept Plan by way of the retention of areas of recreational open space and existing vegetation. The Concept Plan includes a number of structures associated with the recreational uses proposed for the precinct, including those associated with the Sports/Cultural Zone proposed in the northwest of the site (see Figure 3.2). The proposed locations of the structures associated with the Sports/Cultural Zone would have negligible impact on the identified significant visual connections in and out of the Parklands Precinct.

Military Airstrip

Section 2.3.2 of this report identifies a military airfield, including an overshoot runway associated with the nearby Schofields Airbase. The alignment of the former runway (with some remnant compressed gravel remains) is partially evident. The former Airstrip Promenade identified as Area 2 in the Concept Plan interprets the former runway alignment by locating linear pedestrian, cycle and vehicle access corridors along it. The structures proposed within this area also respond to the alignment of the former runway. There may be potential to interpret the former airfield site further and this should be explored.

Pikes Lane Historic Subdivision Pattern

While the significance of the Parklands Precinct has not been assessed in detail, Section 2.3.4 of this report identifies an historic subdivision pattern associated with the c1917 sale of land owned by Ernest Finckh, which covered the land on the western bank of Eastern Creek between the then Western Road, Rooty Hill Road and Church Street. The Concept Plan proposes the removal of Pikes Lane, a narrow single carriage lane set between pasturelands. The proposed road alignment shown in the Concept Plan would remove the potential for interpretation of the original laneway and historic subdivision. There may be potential to retain the laneway alignment as part of a new road pattern and it is recommended that this be explored.

Remnant Houses: Associated with Pikes Lane Historic Subdivision

Of the houses visible in a 1956 aerial photograph (see Figure 2.8) located along Pikes Lane and in its close proximity, all but three (being a house on the corner of the highway and Pikes Lane (733 Great Western Highway) and two closer to Eastern Creek (711 and 713 Great Western Highway) have been demolished and removed through further widening of the Great Western Highway and more recent works for the M7 Motorway (see Figures 2.9 and 2.10). The Concept Plan proposes the demolition of these buildings. These buildings are not currently identified as heritage items and close inspection of them has not been possible. An assessment of their significance, including an internal inspection of each building, should be undertaken to determine their heritage value and whether consideration of their possible retention would be warranted.

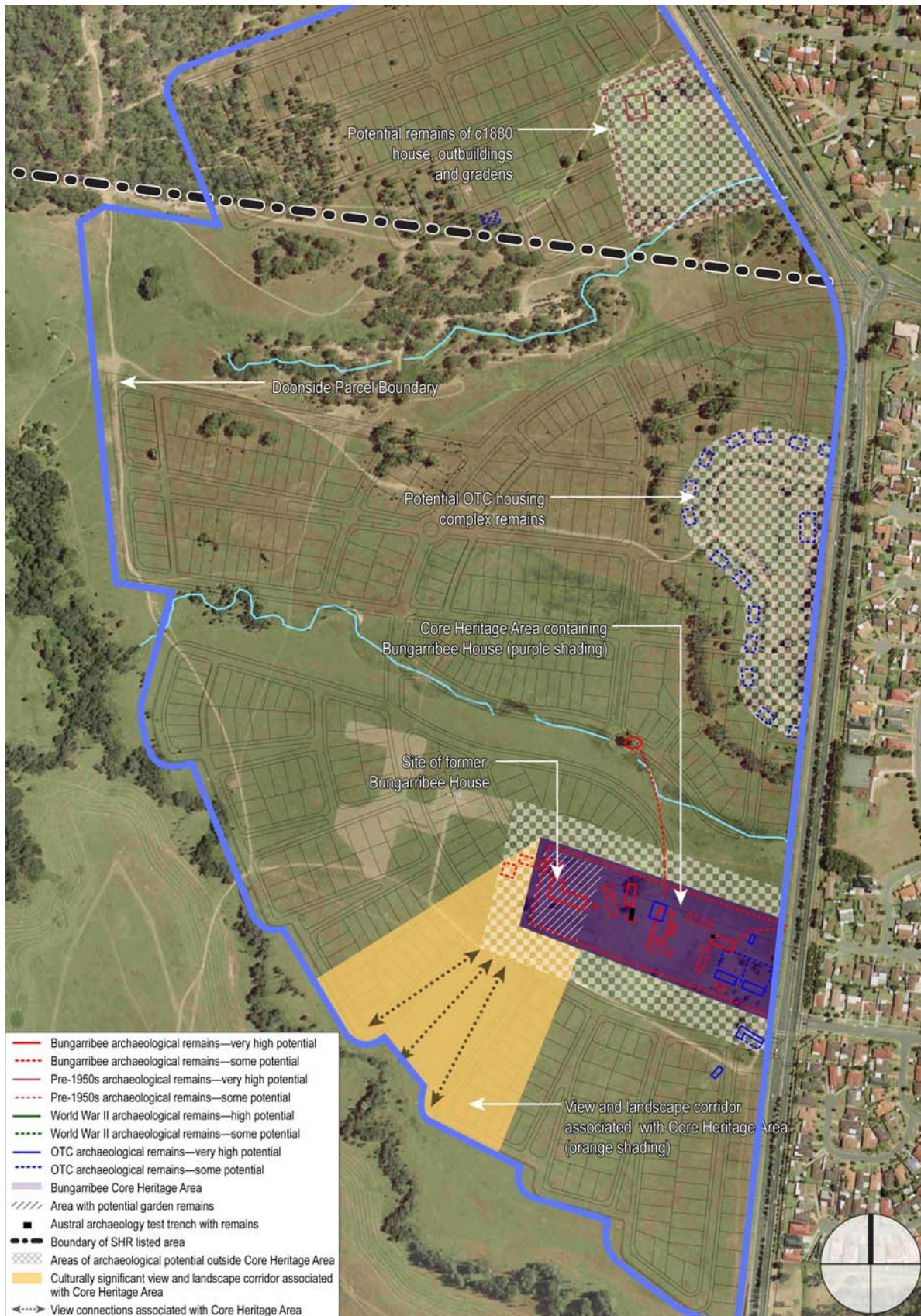


Figure 7.1 Doonside Parcel Concept Plan showing the location of the Core Heritage Area, areas of archaeological potential and the view/landscape corridor associated with the former Bungarribee House site.

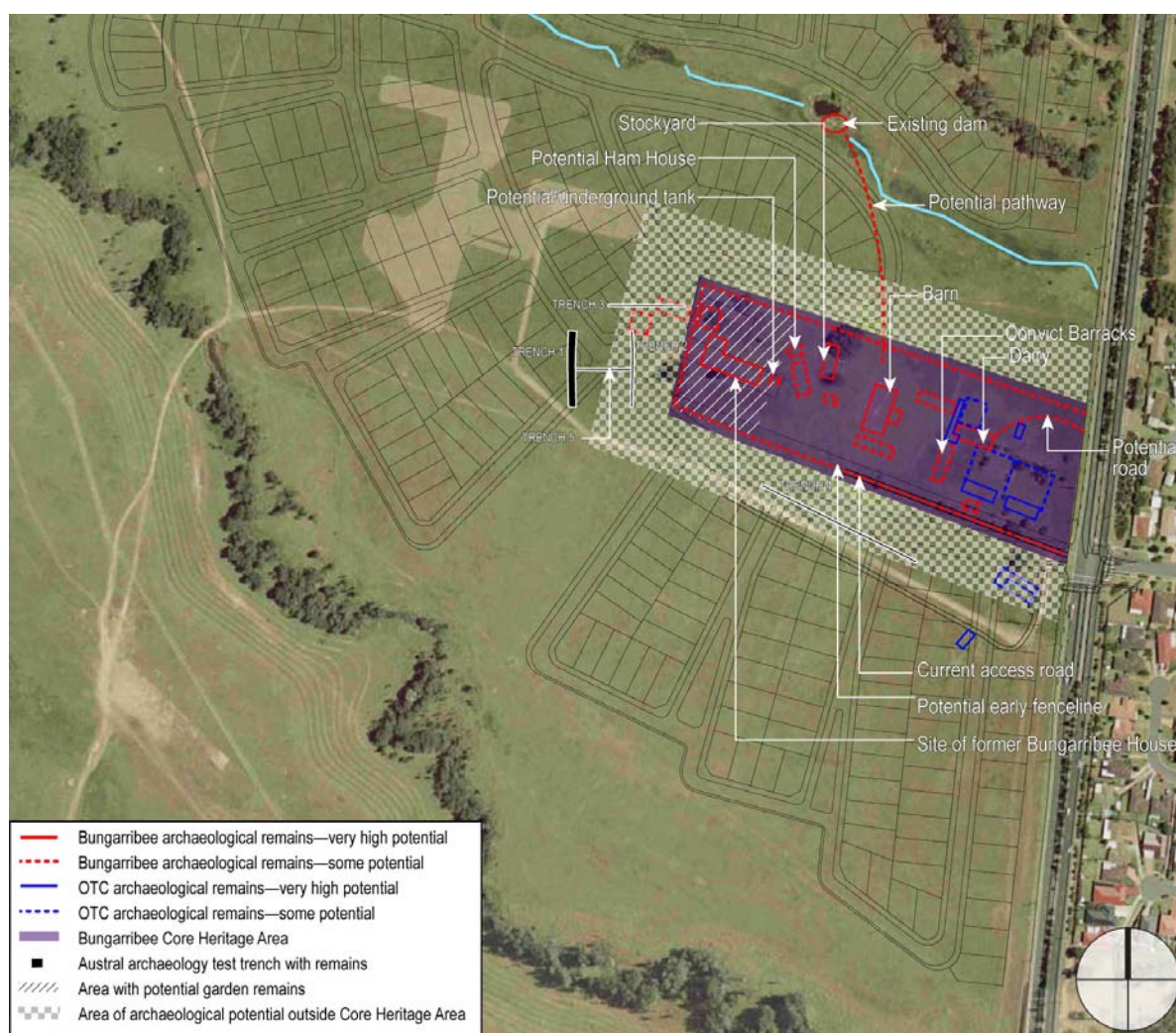


Figure 7.2 Detail of the Doonside Parcel Concept Plan showing the location of the Core Heritage Area and surrounding area of archaeological potential. Note the locations of the archaeological test trenches.

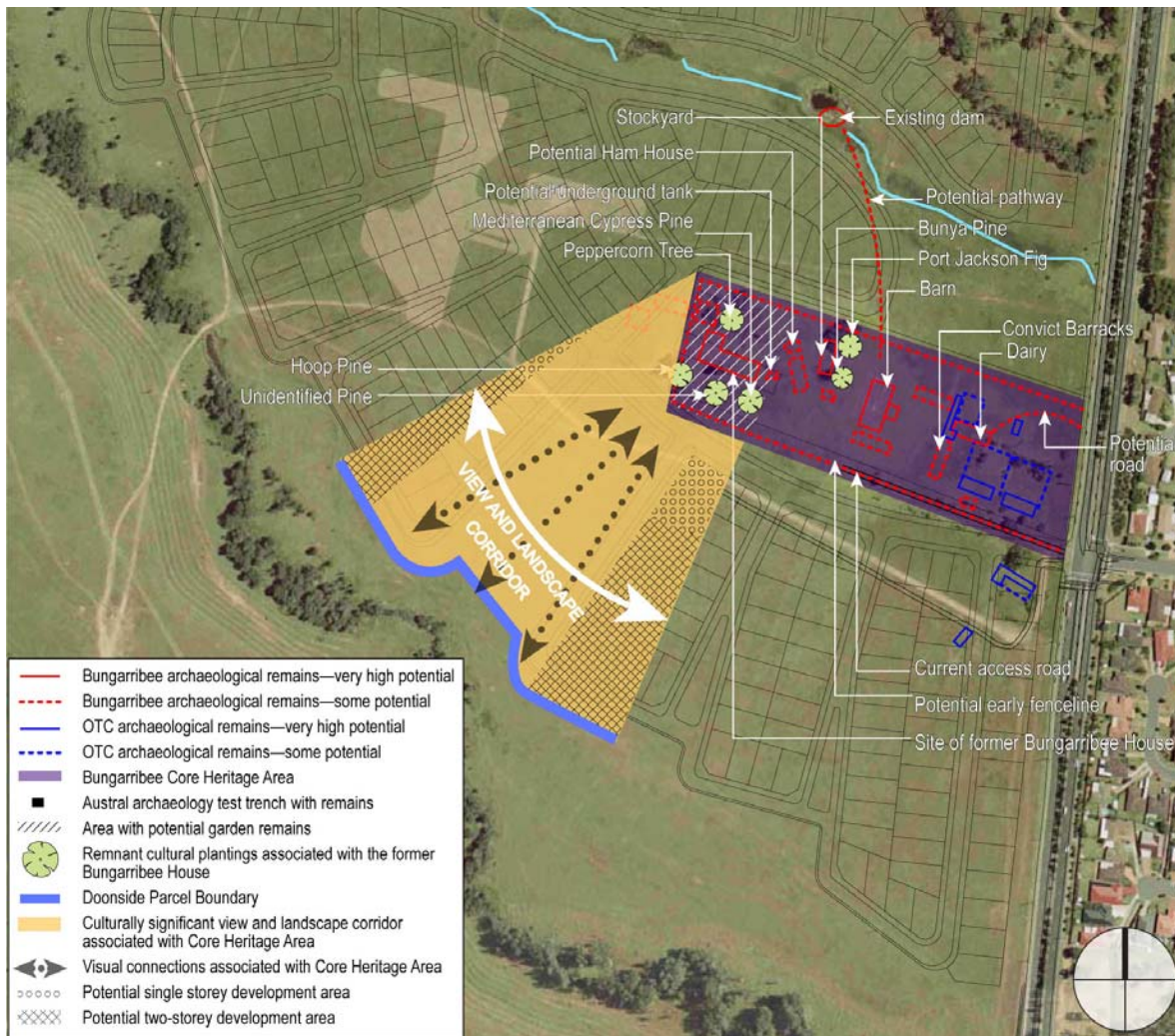


Figure 7.3 Detail of the Doonside Parcel Concept Plan showing the approximate location of remnant cultural plantings within the Bungaribee Core Heritage Area and culturally significant view and landscape corridor associated with the Core Heritage Area.



8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Introduction

This section contains conclusions regarding the potential heritage impacts of the Concept Plan proposals and recommends mitigative measures for ensuring that the heritage values of the Doonside Parcel and Parklands Precinct are appropriately managed. These recommendations apply to landscape elements, significant views and archaeological remains (known and potential).

8.2 Doonside Parcel

8.2.1 Potential Landscape and Visual Impacts

Conclusions

In general, the proposed Concept Plan would ensure that significant landscape and visual qualities identified in the CMP and in the Lamb Report are retained. The establishment of a sizable view corridor to and from the Bungaribee House site (Core Heritage Area) is a very positive feature of the proposal, as is the retention of a landscape corridor to facilitate interpretation of the historic landscape character. The proposed subdivision patterns and road alignments would have minimal impact on cultural landscape values. The proposed redevelopment of the Doonside Parcel has some potential to impact on identified landscape and visual values within the land parcel. These include the former Bungaribee House site (Core Heritage Area), the landscape and visual corridor associated with the Core Heritage Area and the OTC residential subdivision site alongside Doonside Road. The identified impacts are at the initial stages of infrastructure works (grading, service installation and landscaping), but may also occur at other stages of the redevelopment process. These are discussed below.

Bungaribee House Site and Associated Landscape

Remnant Cultural Plantings within Bungaribee Core Heritage Area

The proposed infrastructure work associated with the new road alignment to the south of the Core Heritage Area has the potential to impact on the significant Hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and the unidentified pine located in close proximity. Nevertheless, the road would be no closer than ten metres to the tree canopy and there is unlikely to be any damage to their root systems. The road infrastructure work would need careful planning insofar as its relationship with these significant landscape elements is concerned, to ensure that their root systems are not impacted.

Recommendation: The remnant cultural plantings within the Core Heritage Area and their root systems should be protected during infrastructure work associated with the proposed road immediately to the south. Input from an experienced aborist should be obtained.

View and Landscape Corridor associated with Bungaribee Core Heritage Area

The proposed subdivision works have the potential to impact on the view and landscape corridor associated with the Bungaribee Core Heritage Area. The proposed roads on either side of the view and landscape corridor and the subdivision pattern to its west would reduce its width, beyond that recommended in the CMP. This is a relatively minor impact, and would not result in any reduction in views through the view corridor.

Former OTC Residential Subdivision

Remnant Cultural Plantings and Road Alignment

The proposed road alignment shown in the Concept Plan option would remove the remnant cultural plantings and road alignment associated with the former OTC residential subdivision. These elements date from the 1950s and are of Moderate significance.

Recommendation: The former OTC occupation should be interpreted within a publicly accessible area of the site. This should be determined through the preparation of an Interpretation Plan for the Doonside Parcel.

8.2.2 Potential Archaeological Resource

Conclusions

The archaeological impacts relate to physical disturbance or removal of remains in association with the proposed redevelopment works. The proposed impacts would primarily occur in the initial stages of site preparation and infrastructure works (grading, service installation and landscaping), but may also occur at other stages of the redevelopment process.

The creation of the Core Heritage Area, excluding new development within its boundaries, would protect the significant remains associated with the former Bungarribee House site. These remains would be retained in situ and managed accordingly. The proposed new road alignment to the south of the Core Heritage Area would affect the southern corners of this area, thus impacting on its archaeological potential; in particular, the potential gardens/edging/terracing in the southwest corner.

Two other areas of archaeological potential—the former Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) staff housing site alongside Doonside Road; and the site of a c1880 house located alongside Doonside Road in the north of the study area—would be substantially impacted. Both sites are of Moderate Local significance. Removal of all or the major part of these surviving features would be mitigated by the opportunity to realise the archaeological research potential of the site through archaeological excavation/monitoring, and this course of action is recommended.

Recommendations

- Development should not occur within the Bungarribee Core Heritage Area.
- The proposed road alignment immediately to the south of the Core Heritage Area should, if possible, be adjusted to avoid the southeast and southwest corners of the Core Heritage Area in order to prevent physical disturbance of this area of State archaeological significance.
- If realignment of the road to avoid these areas is not possible, then the areas of ground disturbance works should be preceded by archaeological investigation.
- Any other unavoidable ground disturbance in the Core Heritage Area should be preceded by an archaeological investigation.
- Ground disturbance within the area of archaeological potential surrounding the Core Heritage Area should be monitored by an archaeologist. If features or relics relating to the former Bungarribee House are found, these should be archaeologically excavated.

8.3 Parklands Precinct

8.3.1 Potential Built, Landscape and Visual Impacts

Conclusions

The Parklands Precinct does not contain any built or landscape heritage items identified in any statutory or non-statutory planning instruments. However, the site does have cultural landscape significance, as identified in the Lamb Report.

The proposed Concept Plan would ensure that significant landscape and visual qualities identified in the Lamb Report are retained by way of proposed recreational open space, pedestrian/vehicle road alignments and structures with minimal impact on the cultural landscape. The removal of an early road alignment (Pikes Lane) and the remnant structures associated with it would result in loss of the potential to interpret the historic subdivision pattern of this area. It has not been possible to undertake a close inspection of existing dwellings adjacent to this lane which may prove to be of heritage value.

The alignment of the former runway associated with the World War II military airfield is partially evident. The former Airstrip Promenade identified as Area 2 in the Concept Plan interprets the former runway alignment by locating linear pedestrian, cycle and vehicle access corridors along it. The structures proposed within this precinct also respond to the alignment of the former runway. There may be potential to interpret the former airfield site further and this should be explored.

The significant visual connections identified by Lamb have been incorporated into the Concept Plan by way of the retention of areas of recreational open space and existing vegetation. The Concept Plan includes a number of structures associated with the recreational uses proposed for the precinct, including those associated with the Sports/Cultural Zone proposed in the northwest of the site. The proposed locations of the structures associated with the Sports/Cultural Zone would have negligible impact on the identified significant visual connections in and out of the Parklands Precinct. These connections include views between the former Bungarribee House site (located within the adjoining Doonside Parcel), the Rooty Hill located to the northwest of the precinct and the former OTC site located in the east of the precinct.

Recommendations

- An assessment of heritage significance for Pikes Lane, and the remnant structures associated with it, should be prepared. These include Nos 711, 713 and 733 Great Western Highway. This assessment should inform future decisions regarding the appropriate management and/or interpretation of this potentially significant historic subdivision and the associated structures.
- Consideration should be given to the retention of the alignment of Pikes Lane for the purposes of interpreting this historic laneway as part of the early subdivision of the area.
- Consideration should be given to the preparation of an Interpretation Plan for the former Military Airfield for the purposes of interpreting this historic use.

8.3.2 Potential Archaeological Resource

Conclusions

The Parklands Precinct section of this report provides an overview study of the potential archaeological resource. This overview study has identified that the Parklands Precinct has some potential to contain

archaeological relics, although the nature and extent of these relics has not been thoroughly assessed at this stage. A more detailed assessment of the site should be undertaken prior to, and as part of, detailed development planning.

The proposed Concept Plan has the potential to disturb 'relics' in the Parklands Precinct. The degree of impact, if any at all, cannot be accurately determined from the Concept Plan at this stage. The proposed impacts are likely to result in subsurface impacts, associated with initial construction works, including land preparation and grading.

There is potential for impact on archaeological remains relating to the Eastern Village (eg the Garrison and William Dean's Inn and residence, post office and blacksmiths), the Mansell Farm complex, development following subdivision in 1917, the military use of the site and the OTC transmitter station complex. While the assessment of the significance of these potential remains was excluded from the scope of this report, any remains relating to the Garrison, William Dean's Inn and residence, post office, blacksmiths and the development of Eastern Village are likely to be of High archaeological significance.

Recommendations

- A detailed assessment of the site should be prepared, focusing on potential remains relating to the Garrison, William Dean's Inn and residence, post office, blacksmiths and the development of Eastern Village in the areas on the north and south side of the Great Western Highway. The assessment should include a detailed assessment of significance of the potential archaeological remains discussed in Section 4.0.
- The detailed assessment should inform future decisions regarding constraints on development in areas of archaeological potential (in particular, the nature and extent of any relics in these areas, whether any relics might need to be retained in situ or whether excavation and investigation is warranted).
- If the assessment identifies that archaeological relics would be disturbed during future development arising out of the Concept Plan, they should be investigated in conjunction with any ground disturbance works.

9.0 Appendices

Appendix A

State Heritage Register: Bungarribee Homestead Complex—Archaeological Site

Appendix B

State Heritage Register: Government Depot Site (former)—Archaeological Site

Appendix C

Hardie and Gorman Property Valuation for OTC Resumption

Appendix D

Parklands Precinct 2: Scenic Resource Management Guidelines

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.

Description

Designer:	unknown
Builder:	John Campbell, Thomas Icely, Charles Smith and John Kingdon Cleeve
Construction Years:	1822 -
Physical Description:	<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, &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,

Archaeological Potential:	largely in tact footings of an 1820s homestead including main house, outbuilding, barracks and original garden plantings. Date Condition Updated: 10 Jul 00
Modifications and Dates:	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).
Further Information:	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.
Current Use:	Archaeological Site
Former Use:	Homestead Complex

History

Historical Notes:	<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)	Click here
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.

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Heritage Office
Database Number: 5051257
File Number: H00/00167

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Appendix B

State Heritage Register: Government Depot Site (former)—Archaeological Site


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Government Depot Site (former)

Item

Name of Item: Government Depot Site (former)

Other Name/s: Government Depot Ruins, Thornleigh, Stratton, Rooty Hill Government Farm

Type of Item: Area/Complex/Group

Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing

Category: Homestead Complex

Primary Address: Dunsmore Street, Rooty Hill, NSW 2766

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	36	-	DP	8995

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Dunsmore Street	Rooty Hill	Blacktown	Rooty Hill	Cumberland	Primary
Eastern Road	Rooty Hill	Blacktown	Rooty Hill	Cumberland	Alternate

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Department of Planning	State Government	

Statement of Significance

The site is of State significance for its association with Governor Macquarie and is of Regional significance as the former residence of the Superintendent of the Government Stock Farm. The site also has local significance through its association with early travellers and settlers in the district. The station at Rooty Hill was the next principal one to that at Camden for the grazing of the Government horned cattle and horses in the early 1800s. (Bertie, 1935).

Date Significance Updated: 09 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.

Description

Designer: Not known

Builder: Not known

Construction Years: 1815 - 1819

Physical Description: The site once comprised the former c.6000 acre Government Stock Farm and associated Superintendent's residence built in 1815. Between January 1810 and November 1821, there was (in terms of buildings on site):
"At Rooty Hill:

1. a brick built house of two stories high for the residence and accomodation of the superintendent and principal overseer of the Government stock at the station, reserving one room for the use of the Governor, when occasionally there, with kitchen, stables and other necessary out-offices and kitchen garden enclosed;
2. four paddocks of 50 acres, each enclosed for the grazing of young cattle and raising of wheat and maize for the use of the stockmen;
3. temporary log huts or barracks for the accomodation of 20 stockkeepers, with small kitchen garden attached thereto.

From a walk around the overgrown area where the original building is thought to have been, there is little visible evidence remaining of any structures above ground. The area is almost completely overgrown with thorn bushes. The only evidence found included several timber posts, from a post and rail fence and a large cement rendered brick pit (possibly a well). It has been filled with various items and debris. Remnants of the garden which would have served the main building are discernable, as is the overall form of the garden.

A 1992 DUAP listing described the remains of the depot to include: mounds of bricks, stone flagging, timber slabs, and a five metre diameter well, however, with the exception of the well, none of these structures are visible and appear unlikely to have survived.

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

The residence is a ruin, although its exact condition cannot be ascertained owing to the overgrown condition of the site. The site has high potential archaeological value associated with its former use as a Government Stock Farm. **Date Condition Updated:** 23 Nov 00

Modifications and Dates:

1810-22: two rooms were added for the Governor (Macquarie's) convenience. c6000 acres of land of a very superior description, and ... this grazing ground (1821) October 1821 Macquarie carved a large slice off the reservation by giving Major Druitt a grant of 1000 acres 'out of the Rooty Hill Government allotment on Ross's Creek'. about 6000 acres of land is centrically situated, being on the Great Western Road and only 10 miles distant from Parramatta, it 1824 Captain P P King, son of Governor King, was given a grant of 1500 acres, also part of the Rooty Hill establishment. 1935 photo shows the original two story 'old homestead with two chimneys at each end gable, a half-hipped/hipped gable roof form, with corrugated iron sheeting on it (originally would have been shingled), what appears to be a gum tree to one side, close to the house, and a low picket fence in front. Another shows a fairly large oak tree (*Quercus* sp., probably common English oak, *Q. robur*) at the same location, with a picket fenced ?paddock? around it. This tree reputedly dated from Macquarie's era. (Bertie, 1935). Demolished c. 1960s.

Further Information:

Very little is known about the site and a detailed physical survey does not appear to have been carried out to date. Owing to the site's former use and its association with Governor Macquarie, further investigation is warranted. It should be noted that due to the uncertainty whether there is anything left of the building at all, there is some urgency attached to this. What remains of the site should be carefully documented. If there is very little remaining, there may be potential for the site's removal from the register. Refer to Historical notes for management recommendations and to Action Plan for more detailed short term management guidelines.

Current Use:

Vacant/ruin

Former Use:

Stock farm and residence

History

Historical Notes:

There is much speculation about the source of the name Rooty Hill. Mr William Freame wandered much in these parts collecting information from old residents. In 1931 in an article in a country newspaper on place names he wrote regarding the name: "Old hands assure me that the hill received its name from the roots and other debris left around its bare fields when the Eastern Creek was in flood, and this appears to be a very reasonable deduction." Mrs Hawkins description quoted later in the derivation does not appear reasonable. Captain J H Watson's version, he as a young man having

been in India, and he derives the name from 'ruti', the Hindustani word for bread. Governor Macquarie as a young man had been in India, and if the settlement at the hill had been devoted to agriculture there would have been a connection, but it was a stockyard. A third and anonymous writer puts forward a Captain Thomas Rooty as a resident in the locality. No information can be found on him.

The district was used as a Government stockyard, and in a lengthy list which Governor Macquarie prepared of the buildings and works erected during his regime between January 1810 and November 1821, we find the following:

"At Rooty Hill:

1. a brick built house of two stories high for the residence and accommodation of the superintendent and principal overseer of the Government stock at the station, reserving one room for the use of the Governor, when occasionally there, with kitchen, stables and other necessary out-offices and kitchen garden enclosed;
2. four paddocks of 50 acres, each enclosed for the grazing of young cattle and raising of wheat and maize for the use of the stockmen;
3. temporary log huts or barracks for the accommodation of 20 stockkeepers, with small kitchen garden attached thereto.

NB: The station at Rooty Hill is the next principal one to Camden for the grazing of the Government horned cattle and horses, and consists of about 6000 acres of land of a very superior description, and, as this grazing ground is centrally situated, being on the Great Western Road and only 10 miles distant from Parramatta, it ought not to be on any account alienated from the Crown.

Macquarie seems to have forgotten that he had already carved a large slice off the reservation by giving Major Druitt in October 1821 a grant of 1000 acres 'out of the Rooty Hill Government allotment on Ross's Creek'. Mount Druitt is a permanent reminder of this grant. In 1824 Captain P P King, son of Governor King, was given a grant of 1500 acres, also part of the Rooty Hill establishment.

On January 11, 1822 T H Hawkins arrived in Sydney with wife and 8 children and mother in law. A few months later he received an appointment as commissariat storekeeper at Bathurst, and on April 5 set out from Sydney, at the head of a cavalcade of bullock waggons, carts, drays and belongings over the Blue Mountains to their new home. Late that night the party reached Rooty Hill, a distance of 25 miles from Sydney, the Government House was ready to receive them.

...Hawkins described the place 'I could have been contented to remain there for ever - the house was good, and the land around like a fine wooded park in England'.

The 'brick built house of two stories' still stands (1935), with galvanised iron roof (seen in a photo) where once it was shingle-roofed. The oak tree (also shown in a photo) would have been small in Macquarie's time, but is now a veteran, ... a sturdy sample of the genus' (sic).

(the above paragraphs are all from: Bertie, 1935, p36, 37, with slight modifications/paraphrasing by Read, S., 2006).

Very little is known about the history of the site other than that it was a Stock Farm, whose original boundary was the present City of Blacktown perimeter. The original building on the site was the Superintendent's residence and was also used by Governor Macquarie and other passing travellers. The site was later known as "Thornleigh" and then "Stratton" although the origin of these names is not known.

Two rooms were added for Governor Macquarie's convenience. It was in a ruinous state in the 1960s, and was demolished. (Broadbent & Hughes, 1988).

1935 photographs showed the two story 'old homestead on old Government Stock Farm, Rooty Hill', with two chimneys at each end gable, a half-hipped/hipped gable roof form, what appears to be a gum tree to one side, close to the house, and a low picket fence in front. Another photograph showed a fairly large oak tree (*Quercus* sp., probably common English oak,

Q.robur) at the same location, with a picket fenced ?paddock? around it. (Bertie, 1935).

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	Working for the Crown -
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	Operating government-owned farms -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - facilitating pastoralism -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - public land administration -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical Significance]

The (former) Government Depot site is of historical significance for its association with Governor Macquarie and other travellers and early settlers in the Blacktown/Rooty Hill district. It is also of significance for its former role as a Government Stock Farm. (DUAP, 1999). As part of the Government Stock Farm it was the second most important Government Station in the colony, after Camden. (Bertie, 1935, and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic Significance]

The (former) Government Depot retains the fabric of a portion of the Government Stock Farm's original 6000 acres of land, and as open space which could be read as still 'rural', it has some aesthetic value, and some rarity in modern Western Sydney. (Bertie, 1935, and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

The superintendent's house site is considered to have little, if any, remaining built fabric. The site does retain the overall form and remnants of the overseer's garden. This latter site therefore has relatively little aesthetic significance, at present. (DUAP, 1999 and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

SHR Criteria d)

[Social Significance]

The (former) Government Depot is of social significance for its association with early settlers and travellers through the Blacktown/Rooty Hill district. It has further significance for the role it played in the raising of stock for the young colony and for its association with early industry in the district. It would have provided employment for many early settlers. (DUAP, 1999)

SHR Criteria e)

[Research Potential]

The (former) Government Depot may be of technical significance should the existence of any early structures be confirmed, and for its association with early farming and stock raising techniques - which may be demonstrated through any remains on the site which are yet to be discovered. These may provide insights into field sizes, shapes, fencing materials and types, animal and crop residues. (DUAP, 1999 and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

SHR Criteria f)

The (former) Government Depot retains the fabric of a portion of the

[Rarity]

Government Stock Farm's original 6000 acres of land, and as open space which could be read as still 'rural', it has some aesthetic value, and some rarity in modern Western Sydney. As part of the Government Stock Farm it was the second most important Government Station in the colony, after Camden. (Bertie, 1935, and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

SHR Criteria g)**[Representitiveness]**

Cannot be assessed at this point in time (DUAP, 1999).

The Government Stock Farm was one of the two most important such stations in the colony in the early 1820s, and still retains potential to demonstrate through its archaeological resources, a representative example of a colonial era farm, with typical farm elements of that era. (Bertie, 1935, and Read, S., pers. comm., 2006).

Integrity/Intactness:

It is considered that there is very little, if any built fabric remaining and the overseer's house site cannot therefore be considered to be intact. However it does retain the overall form and elements of the house's garden, and open space, remnant of the former Government Stock Farm. (DUAP, 1999 and Read, S., 2006)

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

Further assessment of the site by an archaeologist, once the overgrown vegetation has been removed by a clearance team. This is considered urgent and should be undertaken before the site deteriorates any further. (Refer to Action Plan for further details).

As previously noted, the site cannot be accurately assessed in its current condition. Should the Department wish to explore either the possible removal of the site from their s.170 register, or possible future uses for the site, it is recommended that the site first be cleared, under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

Following this, archaeological investigation of the site should take place in areas considered most likely to have significant sub-surface artifacts. A full historical analysis of the site should be undertaken in conjunction with the archaeological investigation. The clearance and investigation of the site should be fully recorded and documented along with any findings. Following the results of the investigation, a suitably qualified conservation architect or archaeologist should be consulted regarding recommendations for future use and the site's status as a heritage item.

Further assessment should be undertaken prior to a clearance taking place as to future use.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Produce an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP)	
Recommended Management	Produce an Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP)	

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	The Government Depot Site, Rooty Hill: CMP, prepared by Banksia Heritage & Archaeology for DIPNR, dated October 2004	Comment on draft CMP provided to author 19 July 2005.	Jul 19 2005

57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Mar 25 2006
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Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
SHI Inventory Sheet	1998	110	N/A	Not known	Yes
s.170 Register DUAP	1999		Paul Davies Pty Ltd		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Bertie, C. H.	1935	Touched by the lazy hand of time	
Written	Broadbent, J, Hughes, J., et al.	1988	Demolished for the Public Good: Crimes, Follies and Misfortunes	
Written	Unknown	1998	SHI Inventory sheet	

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



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Data Source

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File Number: S90/05336; H99/00055 [S170]

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Appendix C

Hardie and Gorman Property Valuation for OTC Resumption

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

A 337/1

IOD

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE NO. P.R. 48/1891

PLEASE ADDRESS
ALL POSTAL MATTER TO
PROPERTY OFFICER
BOX 47AA, G.P.O.
SYDNEY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PROPERTY & SURVEY BRANCH, N.S.W.

~~BY HAND DELIVERY~~

80-82 PITT STREET,

SYDNEY 20th April, 1949

A/SURVEYOR-GENERAL & CHIEF PROPERTY OFFICER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

22 APR 1949

EASTERN CREEK : SITE FOR TRANSMITTING & RECEIVING STATIONS.

Referring to your papers A.337 I am forwarding
herewith Valuation Reports (19) by Hardie and Gorman Pty. Ltd.
dated 6th April 1949.

Fees amounting to £78.15. 0 have been passed
for payment.

*Long Mr Gilbert
re started Brisbane's
Property. He will
ring back 8.26/4.*

W. E. Davidson

(W. E. DAVIDSON)
Surveyor &
Property Officer.

Q

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN*by Hardie & Gorman*
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
*Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers*re T. R. & A. J. Cleaver.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area approximately 472 acres, bounded on the south along Great Western Road, on the east along Doonside Road, and on the west by Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - the land comprised in Certificate of Title Vol. 5538, Folios 5 & 6.

The land is undulating and has been fully cleared except for shade and shelter trees. It is completely fenced, and subdivided into about 20 paddocks, by post and wire and cyclone fencing, with some post and rail fencing.

Bungarribee Creek runs across the property from Eastern Creek to Doonside Road.

The improvements comprise:

1. A Homestead built of brick, cement rendered, part weatherboard, with slate and iron roof, containing about 15 Rooms.
2. Galvanised Iron Shed and Horse Yard constructed of bush posts and rails.
3. Galvanised iron Shelter with open front and ends, also galvanised iron Store and Fowl Sheds.
4. Brick Harness Room with iron roof.
5. Large brick Barn, brick floor, galvanised iron roof, with attached Feeding Bails, having lean-to galvanised iron roof, concrete floor. Also attached constructed of brick with iron roof are six (6) horse boxes.

- 2 -.

H. 130.
Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

6/4/49.

6. Dairy Building constructed of brick with tile and iron roof, and cement floor, comprising Milk Room, Cool Room, Can Room, and Motor Room, and twelve (12) walk through Bails, together with open concrete yard adjoining.

City Water and Electricity connected to the Residence and farm buildings and a septic sanitary system is also installed. City Water has been extended to various of the paddocks on the property.

On the southern side of Bungarribee Creek a tarred Air Strip has been laid down which runs across the whole of the property from close to Eastern Creek to the Doonside Road boundary, which occupies an area of some 41 acres, included in the overall area of 472 acres.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWELVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS ... £12,300/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re E. A., F.M., & C. D. Learmonth & Mrs. M. E. Beasley.

We have inspected this property, which comprises an area of about 33 acres 2 roods 27 perches, with a frontage of about 1369 feet to the north side of Great Western Road, running through to a lane and water reserve at the rear, and bounded on the east by Eastern Creek, and being, we are informed, the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 3042, Folio 139.

Upon the land are erected:

1. Very old Cottage of brick, cement rendered, with iron roof, containing Verandah, about 8 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom, Laundry. Outside - detached earth closet.
2. Two (2) detached Sheds constructed of bush timber, with iron roof.
3. Two (2) old underground Tanks.

The land, which is level, is substantially cleared for grazing. Boundary fencing is of post and wire, and a paddock containing the cottage and outbuildings is enclosed with post and wire and part 6' paling.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

NINE HUNDRED & FORTY POUNDS ... £940/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 132.

HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Priscilla Jane Beers.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 25 acres, with a frontage of about 905 feet to the north side of Western Road, by a depth of approximately 1138 feet along the east side of Belmore Road, with a rear line along a lane, and being - we are informed - Lots 1 to 4, Section D of a subdivision.

Upon the land is a small shack constructed of second hand galvanised iron.

The land is cleared for grazing and cultivation; is level, and fenced in the boundaries with post and wire fencing.

The area is subdivided into four (4) Paddocks by similar post and wire fencing, two (2) of which are under cultivation.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

SIX HUNDRED & SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS ... £675/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Survey & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

by *Hardie & Gorman*
Proprietary Limited.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

DIRECTORS:

ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

re Janet Ord.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 7 acres, with frontage of about 216 feet to the east side of Belmore Road running through to a Water Reserve at the rear, and bounded on the south side by a lane, being - we are informed - Lot 1 of a subdivision, and the land comprised in Deposited Plan No. 8681.

Upon the land are erected:

1. Detached Cottage of weatherboard, with iron roof, containing Front Verandah, Living Room (fire place), 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen (fuel stove, sink).
2. Detached galvanised iron Shed, tile roof, concrete floor, and frame of bush timber.
3. Detached brick Laundry, tile roof, concrete floor, having bath, 2 cement tubs, fuel copper.
4. Detached Galvanised iron Shed with bush timber frame, concrete floor, and galvanised iron Wood Shed attached at rear.
5. Cow Bail and Feed Shed, galvanised iron, bush timber frame, concrete floor.

The land is level and fenced with post and wire fencing. It is mostly cleared except for some scrub at the rear. Portion comprising an old cultivation paddock is fenced with post

- 2 -.

H. 133.

Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

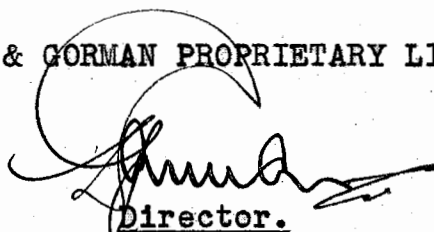
6/4/49.

and barb wire.

We estimate the value of the before-described property
to be:-

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS ... £750/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 134.

HG/

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by *Hardie & Gorman*
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Spiro Farrugia.

We have inspected this property, which comprises an area of land about 7 acres 1 rood 5 perches, having a frontage of about 198 feet to the east side of Belmore Road, with a rear line partly along Eastern Creek and partly along a Water Reserve, being - we are informed - Lot 2, Section C on Deposited Plan 8681.

Upon the land are erected:

1. Detached weatherboard Cottage, with iron roof, having Front and Rear Verandah, 2 Rooms, Kitchen (fuel stove), and attached Washhouse (tin bath, fuel copper, 2 cement tubs).
2. Detached Stable and Feed Shed of bush timber with galvanised iron roof.
3. Sundry outbuildings comprising Weatherboard and Galvanised iron Sheds, old Timber Stables, and Tool Shed.

Water and electric light available to the land, but not connected. Water supplied to the Cottage from four (4) galvanised iron tanks.

The land is level and cleared and fenced with post and wire fencing. The area is subdivided into 2 paddocks of which one is under cultivation.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

FOUR HUNDRED & SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS £475/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

VALUERS.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Survey & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Grace Carolina Webster.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land containing an area of about 13 acres 2 roods 10 perches with frontage of about 413 feet 6 inches to the east side of Belmore Road, and a rear line along Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - Lots 3 and 4, section C, and the land comprised in Deposited Plan 8681.

Upon the land are erected:

1. Detached Cottage of weatherboard with galvanised iron roof, containing Front Verandah, 2 Rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom.
2. Outbuildings comprising Galvanised iron Poultry Shed and 3 galvanised iron Store Sheds.

City Water is connected to Cottage, and auxiliary supply available from a galvanised iron Tank. Electric Light is available, but not connected.

The land is level and cleared except for some scrub at the rear.

The boundaries, including portion along Eastern Creek, are fenced with post and wire fencing, and portion of the frontage along Belmore Road is netted. The area is subdivided by post and wire fencing into about four (4) paddocks.

- 2 -

H. 135.

Wallgrove-Eastern Creek Property.

6/4/49.

The estimate the value of the before-described
property to be:-

SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS ... £700/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 136.

HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of

Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re John Trigg.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land containing an area of about 8 acres 2 roods 29 perches, with a frontage of about 298 feet to the east side of Belmore Road, and a rear measurement along Eastern Creek, being - we are informed - Lot 5, Sec. C on Deposited Plan 8681.

Erected upon the land is a detached galvanised iron Room, also a detached Poultry Shed of galvanised iron, with concrete floor.

Except for the above the land is vacant, the area being level and substantially cleared, and fenced with post and wire fences.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWO HUNDRED & SEVENTY POUNDS ... £270/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 137.

HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re William Morrison.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 7 acres 2 roods 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ perches, with frontage of about 246 feet 6 inches to the east side of Belmore Road, and a rear measurement along Eastern Creek, being - we are informed - Lot 6, Sec. C on Deposited Plan 8681.

Erected upon the land is a detached weatherboard Room with a galvanised iron roof, and a detached Kitchen (fuel stove).

Except for the above the land is vacant. Water and Electric Light available to the land, but not connected.

The area is cleared except for shade trees, and fenced with post and wire fencing.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWO HUNDRED & EIGHTY-FIVE POUNDS ... £285/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

VALUERS.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN*by Hardie & Gorman*
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
*Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers*re A. C. & L. H. Crozier.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 7 acres 3 roods 33 perches, with frontage of about 282 feet to the east side of Belmore Road, and a rear line along Eastern Creek, being - we are informed - Lot 7, Sec. D on Deposited Plan 8681.

Erected upon the land are:

1. Detached weatherboard Cottage with a galvanised iron roof, containing: Front Verandah, Hall, Living Room, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen (fuel stove), Enclosed Rear Verandah, Bathroom (tin bath).
2. Detached Laundry (fuel copper, 2 cement tubs), and Store Sheds, Stables, etc., portion concrete floor.
3. Netted Poultry Run.
4. Small detached galvanised iron Shed and Yard with paling fence.

The land is level, the front portion being cleared except for shade trees, and some scrub, and the rear portion - about 2 acres - is fenced off and under cultivation. Boundary and subdivision fences are post and wire.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

SEVEN HUNDRED & EIGHTY-FIVE POUNDS ... £785/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 139.

HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
Proprietary Limited.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re L. G. Pearse.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area approximately 5 acres 2 roods 33 perches, having a frontage of about 318 feet 5½ inches to the eastern side of Belmore Road, with a rear measurement along Eastern Creek, being - we are informed - Lot 8, Sec. C on Deposited Plan 8681.

The land is vacant, and level, of which about 3 acres at the rear is completely cleared for grazing. The remainder is covered with shade trees and light scrub. The whole block is enclosed with post and wire fencing.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY POUNDS ... £170/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

V A L U E R S.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
MATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re R. A. Brahne.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land containing an area of about 5 acres and $4\frac{3}{4}$ perches, having a frontage of approximately 229 feet 1 inch to the eastern side of Belmore Road, with a rear line along Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - Lot 9, Section C, on Deposited Plan No. 8681.

The area is occupied as a Poultry Farm, and the improvements comprise:

1. A Cottage known as "Boolcarrol", constructed of weatherboard, with iron roof, having: Front Verandah, Hall, 4 Rooms, Kitchen, (fuel stove), Bathroom (tin bath, sink), Rear Verandah. Outside Earth Closet.
2. Detached galvanised iron Laundry with fuel copper, 2 cement tubs - no water connected.
3. 2 Netted Poultry Runs and Roosts constructed of weatherboard and palings, with galvanised iron roof, concrete floor, wooden laying boxes. Water connected.
4. 10 Colony Runs, netted, with shelters of weatherboard and palings, galvanised iron roof.
5. Brooder House of galvanised iron, concrete floor, with 8 netted runs.
6. Small Store Room of brick, galvanised iron roof, concrete floor.

- 2 -.

H. 140.

6/4/49.

Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

7. Weatherboard Store Sheds with galvanised iron roof.

8. 5 Netted Poultry Runs with 4 Roosts, of weatherboard and palings, with galvanised iron roof, and 1 Roost of fibro, galvanised iron roof - all with water laid on.

9. Detached galvanised iron Feed Store.

There is an underground Tank adjoining the Residence.

The boundaries of the land are enclosed with post and wire fencing. The front section of the land is cleared except for scrub, and the rear portion is taken up by the various buildings, and an area for cultivation.

We estimate the value of the before-described property to be:-

EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS ... £800/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 141.

HG.

Sydney

6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of

Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Betty Meagher.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 9 acres and 2 perches, having a frontage of about 458 feet 2 inches to the east side of Belmore Road, with a rear line along Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - Lots 10 and 11, Sec. C on Deposited Plan 8681.

Erected on the land is a detached Cottage built of weatherboard, with fibro slate roof, containing: Front Verandah and Return (enclosed with fibro and Cooper Louvres), Living Room, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen (stainless steel sink, fuel stove, electric sink heater, built-in cupboards), combined Bathroom and Laundry with concrete floor, enamel bath, chip heater, hand basin, 2 cement tubs, Rear Verandah (enclosed similar to Front Verandah). Outside Earth Closet ("Hygeia" System).

Sundry outbuildings comprising galvanised iron Wood Shed, fibro Fowl Houses, galvanised iron roof, and 2 Cow Bails.

The land is completely cleared, except for shade trees, and subdivided into about 4 paddocks with post and wire fencing. At time of inspection about 2 acres were under cultivation.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS £1,000/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN, PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director. VALUERS.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate at WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of*Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN*by Hardie & Gorman*
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
*Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers*re Martin Bantovich.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land having an area of approximately 25 acres 2 roods 4½ perches, having a frontage of approximately 895 feet to the eastern side of Belmore Road, with an extensive rear line along Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - Lot 12, Sec. C on Deposited Plan, and portion 99.

The land is occupied as a Dairy Farm, and the improvements comprise:-

1. Weatherboard Cottage, with iron roof, containing Front Verandah, and Return, Living Room, Breakfast Room, 2 Bedrooms, Kitchen with fuel stove, Bathroom (enamel bath).
2. Detached weatherboard Laundry, galvanised iron roof, concrete floor, fuel copper, 2 cement tubs.
3. Dairy Building of brick and weatherboard, with galvanised iron roof, comprising Milk Room, Cool Room, and 4 walk through Bails.
4. Feed Shed, weatherboard palings and galvanised iron, with galvanised iron roof.
5. Galvanised iron Feed Shed.
6. Galvanised iron Feed Shelter with trough and approximately 15 bails.
7. 4 Dairy Yards constructed of bush timber and barb wire.
8. 2 Horse Yards constructed of bush posts and rails.

Adjoining the Cottage are two (2) old underground tanks.

The area is subdivided into approximately 8 Paddocks by post and wire fencing, and is all cleared and suitable for cultivation, except

- 2 -.

H. 142.

6/4/49.

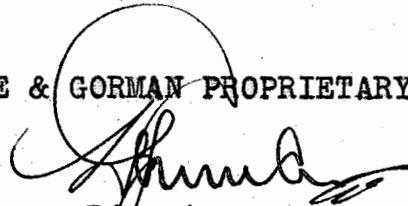
Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

portion used for grazing, which is cleared except for shade trees.

We estimate the value of the before-described property to be:-

ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS ... £1,300/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,



Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 143.

HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re L. G. Pearse.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area approximately 10 acres 2 roods 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches, being roughly of triangular shape, with frontages of 1366 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (irregular) to the western side of Belmore Road and 1086 feet 10 inches to Church Street, by depth on one side of approximately 600 feet, and being - we are informed - Lots 7 to 9, Section B on Deposited Plan 8681.

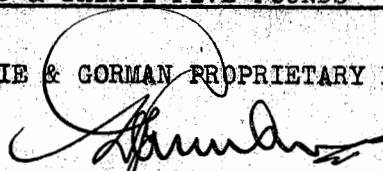
The land is vacant, level, and cleared of timber except shade trees, but covered with light scrub.

The boundaries are enclosed with post and wire fencing.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWO HUNDRED & THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS ... £235/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 144.
HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of

Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re E. V. Finckle.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land, triangular in shape, in area approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ perches, having a frontage of about 82 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches to Church Street, by a depth of approximately 82 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches on one side, and being - we are informed - part of Lot 6, Sec. B on Deposited Plan 8681.

The land is vacant, level, and covered with light scrub. It is fenced along the frontage and depth with post and wire fencing.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWO POUNDS ... £2/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLETT
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN*by Hardie & Gorman*
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
*Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers*re J. Johnston.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area approximately 20 acres 1 rood 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ perches, with a frontage of about 631 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches to the north east side of Curry Street, and a splay corner of approximately 88 feet 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by a depth of about 1201 feet along the north west side of Church Street on one side, being - we are informed - Lots 1 to 3, Sec. E on Deposited Plan 8681.

Directed upon the land are:

1. Cottage of weatherboard with galvanised iron roof, containing Front Verandah and Return, both sides, Hall, 3 Bedrooms, Living Room, Kitchen (fuel stove, walk-in pantry), Bathroom with enamel bath. Outside Laundry with lean-to roof, having fuel copper, 2 wooden tubs. Rear Verandah.
2. Sundry Outbuildings, etc., comprising:
 Netted Poultry Run and Roost.
 Weatherboard and paling Brooder House, with galvanised iron roof.
 2 Weatherboard and paling Store Sheds, galvanised iron roof.
 Feed Store of bush timber, galvanised iron roof.

There is a brick underground tank.

The whole of the land, which is level and cleared for grazing except for shade trees, is subdivided into about three (3)

- 2 -.

H. 145.

Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

6/4/49.

paddocks by post and wire fencing.

There are two (2) water holes for watering
stock.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY POUNDS ... £1,050/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.*Made by order and on Account of* Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
Proprietary Limited.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re J. R. Adams.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land containing an area of approximately 95 acres 0 roods, 27 perches, with frontage of about 1037 feet to the north east side of Curry Street, and an extensive rear line along Eastern Creek, together with access to Church Street at its intersection with Belmore Road, and being - we are informed - Lot 4, Sec. E on Deposited Plan 8681, Portion 176, and part of the land contained in Deposited Plan 869.

Upon the land are erected:-

1. Galvanised iron Horse Shelter and yard constructed of bush posts and rails.
2. Galvanised iron Stable and Feed Shed and yard constructed of bush posts and rails.
3. Stock Yards constructed of split posts and rails with low galvanised iron shelter.
4. 2 Feed Sheds of bush timber, galvanised iron roof.
5. Netted Yard and low galvanised iron Shelter.
6. 3 Waterholes for stock.

Portion of the land also contains a partly constructed Trotting Track about 30' wide, which is not in use.

The land is level except for the portion fronting Curry Street which is elevated. The area is cleared for grazing except for shade trees, and is subdivided into about seven (7) Paddocks,

- 2 -.

H. 146.

6/4/49.

Wallgrove-Eastern Creek.

including one (1) Paddock ploughed for cultivation at the time of inspection.

All fencing, including boundary fences, is post and wire or post and barb wire.

The portion of area in Deposited Plan 869 is bisected by a strip approximately 50' wide extending from Curry Street to Eastern Creek at the rear. The strip is not particularly defined by fencing and is in the occupation of J. R. Adams.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED & FIFTY POUNDS ... £2,350/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,


Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 147.
HG.

Sydney

6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Dr. C. McKay.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land containing an area of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, having a frontage of about 50 feet to the north east side of Curry Street, running through to Eastern Creek, and being - we are informed - part of the land contained in Deposited Plan No. 869.

The land is vacant and cleared for grazing except for shade and shelter trees.

It is believed that the subject land contained the Road in the subdivision comprising Deposited Plan 869, but no Road has yet been formed.

The subject land is in the occupation of the owner of land adjoining on both sides.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS ... £100/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

V A L U E R S.

No. H. 165.
HG.

Sydney 6th April, 1949.

Valuation of Property situate WALLGROVE-EASTERN CREEK.

Made by order and on Account of Surveyor & Property Officer,
Department of the Interior,
SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
ALWYN GORMAN, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES COLLINS
NATHANIEL BILLET
BRIAN BYRNE
HENRY GORMAN

by Hardie & Gorman
PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
Licensed Auctioneers, Estate Agents & Valuers

re Water Reserve.

We have inspected this property, which comprises a block of land in area about 1 acre 1 rood, fronting Eastern Creek, having access by lane from Belmore Road of variable width, giving additional area of approximately 1 acre 0 roods 10 perches.

The area, which is vested in the Crown as a Water Reserve, is vacant and fenced on the boundaries with post and wire fencing. It is cleared of timber, but covered to some extent with light scrub. The access lane is also overgrown, and immediate access is not now available.

City water is now available in the area, and the land does not at present appear to be used for the purpose for which it was originally reserved.

We estimate the value of this property to be:-

TWENTY POUNDS ... £20/-/-.

HARDIE & GORMAN PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

[Signature]
Director.

V A L U E R S.

Appendix D

Parklands Precinct 2: Scenic Resource Management Guidelines



Recommended Screening Vegetation

Vegetation planting, preferably informal native plantings, is recommended to soften views from the Parklands Precinct 2 areas to adjacent infrastructure such as elevated sections of the M7.

Important Cultural Landscape Element

The prominence of these elements should be preserved & enhanced through providing views & vistas from identified important viewing locations.

Visually Significant Vegetation

This vegetation should be preserved, adapted & enhanced as it provides a diversity of spaces & opportunities for further spatial definition of the parklands.

Important Visual Links

Visual links between & to important viewing locations & cultural landscape elements should be preserved & enhanced.

High Point/Important Viewing Location

Preserve & enhance the viewing opportunities from high points & identified important viewing locations. Particular attention should be directed to the preservation of views from these locations to identified cultural elements.

Creek Alignment & Important Riparian Vegetation

Retain & augment as appropriate riparian vegetation within the existing creek alignments

 Parklands Precinct 2: Core Parklands Area

 Site Boundary

**Figure 5: Parklands Precinct 2
Scenic Resource Management
Guidelines**

Base Plan adapted from Whelans Plan showing
1m aerial contours and orthorectified aerial photography,
dated January 2005



Not to Scale