

Appendix 11: Oran Park House Conservation Management Plan – Tropman and Tropman Architects – May 2019

Oran Park (SHR 1695)

Also known as Catherine Park

Oran Park Drive, NSW

Conservation Management Plan



prepared for
Hixson Pty Ltd

May 2019
REF: 1655: CMP
Issue 23

Tropman & Tropman Architects

Architecture Conservation Landscape Interiors Urban Design Interpretation
55 Lower Fort Street Sydney NSW 2000 Phone: (02) 9251 3250 Fax: (02) 9251 6109
Website: www.tropmanarchitects.com.au Email: tropman@tropmanarchitects.com.au
TROPMAN AUSTRALIA PTY LTD ABN 71 088 542 885 INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES
Lester Tropman Architects Registration: 3786 John Tropman Architects Registration: 5152



Report Register

The following table is a report register tracking the issues of the *Oran Park (aka Catherine Park) Conservation Management Plan* prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects. Tropman & Tropman Architects operate under a quality management system, and this register is in compliance with this system.

Project Ref No.	Issue No.	Description	Prepared by	Approved by	Issue To	Issue Date
1304:CMP	01	Preliminary Draft Conservation Management Plan	Joanne Lloyd	Lester Tropman	Trevor Jensen Via Email	24.06.13
1304:CMP	02	Draft Conservation Management Plan	Joanne Lloyd	Lester Tropman	Trevor Jensen Via Email	25.09.13
1304:CMP	03	Final Conservation Management Plan	Joanne Lloyd	Lester Tropman	Trevor Jensen Via Email	05.11.13
1304:CMP	04	Final Conservation Management Plan	Joanne Lloyd	Lester Tropman	Terry Goldacre Trevor Jensen	16.01.14
1304:CMP	05	Final Conservation Management Plan	Linda Storey	Lester Tropman	Terry Goldacre Trevor Jensen	09.09.14
1304:CMP	06	Final Conservation Management Plan	Linda Storey	Lester Tropman	Terry Goldacre Trevor Jensen	29.10.14
1304:CMP	07	Final Conservation Management Plan	Joanne Rogers	Lester Tropman	Terry Goldacre Trevor Jensen	05.12.16
1304:CMP	08	Final Conservation Management Plan	Nica Javadi	Lester Tropman	Terry Goldacre Trevor Jensen Tim Goldacre	09.12.16
1304:CMP	09	Final Conservation Management Plan	Linda Storey	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	02.02.17
1655:CMP	10	Final Conservation Management Plan	Nica Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	10.03.17
1655:CMP	11	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	29.03.17
1655:CMP	12	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	04.04.17
1655:CMP	13	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	27.10.17
1655:CMP	14	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	02.11.17
1655:CMP	15	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Tim Goldacre	22.11.17
1655:CMP	16	Final Conservation Management Plan	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Tim Goldacre & NSW Heritage Council	24.11.17
1655:CMP	17	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments for internal review	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans	28.06.18
1655:CMP	18	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Tim Goldacre & NSW Heritage Council	14.08.18
1655:CMP	19	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Trevor Jensen & NSW Heritage Council	19.03.19
1655:CMP	20	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Trevor Jensen & NSW Heritage Council	20.03.19

1655:CMP	21	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Trevor Jensen & NSW Heritage Council	10.04.19
1655:CMP	22	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Trevor Jensen & NSW Heritage Council	17.05.19
1655:CMP	23	Final CMP following Heritage Council comments	J. Rogers N. Javadi	Lester Tropman	Guy Evans Trevor Jensen & NSW Heritage Council	20.05.19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Conservation Management Plan for Oran Park

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared for Oran Park (also known as Catherine Park) for Hixson Pty Ltd. The overall aim of this Conservation Management Plan is to review, investigate and analyse the physical evidence available to formulate a statement of cultural significance, and to provide management guidelines to enable this significance to be retained in future use and development.

The main points of this study can be understood by reading the following sections of the report.

Analysis of Documentary and Physical Evidence (Section 4.0)

This study in brief concludes that Oran Park is in fair condition. The physical alterations to the original form and configuration of the house and coach house can be understood. The avenues of trees to the south-east of the house remain in part to demarcate the pathway of the original driveway leading from the corner of Camden Valley Way and Cobbitty Road (Oran Park Drive).

It is critical that any works at the site be documented and implemented in a way that allows for the retention in-situ of the maximum amount of existing significant fabric.

Assessment of Cultural Significance (Section 5.0)

Oran Park has historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research significance at a State level to the Camden Local Government Area and the State of New South Wales.

Constraints and Opportunities (Section 6.0)

Generally the Oran Park, grounds and associated recreational and service structures should be retained, conserved and maintained within a designated heritage curtilage zone and homestead lot. Generally, the external and internal planning and detailing features of the house should be respected and appropriately conserved.

Conservation Policy (Section 7.0)

This study suggests conservation strategies for the site, as well as various recommended actions which should be taken to conserve the existing place. The house requires repair and maintenance works. Extensive repair and maintenance works have been undertaken to the Ground and First floor levels.

Any present and/or future design proposals should be evaluated and reviewed in association with the conservation policies and recommendations provided in this report to ensure that the significant heritage values of the site are retained and fully interpreted by the community.

In summary, we believe that if the place is carefully developed and regular maintenance is undertaken, it can retain its heritage significance, be able to be interpreted as a homestead and a former rural gentleman's estate and thereby play an important function for the local community.

Public Domain Strategy

A Public Domain Strategy has been prepared by Oculus in March 2017 on the Oran Park Heritage Curtilage. Its purpose is to guide design, character and themes within public spaces of the heritage Curtilage, guided by the framework contained within this Conservation Management Plan document.

ADDENDUM NOVEMBER 2017

This Conservation Management Plan was first commenced in 2013. The main focus has always been on the SHR Curtilage Zone – including the House and Coach House – as the surrounding lands had been earmarked for urban release and approved for residential subdivision.

The following aerial photographs from Nearmap.com, supplied by JMD Development Consultants, show the extent of the approved residential subdivision works that have taken place to date and provide a better understanding of the current context of this report, in particular why the focus is on the SHR curtilage zone and the Stage 6 Subdivision area.

..



Figure 1: Outlines the SHR curtilage overlaid onto a c2013 aerial photograph showing extent of the subject site. The Homestead Lot is outlined in yellow. Source: Oculus Public Domain Strategy March 2017 pg.4. N↑. Not to scale.



Addendum Figure 2:
Aerial image dated
10 August 2015
showing the Oran
Park Estate before
major residential
subdivision works
had commenced at
the site.
Source: JMD
Development
Consultants,
nearmap.com

N↑



Addendum Figure 3:
Aerial image dated
19 November 2015
showing the Oran
Park Estate. Clearly
visible are grading
works to the site as
well as the
commencement of
residential streets
and roadways.
Source: JMD
Development
Consultants,
nearmap.com

N↑

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
ADDENDUM NOVEMBER 2017	viii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BRIEF	1
1.2 STUDY AREA	1
1.2.1 Subject Site.....	1
1.2.2 Subject Buildings and Site Elements	1
1.3 METHODOLOGY	2
1.4 LIMITATIONS	2
1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION	2
1.6 TERMINOLOGY	2
1.7 PREVIOUS REPORTS, AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND MATERIAL	2
2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE – EUROPEAN HISTORY	13
2.1 INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	13
2.1.1 A Brief Aboriginal Ethnography.....	13
2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	15
2.3 EUROPEAN HERITAGE	16
2.3.1 Introduction	16
2.3.2 The Cowpastures Frontier	17
2.3.3 The First Grants at Oran Park Precinct	20
2.3.4 The Campbell Legacy 1827-1849	22
2.3.5 An Aspiring Suitor? William Henry Johnson 1841-1869.....	25
2.3.6 The Moores of Campbelltown 1871-1938	27
2.3.7 Successive Developers 1938-1946	28
2.3.8 Post-War Speculation 1946-1948.....	30
2.3.9 Enter the Developers 1960-1968.....	32
2.3.10 A Country Retreat 1969-2006.....	33
2.3.11 The Oran Park Raceway 1962-2006.....	33
2.3.12 Seeking to Capitalise on Leisure 1970s and 1980s	35
2.3.13 Oran Park 2006 – Present	41
2.3.14 Select Bibliography	42
2.4 HISTORICAL THEMES.....	44
3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	45
3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL	45
3.1.1 Geology and Climate	45
3.1.2 Soils	45
3.1.3 Hydrology.....	46
3.1.4 Vegetation.....	46
3.1.5 Landuse	46
3.1.6 Fauna.....	46
3.1.7 Geomorphology	47
3.1.8 Cultural and Natural Landscape	47
3.1.9 Climate.....	48
3.1.10 Flooding	48
3.1.11 Estate Landscape	48
3.2 SUBJECT SITE SETTING.....	49
3.3 SUBJECT SITE	53
3.3.1 Components	53
3.3.2 Past Functional relationship within the Estate	56
3.3.3 Entry and Arrival	57
3.4 SUBJECT BUILDINGS	66
3.4.1 Oran Park House	66
3.4.2 Coach House	77

3.4.3	Garden Equipment Store	78
3.4.4	Caretaker's House	78
3.4.5	Tennis Court	80
3.4.6	Swimming Pool	80
3.4.7	Silo	80
3.4.8	Elevated Water Tanks	81
3.5	GARDEN & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	83
3.5.1	Establishment	83
3.5.2	Classical Italianate Villa in the Landscape	83
3.5.3	First House Adaptation	83
3.5.4	Second House Adaptation	84
3.5.5	Dawson-Damer Period	84
3.5.6	The Estate Linkages	84
3.5.7	Garden Features	85
3.5.8	The Current Landscape - 2017	85
3.6	ARCHAEOLOGY – ABORIGINAL AND EUROPEAN	87
3.6.1	Aboriginal Archaeology	87
3.6.2	European Archaeology	97
3.6.2.1	Early land use/site clearing	97
3.6.2.2	Early Agricultural Pastoral Improvements	97
3.6.2.3	House, outbuildings and gardens	97
3.6.2.4	Coach House zone	97
3.6.2.5	Driveways	97
3.6.2.6	Domestic Artefacts	97
3.6.3	European Archaeological Impact Assessment 2017	97
3.6.4	Archaeological Results and Recommendations	104
4.0	ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	106
4.1	ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	106
4.2	ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	133
4.3	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	136
4.3.1	Landed Estates	136
4.4	ORAN PARK HOUSE HISTORIC USES	139
5.0	ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	140
5.1	ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	140
5.2	STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	146
5.3	CURTILAGE	147
5.4	GRADING OF SIGNIFICANCE – BUILDING AND COMPONENTS	149
6.0	CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES	155
6.1	PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS & REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	155
6.2	PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS (CONSERVATION METHODOLOGY)	155
6.3	CONSTRAINTS & REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL & DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	155
6.4	CONSTRAINTS & REQUIREMENTS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION	155
6.4.1	Generally	156
6.4.2	Structural Stability	156
6.4.3	Water Damage	156
6.4.4	Pest Infestation	156
6.4.5	Vehicle & Pedestrian Access	156
6.5	EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS – REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	156
6.5.1	Statutory Constraints	156
6.5.2	Non-Statutory Constraints	157
6.6	CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM CURRENT USE AND CLIENT REQUIREMENTS	157
6.7	OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE USE	158
6.8	OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	159
6.9	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT	159
6.9.1	Planning/context	159
6.9.2	New buildings and works within the homestead lot	159
6.9.3	Amenities	160

6.9.4	Significant fabric and items.....	160
6.9.5	Universal Access	160
7.0	CONSERVATION POLICY	161
7.1	CONSERVATION PROCEDURES AT THE SITE.....	161
7.2	CONSERVATION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	162
7.3	INTERPRETATION	162
7.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.....	162
7.5	UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND FIRE SAFETY	163
7.6	CONSERVATION OF SIGNIFICANT FABRIC AND SPACES	163
7.7	INTERVENTION IN THE FABRIC	163
7.8	ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO SIGNIFICANT FABRIC AND SPACES	164
7.9	NEW WORK, FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND USE.....	164
7.10	ORAN PARK HOUSE	167
7.11	SUBJECT SITE INCLUDING LANDSCAPE	167
7.12	COACH HOUSE	168
7.13	SILLO.....	168
8.0	DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE SHR CURTILAGE	169
8.1	LANDSCAPE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS – ORAN PARK HOUSE CURTILAGE ZONE	169
8.2	URBAN DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROPOSED HOUSES WITHIN THE CURTILAGE.....	170
9.0	IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	171
9.1	STRATEGIES FOR CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT	171
9.2	STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE WORKS.....	172
9.3	STRATEGIES FOR MAINTENANCE.....	172
9.4	STRATEGIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	172
9.5	STRATEGIES FOR PUBLIC DOMAIN FRAMEWORK	172

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Existing Plans
Appendix B	Caretaker's Cottage, Schedule of Exempt Works (SOW)
Appendix C	Catherine Park Estate, Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines
Appendix D	Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy
Appendix E	Inventory Sheets 2017
Appendix F	Caretaker's Residence Memo on Conservation October 2017
Appendix G	Archaeological Impact Assessment, Casey & Lowe
Appendix H	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
Appendix I	Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
Appendix J	Catherine Park Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Test Excavation Report
Appendix K	NSW Heritage Council - Heritage Exemption Guidelines

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared for Oran Park for Hixson Pty Ltd. The overall aim of this Conservation Management Plan is to review, investigate and analyse the physical evidence available to formulate a statement of cultural significance, and to provide management guidelines to enable this significance to be retained in future use and development relating to the Oran Park.

Note: The Oran Park Estate residential subdivision has already been approved and works have been underway for some time, including within the SHR curtilage zone. Refer to the Figure 1.

This report follows the guidelines by Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and *The Conservation Plan* by J. S. Kerr.

1.2 Study Area

For the purposes of this report the *place*, as defined in the Burra Charter, is to be known as the subject site or study area. Refer to Figures 4 to 6.

1.2.1 Subject Site

The subject site is located on 112-13 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park NSW (formerly 931 Cobbitty Road, Oran Park). The subject SHR site covers an area of approximately 14 hectares and is irregular in shape. It is comprised of part Lot 27 of DP 213330. It is situated on the northern side of Oran Park Drive and is roughly centrally located between Camden Valley Way to the east and The Northern Road to the west.

1.2.2 Subject Buildings and Site Elements

Oran Park (also known as “The Farm” by the Dawson-Damer family) is listed as an item of State heritage significance (SHR Listing number 01695, gazetted 5 March 2015). The subject site contains Oran Park, a two-storey Georgian Revival style homestead which is a successful c.1940 adaptation of a Victorian Villa with a rear access, basement level and a two-storey rear wing. The Oran Park Estate contains the following structures and features:

- Southern straight access laneway from Oran Park Drive (c1947-1956, golf course use removed this laneway c1960-1970, reinstated c1970)
- Formal Carriage Loop (c1870, c1940).
- South Creek and lagoons and dams
- Paddocks and fencing for agrarian cropping, grazing and livestock management
- Oran Park House (c1865, c1930, c1940, c1990)
- Garden (c1865, c1930, c1940, c1990)
- Coach House (c1837, c1865-c1930, c1940, c1995)
- Garden Equipment Store (c1990)
- Productive Garden (c1940, c1990)
- Caretaker's House (early twentieth century – relocated to Oran Park in 1940s)
- Tennis Court (c1900)
- Swimming Pool (c1975)
- Large Machinery Shed (c1980)
- Silo (c1920)
- Two Elevated Water Tanks and Tank Stands (c1980)

1.3 Methodology

The method follows that set out in the NSW Heritage Manual and *Assessing Heritage* Significance documents provided by the NSW Heritage Branch and is in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* and *The Conservation Plan* by J. S. Kerr.

1.4 Limitations

The subject area of this report focuses generally on the approved Stage 6 subdivision area of the Oran Park Estate, with specific focus on the SHR heritage listed curtilage area of the site. Refer to Figures 8-12.

No intervention to fabric was undertaken. Existing historical information was utilised and no further historical research was undertaken through the course of this project.

Detailed Aboriginal Heritage of the site falls out of the purview of this study. General information on the area only is provided. Given the 200 years of European settlement and cultivation of the subject property, Aboriginal heritage/archaeology is unlikely to remain on the site.

NOTE:

There are no moveable heritage items or contents on the site. The estate was handed over with vacant possession. Any previous contents and/or moveables as well as their provenance, significance and current whereabouts are unknown.

Historical research has been unable to uncover architects/designed to date and they currently remain unknown.

1.5 Author Identification

TROPMAN & TROPMAN ARCHITECTS:

Lester Tropman	Director, Heritage Conservation Architect
Joanne Rogers	Project Manager (Heritage/Interpretation)
Nica Javadi	Project Architect

CONSULTANTS

Rosemary Broomham	Consultant Historian and Archaeologist
Tony Lowe	Director, Casey & Lowe
Sandra Kuiters	Archaeologist and Artefact Specialist, Casey & Lowe

All Tropman & Tropman authors listed above contributed to all sections of this report, with relevant information included from subconsultants and previous reports where appropriate.

1.6 Terminology

The terminology used in this report follows the conservation terms as used in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*.

1.7 Previous reports, available information and background material

This report has been prepared with the use of the following references:

- Tropman & Tropman Architects, *Oran Park Precinct Conservation Management Plan*, November 2006
- Tropman & Tropman Architects, *Curtilage Study & Development Capability Study*, 2004
- Casey & Lowe, *Catherine Park House, Oran Park Drive, Oran Park, Archaeological Impact Assessment and Research Design*, August 2017

- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, *Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*, June 2014
- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, *Catherine Park Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Test Excavation Report*, May 2014
- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct South West Growth Centre Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*, July 2012
- Godden Mackay Logan, *Oran Park House Conservation Management Plan (DRAFT)*, June 2010
- Godden Mackay Logan, *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment*, April 2012
- Britten and Morris, *Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain*, 2000
- Australia ICOMOS 2000, *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy, and Undertaking Studies and Reports*, Australia ICOMOS, ACT.
- Heritage Office 1996, *Conservation Management Documents*, Heritage Office, Sydney. Revised 2002.
- Heritage Office 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, Heritage Office, Sydney.
- Kerr, James Semple 2000, *The Conservation Plan*, National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, all images are by the authors and were taken during the course of this study.

Refer also to the Bibliography in Section 2.3.14 (pg.42) of this report.

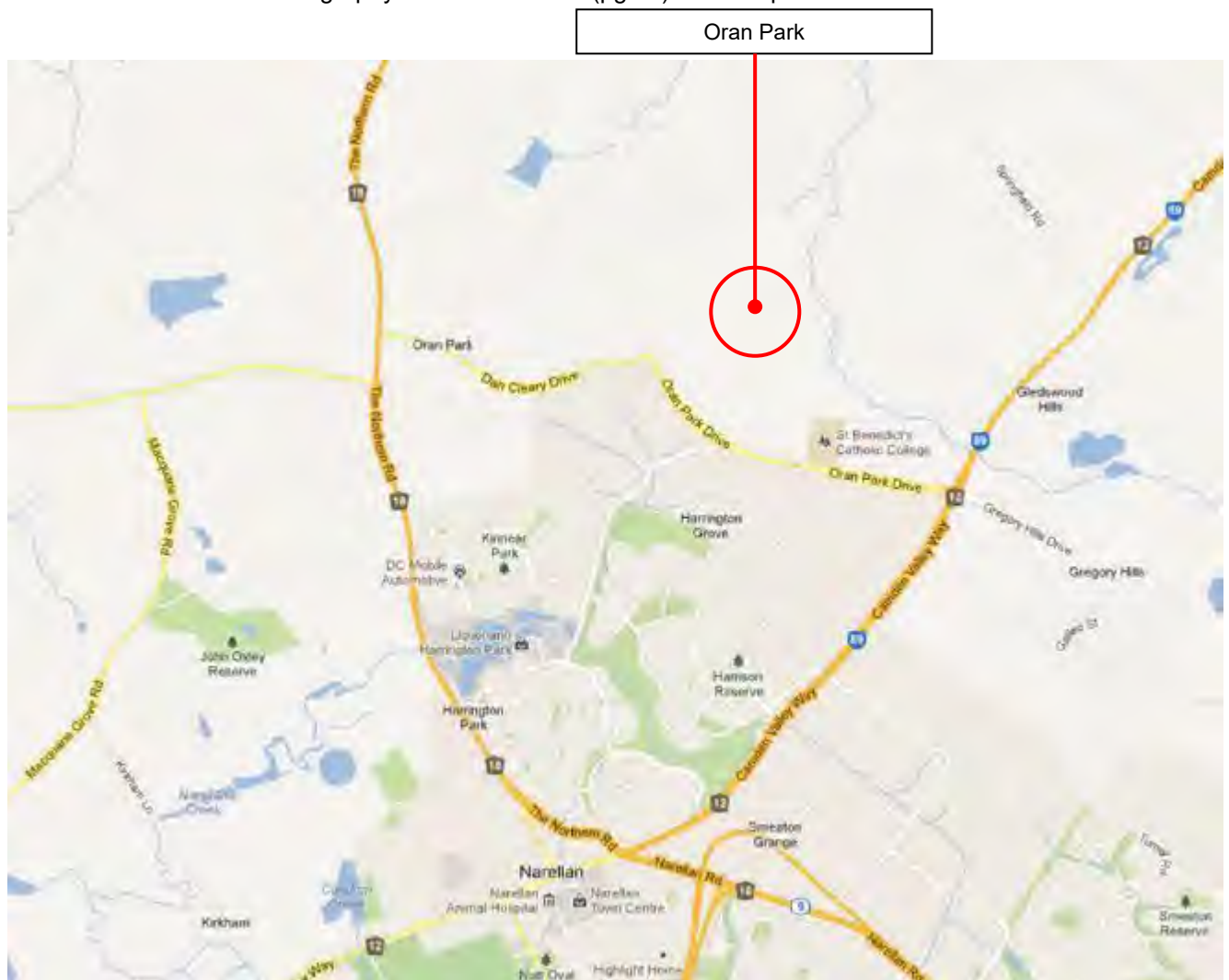


Figure 4: Location Plan. Google maps.



Figure 5: Location plan showing area of Oran Park, Lot 27 DP 21330 and location of Oran Park Homestead.
Source: Google Maps c2016.



Figure 6: Aerial photograph showing Oran Park House. Source: Google Maps c2016.

N↑

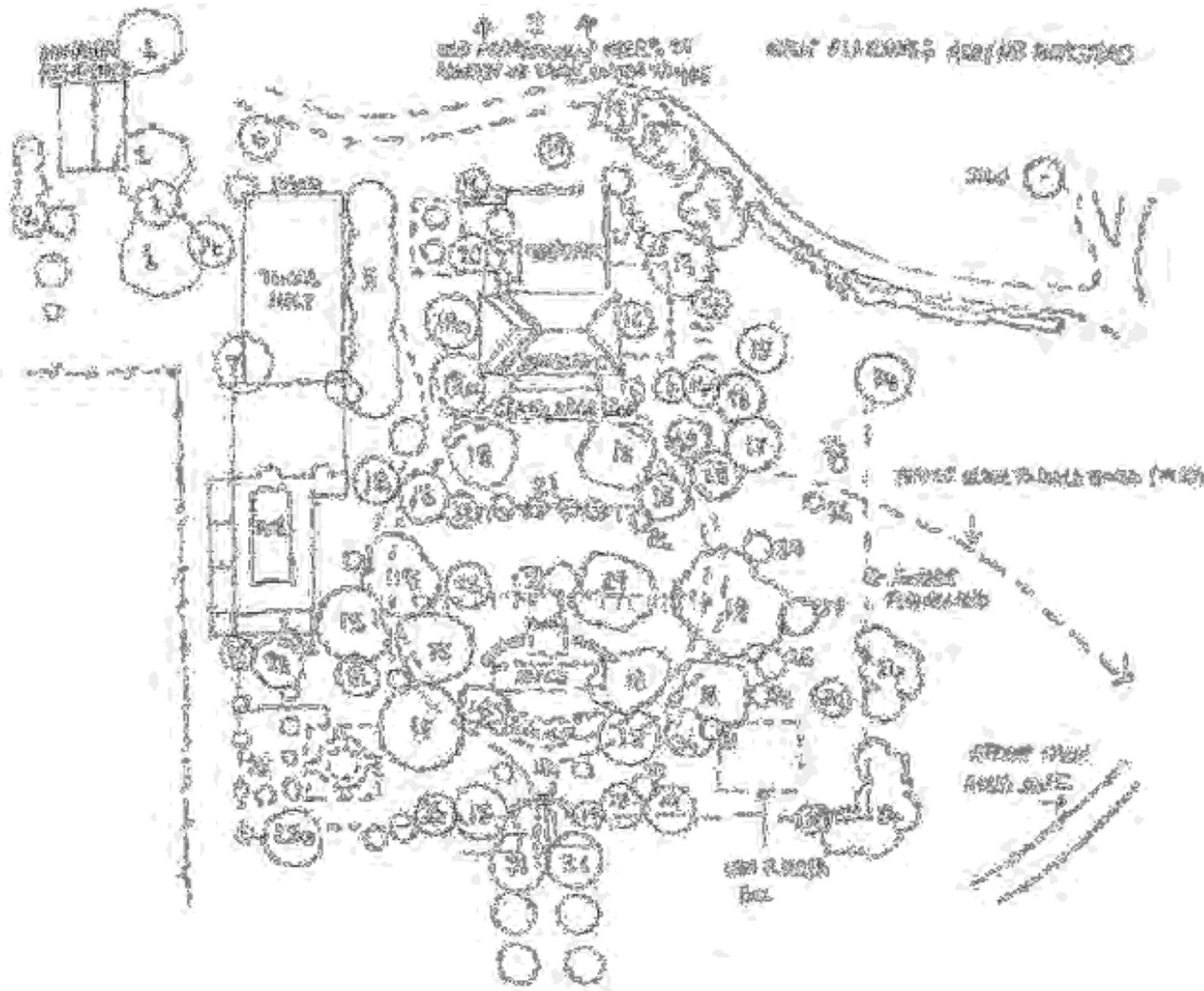


Figure 7: Site Plan also showing landscape plantings and features. Source: Base Plan GML:2010, updated by TTA 2017.

A schedule of the plantings is contained overpage.

Schedule of plantings:

No. on plan	Species	Comments
1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)	Probably 1940s plantings
2	Various recent plantings but old stump present southern end of hedge	
3	<i>Schinus areira</i> (Peppercorn Tree)	Older planting
4	<i>Calodendron capense</i> (Cape Chestnut)	Recent
5	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Peppermint)	Recent
6	<i>Populus</i> sp. (Poplar)	Recent
7	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Recent gum
8	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> (Cape Honeysuckle)	Old double hedge planting
9	<i>Plumeria</i> sp. (Frangipani)	Several decades old
10	<i>Tamarix</i> sp. (Tamarisk)	Probably recent
11	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	Recent group of 3
12	<i>Albizia</i> sp. + Lemon tree	Small group—recent
13	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	Recent
14	<i>Malus</i> sp.? (Apple?)	Recent
15	<i>Wistaria</i> sp. (Wisteria)	Possibly old
16	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Roman Cypress)	Possibly old
17	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda)	Recent
18	<i>Ulmus chinensis</i> (Chinese Elm)	Many 1940s plantings
18a	<i>Ulmus chinensis</i> (Chinese Elm)	Pre-1940s?
19	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> (African Olive)	Recent
19a	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> (African Olive)	Pre-1940s?
20	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander)	1940s?
21	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> cultivars (Crepe Myrtle)	Recent
22	<i>Jasminum</i> sp. (Jasmine)	Large clump (old?)
23	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i> (Desert Ash)	Recent
24	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (various species)	Recent
25	<i>Acca sellowiana</i> (Feijoa)	Recent
26	<i>Lochroma cyaneum</i>	Recent
27	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Recent
28	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Recent
28a	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	1940s
29	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Recent
30	<i>Pyrus</i> sp. (Pear)	Recent
31	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> (Outeniqua Yellowwood)	Part of 1940s avenue
32	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	Recent
33	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Ornamental Plum)	Recent?
34	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	Recent
35	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Hawthorn)	Recent?
36	<i>Ulmus procera</i> ? (English Elm)	Recent

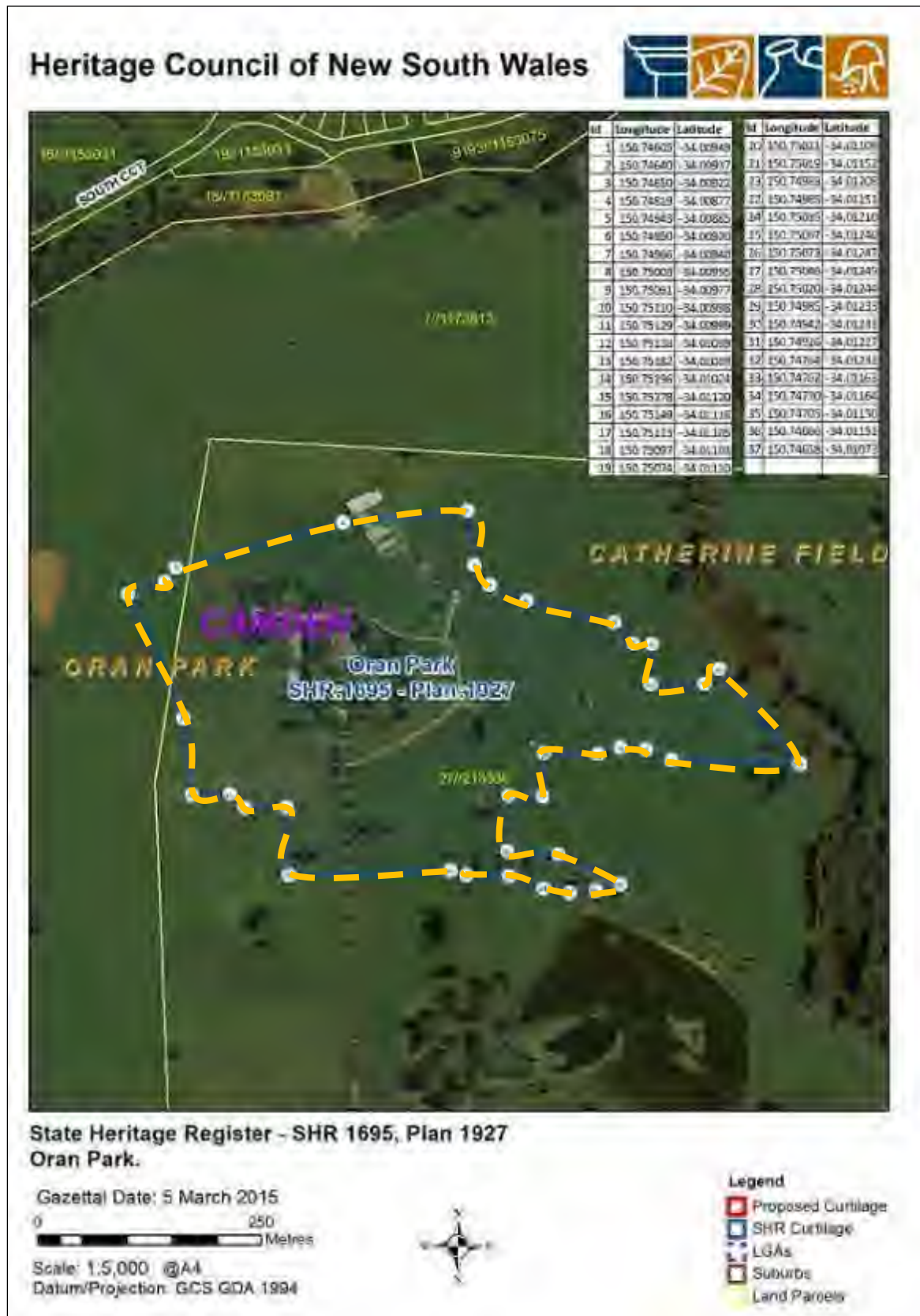


Figure 8: Aerial photograph showing Oran Park SHR Curtilage marked in an orange dashed line, this is the area in which the State Heritage Registered Oran Park is located.

N ↑



Not to scale

N↑

Figure 9: Oran Park outer Heritage Principles plan showing the important view lines and proposed and approved controls surrounding the house lot in the current residential subdivision of the property. This figure was prepared to inform the Heritage Exemption Guidelines and does not preclude other forms of development.



Figure 10: 2017 aerial photograph with the boundary of the Indicative Layout Plan for the Oran Park Estate shown in blue, and the boundary of the Stage 6 subdivision (incorporating Oran Park homestead lot and the SHR curtilage of the property) shown in red. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.1 – base image Google 2017.



Figure 11: The red line indicates the boundary of the approved Stage 6 subdivision of the Oran Park Estate. The yellow arrow is pointing to Oran Park House. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.2 – base image: Google 2017.



N↑

Figure 12: Overlay on 2017 aerial showing the approved Stage 6 subdivision boundary in RED, the SHR heritage curtilage in YELLOW and a proposed fence line around the homestead area in BLUE. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.4 – base image Google 2017.

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE – EUROPEAN HISTORY

The following history is contained within the Tropman & Tropman Architects 2006 Conservation Management Plan and was prepared by Rosemary Broomham. No further historical research was undertaken for this report.

2.1 Indigenous Heritage¹

2.1.1 A Brief Aboriginal Ethnography

At the time of European settlement in the region it is believed that the study area, referred to by early European settlers as the “Cow Pasture” or “Cowpastures” (Mylrea 2001:1) was occupied by the Tharawal (‘Darawal’) Aboriginal people (Tindale 1974, Mylrea 2002:1). However, based upon early historical accounts the study area appears to have been, on occasions, an area of interaction and possibly ‘dual occupancy’, particularly between the Tharawal and Gundungurra ‘tribes’.

In support of this conclusion, Gundungurra man William ‘Werriberrie’ Russell, in his 1914 ‘recollections’, while naming the local Camden-Cowpasture Tharawal as the “Cubbitch Barta” (“Cubitch-Batha”) (Russell, W. 1991:20-21), mentioned the Mundingong Aboriginal people, a “...Camden band of the Dharug tribe ...”. Russell named the Camden Tharawal’s ‘chief’ at the time of his childhood (c.1830) as being “Bundle” and their language as ‘Gur-gur’ (1991:20).

It is believed that the Tharawal occupied country from Botany Bay to the Shoalhaven River and inland to Camden. The Gundungurra’s ‘tribal’ land is believed to have extended to the south, south-west and west of Camden roughly from Goulburn in the south and north along the Wollondilly and Nepean Rivers, whilst the Eora and Dharug Aboriginal people are believed to have inhabited the area immediately to the north and to the north-east of the Tharawal (Mylrea, 2002:2).

There exists evidence of extensive Aboriginal occupation throughout the southern Cumberland Plain region, of which Camden is described as being a part. The Tharawal people are known to have exploited a broad range of natural resources. Despite the nature of the prevailing landscape it is believed that occupation was not restricted to major riverine margins such as along the Nepean River.

Whilst the Nepean River valley and associated riverine resource zones within the vicinity of the study area are recognised as having been major Aboriginal occupation areas as well as providing important plant, animal and material resources, the adjacent study area ridges and spurlines were also important elements of the traditional Aboriginal movement corridors which are known to have traversed the study area landscape. Natural resources contained within and immediately adjacent to the study area would have been an important component of the local hunter-gatherer economy.

Stockton (1993), in his well-researched and authoritative account of Aboriginal life in the adjacent lower Blue Mountains region provided the following description of Aboriginal social life at the time of European settlement. The consultant is of the opinion that there is little doubt that there would have been distinct similarities in lifestyle between the two Aboriginal groups mentioned by Stockton and the Camden area’s Tharawal people, the Cubbitch Barta, particularly those living mainly an inland existence:

“...there was a local population which included the Dharug and Gundungurra tribes that we have called the Mountain People. Their social organisation was similar to that in the rest of the country, with what might

¹ Section 2.1 has been taken from Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, *A Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Study of the Proposed Harrington Park 2 and Mater dei Residential Subdivisions, near Camden, NSW*, November 2004, pp.19-21 which is contained in Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, *Harrington Park Stage 2 and Mater Dei Heritage and Landscape Study*, October 2004, Appendix B.

be called a hearth group of between two and a dozen people, usually a family with friends or relatives; a band of several hearth groups which controlled territory and could deny access to food and other resources and which consisted of forty to fifty people; and finally a tribe of around five hundred people. There was an adequate food supply from a range of ecological zones that provided a nutritious and varied diet" (Stockton 1993:99).

Initial accounts of early contact between European explorers in the region indicated that relations between the adjacent Dharug people downstream along the Nepean River and the European explorers were, for the most part, relatively friendly. Captain Phillip, in 1788, during exploration along the Hawkesbury River (the lower end of the Nepean River), described how camps and meals were shared with the local Aboriginal people.

Observations by early European explorers cited by Mylrea (2002:1-10) included anecdotal accounts by Barrallier and Caley, c.1802, and later by Governor Macquarie (c.1810) and by early settlers Macarthur, c.1805 and Hassall, c.1816.

There appear to be only brief ethnohistorical references to Aboriginal people within the immediate vicinity of the study area, however the accounts which do exist paint a reasonably good picture of Aboriginal-European relations during the period of early 'white' exploration and subsequent settlement throughout the region.

Whilst in relative terms there is scant mention of Aboriginal people in local history publications, the 1914 recollections of William "Werriberrie" Russell, a Gundungurra male said to have been of mixed (Aboriginal and European) descent, provides an insight into the lifestyle of the Gundungurra people. Russell's people are believed to have occupied the country to the west of Camden and Russell's recollections describe some of their interactions with the Camden Aboriginal people during the early to mid 1800s, not to mention his own interaction with the Aboriginal and non-indigenous communities.

Russell's recollections describe with some clarity the local Gundungurra and other group movements during the 'contact period', traditional hunter-gatherer activities and even tribal relationships and the disputes of local Aboriginal people at the time of early European settlement (Russell, 1991).

Based upon the information provided in the accounts above (e.g. Phillip, c.1788, Caley, c.1802 and Macarthur, c.1805), as was the case in most regions during first contact between Aboriginal people and the Europeans, relations tended to be reasonably peaceful. However, it would appear that as the local Aboriginal people came to realise that the Europeans had no intention of leaving and were in fact committed to the taking up of land that had been traditionally managed by specific Aboriginal custodians for many thousands of years, the potential for ill-feeling and outright hostility increased. At the time of European exploration through the region, Aboriginal people were living a very complete hunter-gatherer lifestyle, even practising fire-stick farming techniques. Unfortunately for the traditional owners of the land their idyllic and relatively unimpeded lifestyles were soon to change with the spreading of European settlers, of exotic diseases such as small pox and influenza and their rapid dispossession from their traditional lands.

Mylrea (2002:2) describes accounts of the changed circumstances by Governor Macquarie, who wrote about a number of incidents which occurred as a direct consequence of the spread of European occupation through the Cowpastures (Camden) area between 1805 and 1825, where *"...ill disposed Europeans had taken Liberties with their [Aboriginal] women. Because of such factors it was probably inevitable that there would be conflict. Atrocities and revenge killings were carried out by both Europeans and Aborigines."* In fact, the Macarthur and Hassall families encountered attacks by local and 'outside' Aboriginal groups in the Camden locality between 1814 – 1816.

It is interesting to note, however, that Governor Macquarie estimated the number of local Aboriginal people to be very few and a census in 1828 counted only 12 Aboriginal men, 9 women and 11 children. In 1846, the Reverend Thomas Hassall of the 'Denbigh' property (north of the

Mater Dei- "Wivenhoe" survey area) described the condition of local Aboriginal people to be generally of "...the greatest degradation" (Mylrea, 2002:3).

During 1845 a Select Committee investigating the situation of local Aboriginal people indicated that in the Campbelltown area the local Aboriginal population had decreased from around 15-20 people, and that those people remaining were not thought to be descended from the local 'tribe' (English, 1994:7).

According to Stockton (1993:118) the late 1800s saw the local Cumberland Plain (Tharawal, Dharug) people suffering invasion by Europeans almost to the point of extinction whilst the Gundungurra, suffering almost to the same extent, managed to retain elements of their traditional ways a little longer, having been able to retreat to isolated locations within their territory in places such as the Burragorang and Megalong Valleys and along the Cox's River. Fragments of these communities formed the Aboriginal fringe dwelling communities which lived around Katoomba during the late 1890s up until around 1950. Some of the people even found employment in Katoomba itself or on local farms in the Megalong Valley and around small mining villages scattered below the cliffs of Katoomba (Stockton 1993:122).

By the late 1850's traditional Aboriginal lifestyles had been seriously disrupted by pressures from European settlers and the rapid expansion of European settlement through the region, particularly to Bathurst plains to the west and the Goulburn district to the south-west. The effects of the often racist ethnocentric attitudes of the early white settlers meant that there occurred only scant documentation of traditional Aboriginal culture.

With dispossession from the land came the establishment of numerous Aboriginal fringe camps. Often the only safe havens for local area Aboriginal people were the fringe camps and the once avoided mission stations throughout the Sydney basin and adjacent Blue Mountains, e.g. the Congregationalist and Methodist Church managed Katoomba Mission, which was commenced around 1906.

2.2 Archaeological Background²

The oldest known date of Aboriginal occupation in the region, around 40,000 years ago (Nanson et.al. 1987) occurs from along the foot of the Blue Mountains escarpment (the western edge of the Cumberland Plain) at Cranebrook Terrace. The date was obtained from deep alluvial deposits within the Nepean River alluvial floodplain. Dibden (2002:13) has raised doubts about the 40,000 year date. The question over the accuracy of these dates arises from the issue of stratigraphic integrity. Stockton & Holland (1974) obtained a date of around 13,000BP from rock shelter deposits at Shaws Creek. The Shaws Creek site is also located along the western edge of the Cumberland Plain, near Emu Plains, adjacent to the Nepean River.

Evidence for occupation of the adjacent Blue Mountains to the west dates back around 22,000 years (Kings Tableland, Stockton 1993:32). It is believed that the Kings Tableland date represents sporadic occupation events associated with short term forays into this inhospitable Pleistocene environment during a glacial period, when the climate was much colder than today. At a Lake Burrill rock shelter on the South Coast a date of occupation of around 25,000 years was obtained, whilst archaeological excavation of a rock shelter near Springwood (approx. 30km to the north-west of the survey area) suggested occupation around 8,500 years ago (Stockton, 1993:37).

The most intensive levels of occupation in the region appear to have occurred only during the more recent Holocene Period (increasing levels from around 12,000 years ago). The intensification in occupation levels is believed to have occurred in response to a lessening in the severity of the environmental conditions. Whilst it is believed that the environment in the Blue Mountains region between 60,000 and 10,000 years ago was not generally conducive to Aboriginal occupation due to the generally colder and drier conditions associated with the last glacial period, the environment of the Cumberland Plain was certainly warmer and more conducive to Aboriginal occupation during that time. The gradual warming of the climate and

² Section 2.2 has been taken from Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, op cit, pp.22-23.

increasing precipitation levels from about 12,000 years ago meant that increased levels of occupation of the mountain regions to the west were more likely to occur.

About 4,000 years ago a dramatic change occurred in the stone tool technology of local Aboriginal people in the south-east of the country. This change is characterised in the stone tool assemblages of the Blue Mountains region with the apparent replacement of McCarthy's (1976:97) Capertian stone tool industry, which featured generally large, non-descript utilized flakes, with what became known as the Bondaian phase. This industry features a range of exquisitely produced small backed stone implements, e.g. 'bondi points', related 'geometric microliths' and 'elouera'. The reasons for and the purposes of these implements are still the subject of debate within archaeological circles in Australia today.

Stockton (1993:59) produced data on the frequency of site types within the adjacent lower-central Blue Mountains which indicated that open campsites dominate site types within the region, comprising around 30% of the total known sites. These were followed closely by sheltered sites (i.e. occupation sites found in association with sandstone rock shelters) 24%, axe grinding groove sites 20%, and rock art sites 17%. Rock engravings were found to be far less common through the region 3.6%, whilst stone arrangements comprised only 3.1% and scarred tree sties 0.45%.

The Springwood Creek rock shelter excavation (Johnson 1979, Stockton 1993) showed evidence of continuous occupation of the site right up to the time of European settlement (Stockton, 1993:37). The site contained evidence of an earlier Capertian stone tool industry overlaid by evidence of the Bondaian industry.

Stone tool assemblages in the Camden locality and adjacent lower Blue Mountains have been found to be dominated by alluvially sourced chert and quartz stone materials. Basalt has also been found to provide a major proportion of the region's stone tool assemblage (Mylrea, 2002:1, Stockton, 1993:37).

The source of stone materials found in sites within the Camden locality suggests that alluvial stone deposits associated with the Nepean (and possibly Georges) River were a major source of quartz and chert stone material and that a number of 'trade routes' radiated from the coast to the two rivers and even into the adjacent Blue Mountains (Mylrea, 2002, Stockton, 1993).

2.3 European Heritage

2.3.1 Introduction

The Oran Park precinct is bounded by Oran Park Drive (formerly Cobbitty Road), the Camden Valley Way (formerly the Hume Highway and originally called Cowpastures Road) and the Oran Park Town. It includes portions 59 and 60 of the Parish of Cook, County of Cumberland both granted in 1815. Initially Oran Park Estate was part of Harrington Park, a 2,000-acre grant that was later divided into two roughly equal parts by Cobbitty Road (now Oran Park Drive) and placed in different parishes; the southern section retained the name Harrington Park while the two parts of the northern section became Oran and Graham's Farm. A motor raceway to the west, dating from the mid-twentieth century, also took on the name Oran Park. Located in the area that Europeans first knew as the Cowpastures, the precinct is south of Liverpool near Narellan, a government surveyed township dating from 1817 which is now an outer suburb of Sydney. This centre is only a few kilometres north of the Nepean River and Camden, the town that the Macarthur family opened up in 1840.

2.3.2 The Cowpastures Frontier

Europeans first crossed the land in the vicinity of Oran Park in August 1790 when marines Captain Watkin Tench, Lieutenant William Dawes and Surgeon George Worgan travelled southwest from Parramatta on an explorative expedition. They penetrated the bush as far as Mount Prudhoe, which they called Pyramid Hill. The second European party to go there left Sydney in 1795 to locate a herd of cattle that the local Aborigines had found. This journey occurred at a time when the colony's famine had recently been relieved by a shipment of livestock from India. Having confirmed that 61 cattle – descendants of those that had run away from Port Jackson in June 1788 were grazing south of the Nepean River – Governor Hunter led a small party to see the cattle and the country for himself. 'The Aboriginal people called the place Baragil or Baragal but Hunter christened it the Cowpastures, the name used in England for the common grazing land near a village.'³

The country impressed the Europeans but was then too far from the seat of government to be useful. Hunter left the cattle to multiply undisturbed. In 1800 when the herd numbered about five or six hundred, his successor Governor King tried unsuccessfully to muster them. When that plan failed he had a slab hut built at the river crossing place, to be used as a guard house and butchery. King tried to stop settlers from going to the Cowpastures and on 6 July 1803 he issued a proclamation forbidding people to cross to the western bank of the Nepean River without a permit signed by the Governor. In a later ruling on 1 March 1804 he continued the ban, adding that 'no ground whatever ought to be granted or leased to individuals on the other side of the Nepean'.⁴

The land in the vicinity was very good for grazing, a fact that John Macarthur found in 1804 when Captain Henry Waterhouse described the land on the far side of the Nepean in a letter.

After crossing the Nepean to the foot of what is called the Blue Mountains I am at a loss to describe the face of the country other than as a beautiful park, totally divested of Underwood, interspersed with plains, with rich, luxuriant grass; but for want of burning off, rank, except where recently burnt. This is the part where the cattle that have strayed are constantly fed – of course, their own selection...it appears that some meadows bordering on the banks of the Nepean River are evidently at times overflowed from the river; but it is not very common and cannot be done without sufficient time to drive away any stock if common attention is paid.⁵

It appears that a number of settlers occupied land on the Nepean from 1800, although no grants were issued there until 1805, and early accounts of this occupation suggest that most was on the north-eastern bank.

Captain Waterhouse was not the only person to wax lyrical about the Cowpastures. As Alan Atkinson reports, the river flats drew admiration from the Europeans who travelled through in 1795. They described 'large ponds covered with ducks and the black swan, the margins of which were fringed with shrubs of the most delightful tints'. Governor Bligh, a naval man, particularly admired the second type of country in the district rising gradually from the river as 'Hills and Dales, waving like the Sea, their Bases nearly uniting and rising as they advance towards the high Mountains [of the Razorback range]'.⁶ The Europeans thought the flats were perfect for cattle and the hills would carry sheep. They admired the absence of underbrush – probably achieved through Aboriginal burning off – and felt comfortable with a landscape that reminded them of an English gentleman's park.

On his return to England in 1801, John Macarthur had shown samples of his wool from Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta, to the Board of Trade and Lord Camden and persuaded them that New South Wales and Britain would both benefit from wool production. Lord Camden rewarded his enterprise with a grant of 5,000 acres on his return to the colony and another 5,000 if his sheep breeding

³ Alan Atkinson, *Camden: Farm and Village Life in Early New South Wales*, OUP, Melbourne, 1988, p 8

⁴ Proclamation 6 July 1803, King to Hobart, 1 March 1804, *Historical Records of Australia (HRA)* I, 4, pp 344, 463, see also p 494

⁵ Cited in Robert Murray, Kate White, *Dharug and Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Hargreen Publishing Company with Council of the City of Penrith, North Melbourne, 1988, p 183

⁶ William Bligh to William Wyndham, 31 October 1807, *HRA* 1vol 6, p 366

venture was successful. Macarthur chose the Cowpastures for his grant and, though King tried to prevent him taking it, he marked out his farms on 13 October 1805. Macarthur organised a 2,000-acre grant for his friend Walter Davidson, who allowed Macarthur to use it freely after he returned home. In this manner, Macarthur controlled 12 miles of the riverbank on the side where the cattle had discovered the best pastures near Sydney.⁷ Later purchases and exchanges increased the Macarthur land there to over 27,000 acres an endowment that Governor Macquarie greatly resented. *Figure 10.*

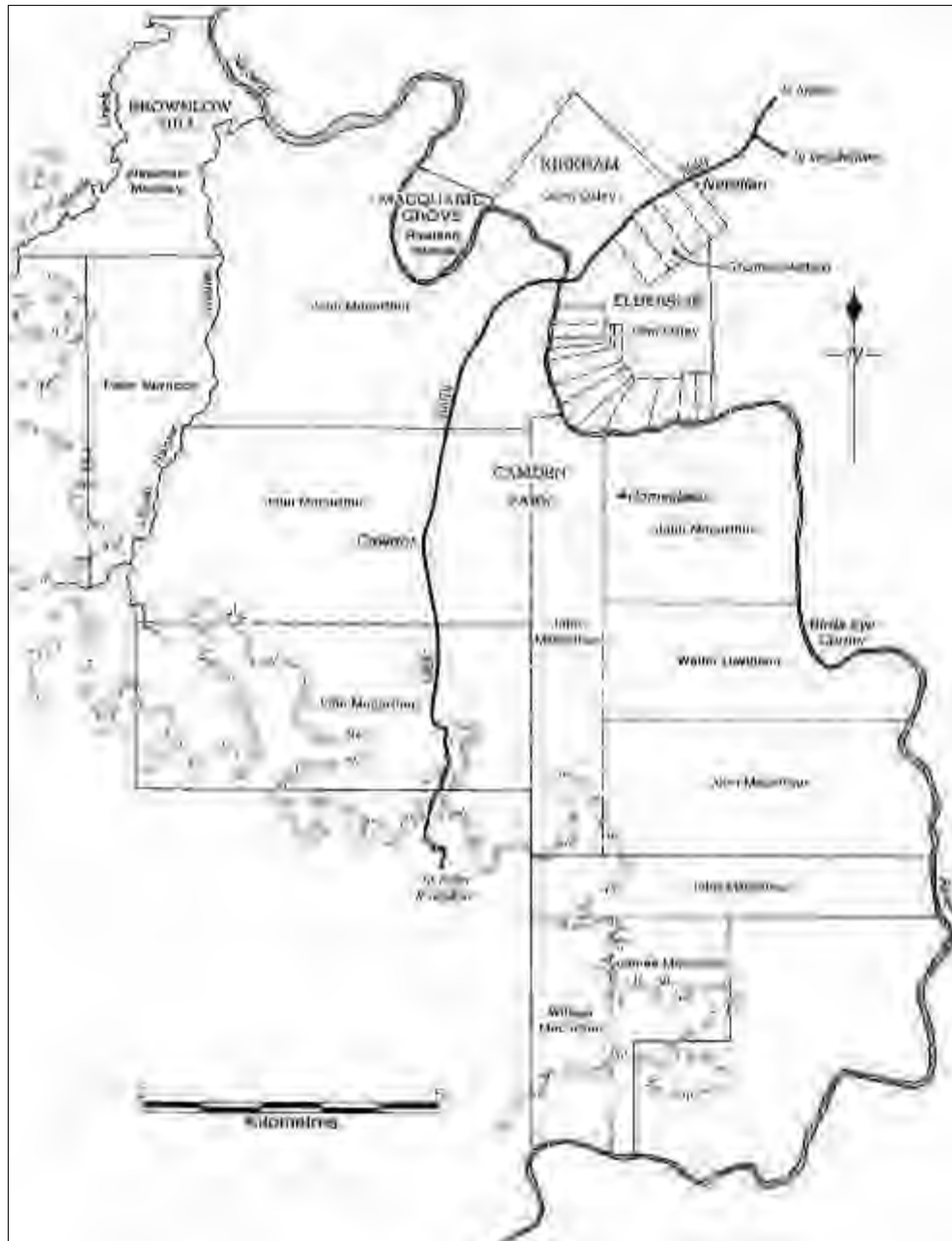


Figure 13: This map from Alan Atkinson's history, *Camden: Farm and Village Life in Early New South Wales*, shows John Macarthur's dominance of the land at the Cowpastures south of the Nepean. Not far north of Oxley's properties, Harrington Park enjoyed a similar milieu.

In spite of Governor Bligh's ruling that no further grants should be made at Cowpastures, small settlers made their homes on the Sydney side of the Nepean from about 1810. This move was part of a large push to extend the settlement southwards after floods and over-cultivation had blighted the Hawkesbury farming area. The New South Wales Corps deposed Bligh on 26

⁷ Alan Atkinson, op cit, p 10

January 1808 and during the interregnum, which lasted until Macquarie replaced Bligh in January 1810, members of the Corps served as lieutenant governors. Joseph Foveaux in particular thought Bligh's restriction of land grants was detrimental to the colony's progress and he granted land to all who requested it, spreading the small farmers broadly across the Cumberland landscape.⁸

Even so, as John Booth's map of 1810 indicates, the 'Cowpastures plains' was remote, at the edge of the known landscape. Immediately after the grants to Macarthur and Davidson – marked Carbeely, Manangle and Baraggle – the path of the river is only dotted and is labelled 'supposed course of the Nepean'.

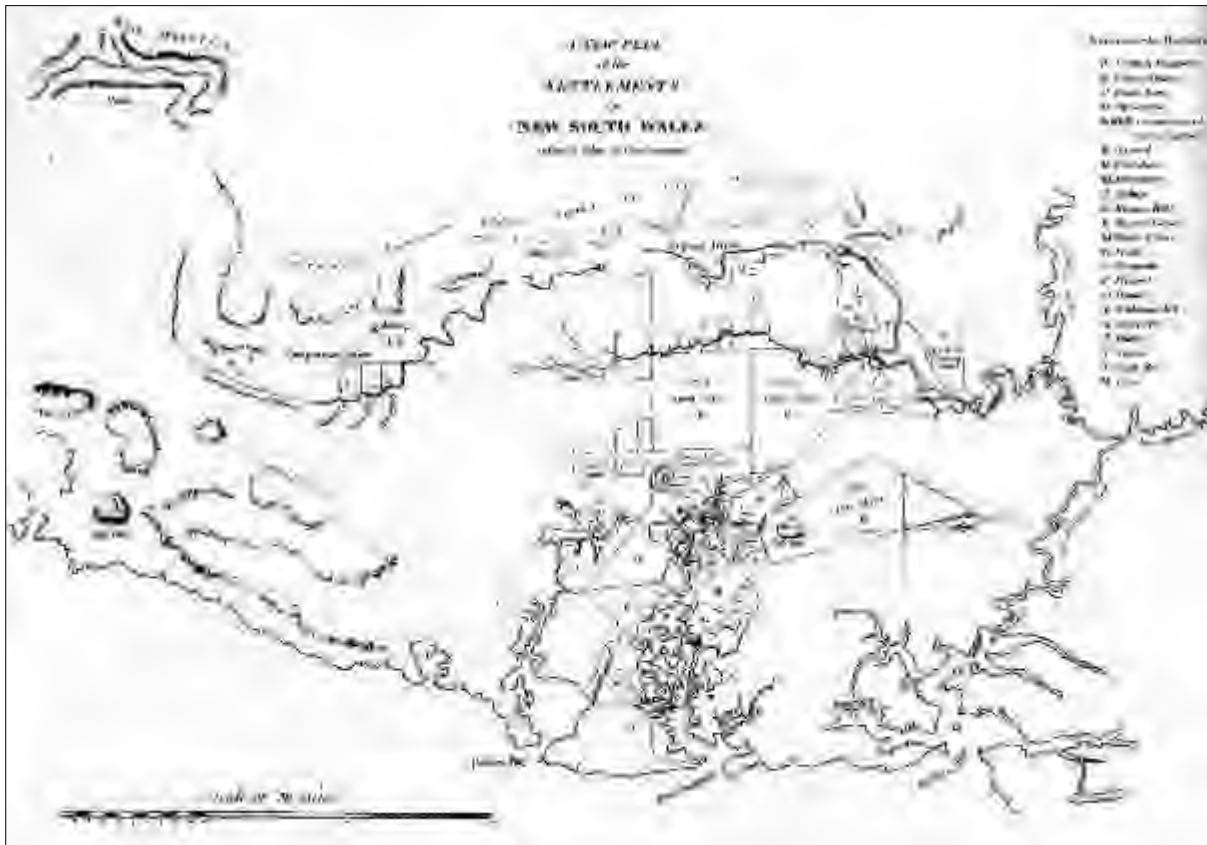


Figure 14: On John Booth's map of the settlements in New South Wales in 1810, the grants to Macarthur and Davidson can be seen on the left on the Cowpastures plains. *ML SLNSW*

Restoring order after the rebellion, Governor Macquarie recalled a number of the grants given out by Foveaux and Paterson during the interregnum but he agreed that the 'right' or northern bank of the Nepean should be settled. He had James Meehan survey the area and made additional grants on the Sydney side of the river. Some of these were modest, ranging from 50 to 200 acres, but others were extensive. Indeed, it was Macquarie who granted John Oxley an 820-acre farm (Elderslie) next to his existing property, Kirkham. He also granted the 2,000 acres that became Harrington Park to William Douglas Campbell and a farm, later named Netherbyres, to his lieutenant governor George Molle, both grants being issued in 1815. Macquarie later regretted his generosity because of the great numbers of cattle stolen from the government herds after the settlers had moved into the area.⁹

⁸ Rosemary Broomham, *Vital Connections: A History of Roads in NSW from 1788*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 2001, p 31

⁹ Macquarie to Bathurst, 4 April 1817, *HRA*, 1, 9, p 349

2.3.3 The First Grants at Oran Park Precinct

2.3.3.1 *Lieutenant Governor George Molle*

George James Molle was born in 1773 to Scottish gentry as George Mow at Mains in Berwickshire. He and his brother William adopted the name Molle in 1789. George joined the Scots brigade and served in Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope, India, Egypt and Spain and received regular promotions until he was a lieutenant colonel in 1808. After service at the garrison in Gibraltar, he became commanding officer of the 46th regiment in 1813 when it was ordered to New South Wales. On reaching Sydney in 1814 he was appointed lieutenant governor under Macquarie and was elevated to the rank of brevet colonel.

Although the two men had been friendly in India, Molle believed that Macquarie did not give him sufficient authority in New South Wales. He received the 1,600 acre land grant adjacent to Campbell's Harrington Park near Narellan in 1815 but soon sided with the exclusives against Macquarie, complaining of the high prices in the colony and criticising Macquarie's encouragement of emancipists. More trouble was caused by William Wentworth's publication of a pipe lampooning Molle. The ill feeling that resulted caused Macquarie to request that the 46th regiment be removed. When the 48th regiment arrived, Molle left the colony for his next posting in Madras. He never returned to New South Wales and died at Belgaum in India in 1823. George Molle's estates that included the land next to Oran Park and Molles Mains on the opposite side of the Cowpastures Road passed to his eldest son William Macquarie Molle who was born in 1813 on the way to New South Wales. The property adjacent to Oran Park was later called Netherbyres.¹⁰

2.3.3.2 *Founder of Harrington Park – William Douglas Campbell*

Captain William Douglas Campbell was a member of the British merchant navy who worked initially in the India trade. He first visited New South Wales in 1797 on the brig *Deptford* that brought merchandise from Madras. Two years later he returned as captain of the *Rebecca* and came to Sydney again in 1801 as master of the brig *Harrington*. On the way back to Madras in 1803 he visited Chile and Peru for trade purposes and was so successful that he purchased a half-share in the *Harrington* and returned there the following year. On this occasion, he raided the coast on the 'somewhat flimsy excuse' that he believed England and Spain to be at war. When he next visited Sydney, Governor King detained the *Harrington* while he investigated whether Campbell's actions amounted to piracy. Though the officials in England judged Campbell's action to be highly questionable, they returned his ship but confiscated his prizes, which they sold for £5,054.¹¹

Campbell next entered the sandalwood trade with John Macarthur. His profits from delivering Fijian sandalwood to China and returning with oriental merchandise enabled him to buy the remaining share in the *Harrington*. Having been a close associate of John Macarthur before the NSW Corps deposed Governor Bligh in 1808, Campbell later fell out with Macarthur and supported Macquarie. In 1809, however, escaping convicts seized the ship and she was destroyed by her pursuers near Manila.

Campbell continued to trade sandalwood from Fiji until late that year when that resource was exhausted. He subsequently concentrated on the trade in salt pork from Tahiti that he had initiated in 1805. During one of his voyages he recaptured the *Venus* from Tahitian rebels and rescued the English missionaries escaping the civil war. Campbell returned to London where he succeeded in gaining compensation for the *Harrington*. The grant of 2,000 acres near Camden issued by Governor Macquarie on 10 June 1815 was his payment for that loss.¹²

¹⁰ David S. Macmillan, 'Molle, George James', *Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)*, Vol 2, p 243

¹¹ H. E. Maude, 'Campbell, William Douglas', *ADB*, Vol 1, p 208

¹² Ibid; National Trust listing of Harrington Park



Figure 15: This 1884 map of the Parish of Narellan shows the full extent of William Campbell's grant Harrington Park, part of which is in the Parish of Cook on the other side of the Cobbitty Road that borders Narellan. *ML SLNSW*

Campbell continued trading, though in a less flamboyant manner, until 1817 when he settled on his property naming it Harrington Park after his ship. He was the most knowledgeable navigator of the Pacific region. As well as having opened up the salt pork trade with Tahiti, he initiated the Tuamotu pearl shell trade in 1809, and established the Marqueses sandalwood trade with Garnham Blaxcell and others in 1814.¹³ During the next ten years he stayed mainly at his farm living in the house that he built there until his death on 3 March 1827.

In his analysis of colonial society, James Broadbent points out that, the County of Cumberland was a fully settled area by the late 1820s and its extremities could be reached in a day's drive.

It had been settled for over thirty years and the conflict with the wilderness, here largely emotional rather than physical, had been resolved. The mountains, once a sinister and formidable barrier, soon became no more than a tedious day's journey – or the picturesque backdrop to a cottage orné. Established colonists such as John Blaxland, second generation landowners, such as William Cox Junior, and a few new settlers and public servants, such as W. D. Campbell, John Campbell and Francis Forbes, began to build or rebuild, confidently encouraged by the prosperous economy and uninhibited by their environment.¹⁴

¹³ H. E. Maude, op cit

¹⁴ James Broadbent, op cit, p 150

Alan Atkinson notes that by this time the inhabitants of Cumberland 'had worked out more or less the spatial patterns which best suited the formats and requirements of their everyday lives'.¹⁵ Such acceptance permitted them to build more impressive homes. Nevertheless, while Campbell's house at Harrington Park is documented, it has not been possible to locate any information about William Molle's house at either Molles Mains or on the land next to Oran Park which was recorded as Netherbyres on Bemis's 1834 plan of the Cobbitty District in Cook.

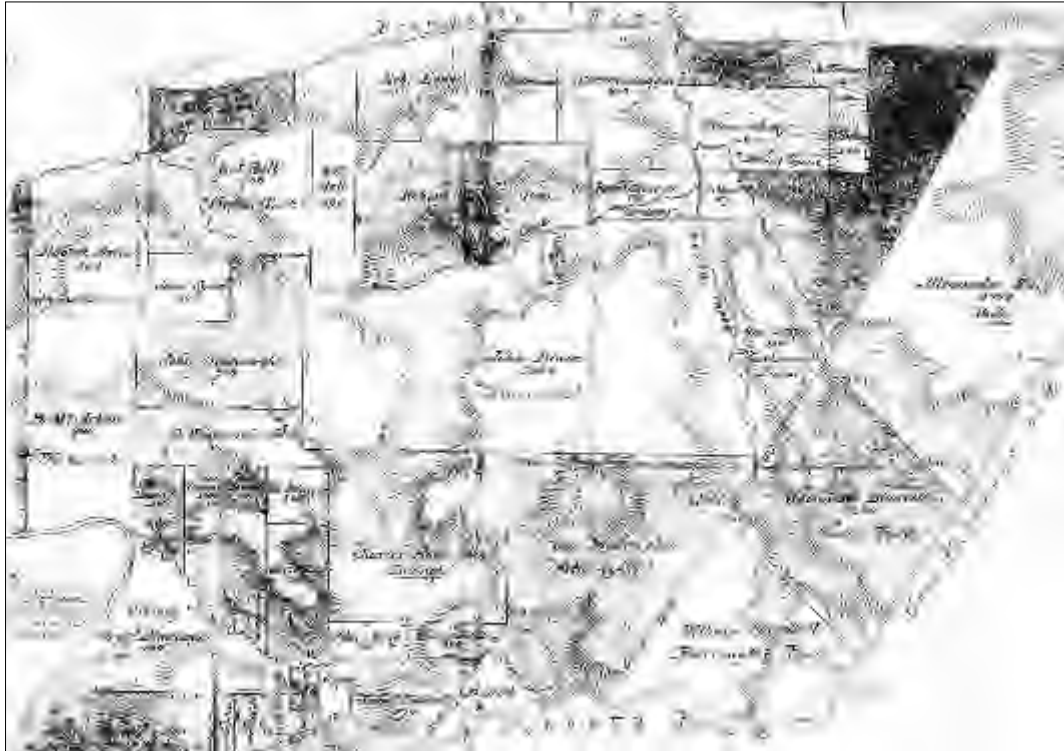


Figure 16: In addition to Netherbyres to the left of Harrington Park, this plan of the Cobbitty District in Cook Parish shows another Molle grant with the name Catherine Field. Molles Mains was on the other side of the Cowpastures Road in the Parish of Narellan. *ML SLNSW*.

2.3.4 The Campbell Legacy 1827-1849

2.3.4.1 William Douglas Campbell's Beneficiaries – Murdoch, John and Robert Campbell

William Douglas Campbell bequeathed his real and personal property to his two nephews Murdoch and John Douglas Campbell, who had come to New South Wales under his patronage, stipulating that it should be divided between them in fair portions within twelve months of his death. However, the nephews decided to share the bequest equally with another nephew of William Douglas Campbell, Robert Mackay Campbell.¹⁶ The memorial recording this change was arranged on 15 and 16 March 1827 and registered on 10 May 1827 together with the explanation that William Douglas Campbell had intended to annul the existing will and make another to divide the real property between three nephews and give one-third to Robert Campbell.¹⁷

2.3.4.2 Sale of Oran to John Douglas Campbell 1829

On 30 August 1829 Robert Campbell assigned 700 to 800 acres of the Harrington Park land to John Douglas Campbell. By this time Cobbitty Road divided the original grant and the land that J D Campbell acquired was bounded on the south and east sides by Robert Campbell's own farm of Aberfoil and the Cobbitty Road, on the west by John Dickson Esq and on the north by Garnham Blaxcell's Curtis Park. The price was £600 paid in two instalments of £300 cash immediately and

¹⁵ Alan Atkinson, *op cit*, p 28

¹⁶ Will of William Douglas Campbell 7 August 1819, in Papers re Estate of William Campbell A4489, *MLSLNSW*

¹⁷ Memorial No 221 Book A, Lands Department

a note for the balance in six months. John Douglas Campbell paid his debt on 8 September 1829 and the agreement was confirmed on 12 February 1839 by John Douglas Campbell's payment of five shillings to Robert Mackay Campbell.¹⁸



Figure 17: This plan of the Cobbitty-Narellan area is from the Rev A. F. Paine's Narellan History from the Cobbitty Parish Records 1827-1927. ML SLNSW.

2.3.4.3 Sale of 300 acres to George Graham 1832

The main real estate component of the bequest, the 2,000-acre property Harrington Park, was divided into three portions. On 23 March 1832 Robert Mackay Campbell sold his 300-acre share of Harrington Park to George Graham, a farmer from Liverpool, New South Wales for £350. See Figure 14.

2.3.4.4 Murdoch Campbell's Harrington Park House and Land in Narellan Parish

A year after W. D. Campbell's death, the 1828 census recorded Mr Murdoch Campbell and Mrs A. Campbell living at Harrington Park with convict servants Sarah Maker, housemaid and William Bailey, cook. The farm had 800 acres of cleared land with 200 acres in cultivation and 150 cattle and nine horses. The convict labourers working the farm were Patrick Murphy, Samuel Lester, Lawrence Lyons, Abraham Malabar and Joseph Parker.¹⁹ In 1830 William Riley described the Campbells' altered residence as 'an elegant mansion on an eminence and about 800 acres cleared and in cultivation'.²⁰ It was one of many in a landscape dotted with the country villas and farms of the political and social leaders of New South Wales. Among them were John Oxley's Kirkham and Elderslie, Alexander Riley's Rabey, Edward Lord's Orielson, Garnham Blaxcell's Curtis Park, William Hovell's Glenlee, and Rowland Hassall's Denbigh all of whom were members of the ruling class in New South Wales.

¹⁸ PA 1834, State Records

¹⁹ Bruce Baskerville, Harrington Park History, Appendix A

²⁰ Ibid

2.3.4.5 *Murdoch Campbell's Murder 1833*

Murdoch Campbell was murdered at Harrington Park on 16 January 1833. Some accounts of this event state that the murderer was a convict; others describe him as a bushranger but the general outline of all versions of the story are similar. Murdoch Campbell was working in or near the barn when he heard people pursuing someone on the river flat. Seeing that the runaway had a gun, he fetched the blunderbuss from its place in the hall, ran out and cut off the offender calling to him to stop and give himself up. The man refused to yield and instead shot Campbell dead. Later, the murderer was caught, tried and hanged.²¹

2.3.4.6 *Death of William Douglas Campbell in Edinburgh 1838*

As Murdoch's sudden and unexpected death left him intestate and without heirs, his eldest brother William Douglas Campbell was declared his lawful heir. However, William Douglas Campbell also died intestate in Edinburgh in September 1838 and the property passed to his eldest son Alexander Campbell.²²

On 15 January 1839 John Douglas Campbell agreed to lease the 800-acre property "Oran" to Sydney gentleman Henry Keck Esq for eight years at £80 per year paid in six-monthly instalments. The agreement also provided Keck with an option to purchase the property at any time during the rental period for the price of £1,600.

2.3.4.7 *Lease of House and Land at Oran to Henry Keck 1839*

In the meantime the terms of his lease specified that he must finish the house that was already on the property in the following manner.

[He] will within Twenty four months from this date well and substantially brick nog and plaster in a workmanlike manner and with good materials the inside part of the said Messuage or Dwelling house and paint with three coats of good oil paint the wood and iron work thereof inside and outside And also shall and will at all times during the said Term and until such purchaser repair and keep repaired in like substantial manner and with like good materials at his and their own proper costs and charges the said messuage and buildings and the fences now standing or being on the said land and all erections and additions whatsoever which at any time in the said term shall be made...²³

The terms of this agreement confirm that John Douglas Campbell had commenced building a house at Oran Park before 1839, while at £1,600, the price of the property indicates that the house was a substantial building.

2.3.4.8 *The 1840s Depression*

The acute 1840s depression shocked the colonial ruling class when it caused a multitude of personal and business failures and brought moral degradation to those who were suddenly insolvent. It was first thought to be a temporary crisis associated with the bankruptcy of major flour millers in 1840 but, following the collapse of major banks, its effects were prolonged through much of the decade. Joint stock companies failed, whaling declined and profits from the wool industry proved too small to rescue the economy. The previously profitable property market collapsed and hundreds tried to subdivide and sell their landholdings. In the vicinity of Narellan alone, the Australian Auction Company offered allotments subdivided from the properties of Orielton, Netherbyres, Nonorrah and Moorefield as well as some land in Eastwood, all amassed by the wealthy Scottish engineer, manufacturer and grazier John Dickson in better times. Dickson himself had sold his flourmill and other factories and returned to England in 1834, long before the

²¹ Bruce Baskerville, Harrington Park History, Appendix B

²² Statutory Declaration in PA 1834, State Records

²³ Indenture, 15 January 1839, PA 1834, State Records

crisis, and commenced selling a portion of his 27,000 acres four years later. He died at his London home on 23 May 1843.²⁴

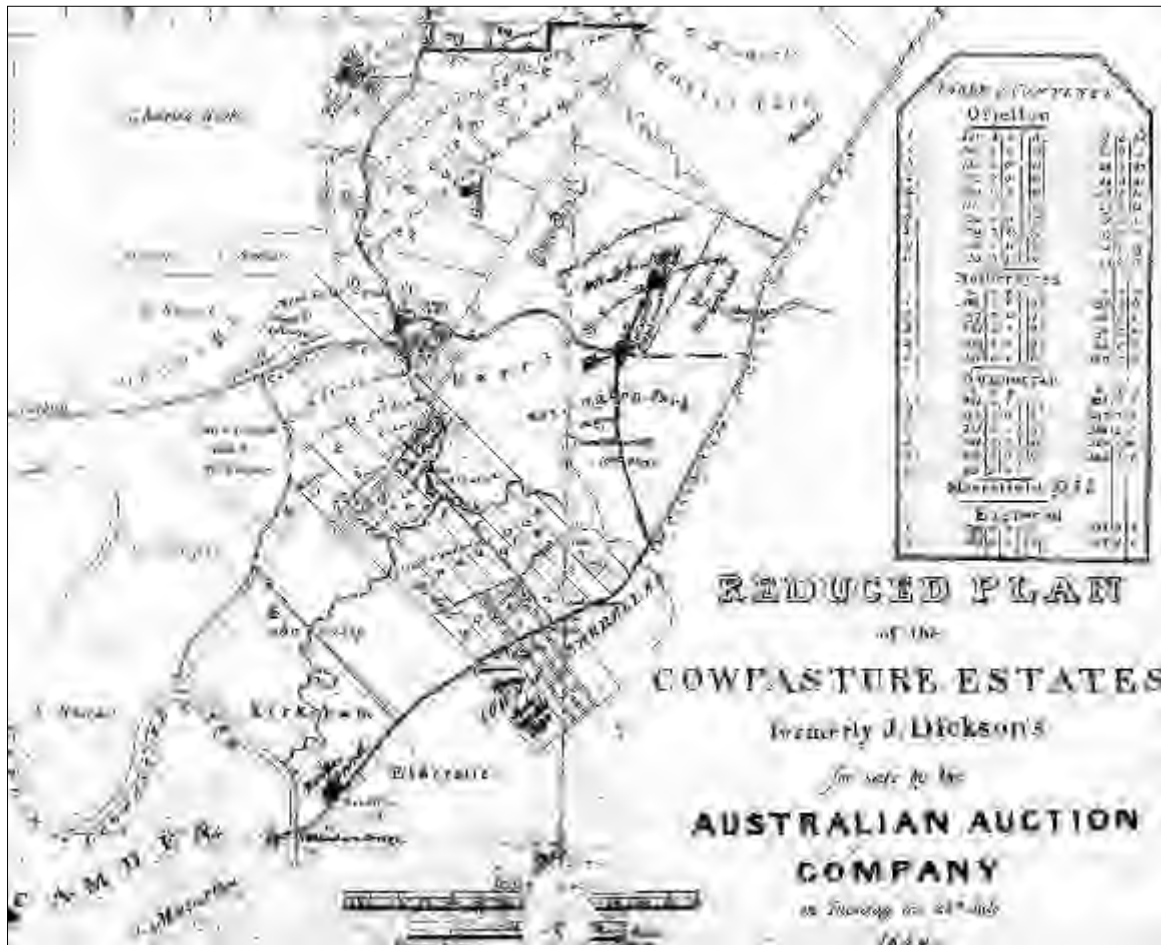


Figure 18: This detail from the 1840 sale notice for the Cowpastures Estate shows the subdivision of all the landholdings that John Dickson had collected during the property boom. It describes Netherbyres as 'Good forest land lightly covered with trees'. The shape of the Graham's property on this plan is inaccurate but later notations record William Henry Johnson as the owner of Oran Park. ML SLNSW.

2.3.5 An Aspiring Suitor? William Henry Johnson 1841-1869

2.3.5.1 *Purchase of House and Land at Oran by Henry William Johnson 1842*

Following an agreement signed in 1841, the worst year of the 1840s depression, the remainder of Keck's lease of Oran and the option to buy the house and land were transferred to Henry William Johnson. On 7 and 8 April 1842 Johnson completed the purchase of the property for £1,600. At that time Oran Park was described as:

800 acres more or less...And all buildings yards gardens orchards ways waters watercourses woods commons fences liberal privileges profits commodities advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments...²⁵

On 18 June that year Johnson raised a mortgage of £625 from John Douglas Campbell that he repaid on 18 June 1846.

Johnson may have borrowed money to make additions to the house and other buildings at Oran Park. But the high price he paid for the property disproves the apocryphal tale that he built the

²⁴ G. P. Walsh, 'Dickson, John', *ADB* Vol 1, p 306

²⁵ Indenture of Assignment and Release Messrs J. D. Campbell and Henry Keck to Mr H. W. Johnson 12 April 1842, PA 1834, State Records

entire house in 1857 to improve his chances of marrying a wealthy woman. Johnson arranged another mortgage with Peter William Plomer in 1858 that was transferred to Thomas Barker in 1860. He continued to live at Oran Park until 1869 when he failed to keep up the payments on the mortgage and Barker foreclosed on him.²⁶

2.3.5.2 *The Question of the Murdoch Campbell's Heir*

Soon after Henry William Johnson purchased Oran Park, on 24 May 1849, Murdoch Campbell's elder brother, Alexander Campbell who lived in Edinburgh, brought a case against John Douglas Campbell's assuming ownership of Murdoch's property Harrington Park. Sydney lawyers examining the case stated that J D Campbell's action was wrongful and that Alexander should inherit the property, nor should Robert have made a claim against the estate of William Douglas Campbell.

The New South Wales Supreme Court in Equity ruled that Murdoch's elder brother William Douglas Campbell of Scotland was his rightful heir and after his death, the Harrington Park property should have passed to his eldest son, Alexander Campbell. John Douglas Campbell was ordered to pay the master in equity in the Supreme Court of New South Wales Samuel Frederick Milford £1,690.17 sh. 3 pence.²⁷ After settlement, Alexander Campbell agreed with John Douglas Campbell to release the property known as Oran Park to its current owner and occupier Henry William Johnson.²⁸



Figure 19: Titled 'Plan of Oran Park part of Wm Campbell's 2000 acres grant now the property of Thomas Barker Esq' the above diagram shows Oran Park and its neighbours as surveyed by Edward Knapp in 1867. Lands Department

²⁶ CT 78-147, Lands Department

²⁷ Papers re Estate of William Campbell A 4489 ML SLNSW

²⁸ Book 23 No 998, Lands Department

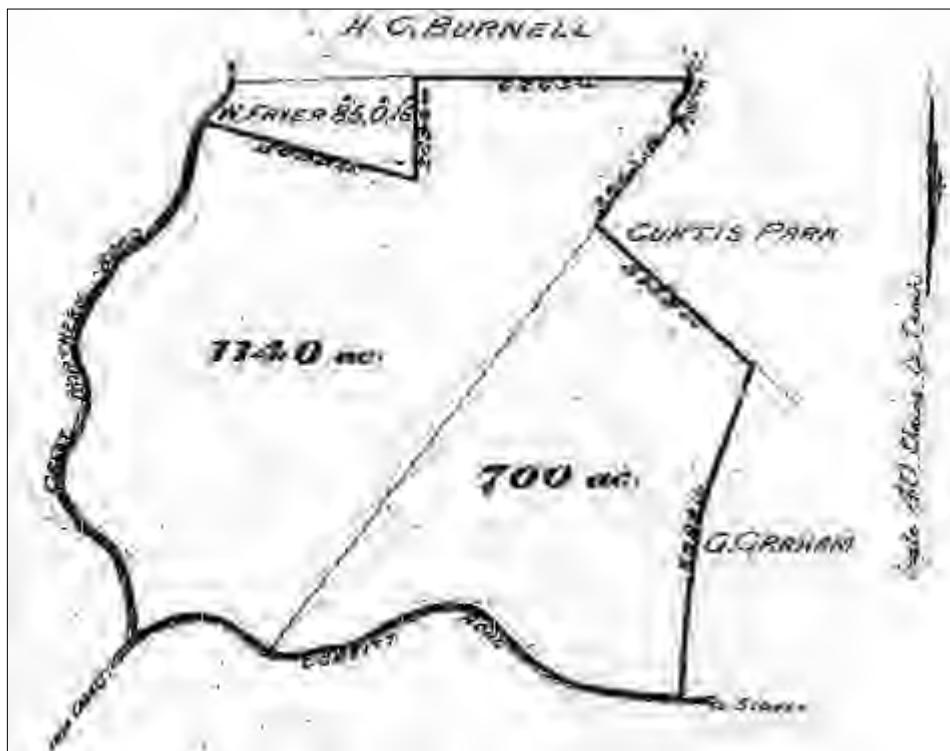
2.3.5.3 Thomas Barker Esquire, Oran Park 1869

London born Thomas Barker became the ward of engineer John Dickson after his parents died in 1808 and he came to Sydney in 1813 at age 14 as Dickson's apprentice. When he acquired Oran Park in 1869, he was one of the colony's wealthiest men. He had successfully managed several manufactories, including a flourmill and a woollen mill, held extensive grazing properties and owned the mansion Roslyn Hall at Darling Point. He was active in public life having been in the New South Wales Legislative Council from 1853 to 1856 and the Assembly from 1856 to 1857. His main country property in the County of Cumberland was Maryland, (formerly part of Nonorrah, one of the Dickson properties near Bringelly offered for sale in 1840). As the plan at Figure 17 shows, he also held Oran Park's western neighbour, Netherbyres.²⁹

2.3.6 The Moores of Campbelltown 1871-1938

2.3.6.1 Edward Lomas Moore, Oran Park 1871

The subsequent owner of Oran Park, Edward Lomas Moore, was a wealthy grazier who became one of the largest landowners in the Campbelltown district. However, as the son of a convict assigned to the Macquarie Fields estate, he had much humbler origins than Thomas Barker. E. L. Moore, who made his fortune by squatting on the Lachlan in the 1840s, was living nearby at Mollesmaine (also known as Molles Mains, Molles Main) when he purchased Oran Park, and also held the neighbouring property Netherbyres. Both these pieces of land were recorded on the same title and in 1882 E. L. Moore leased part of the combined property to a farmer Thomas Cadell (junior).³⁰ Moore and his family lived at Oran Park during the 1870s and early 1880s but he subsequently moved to a new house, Badgally (former Mollsmaine property) at Campbelltown. He died soon afterwards in 1887.³¹



2.3.6.2 *William and Alexander Lomas Inglis, Oran Park 1888-1904*

On the death of Edward Lomas Moore, the 700-acre property at Oran Park passed separately to William and Alexander Lomas Inglis as joint tenants, the former being an auctioneer, the latter a gentlemen farmer at a nearby locality, The Oaks. The bequest was questioned and the issue not settled until it had been examined by two sets of new trustees appointed separately in 1889 and 1896. By the time the matter was resolved on 14 September 1904, only one of the joint tenants survived – Alexander Lomas Inglis but his ownership lapsed in favour of John Edward and Frederick Moore who were found to be in the correct line of inheritance.³²

2.3.6.3 *John and Frederick Moore, Oran Park 1904-1907*

The descendents who belatedly inherited Oran Park from Edward Lomas Moore in 1904 were John Edward Moore and Frederick Moore. Fred Moore was the better known of the two. Born locally and educated at King's School and the University of Sydney, he played an active role in his local community and was mayor of Campbelltown from 1901 to 1909.³³

2.3.6.4 *Essington Moore, Oran Park 1907-1938*

Having already purchased George Graham's farm in October 1904, Campbelltown grazier Essington Moore purchased both Oran Park and the Netherbyres property on the western side in July 1907.³⁴ In 1919 he leased the 1,140 acre-part of his land – part of portion 59 Parish of Narellan – to local graziers Charles, James and Andrew McIntosh for seven years.

2.3.7 Successive Developers 1938-1946

2.3.7.1 *Harold Thomas Morgan, Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm 1938*

After Essington Moore died, the Sydney solicitor Harold Thomas Morgan applied for the titles to the three properties Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm on 30 June 1938 and subsequently offered them for sale.³⁵



Figure 21: The consolidation effected by Joyce Robbins created an extensive 2200-acre property that comprised all of portion 60 and most of portion 59 of the Parish of Narellan. CT 5562-235

³² CT 897-126, Lands Department

³³ Carol Liston, op cit, pp 123, 166,

³⁴ CT 897-126, CT 905-116 and CT 1565-191, Lands Department

³⁵ Ibid

2.3.7.2 Hubert Harry Robbins and Joyce Edith Robbins, Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm 1939-1946

Hubert Harry Robbins, described as a Sydney gentleman, purchased the three properties Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm on 11 January 1939. On his death, towards the end of the war, all the land passed to his widow Joyce Edith Robbins with the new title being registered on 8 August 1945. On 18 March 1946, Joyce Edith Robbins consolidated the three properties creating a single title for the whole 2200 acres.³⁶

2.3.7.3 World War 2 – Narellan Army Camp, Cobbitty and Northern Road Intersection

At the time Hubert Harry Robbins acquired the property, about nine months before the start of World War 2, part of a military camp occupied a piece of land in the north-west corner. Known locally as Greene's Corner, 'Narellan Camp' was an extensive military facility established as a place for army units to form up before they were posted. Situated approximately 1.5 miles from Narellan, it clustered around four points of the intersection of Cobbitty and Northern Roads. The Harrington Park corner accommodated the guard room and camp hospital while the Orielton corner, held the engineers' depot, canteen and armoured vehicles that were concealed in the bush. On the Denbigh corner were 150 to 200 tents, most accommodating six men each, while the corner that is now part of Oran Park Raceway held the camp administration and the horse lines.³⁷ The Army used other neighbouring historic properties such as Studley Park and Brownlow Hill and the Camden district also accommodated RAAF training squadrons at the local Aerodrome.

At 45 miles south of Sydney by the Hume Highway (formerly the Great South Road), the Narellan campsite was ideal, because the district was sufficiently distant from the city for security purposes but close enough for regular contact. The Army removed the whole facility when the war ended leaving only areas of bitumen and concrete.³⁸



Figure 22: This aerial photograph shows the Narellan Army Camp at Green's Corner from the Northern Road side. *District Reporter*, 21 May 2004, p 21

³⁶ CT 5562-235, Lands Department

³⁷ *District Reporter* [Camden], 14 February 2003

³⁸ *Ibid*

2.3.8 Post-War Speculation 1946-1948

2.3.8.1 A Judicious Subdivision 1946

No sooner did Joyce Robbins complete the consolidation of Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm, than she separated out the part that had contained Netherbyres – Portion 59 – and subdivided the part that had originally come from Harrington Park – Portion 60 creating two allotments of roughly 500 acres each. The Lands Department registered this subdivision on 1 May 1946 and the Nepean shire clerk certified it on 8 July 1946.³⁹



Figure 23: This plan shows the subdivision of the land in Portion 60 of Narellan Parish, which had previously carried Oran Park and Graham's farm. DP 54258, Lands Department

³⁹ DP 54258, Lands Department

2.3.8.2 Three Quick Transfers

Camden grazier and contractor Daniel James Cleary purchased Lot 2 of subdivision DP 54258 on 21 June 1945 and sold it on 18 January 1946 to Sydney merchant Arthur Raymond Booth and Robert Leslie Booth who shared it as tenants in common.⁴⁰ The Booths sold Lot 2 of subdivision DP 54258 to Camden farmer John Thomas Vivian Frost on 11 September 1947.⁴¹

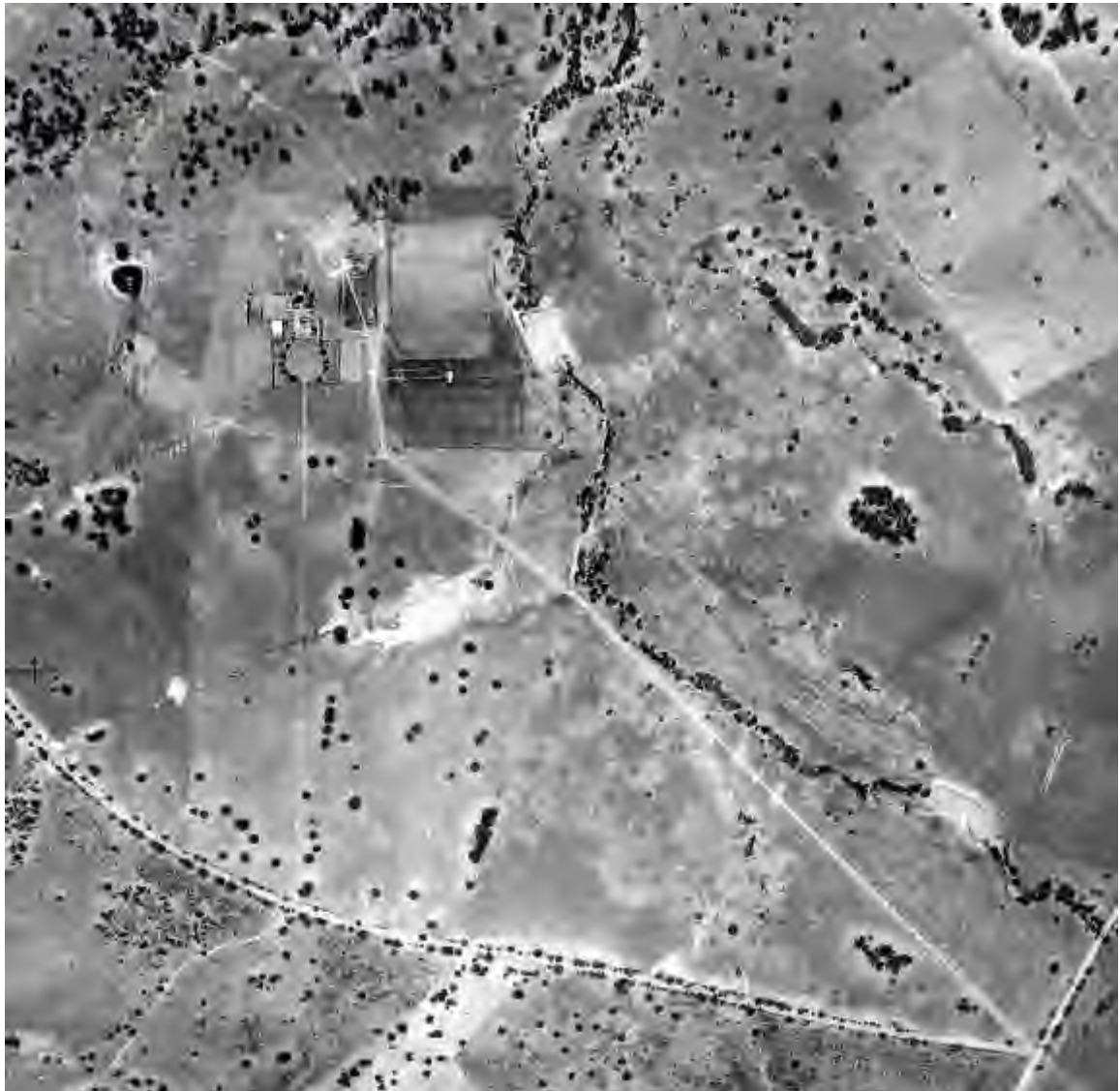


Figure 24: This 1947 aerial photograph shows Oran Park House and its immediate grounds. Two access roads can be seen – one travelling diagonally into the property from the intersection of the Hume Highway and Cobbitty Road in the lower right and another fainter track travelling in a straight line from Cobbitty Road to the tree-lined circular drive in front of the house. *Lands Department*

In her 'Analysis of the History and Geography of the South Creek Catchment Area', planner and historian Helen Proudfoot stated that Robbins and Smith ran Oran Park as 'a golf club with racing and trotting courses' and that the 'house was considerably extended in the 1930s; the roof reconstructed, the side verandahs built in, and a west wing and the front portico added'. Unfortunately Proudfoot has not provided the source of this information.⁴² However, on the 1947 aerial there are signs of ground levelling and pasture improvement in a roughly rectangular shape extending from the land immediately behind the house to Cobbitty Road. Also an early form of

⁴⁰ CT 5562-235, Lands Department

⁴¹ CT 5594-170, CT 5594-171, CT 5781-37

⁴² Helen Proudfoot, 'Analysis of the History and Geography of the South Creek Catchment Area', March 1990, p 89

the motor racetrack can be seen on Portion 59 near the intersection of the Northern and Cobbitty Roads, possibly a development of the oval track that can be seen in the aerial of the Army Camp.

2.3.9 Enter the Developers 1960-1968

On 27 June 1960 Frost sold his 507-acre property to a company called Cobbitty Investments Pty Limited which supported the purchase with a mortgage supplied by Pacific Investments Pty Limited. In early September the company took out a second mortgage with Sales Assistance Pty Limited. The first mortgage was discharged on 29 November 1961 but the second mortgage on the property remained and its terms were not met so the mortgagor foreclosed.

Edward Alfred Star, a Rose Bay hotel proprietor and his wife Emily purchased the 507-acre property through the 'exercise of Power of Sale under Mortgage'. The couple were registered as joint tenants.

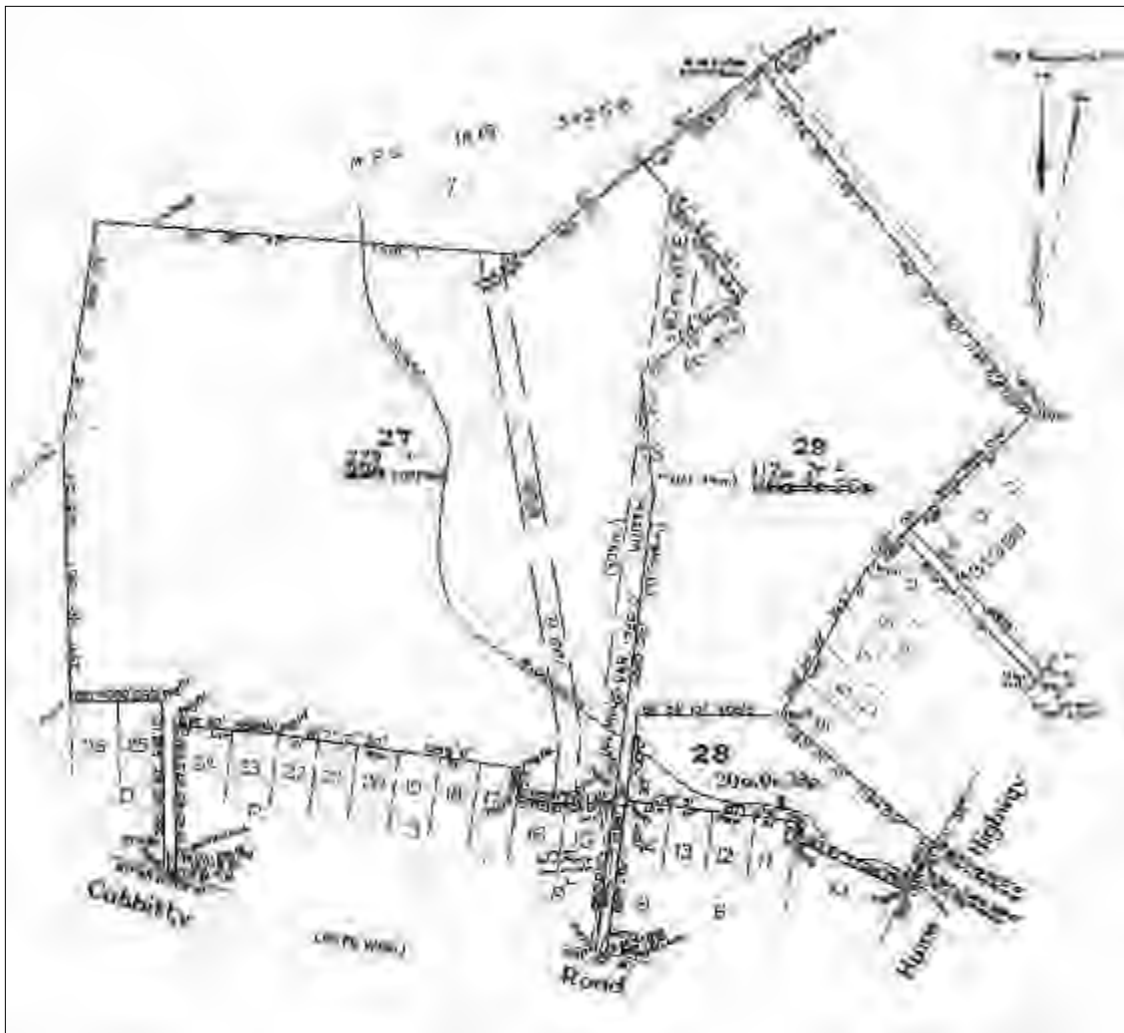


Figure 25: The plan on the left shows the changes made by the 1960s subdivisions DP 31996 and DP 213330. *Lands Department*

The Stars first subdivided the property by creating 26 hobby farm lots of about 5 acres each along the frontages of the land on the Hume Highway (formerly Cowpastures Road) and Cobbitty Road. This subdivision – DP 31996 – included a wide entrance on the Hume Highway and two narrow driveways from the Highway and Cobbitty Road. The Stars registered a subsequent subdivision

– DP 213330 – that divided the land behind the hobby farm allotments in three. Lot 27 containing the Oran Park homestead had 229 acres, Lot 28 had 20 acres and Lot 29 had 112 acres.⁴³

Edward and Emily Star retained Lot 29 for their own use but they sold the remainder of the property to Newport investor John Cole and his wife Peggy Donaldson Cole whose titles were issued on 1 April 1968.⁴⁴

2.3.10A Country Retreat 1969-2006

On 19 June 1969 the engineer and motor racing personality the Honourable Lionel John Charles Seymour Dawson-Damer purchased Lot 27 with the Oran Park homestead. He also bought Lots 24 to 26 adjacent to the driveway into Lot 27, two of which had been purchased on 21 February 1963 as a shared investment by joint tenants Edward Reddish Smith and wife Lilian; John Hyland and wife Dorothy May; Alexander Bryce Hull and wife Lenora Jean; and Edward Painton Smith and wife Lillian, farmers of Oran Park.⁴⁵

2.3.11 The Oran Park Raceway 1962-2006

The Oran Park motor racing track was situated on land that was originally in portion 59 of Cook Parish – the Netherbyres grant – but part of the drag strip on the eastern side of it was within portion 60, the grant known as Oran Park. Clearly, the whole area had taken on the name “Oran Park” by the time the racing track opened commercially in February 1962.

It is common knowledge that the Singer Car Club Australia Limited (later the NSW Road Racing Club) built the track and used the circuit initially for club races only. But there is no evidence to support the claim that it existed before 1962. Certainly, the 1961 aerial shows no sign of it and contemporary website material confirms that it was established about 50 years ago. The landowner, grazier and contractor Daniel Cleary, provided the equipment to construct the track for club members who did not aspire to race on the more important circuits at Warwick Farm and Bathurst. Initially, it was one mile long.⁴⁶



Figure 26: The dotted lines show the 1962 layout of Oran Park Racetrack within a later 1.21-mile version. This plan shows the corner names used in 1965. Terry Walker, *Fast Tracks*, p 120

⁴³ CT 9304-56, Lands Department

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ CT 9100-40 and CT 9100-42, Lands Department

⁴⁶ *Australian Motor Sports*, May 1962, p 19; www.udrive.com.au/race-tracks_new-south-wales.aspx; Bill Boldiston, *A Guinea to Join: Early days of the Vintage Sports Car Club of Australia, and Motor Sports in NSW*, Bol d'Or Motoring Promotions, Sydney 2004; Terry Walker, *Fast Tracks: Australia's motor racing circuits, 1904-1995*, Turton and Armstrong, Sydney, c. 1995, p 118; John J. Coe, *In the Left-Hand Seat: A Sporting Biography of The Hon. John Dawson-Damer*, Turton & Armstrong, Sydney, 2002, p 47



Figure 27: This early sedan race at Oran Park featured six Morris 850s. *Australian Motor Sports*, November 1962.

The magazine *Australian Motor Sports* provided an account of the first race meeting at Oran Park in its April 1962 issue:

The Oran Park meeting was quite successful; in spite of an opening ceremony and time out between races for gravel sweeping, the Singer Club ran off 17 races during the afternoon. The gravel problem should be solved to a great extent, as a resurfacing plan will now go into operation almost immediately. The new surface will be similar to Bathurst's Con Rod Straight and is known as Sealcote.⁴⁷

This meeting was for club members only and the opening ceremony indicates that it was the first to be held on the Oran Park track. This supposition is confirmed by the *Australian Motor Sports* report in May, 'New South Wales' newest circuit, Oran Park, is now open for business but the Singer Car Club is holding several closed meetings to iron out all the organising problems.'⁴⁸

The races fielded both sports cars and sedans and the course was praised, both for its setting and amenities. One meeting in July attracted 135 entries and 7,000 spectators.⁴⁹

Situated in a picturesque rural setting between Narellan and Cobbitty, about 1 mile off the Hume Highway [formerly Cowpastures Road], the circuit is designed so that the spectator area gives an uninterrupted view of the entire track. It is fully sealed and features first class amenities including a large modern brick toilet block.⁵⁰

Reports published in August explained that an unusually long, twenty-year lease covered the track and that it was developing rapidly. To encourage entries, the club held a twelve-lap feature race at every meeting with a 100-guinea [£105] prize. The first 'top line driver' to race at Oran Park was Frank Match, who 'lowered the track record with his Lotus Nineteen and also won the Feature Race'.⁵¹



Figure 28: The close-up of the leaders in a sports car race in July 1962 shows Barry Collerson leading in a Cooper Minx. *Australian Motor Sports*, August 1962.

The excavations to create the track continued to reshape the landscape for years adding artificial slopes to improve the spectators' vantage points as well as levelling some of the more dramatic

⁴⁷ *Australian Motor Sports*, April 1962, p 11

⁴⁸ *Ibid*, May 1962, p 19

⁴⁹ *Ibid*, August 1962, p 39

⁵⁰ *Ibid*, May 1962, p 19

⁵¹ *Ibid*, November 1962, p 30

dips in the track itself. Later additions increased the track, first to 1.21 miles, and subsequently made it 1.63 miles long by adding loops and a flyover. These changes allowed the Oran Park Raceway to host the Australian Grand Prix in 1974 and 1977 after the Warwick Farm track closed in 1973. During that period, Oran Park also held the New South Wales rounds of the Tasman and Australian Touring and Sports Car Championships.

2.3.12 Seeking to Capitalise on Leisure 1970s and 1980s

2.3.12.1 State Planning Changes

In 1968 the Sydney Region Outline Plan devised the merging of the three cities of Camden, Campbelltown and Appin to make a living space for 500,000 people. In preparation the State Planning Authority commenced acquiring land in the region the year before it released the plan. It released a more detailed projection, the Campbelltown-Camden-Appin Structure Plan in 1973.

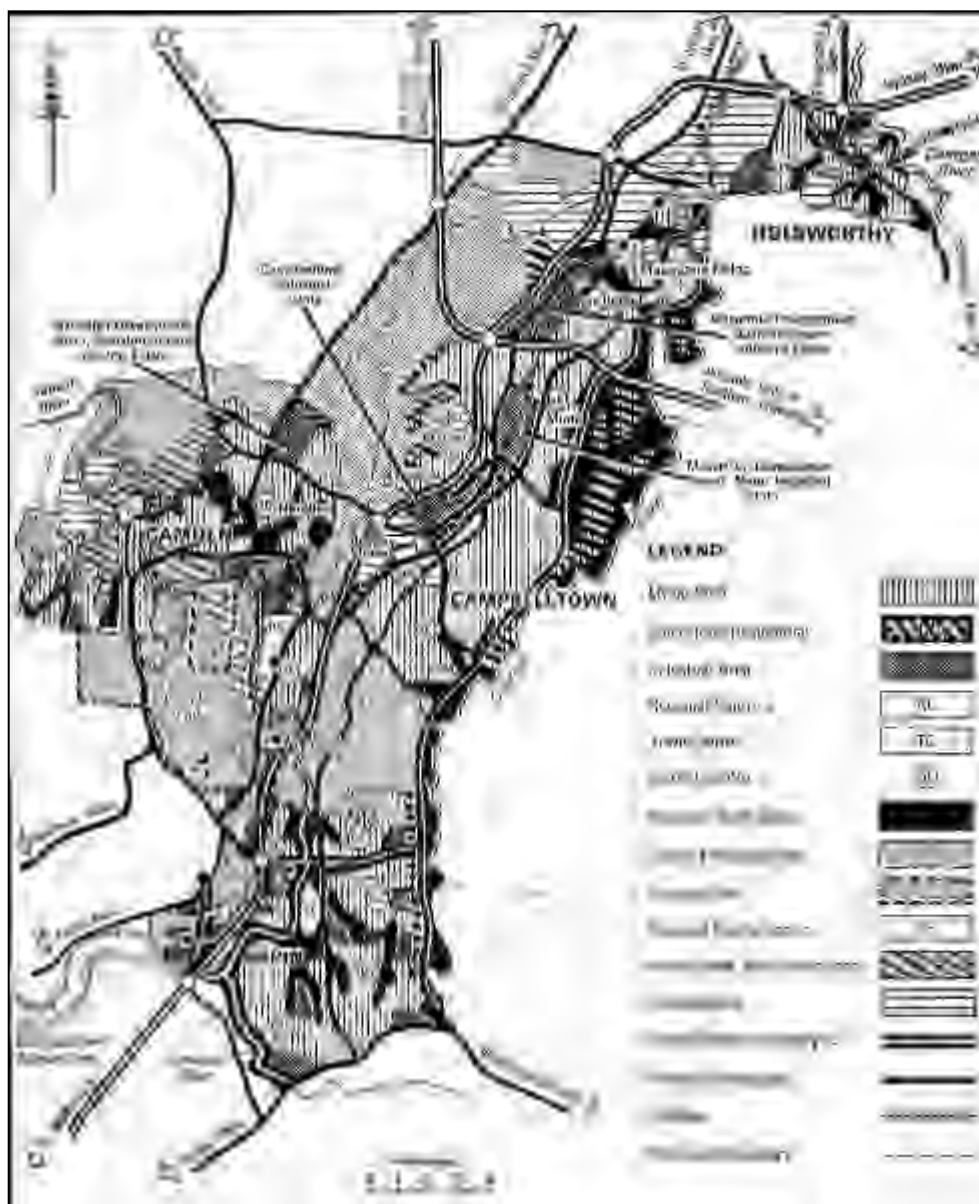


Figure 29: The Campbelltown/Camden/ Appin Structure Plan released in 1973.

The 1973 plan turned Narellan into a district centre. Part of the surrounding land was zoned as town centre and living area and part was classed as regional open space while some was to be

protected for its scenic value.⁵² Already being rebuilt as an expressway, the Hume Highway had passed by Narellan and Camden and the old route was renamed the Camden Valley Way. Soon afterwards, in June 1981, Sir Warwick and Lady Fairfax had formed their own development company and Camden Council accepted its proposal for an 800-hectare estate of executive homes on part of the land in Harrington Park.

2.3.12.2 A Theme Park Proposal 1977

In 1977 the Cleary Brothers, who owned the Oran Park Raceway at that time, examined the possibility of increasing the recreational use of their 1,608 acres by developing a theme entertainment park, mainly on the land in portion 59. The aerial photograph used in the proposal showed houses on a number of the hobby farm allotments but most of the land in the vicinity was still used for agriculture and grazing. The photo shows that a significant proportion of the Oran Park land was lightly timbered while the remainder seemed to be pasture with some crops on Star's property. The neighbour to the north of the Netherbyres property was the Pondicherry Cattle Stud while across the Northern Road were Maryland Farm to the north and the McIntosh Bros Dairy; Harrington Park was used for grazing and Orierton accommodated dairy herds. The theme park application was made after completion of major resumptions for roads and electricity transmission lines in 1976. Apparently, it was not successful, probably because the land was still zoned as rural.⁵³



Figure 30: This plan showed the level of additional development proposed for the Oran Park Raceway in 1985. *Oran Park Environmental Study 1985*

⁵² Peter Spearritt & Christine DeMarco, *Planning Sydney's Future*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1988, pp 65-73

⁵³ Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs International Pty Ltd, 'Oran Park Sports and Recreation Centre: planning and environmental study, 1977; DP 252897, Lands Department

2.3.12.3 A Larger Raceway 1985

The Leppington Pastoral Company, which purchased the Oran Park Raceway and surrounding land in 1983 (registered 1985), continued to support and develop the track and facilities.⁵⁴ The new owners requested for zoning changes in 1985 pointing out that the existing zoning did not permit motor racing and they needed changes to the Local Environment Plan in order to upgrade their facilities. The impact study supporting the request described the track in 1985:

The current facilities are a motor racing circuit and associated pits, marshalling and fuelling area, an office and observation building, three stands which can accommodate approximately 4,000 people and generally unformed parking areas for about 20,000 cars. The largest crowd that has patronised an event is 28,000 but a more normal large crowd is 15,000 people.⁵⁵

At that time the main activities at the track were car and motorbike races and the owners wanted to introduce international standard Formula 1 and drag car racing, create a small speedway within the existing track; introduce a go-kart track on the Formula 1 raceway extension; create a motorkhana area for 250 cars and lay down motorcross and supercross tracks in the hilly area near Oran Park Drive (formerly Cobbitty Road). These new facilities would require additional spectator stands and an enlarged parking area for up to 34,000 cars.

Camden Council was amenable to the proposal that they alter the LEP but only some of these enhancements were executed immediately. By 1988 Oran Park had gained a control tower, new grandstands, canteens, toilets and a Go-Kart track.⁵⁶ The Oran Park circuit retained its importance until the opening of the Eastern Creek circuit at Mount Druitt on 10 November 1990.



Figure 31: This diagram shows the facilities at Oran Park raceway in 1988. *Historic '88: Oran Park Sydney*

By 2006 the raceway had acquired more facilities. The Grand Prix circuit with its figure-8 layout could be split up and used concurrently as the South Circuit that had a long straight and the shorter North Circuit that utilised the figure-8. In addition it had 'a Skid Pan for driver training, two dirt circuits for off-road events, a motor cross track, and a popular go-kart circuit'.⁵⁷ However, continuing suburban growth in the south-west region was responsible for the racetrack's closure in late 2008.⁵⁸

⁵⁴ Terry Walker, op cit, pp 118-19; *Sun-Herald*, 20 August 2006, p 110; Oran Park Table 2

⁵⁵ Michael McCotter & Associates Pty Ltd, op cit, p 12

⁵⁶ *Historic '88: Oran Park Sydney*, program published by the Historical Sports and Racing Car Association, 1988

⁵⁷ Oran Park website, www.oranpark.com

⁵⁸ *Sun-Herald*, 20 August 2006, p 110



N↑

Figure 32: The aerial photograph dated 20 December 2005 shows the facilities at the Oran Park Raceway before its closure in 2008. *Lands Department*



Figure 33: c2013 aerial showing the location of the former Oran Park Raceway in relation to Oran Park House.
Source: Sixmaps.

2.3.12.4 John and Ashley Dawson-Damer

On 19 June 1969, the engineer and motor racing personality, the Honourable Lionel John Charles Seymour Dawson-Damer – known as John Dawson-Damer – purchased Lot 27 with the Oran Park homestead. He also bought Lots 24 to 26 adjacent to the driveway into Lot 27, two of which had been purchased on 21 February 1963 as a shared investment by joint tenants Edward Reddish Smith and wife Lilian; John Hyland and wife Dorothy May; Alexander Bryce Hull and wife Lenora Jean; and Edward Painton Smith and wife Lillian, farmers of Oran Park.⁵⁹

The younger son of a family of Anglo-Irish peers, John Dawson-Damer migrated to Australia in 1964; he was 24 years old. He worked as an engineer in the family business but motor racing was his passion and 'he excelled as sportsman, sports administrator and collector'. He was an active participant in motor racing from 1968, establishing his own 'internationally renowned collection of vintage Lotus racing cars' in 1971 and winning the Australian Championship Rally Navigator title in 1978. He chaired the Confederation of Australian Motor Sport's Historic Commission and represented this country on the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile Historic Cars Commission.⁶⁰

John Dawson-Damer regarded the Oran Park property as a sanctuary where he could shed his public persona. He named it The Farm. When he bought the 260-acre property with Oran Park house, it was surrounded by the manicured greens of a country club golf course in which the

⁵⁹ CT 9100-40 and CT 9100-42, Lands Department

⁶⁰ John J. Coe, op cit, p ix

homestead was the clubhouse. According to his wife Ashley, 'it was a failed and decaying' enterprise where all the historic brickwork and joinery had been covered in white paint.⁶¹ One of his first actions was to restore the pasture to waist-high grass that could be baled. Subsequently he and Ashley gradually restored the house and grounds. Dawson-Damer used the downstairs kitchen for his workshop and built a capacious shed for his cars. In 1992 *Belle* magazine featured Oran Park House.



Figure 34: This undated photograph shows members of Club Lotus Australia with their cars at a concours d'elegance in front of the Oran Park homestead. *John J. Coe, In the Left-Hand Seat, p 42*

Although Oran Park was a sanctuary for Dawson-Damer, he held numerous parties there and, after he became a member of Club Lotus Australia in 1973, he regularly held club outings at Oran Park. These usually involved a *concours d'elegance* and what Dawson-Damer called a 'bucket bash' where club members drove furiously round buckets that he placed strategically in the paddock. This event was followed by a tour of his shed, inspection of his collection of vintage cars and a barbecue on the terrace near the 1840s coach house.



Figure 35: This 1978 photograph shows John Dawson-Damer leading a race at Oran Park in his Lotus 16 Climax Grand Prix car. Close behind him is John Medley in a 1959 Formula Junior Nota. *Vintage and Historic Motor Racing in Australia*

John Dawson-Damer fell in love with motor racing at the age of 12 when he attended his first race meeting at Goodwood on the Duke of Richmond's estate near Chichester. The track was closed from 1966 until 1993 when the Duke's grandson, the Earl of March, reopened it for the Goodwood Festival of Speed, a race meeting that soon became the world's premier classic car event. Competing at this meeting in his 1969 Lotus 63 F1, on 24 June 2000 John Dawson-Damer died instantly when his speeding car left the track and hit a gantry. One of the two marshals injured in the same accident also died. As British motoring writer Angus MacKenzie observed:

⁶¹ *Belle Design and Decoration*, June-July 1992, p 46

Dawson-Damer knew the risks. He also understood the frailties of old racing cars, having driven classic Lotus open wheelers for almost 30 years...historic racing walks a fine line between recreating motor sport's glory days and reliving its dark past.⁶²

John Dawson-Damer is survived by his wife Ashley, his son Piers and daughter Adelia. Ashley continued to live in the house until 2006.



Figure 36: John Dawson-Damer on the front verandah of 'The Farm' with his dogs Rhody and Lockie 2. *John J. Coe, In the Left-Hand Seat, p 117*

2.3.13 Oran Park 2006 – Present

The Dawson-Damer family sold the property to Valad Properties for residential subdivision. In 2012 Valad on sold the property to the Fairfax family company Hixson Pty Ltd.

The Department of Planning and Infrastructure have released an Indicative Layout Plan for subdivision development and in December 2013 the new SEPP was gazetted for this South Catherine Field Precinct.

On 5th March 2015 the State Heritage Register Listing Number 01695 was gazetted. This established the curtilage of approximately 14 hectares and included the House lot, part of the south-east driveway, the Coach House, the Silo and a pasture paddock linking to South Creek and residential development adjacent to the House Lot. Refer to Figures 8 and 12.

2017 addendum: Over the past 12 months plus, the approved residential subdivision of the Oran Park Estate, including that within the SHR heritage curtilage zone, has begun with some new roadways already constructed. Refer to Figures 5, 12 and 33.

⁶² Ibid, p xiii

2.3.14 Select Bibliography

Primary Sources

Camden News, 10 June 1981

Estate of William Campbell, Papers A 4489 ML SLNSW

Historical Records of Australia (HRA)

Lands Department – Title Searches and Aerial Photographs

State Records, Kingswood – Primary Application Packets

Published Books & Journal Articles

Alan Atkinson, *Camden: Farm and Village Life in Early New South Wales*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1988

Australian Motor Sports, 1962

Belle Design and Decoration, June-July 1992

Bill Boldiston, *A Guinea to Join: Early days of the Vintage Sports Car Club of Australia, and Motor Sports in NSW*, Bol d'Or Motoring Promotions, Sydney 2004

Rosemary Broomham, *Vital Connections: A History of Roads in NSW from 1788*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 2001

John J. Coe, *In the Left-Hand Seat: A Sporting Biography of The Hon. John Dawson-Damer*, Turton & Armstrong, Sydney, 2002

Mike Harding, *Vintage and Historic Motor Racing in Australia*, Western Colour Print Pty Ltd, Marrickville, Sydney, 1980

Historic '88: Oran Park Sydney, program published by the Historical Sports and Racing Car Association, 1988

James Jervis, 'Settlement at Narellan with Notes on the Pioneers', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol 22, 1936

Carol Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Australian Bicentennial Authority, 1988

Peter McKay, 'Sydney on track for new circuit as Oran Park era ends', *Sun-Herald*, 20 August 2006, p 110

David S. Macmillan, 'George James Molle', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 2

H. E. Maude, 'William Douglas Campbell', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 1

Robert Murray, Kate White, *Dharug and Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Hargreen Publishing Company with Council of the City of Penrith, North Melbourne, 1988

National Trust listing of Harrington Park

Allan F. Pain, *St Paul's Cobbitty, Parish of Narellan 1827-1992*, Belrose NSW

Helen Proudfoot, 'Analysis of the History and Geography of the South Creek Catchment Area', March 1990

Peter Spearritt & Christine DeMarco, *Planning Sydney's Future*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1988

Terry Walker, *Fast Tracks: Australia's motor racing circuits, 1904-1995*, Turton and Armstrong, Sydney, c. 1995

G. P. Walsh, 'Thomas Barker', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 1

G. P. Walsh, 'John Dickson', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 1

Unpublished Reports

Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs International Pty Ltd, 'Oran Park Sports and Recreation Centre: planning and environmental study, 1977

Mitchell McCotter & Associates Pty Ltd, 'Oran Park: Environmental Study for Proposed upgrading of Motor Racing & Associated Facilities', May 1985

Tropman & Tropman Architects, 'Harrington Park Homestead Cultural Resource Management Plan', May 1997

Tropman & Tropman Architects, Harrington Park Conservation Management Plan, 2004

Tropman & Tropman Architects, 'Oriental, 183 The Northern Road Narellan Conservation Management Plan', March 2006

Tropman & Tropman Architects, '*Oran Park*, 931 Cobbitty Road, Oran Park: Curtilage Study and Development Capability Strategy', February 2004

2.4 Historical Themes

The following State themes have been addressed in the history, with local or sub-themes being established:

	State Themes	Local or Sub-themes
Primary Themes	Aboriginal Contact	The Cowpastures Frontier
	Land Tenure	Crown Grants 1810s Subdivision patterns Ownership patterns Toponymy
	Housing	Early colonial settlers cottages Victorian gentlemen's country houses Turn-of-the-century grazier's homesteads Twentieth-century country houses Rural worker's housing on country estates
	Cultural sites	Oran Park Raceway
	Environment	The estate as a cultural landscape Development of the gardens Development of the outbuildings 'streetscape'
	Persons	Dynasties: Campbell 1827-1840s Johnson 1840-1860 Barker 1869- Moore/Inglis 1871-1938 Robbins 1939-1946 Dawson-Damer 1969-2006
Secondary Themes	Pastoralism	Cattle raising Pastoral emigration 1860s
	Convicts	Convict labour and the pastoral industry Convict discipline and escapes Convicts and the building trades
	Commerce	The estate within dynastic businesses
	Agriculture	Agriculture in the Camden district
	Utilities	Public Roads in the colonial period Public Roads 1950s-1970s Water and sewerage services 1950s Electricity transmission 1960s-1970s
	Defence	Narellan Army Camp WWII
	Government	Settlement planning 1810s- 1830s Planning for urban expansion 1960s+

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The physical evidence of the subject site was investigated through non-intrusive observation of the place's fabric during a number of site visits throughout the course of this study. Unless otherwise stated, all images are by the authors of this report.

3.1 Environmental

3.1.1 Geology and Climate ⁶³

In geological terms, the study area is located within the central part of the Permo-Triassic Sydney Basin. The geology of the area is dominated by Wiannamatta Group Shales associated with the Hawkesbury, Minchinbury and Razorback Sandstone formations. Landscape characteristics, particularly topography, vegetation, and prevailing hydrology and climate have a significant bearing upon the nature of an area's Aboriginal archaeology, i.e. landform archaeological sensitivity and potential and European landuse patterns.

The landscape is best characterised as comprising part of the vast Cumberland Plain, with elements of three distinct soil landscapes and associated landform units present (Hazelton & Tille 1990a,b):

- Blacktown and Park soil landscapes
- Luddenham and Picton Soil Landscapes.
- South Creek Riparian Zone

The Oran Park Estate is slightly more elevated Blacktown Soil Landscape

- broad rounded crests and ridges;
- gently inclined slopes to 10%, with relief to 20m; and
- associated ephemeral drainage lines.

The eastern area of the former estate's landholdings includes,

- alluvial flood plains
- gentle slopes and low hills
- South Creek Soils
- South Creek, a permanent waterway.

These slopes and plains are currently to be developed for housing, shopping centre, recreation and open space.

3.1.2 Soils

Oran Park Estate contains a range of soil types including:

1. South-West: brown podzolic soils and earthy clays on the crests and red and yellow podzolics and prairie soils on the upper and lower slopes;
2. Central-South West: Red podzolics on upper slopes; brown-yellow podzolics and soloths on lower slopes and benches with red-brown earths, colluvial material, yellow podzolics and soloths along lower slopes and drainage areas;
3. North-West: Red earths and red podzolic soils occur on terrace formations. Solodic soils are dominant in drainage lines
4. Central, South-East, North, North-East: Red earths and red podzolic soils occur on terrace formations. Solodic soils are dominant in drainage lines; and
5. Eastern, Northern Boundaries: Yellow podzolic soils and soloths on the lower slopes and drainage depressions as well as in areas of poor drainage.

⁶³ The information contained in Section 3.1.1 – 3.1.7 has been adapted from Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners Pty Ltd, *Harrington Park Stage 2 and Mater Dei Heritage and Landscape Study*, 2004, pp.12, 14-15, 17-18. All other sections contained in 3.0 are prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects unless otherwise cited.

Isolated areas of mainly sheet erosion occur along some creek banks and minor spur line crests. It appears that the erosion had been initiated or accelerated by the effects of recent dry conditions, ploughing, commercial crop cultivation and cattle grazing.

Oran Park Estate is drained by a series of clearly defined and in most cases incised west and south draining ephemeral drainage lines, forming part of the upper catchment of South Creek.

Naturally occurring rock outcrops, comprising loose floater stone material occur along elevated crests and steep upper hill slopes to the north-west of the Homestead.

3.1.3 Hydrology

Oran Park Estate surface hydrology is influenced greatly by the presence of the south east-west running main ridge crest which roughly forms the Estate's southern boundary. The ridge is drained to the north and east by a series of ephemeral drainage lines associated with gently sloping side slopes. Drainage occurs to the north and east forming the west and east catchment of South Creek.

3.1.4 Vegetation

Oran Park Estate is comprised of mainly extensive cleared and regrowth eucalyptus areas, although landscape modification has been far greater as a result of past and continuing agricultural practices. This is particularly evident where commercial crop cultivation and general soil tillage practices continue over a large area. The Estate contains areas of dense timber eucalyptus regrowth and scattered mature trees, predominantly occurring along drainage lines.

Regrowth areas, isolated clumps and scattered individual mature old-growth trees occur across the former estate dominated by Grey Gum (*Eucalyptus punctata*), Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Rough Barked Apple (*Angophora subvelutina*). The Estate's east is dominated by mature Eucalyptus and She-oak (*Casuarina sp.*). Understorey species are considerably modified mainly as a consequence of the introduction of exotic plant species although there are extensive areas of a range of native grasses and Australian Blackthorne (*Bursaria spinosa*).

3.1.5 Landuse

Whilst the eastern section of the Estate contains extensive areas of remnant native vegetation, most of the remaining timber appears to be eucalyptus regrowth. There remain isolated small stands and isolated individual mature eucalyptus trees to the north-east section of the Estate and along the northern drainage and alluvial areas.

Oran Park Estate has been subjected to a range of landscape modifying processes. These include the clearing of large areas of old-growth native timber, ploughing and extensive commercial crop cultivation and domestic stock grazing. As a consequence Oran Park Estate is currently subjected to a range of impacts associated with its use as a grazing and cropping property.

3.1.6 Fauna

The original environment would have included eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), a number of wallaby species (*Macropus spp.*), ringtail and brush tail possums (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and *Trichosurus vulpecula*), as well as a large number of other animal species including terrestrial marsupials, birds, echidnas, rats, emus, possibly koalas and a range of reptile species, amphibians, molluscs, fish and invertebrates.

It is possible that many marsupials, birds, reptiles, amphibians, molluscs, fish and invertebrates still inhabit the extensive Estate ecosystems. Feral animals include foxes, rabbits and hares. It is noted that the Cumberland land snail is found at Spring Farm and Mount Annan. Bird species are extensive.

3.1.7 Geomorphology

Geotechnical information generally relating to the current study area is outlined by the Wollongong-Port Hacking 1:1000 000 Sheet (Hazelton & Tille 1990a). This reference suggests that survey area soils are stable to moderately erosion prone. This variability relates to a number of factors including soil structure and gradient.

Blacktown soil formations tend to be generally stable, occurring on mostly flat to gently undulating country. As such they were often the first areas to have been farmed during early European settlement in the area.

From an Aboriginal archaeological perspective, locations containing Blacktown soil formations within the study area are assessed to be unlikely to contain Pleistocene archaeological deposits due to their generally elevated location above the Nepean River floodplain and their erosion/deposition formation process. This would have resulted, tens of thousands of years ago, in large quantities of 'original' topsoil deposits being washed down into the Nepean River valley below.

Theresa Park soil formations generally have a relatively high potential for archaeological Pleistocene deposits to occur, mainly as sub-surface deposits, due to their generally alluvial deposition process. However, given the mainly terraced and undulating low hillslope nature of most of the Theresa Park soil formations and their close proximity to more elevated footslopes within the study area, Theresa Park soil formations are assessed to have only limited potential to contain sub-surface Pleistocene deposits.

Luddenham soil formations within the study area have a similar agricultural history to adjoining areas of Blacktown soil formation. They are generally comprised of eroded ridge and hill crest formations and as such have been subjected to very high levels of surface erosion during their formation processes, elevated high above the Nepean River valley. As such the likelihood of these soil formations containing exposed or sub-surface Aboriginal archaeological Pleistocene deposits is low.

The *Picton soil formations* are the steepest and most severely eroded. As such there remains little likelihood of this particular soil landscape containing exposed or sub-surface Aboriginal archaeological Pleistocene deposits.

3.1.8 Cultural and Natural Landscape

Oran Park Estate is part of a distinct landscape character. The Valley is shallow, formed by the river flats around South Creek. It is generally the South Creek catchment. The enclosing rim of moderately high hills and rolling low hills are used and occupied by open pasture, remnant and regenerating Cumberland Plain woodland, alluvial woodland and riparian – River Oak Forest, and Urban development on the Southern and Northern Edge is proceeding on selected areas around the Homestead Lot.

The topography of Oran Park includes in detail:

1. Gently undulating minimal simple slopes (associated with alluvial colluvial terraces, slopes to 5°)
2. Alluvial and colluvial terraces (associated with South Creek floodplain)
3. Broad rounded crests and ridges
4. Gently inclined slopes (to 10% slope, relief to 20m) (associated with broad ridges and crests)
5. Ephemeral drainage lines (associated with all landforms)
6. Creek line. Creek flowing north through alluvial floodplain.

3.1.9 Climate

The Camden area is characterised by warm to hot summers and cool to mild winters. Rainfall is highest in the periods from January to April and October to November, with relatively dry winter months.⁶⁴ The average annual rainfall is 828mm which yields an average of 109 raindays in a year.⁶⁵

Camden is drier than the coastal areas of Sydney, experiences increased occurrences of frosts in the cooler months, and has a slightly greater seasonal temperature range than Sydney (Camden Council, 1998).⁶⁶ Camden experiences a mean maximum daily temperature of 29.2 degrees Celsius (°C) and a mean minimum daily temperature of 2.9°C during July.⁶⁷

3.1.10 Flooding

Flooding occurs when the South Creek drainage system cannot cope with the amount of rainwater falling on the catchment above this area.

3.1.11 Estate Landscape

The topography of the place has determined the land use and opportunity for development firstly for primary production – cropping, grazing, forestry wood collecting, pasture development, dairy farming, hobby farming and then in part recreation/sport (car racing) and now residential development.

The creek and drainage lines have been utilised for water storage by building dams since early settlement.

Further earth dams were added to the site over time with extensively expanded old dams and new earth dams built (1980-2000) across other ephemeral drainage lines leading to South Creek. These water storage structures provided extensive water storage for the local fauna and flora and the agricultural pursuits of the occupants.

The alluvial floodplain, slopes, low hills and broad rounded crests and ridges have been extensively developed with pasture for stud and dairy farming. Mature eucalypts as individuals and in clumps are scattered across the various landforms and along fence lines. Extensive areas of regrowth/regenerating forest are associated with drainage lines.

There is some regrowth of the native Blackthorn and native grass regrowth as pasture for cattle to feed on around drainage lines.

Oran Park's topography is a gently undulating landscape. The South Creek line remains a visually important feature in the landscape setting of Oran Park Estate.

On small sections of land where agriculture has not been practised, the native vegetation and fauna have been generally maintained. The riparian zones associated alluvial woodland and Cumberland Plain Woodlands provide habitat and refuge.

These maintained and regenerating habitats provide aesthetic values to the setting of extensively developed pasture areas and now urban development.

⁶⁴ Pittendrigh Shinkfield Bruce, *Camden Riparian Areas Plan of Management*, 2002, pg.14.

⁶⁵ Camden Council, *State of the Environment Comprehensive Report 2003-2004*, pg.30.

⁶⁶ Pittendrigh Shinkfield Bruce, op cit, pg.14.

⁶⁷ Camden Council, op cit, pg.30.

3.2 Subject Site Setting

The subject site is situated on the northern side of Oran Park Drive and is, at present, surrounded by residential subdivision development in a new urban setting. The southern side of Oran Park Drive opposite the subject site has recently been residentially subdivided and developed into the suburb of Harrington Grove.

The north-western areas beyond the site are being developed as Oran Park Town.

Some sporadic views to Oran Park House are available from certain vantage points around the area. Glimpses of the house are available along Camden Valley Way. The house is a visibly dominant feature in the landscape when viewed from certain areas in Oran Park Township.

The following images demonstrate these glimpses to the house and demonstrate the extent of the changing landscape into a residential subdivision area. Visual linkages to other nearby estates do not exist. Past physical linkages to neighbouring estates – e.g. driveways and tracks to Harrington Park – have long since been removed. The former “gun barrel” straight drive from the House to Oran Park Drive – a drive that has been instated, removed and reinstated in the past – is also no longer a vehicular access drive but has been retained in the approved new residential subdivision as “Robbins Lane” interpreting and maintaining a visual link from the House to Oran Park Drive.

Topographically the site is an alluvial plain draining to South Creek. The alluvial plain is surrounded by soft form ridges except for the spur ridge running from the west towards the east upon which the main house was constructed. This gave the occupants of the house a broad commanding outlook from the upper levels, especially when the place had a belvedere above the main roof. The Coach House had a much less expansive view.



Figure 37: 2017 aerial of the subject site and surrounding residential subdivision development.
Source: Oculus Public Domain Strategy March 2017 pg.3. Not to scale.



Figure 38: View south-east to the rear of Oran Park House from Oran Park Township (Central Avenue). The location of the house is indicated by the arrow. TTA 2013



Figure 39: Zoomed in view of the above image. The location of the house is indicated by the arrow. TTA 2013



Figure 40: View south to the rear of Oran Park House from Oran Park Township (South Circuit). The location of the house is indicated by the arrow. TTA 2013



Figure 41: Zoomed in view of the above image. The location of the house is indicated by the arrow. The Machinery Sheds (c1980) can be seen in the foreground. TTA 2013



Figure 42: View south to the rear of Oran Park House from Oran Park Township showing the spread of residential subdivision development. The location of the house is indicated by the arrow. TTA 2017



Figure 43: Zoomed in view of the above image. The Machinery Sheds (c1980) can be seen in the foreground. TTA 2017

3.3 Subject Site

3.3.1 Components

The subject site is located on Oran Park Drive, Oran Park NSW (formerly 931 Cobbitty Road, Oran Park). The subject SHR site covers an area of 14 hectares and is irregular in shape. It is comprised of part Lot 27 of DP 213330. It is situated on the northern side of Oran Park Drive and is roughly centrally located between Camden Valley Way to the east and The Northern Road to the west.

Oran Park (also known as “The Farm” by the Dawson-Damer family) is listed as an item of State heritage significance (SHR Listing number 01695, gazetted 5 March 2015). The subject site contains Oran Park House, a two-storey c.1865 Victoria Villa Georgian Revival style homestead adapted c1940 with a rear basement level and a two-storey rear wing. The Oran Park Estate contains the following structures and features:

- South Creek, lagoons and dams
- Paddocks and fencing for agrarian cropping, grazing and livestock management
- Oran Park House (c1865, c1930, c1940, c1990)
- Garden (c1865, c1930, c1940, c1990)
- Coach House (c1837, c1865-c1930, c1940, c1995)
- Garden Equipment Store (c1990)
- Productive Garden (c1940, c1990)
- Caretaker's House (early twentieth century – relocated to Oran Park in 1940s)
- Tennis Court (c1900)
- Swimming Pool (c1975)
- Silo (c1920)
- Two Elevated Water Tanks and Tank Stands (c1980)
- Formal Carriage Loop (c1870, c1940)
- Remnants of Eastern driveway from Cnr. Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive dates from at least c.1865 was used by Moores to link with Badgally House built c.1875 and was planted with Street trees c.1945 and upgraded and used until c.1995.

Refer to Figures 44 and 45 overpage for the Subject Site area.



Figure 44: SHR curtilage overlaid onto a c2013 aerial photograph showing extent of the subject site. Source: Oculus Public Domain Strategy March 2017 pg.4. N↑. Not to scale.

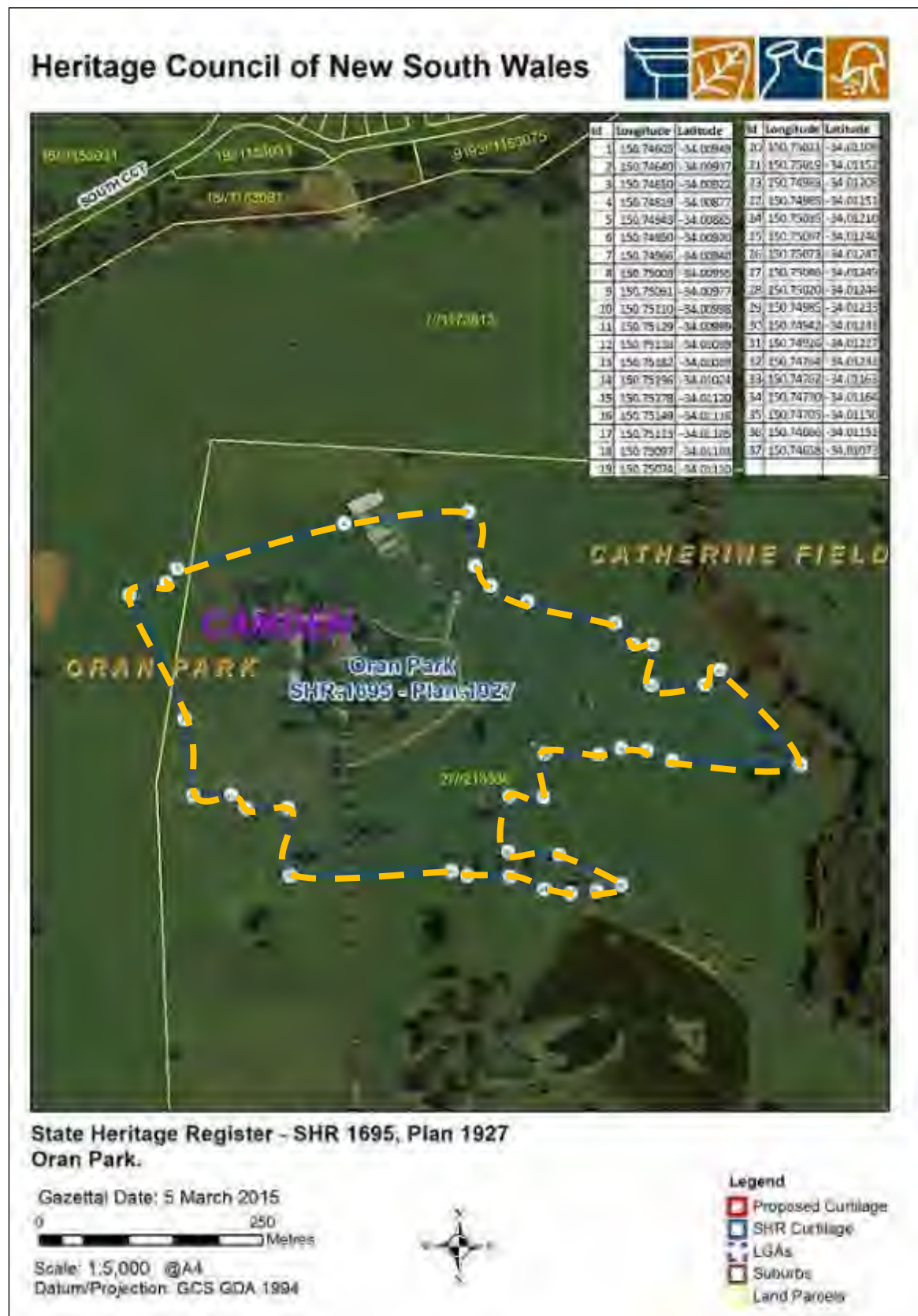


Figure 45: Aerial photograph showing Oran Park SHR Curtilage marked in an orange dashed line, this is the area in which the State Heritage Registered Oran Park is located.

3.3.2 Past Functional relationship within the Estate

Oran Park Estate had a functional relationship to its surrounding rural landscape. The Estate's water security was always an important factor. The Residence and Coach House buildings were purposely built and sited to be close to South Creek, the Estate's main water source. Livestock and productive gardens would have been close to the water supply. Historical photographs and aerials show that the estate operated as a farming estate with cropping and livestock management of functional spaces/paddocks and buildings. Despite minor changes to garden settings and access ways, the estate had 6 areas of operation:

- The main house and front presentation garden - current
- Workers buildings and farm sheds
- Picking gardens/orchards - current
- Cultivated areas for cropping using the good soils
- Grazing pastures
- Links to South Creek - current

Within the estate there are important functional relationships between:

- the main house pleasure gardens, paddock landscape and entry;
- the picking garden;
- worker's buildings and the homestead;
- working areas and access roads (Oran Park Drive, Camden Valley Way);
- stables and grazing pastures – farmland

These have been in part retained and the arrangement is still capable of being interpreted with the proposed NSW Heritage Council curtilage as advertised in August 2014 and Gazetted in March 2015.

3.3.3 Entry and Arrival

The original entry to the house from the corner of Cobbitty Road and Camden Valley Way is no longer extant due to the subdivision of land in the 1960s and current development. The current entry to the house is via a functional drive/laneway that relates to the road design of the new subdivision off Oran Park Drive. It leads up to the carriage loop in front of the house. This was a later (c1970) straight “gun-barrel” drive that led from the house carriage loop directly to Oran Park Drive that has now been absorbed into the approved residential subdivision development, still retaining a visual “avenue” from the house to Oran Park Drive. Before arriving at the carriage loop, a farm management worker’s road diverts off towards the Coach House and around behind the House to the silo, shedding, water tanks, caretaker’s cottage and garden shed. Inside of the formal carriage loop is a rose garden and pond with mature trees, generally Chinese Elms, planted around the carriage loop. A mature Tecoma hedge separates the tennis court from the House. There are no plantings on the site predating the 1940s.

Historically, the drive from Cobbitty Road probably led to the first house, now known as the Coach House when it was 2-storey accommodation with outbuildings and stables. A 1947 aerial photo (Figure 108) shows a remnant line of trees and evidence of tracks that appear to lead to the Coach House building complex. It is also noted that the 1852 the sketch of Harrington Park shows only one road leading from the house to Cobbitty Road and this road links with Graham’s Farm well east of the Oran Park entry. The abovementioned remnant line of trees would probably be expressing the fence line of a former paddock against which a drive may have existed.

In the 1947 (Figure 108) aerial photo, the straight drive was little more than a track leading down to Cobbitty Road and appearing to meet up with a track to Harrington Park homestead. It appears not to have been used for some time in the 1947 aerial of the property (refer Figure 108). During the golf club use of the property in the 1960s, the straight driveway was removed altogether and grassed over. It was reinstated in c1970 by John Dawson-Damer, presumably as a “short cut” to reach Oran Park Raceway which opened commercially in 1962. The majority of the straight drive has been removed again during the commencement of the approved residential subdivision works.



Figure 46: Standing on the house driveway looking south towards the new residential subdivision development looking south along Robbins Lane to Oran Park Drive. TTA Nov 2017



Figure 47: Standing in the new Robbins Lane, looking north towards Oran Park House. TTA Nov 2017



Figure 48: Zoomed in to the view of the Oran Park House formal entry. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 49: View to the house from nearby the junction of the straight driveway and service road leading to the rear of the property. TTA 2013



Figure 50: View from the house looking towards the formal garden and pond. TTA 2013



Figure 51: Formal front garden from the turning circle looking south-east towards the formal garden and pond and entry drive. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 52: Formal front garden standing adjacent the hedge looking to the west towards the tennis court. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 53: Front formal garden, standing in same position as Figure 49 above, looking north towards the House. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 54: Front formal garden standing in the same position as Figure 49 looking north-north-east showing part of the turning circle to the house (left of frame). TTA Oct 2017



Figure 55: View of front entry to Oran Park House and garden (south elevation). TTA 2013



Figure 56: South Creek environs showing probably former weir location. TTA 2013



Figure 57: Current 2017 view of the Riparian corridor along South Creek. Note this vegetation along with that surrounding the House is the only remaining vegetation on site. TTA Oct 2017.



Figure 58: Current 2017 view of the Riparian corridor along South Creek. Note this vegetation along with that surrounding the House is the only remaining vegetation on site. TTA Oct 2017.



Figure 59: View looking west from South Creek tank to Coach House and Oran Park House on the skyline. TTA 2013



Figure 60: Current 2017 view of the above image looking west from South Creek tank to Coach House and Oran Park House on the skyline. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 61: Detail of the view looking west from South Creek tank to Oran Park House on the skyline. Water tanks and the silo are also visible. TTA 2013

3.4 Subject Buildings

Refer also to Appendix E Inventory Sheets 2017 for information on important buildings and features.

3.4.1 Oran Park House

External

Oran Park House presents as two storeys to the chief (south) elevation. The building is constructed of masonry and has a tiled hipped roof and simple tall chimneys. Despite the asymmetry created by the c.1940 west wing, the front elevation of the main façade is generally symmetrical with a centrally located door and pairs of double hung windows on either side to both the ground and first floors. A trabeated loggia with centrally located semicircular sandstone steps, sandstone flagging, symmetrically placed columns is located to the ground floor. A recent forged mild steel balustrade surrounds the open first floor level. Windows to the ground and first floors of the building are generally double hung and multi-paned with external timber shutters. It is noted that the shutters are decorative elements only except for the shutters to the windows either side of the front door. At the rear of the house is a courtyard enclosed by a high brick wall. A large reinforced concrete 1930 cistern is located beneath the ground of the courtyard immediately to the rear of the house.

The building has undergone a number of major renovations during its lifetime. The first building at Oran Park was commenced in c1837 during the ownership of John Douglas Campbell. It is unclear what this structure was or its size, however we suggest from an analysis of the documentary and physical evidence that it was probably the Coach House (refer to section 4.0). From 1839-1841, the site was leased to Henry Keck with a requirement of the lease being that he completed the initial building. Johnson then took over the property and probably commenced Oran Park House in c1865. Johnson took out two mortgages on the property and completed the Victorian Italianate house in c1865. He defaulted on his second mortgage to Thomas Barker in 1867. Moore purchased the property in 1871. Johnson installed the belvedere to overlook the property he now controlled. The house was renovated again in the 1930s when owned by Essington More, who removed the roof lantern and water tank and reconstructed the roof with some internal renovations.

Robbins perhaps undertook the most ambitious and substantial renovations to the house in c1940. He changed the style of the house to Georgian Revival by removing the wrap around verandahs on each level, constructing the west wing, extending the south-eastern corner of the house, constructing the front portico and undertaking internal renovations. This renovation has been done with highly skilled competence and probably by an architect with very good design ability. Minor alterations were undertaken again in c1990 by Dawson-Damer.



Figure 62: Front (south) elevation of the house showing the west wing. TTA 2013



Figure 63: West elevations of the house showing the c1865 annex with the 3-storey West Wing that was added by Robbins. TTA 2013



Figure 64: Rear (north) elevation of the house showing the generally symmetrical ground and first floors and the basement level. TTA 2013



Figure 65: East elevation of the c1865 annex showing the link to the house built by Robbins. TTA 2013



Figure 66: image showing the rear of the house and courtyard. TTA 2013



Figure 67: Rear of Oan Park House looking towards Water Tanks. TTA 2013



Figure 68: The rear brick wall surrounding Oran Park House showing its poor condition. TTA 2013



Figure 69: Current Oct 2017 view of the rear (north elevation) of the property. Note the rear courtyard brick wall had gone past the safe lean point and had been assessed by a structural engineer as unsafe and had to be carefully dismantled for safety reasons. TTA Oct 2017

Internal

Internally, Oran Park House is typified by large, grand rooms with timber parquetry flooring to the Ground Floor and recent strip timber board flooring (replacing parquetry) to the First Floor with carpeting in the bedrooms. Kitchens in the property are recent fitouts. Joinery with many adaptations appears to be from the original period (c1865) and later periods. The Basement has stone and brick walls and floors. The former Garage floor is tiled.



Figure 70: Grand Ground Floor entry hall looking north to the stair leading to the First Floor. TTA 2013



Figure 71: Grand Ground Floor entry hall looking from the stair back to the front door. TTA 2013



Figure 72: Drawing Room. Ground Floor. TTA 2013

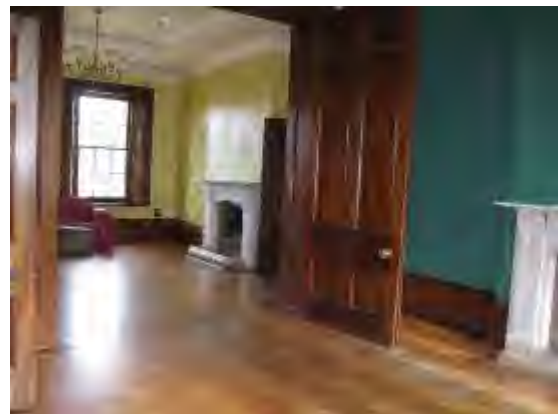


Figure 73: Sitting Room looking to the Dining Room. Ground Floor. Note the height of skirting. TTA 2013

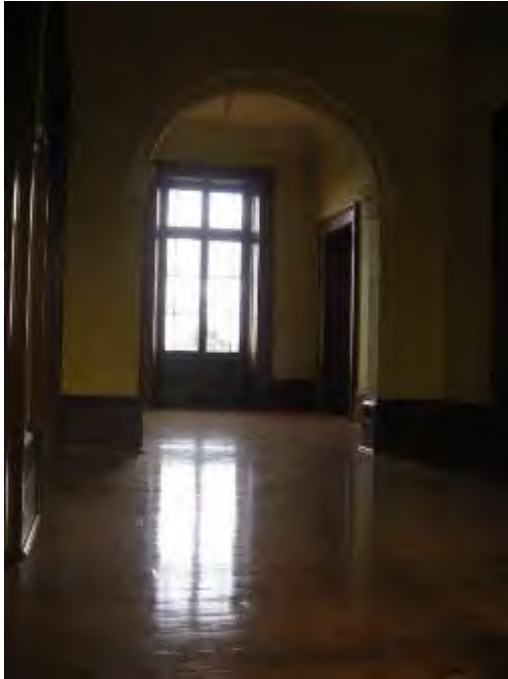


Figure 74: First Floor Stair Hall. TTA 2013



Figure 75: Bedroom 1, First Floor looking east. TTA 2013



Figure 76: Cellar, Basement level, looking west. TTA 2013



Figure 77: Former Garage (Girl's Dormitory), Basement level, looking east. TTA 2013

The following drawings show the evolution of the house.

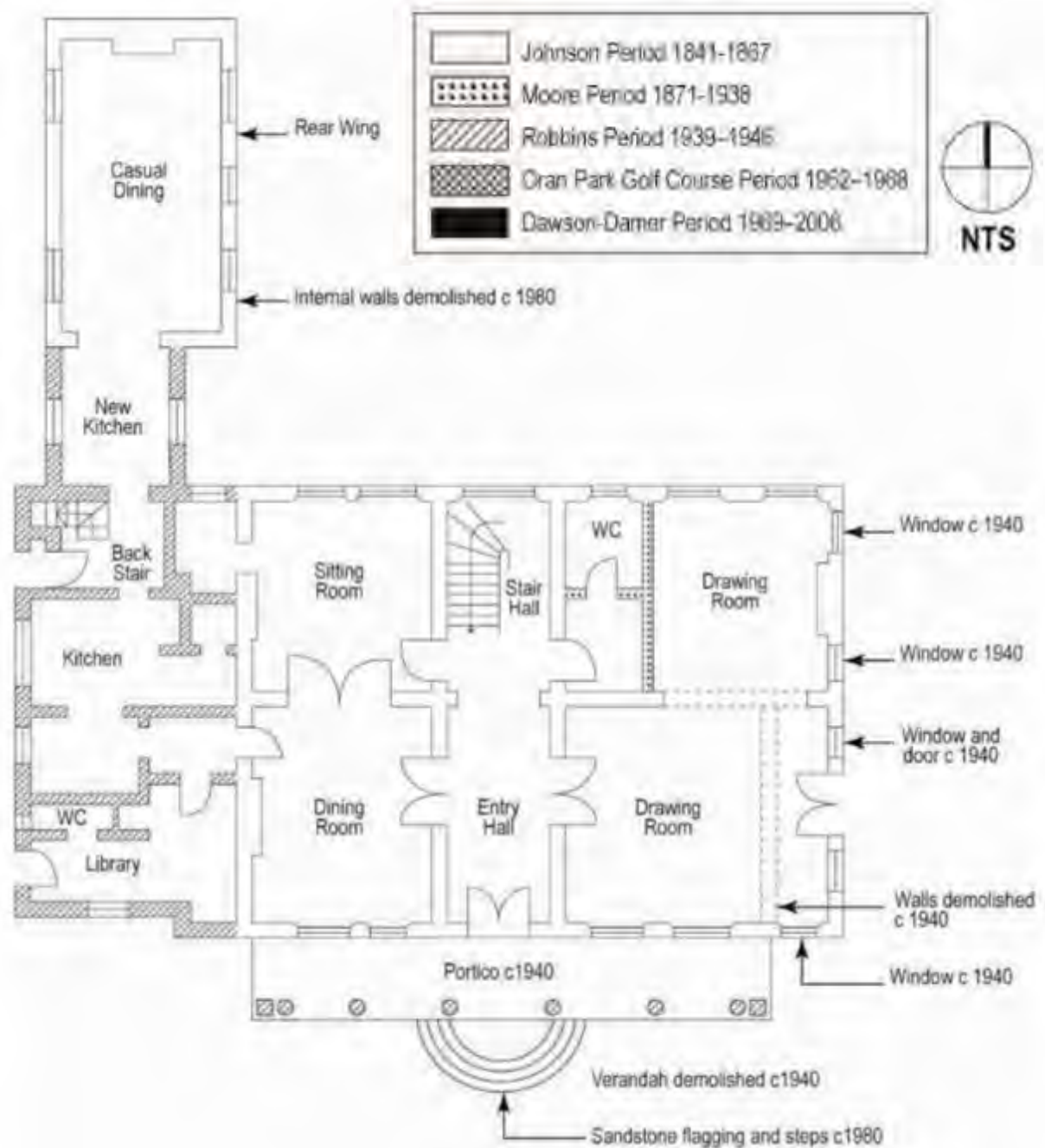


Figure 78: Ground Floor Sketch Plan not to scale. Source: GML 2010 CMP pg. 58.

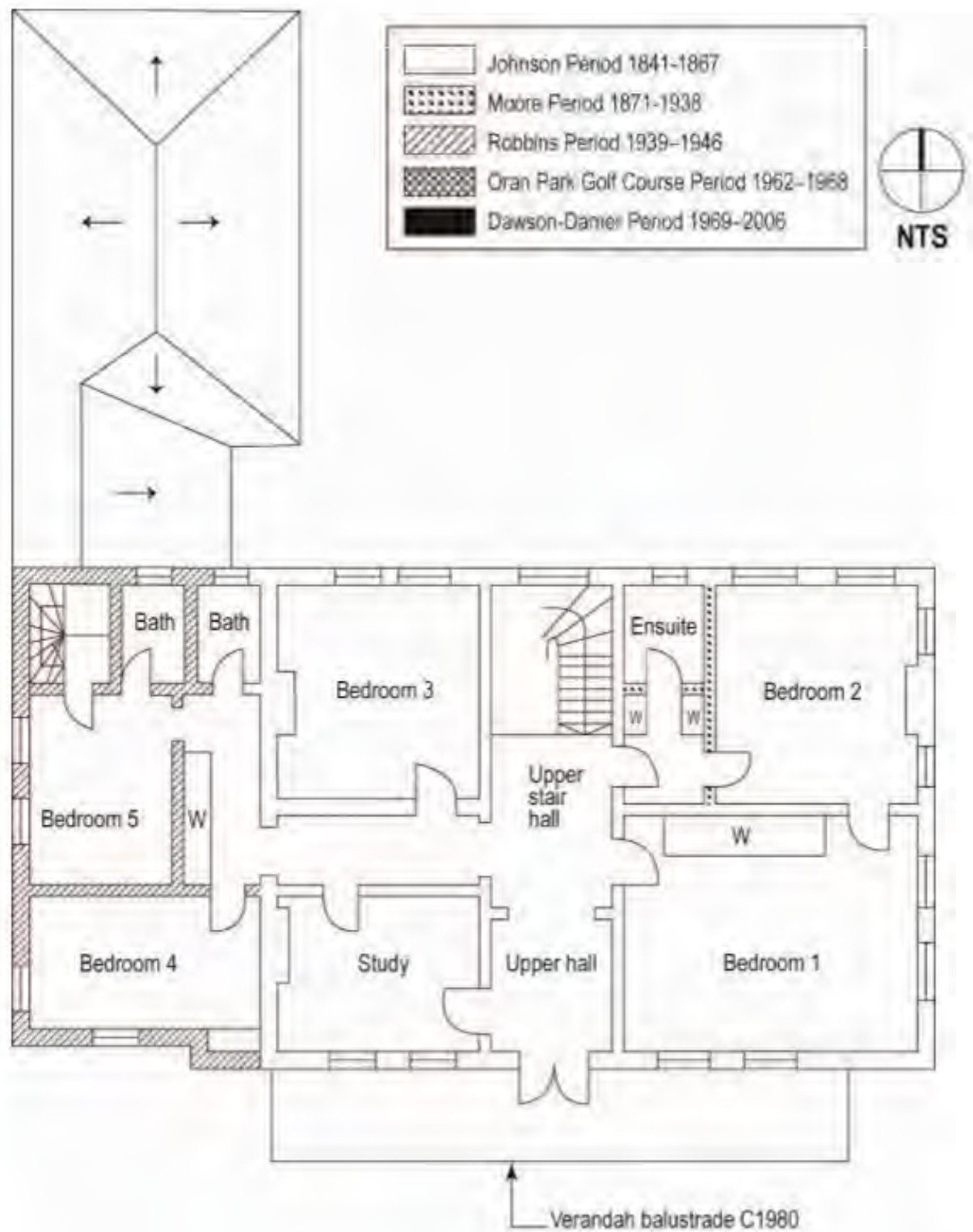


Figure 79: First Floor Sketch Plan not to scale. Source: GML 2010 CMP pg. 59.

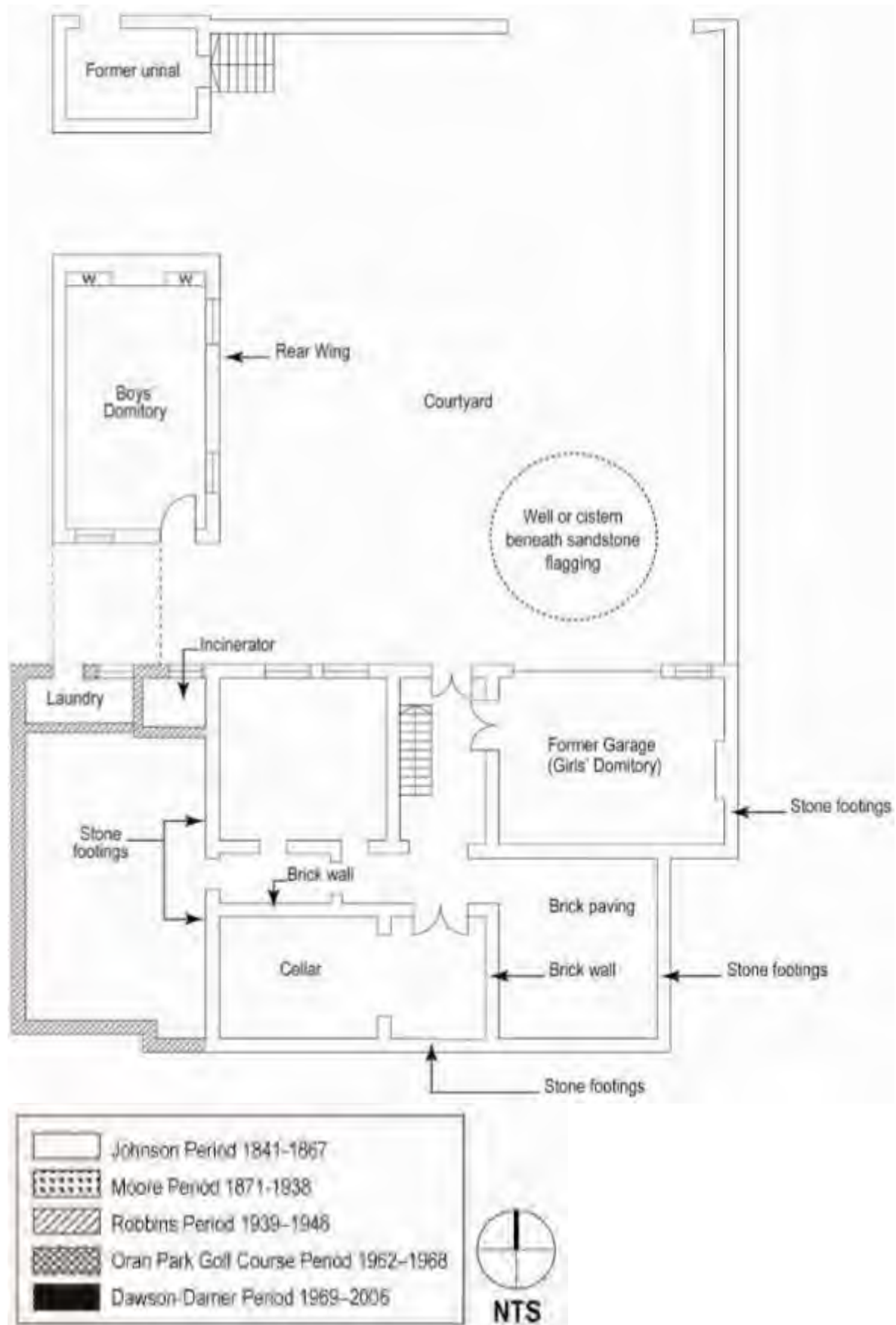


Figure 80: Basement Sketch Plan not to scale. Source: GML 2010 CMP pg. 60.

3.4.2 Coach House

The Coach House is located a fair distance to the east of the house. The Coach House was originally constructed in c1837 as a two-storey building (refer Figure 113) with a single storey timber stable on the northern side. It is likely this was the original cottage on the property as noted in the Land Titles dealings. As it stands today, the Coach House is only partly original and has been partly modified with the second storey section pulled down and openings reworked. (Refer to section 4.0).



Figure 81: Coach House, west elevation. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 82: Coach House east elevation. Note Oran Park House to the right of frame. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 83: Coach House, verandah on the east elevation. TTA 2013

3.4.3 Garden Equipment Store

The Garden Equipment Store is a small single storey building located to the north-west of the house built in c1990 and is similar in style to the modified coach house.



Figure 84: Garden Equipment Store, south and west elevations. TTA 2013

3.4.4 Caretaker's House

The Caretaker's House (annotated as "Manager's Residence" on Figure 7) is located to the north-west of Oran Park House and the tennis courts. It is a timber weatherboard house with a gable roof that has been extensively modified. It was relocated to the Oran Park property in the 1940s and has had additions made in 1976 and 1991.

Currently the existing Caretaker's House has been extensively modified by a front addition doubling the size of the original c1920 Interwar cottage. The southern main facade is a flat double

gable elevation. This facade and half of the whole cottage was added in c1976. The size of the addition can be seen in the newer roof sheeting and the rusty roof sheeting. Further additions to the north facade were made in 1991.

The residence is currently constructed from;

- Roof Corrugated galvanized mild steel sheeting and exposed rafter eaves.
- Walls Timber frame and clad with painted timber weatherboards
- Windows Aluminium to new additions and timber to remnant original cottage elevations
- Sub Floor Large common face brick piers (note: these piers are tilting and failing especially to the west elevation)

Historical information suggests the original small cottage was relocated from the Burragorang Valley district, prior to the valley being flooded by water as Warragamba Dam was being built in the 1940's. During the Dawson-Damer period of ownership a caretaker family lived on site to carry out the daily chores and maintain security.

Without thought for the original small-scale cottage design, the large intrusive changes have been made to create the existing caretaker's house. The front and rear facades have been completely rebuilt and the side facades have been modified and reclad.

The appearance of the Caretaker's Residence is an ordinary building following some interwar details. The additions and adaptations have extended the cottage without modulating or stepping the long east and west facades and this has resulted in the additions overwhelming the original scale and design of the cottage. The former cottage is now a large structure and is in poor condition. Refer to Appendix F for further information.



Figure 85: Caretaker's House, south and west elevations. TTA Nov 2017



Figure 86: Caretaker's House, south and east elevations. TTA Nov 2017



Figure 87: Caretaker's House, north and east elevations. TTA 2013

3.4.5 Tennis Court

The tennis court is located to the west of the house, separated by a mature Tecoma hedge. It is fenced with a high chain wire fence with gates leading to the house and to the swimming pool located to the south.



Figure 88 Tennis court looking south to the swimming pool. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 89: Tennis court looking south-east back to the House. TTA Oct 2017

3.4.6 Swimming Pool

The below ground swimming pool was constructed c1970 in the Dawson-Damer period. It abuts the southern end of the tennis court, separated by the tennis court fence and a rose garden, and is enclosed by a masonry wall.



Figure 90: Swimming pool looking south. TTA 2013



Figure 91: Rose garden on the higher level in between the swimming pool and tennis court. Looking north to the tennis court. TTA 2013

3.4.7 Silo

The silo is a round, brick structure with corrugated iron roof located to the north-east of the house. It was likely constructed in c1920 for silage as the base is buried into the ground. This building is evidence of the clay industry at Oran Park.



Figure 92: Silo looking east. TTA Oct 2017



Figure 93: Silo looking west back to the house (visible to the right of frame). TTA Oct 2017.

3.4.8 Elevated Water Tanks

Constructed in c1980, the pair of corrugated metal elevated water header tanks is located to the north of the house. They form a striking landmark in the landscape with the house. The Estate had a reliance on rain and South Creek for water.



Figure 94: Water tanks looking north. TTA 2013

3.5 Garden & Cultural Landscape

3.5.1 Establishment

In c1820 the tract of land, it is suggested, was a wooded open forest landscape (similar to Harrington Park). Clearing this land provided timber for fuel, fencing and building materials and created pasture areas for grazing and cropping. South Creek as a water supply was an essential part of this first landscape modification and site occupation. Buildings were probably originally constructed for initial shelter, to manage livestock with post and rail fencing and stables and then the masonry cottage was built for the occupiers' shelter. The location of this cottage would have been close to South Creek and the land between the house and the creek was probably used for productive gardening for household crops for the occupants. This area may have included orchards. It is suggested that the Coach House is this first building complex. It is also suggested that South Creek was dammed by a weir as it is today.

3.5.2 Classical Italianate Villa in the Landscape

The Classical Italianate style villa constructed in c1865 is an unusual design for a country house. It is a design style more suited to town or urban environments. The house was orientated to face south and was built on the end of a high ridge extending from the west, east towards South Creek. The c.1865 house was constructed with a south parapet and box gutter, two-storey verandah and a belvedere (lookout) to the north-east corner of the roof. From the orientation of the house it is suggested that the presentation garden was situated to the south and overlooked by the front door and frontage of the house. Excavation into the ridge knoll created cellars/basement spaces that were tempered by the earth's natural cooling. The sub-floor masonry walls are supported by Mt Hunter Stone with brick above to the natural ground level to keep these rooms cool.

To the north and eastern zones of the house it is suggested that productive gardens were developed. The presentation garden included a carriage loop, probably terracing, a low front fence and gates. The fence was built like a 'ha-ha', as an invisible fence with a low masonry retaining wall. The gate appears to have had a symbolic track – a landscape garden device to lead the eye out into the civilised agrarian landscape – leading from the presentation garden and connecting it with the surrounding paddock landscape. The principal access track leads to the south-east towards the Coach House and the junction of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive. This track was later reinforced by the Moores as the access way to Badgally House.

The pictorial evidence shows that the presentation garden had an extensive planting of Pinus species trees by their shape and structure. The Pinus appear to be planted to the boundary. The terrace garden appears to be established and it is the same setout as found today. The surrounding paddocks to the house lot were pasture and probably used for grazing and cropping for grain, hay and silage production.

3.5.3 First House Adaptation

c1900 – 1920 the house's presentation with a parapeted front roof and belvedere was changed to a pitched roof extending over the parapet, changing the character of the house. It is suggested this was to avoid water problems caused by the former box gutter systems. This style of house design is more characteristic of pastoral houses with eaves extending beyond the walls. The two storey verandah was retained and water management included rainwater tanks beside the house.

The landscape appears to have remained without too much change in that the carriage loop and low front fence and symbolic access track leading into the paddock landscape were retained. The plantings in this landscape showed Araucarias to the western side of the carriage loop. Other plantings included Stone Pine, African Olives and shrubs and possibly Eucalypts. Terracing appears to have been used in the garden to create level areas. The agricultural use of the property appears to have been for pasture, grazing, cropping and silage. During this period the silo was constructed to the east of the house. The main use of this silo was probably in the production of silage for dairy cattle.

The principal entry to the house at this period was from the south-east gate at the junction of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive.

3.5.4 Second House Adaptation

c1940 – 1970 the house, during this period, was extensively restyled from a Colonial period house to a grand Interwar Period Georgian Revival house that removed the two-storey verandah, infilled the side wings and installed a large hipped roof over the whole structure including the western extension. The residence was now a grand building with significantly large internal rooms. During this period the building was used as a residence and later as a club house for the golf course and then reverted back to a residence c1970.

The garden at this time appears to have been extensively developed with Chinese Elm plantings to the circular carriage loop and the front presentation garden was fenced. It is unclear when the ornamental fish ponds were included in the design but their characteristic is c1950s. The garden included a tennis court. The presentation garden maintained its symbolic track looking out from the house – this time it was over golf greens and fairways rather than the productive agricultural pastoral lands.

The remainder of the property that was not used for the golf course appears to have been used for grazing and some cropping. At this time the principal driveway linking the house entry and Camden Valley Way was planted with alternate Yellow Plum Pine and White Cypress Pine trees to both sides of the road for approximately 600 metres.

3.5.5 Dawson-Damer Period

The house during this period was extensively styled and, it is suggested, some walls removed to further open up the house's internal spaces. The house was refitted by the family and the place became known as "The Farm".

The Dawson-Damers enlarged the garden area, building a new southern entry arrangement that further extended into the paddocks, developed the northern gardens with productive sheds, tanks and water management systems; and established an olive grove. They were responsible for developing the straight access track into a driveway because of land subdivision into five acre lot frontages to Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive. The south-east access was cut off and thus the paddock track that was once a symbol became the primary access for the house which also may have served as an easy access to Oran Park Raceway.

The Dawson-Damers did extensive work to re-invigorate the pasture lands, re-worked the Coach House for occupation and undertook, in the presentation garden, extensive plantings of Chinese Elms, palms and various other deciduous and evergreen trees. They also included development of the swimming pool and a new shelter shed for garaging and garden equipment.

3.5.6 The Estate Linkages

The Estate is connected to the cultural landscape through various elements. Entry tracks from the road frontages of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive pass through the landscape of grazing paddocks and cropping fields to the house paddock. It is suggested the first tracks led to the building now called the Coach House which was probably built in c1837 as a 2-storey building. This axis line is probably reinforced by the earlier paddock and fence arrangements.

A line of trees in the 1947 aerial photo running north-south between Oran Park Drive and towards the Coach House was probably on a fence line or an earlier driveway.

The driveway from Camden Valley Way was in use at least from c.1870 when the Moores travelled between Oran Park and Badgally properties.

The current driveway makes use of the presentation formal garden's axis that leads the eye of the occupant towards the extensive paddocks and it is suggested it was first established as a symbolic track of the garden design and house presentation.

The positioning of buildings appears to be related to farm management with the 'Coach House' being established near South Creek for water and probable productive gardens to the east of the building.

The 2-storey villa house with basement was certainly sited and designed to give the occupants extensive views over the land holding in all directions.

Past use of the land created the open, sparsely forested, agricultural lands through:

- timber getting for construction, fencing and fuel
- pastures for livestock
- tilled earth for cropping
- initial close connection to South Creek for water supply
- buildings for livestock shelter and management
- siting of the c1865 house on a dominant ridge with good outlook
- garden development with symbolic connections to the agrarian landscape
- entryway linking the house to the corner of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive.

All these components of the past Estate link the building complex to the cultural landscape.

3.5.7 Garden Features

The garden around the house has:

1. Circular arrival driveway leading to the front terrace and front entry of the house
2. Presentation garden with terracing/benches, fountain, lawn, extensive tree plantings
3. Utility driveway leading to the rear of the house and productive gardens
4. Tennis and swimming pool recreational area on the western side
5. Sandstone paved terrace and fountain to the eastern area accessed from the living rooms of the house
6. Utility and productive garden to the north of the house
7. Herb garden near the kitchen entry.

3.5.8 The Current Landscape - 2017

The Oran Park Estate was approved for residential subdivision in 2013. Approved residential subdivision works have since commenced, with much of the site outside of the homestead lot already subjected to grading works and preparation of the site for housing, and construction of new residential roadways. As such, not much of the once rural landscape remains save for the plantings in the homestead lot (postdating the 1940s) and the riparian corridor along South Creek. The area outside the immediate curtilage has been subject to substantial landscape development with many elements altered or removed.

Refer to the Addendum November 2017 at the front of this report and Figures 4-13 and 95 over page.



N ↑

Figure 95: Cadastral plan of the Oran Park Estate showing the extent of recent and ongoing residential subdivision.
Source: Sixmaps

3.6 Archaeology – Aboriginal and European

3.6.1 Aboriginal Archaeology

Archaeological investigations have been carried out over the site and throughout the surrounding precincts over a number of years. The most recent of these reports are by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC):

- *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct, South West Growth Centre: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment*, July 2012
- *Catherine Park Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Test Excavation Report*, May 2014
- *Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*, June 2014
- *Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report: application for an Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) made under section 90A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, undated

These reports contain a lot of the same information that has been expanded upon following further site investigations, research and testing. The information contained in these reports is too vast to summarise succinctly here, so the focus has remained on the Stage 6 Subdivision area. Please refer to Appendices I-K for further detailed information on Aboriginal Archaeology of the site.

Past reports have determined Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) and/or artefacts throughout the area, however none are within the Stage 6 zone which is the focus of this report except for part of the "Artefact scatter" labelled CFPP-02.

"The highest artefact densities in the region tend to be situated close to major creek lines, reflecting past Aboriginal people's more focused use of these areas and the resources they offered. Within the flood zones of these watercourses, the archaeological record of this occupation is impacted by repeated episodes of erosion and deposition. These processes affect the spatial integrity of archaeological deposits, by moving artefacts out of context and redepositing them elsewhere within the flood zone. Isolated finds and artefact scatters are common along creek systems, but often the spatial integrity of these is compromised and the archaeological information they contain is limited." (Kelleher Nightingale: Test excavation report 2014: pg.7).



Figure 96: Aboriginal archaeological features in Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct. Note that none of the features are present within the Stage 6 subdivision zone (shown by the red dash line) around the homestead which is the focus of this CMP. Source: Kelleher Nightingale: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment: 2012: pg.23 – red dashed line showing Stage 6 subdivision study area added by TTA.

The 2012 KNC *Aboriginal Heritage Assessment* details the following on pages 25 & 26:

Site Name:	CFPP-02 (AHIMS # 52-2-3926)
Site Type:	Artefact scatter
Property Type:	Oran Park House
Site Coordinates:	GDA 94 MGA 56 292450E 6234180N AGD 66 AMG 56 292345E 6233990N
Landform:	Flat
Vegetation:	Dense grass
Surrounding Features:	South Creek borders eastern margin of site
Site Extent:	300 m x 120 m
Site Condition:	Moderate Vegetation clearance, historical road through middle of site, large dam on south western margin, lower eastern margin periodically flood affected
Site Boundary Criteria:	Landform
Significance:	Moderate
Map:	Figure 7
Site Contents:	

Artefact Type / Reduction Type	Raw Material	Colour	Platform Type	Termination Type	Length (mm)*	Width (mm)*	Thickness (mm)*
M.F.F.	Silcrete	Pink	-	-	9	4	2
M.F.F.	Tuff	Yellow	-	-	10	5	3
Flake	Silcrete	Red	Plain		22	17	10

* = Block measurements

M.F.F. = Medial Flake Fragment

Site CFPP-02 was a large site across a slightly elevated flat landform bordering South Creek. The site measured approximately 300 m north-south by 120 m east-west and was bordered to the east by South Creek, to the west by an unnamed 1st order tributary and to the southwest by a very large dam. Vegetation across the site consisted primarily of dense grass with some exotic trees bordering an old, unused access road to Oran Park House. The historical road runs on a southeast – northwest axis through the centre of the site.

Three artefacts were identified within the site: one resting above the west bank of the creek and two on the dam wall in the south western margin of the site.

A single silcrete flake was identified 100m north of a vehicle track crossing of South Creek on the western bank of the creek/small dam. The flake was visible within an eroded foot/animal track.

The body of the dam was located to the southwest of the site, with the dam wall standing up to 3 m high. The body of water held by the dam wall was quite large – measuring approximately 250 m by 165 m. Across the dam wall was a narrow, 0.5 m wide unformed track where surface visibility was up to 60%. The two artefacts were identified 15 m apart on that track.

Surface disturbance within site CFPP-02 included vegetation clearance and minor impact through the centre of the site from the historical access road to Oran Park House. Impact from the large dam appeared to have been limited to the south western margin of the site.

Continued over page

Photographs:



Plate 3. View south from the northern margin of CFPP-02



Plate 4. View south across dam wall



Plate 5. View south showing the densely vegetated margin of site CFPP-02 bordering South Creek



Plate 6. Silcrete medial flake fragment, site CFPP-02



Plate 7. View north across site CFPP-02 from the dam wall



Plate 4. Tuff medial flake fragment, site CFPP-02

3.6.1.1 Test excavations

Test excavations were carried out on the Oran Park estate site as detailed in the following image.

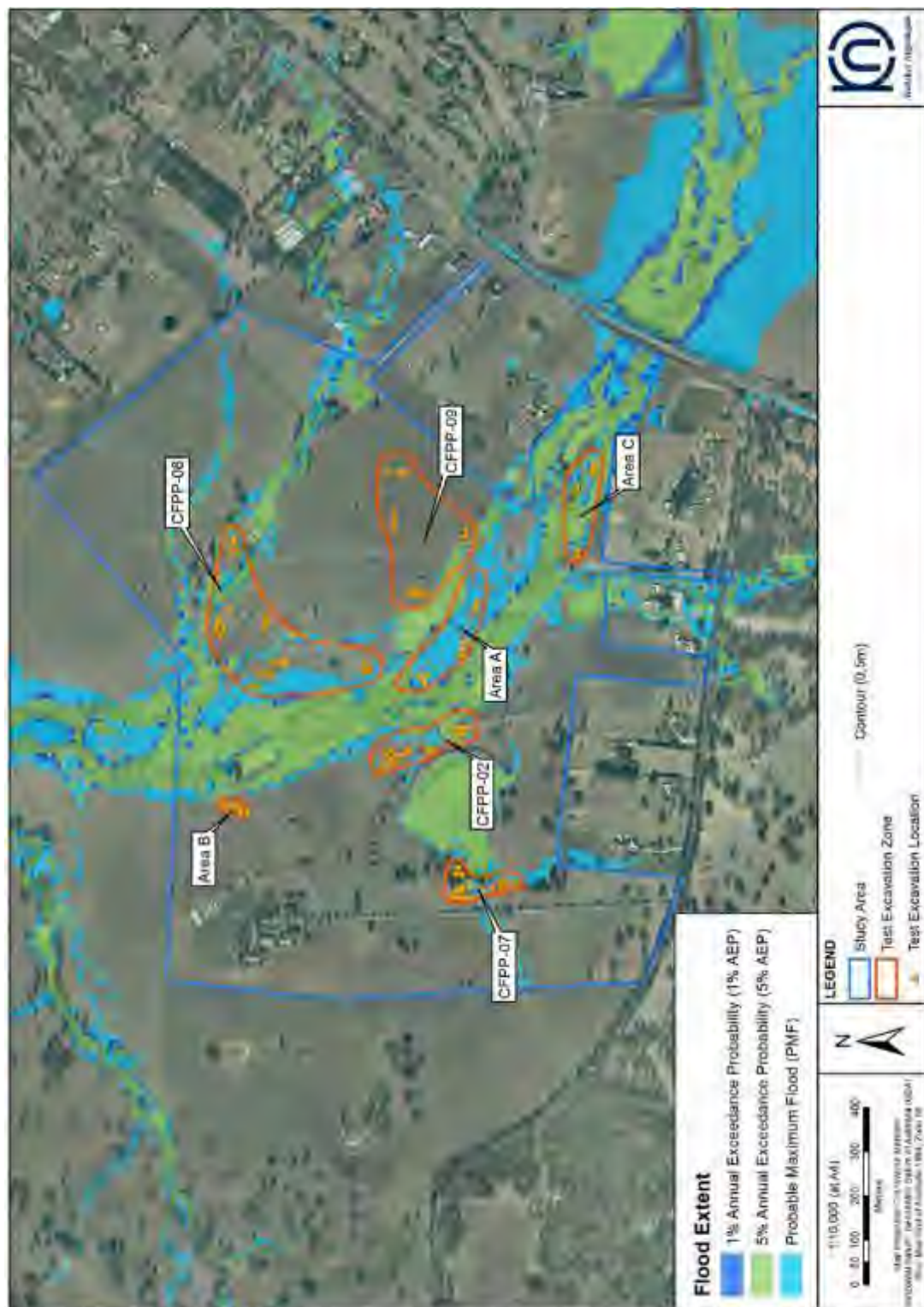


Figure 8. Test excavation zones and location of test excavation units

Figure 97: Test excavation zones and location of test excavation units. Source: KNC Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report May 2014 pg.13

CFPP-02

Table 3. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-02

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
426	166	0	447	091	1
426	181	0	456	166	1
426	196	0	456	181	1
441	131	6	482	005	0
441	146	2	482	020	0
441	161	2	497	010	0
441	176	0	497	025	0
447	077	0	497	040	0

CFPP-02

Test Excavation Location
Arctic Count
 0
 1-2
 3-4
 5-6

Flood Extent
 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1% AEP)
 5% Annual Exceedance Probability (5% AEP)
 Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)

Legend
 City Road
 Test Excavation Core
 Contour (1.0m)

Scale
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Meters

North Arrow

Map Labels
 447E 176W
 447E 180W
 447E 181W
 447E 182W
 447E 183W
 447E 184W
 447E 185W
 447E 186W
 447E 187W
 447E 188W
 447E 189W
 447E 190W
 447E 191W
 447E 192W
 447E 193W
 447E 194W
 447E 195W
 447E 196W
 447E 197W
 447E 198W
 447E 199W
 447E 200W
 447E 201W
 447E 202W
 447E 203W
 447E 204W
 447E 205W
 447E 206W
 447E 207W
 447E 208W
 447E 209W
 447E 210W
 447E 211W
 447E 212W
 447E 213W
 447E 214W
 447E 215W
 447E 216W
 447E 217W
 447E 218W
 447E 219W
 447E 220W
 447E 221W
 447E 222W
 447E 223W
 447E 224W
 447E 225W
 447E 226W
 447E 227W
 447E 228W
 447E 229W
 447E 230W
 447E 231W
 447E 232W
 447E 233W
 447E 234W
 447E 235W
 447E 236W
 447E 237W
 447E 238W
 447E 239W
 447E 240W
 447E 241W
 447E 242W
 447E 243W
 447E 244W
 447E 245W
 447E 246W
 447E 247W
 447E 248W
 447E 249W
 447E 250W
 447E 251W
 447E 252W
 447E 253W
 447E 254W
 447E 255W
 447E 256W
 447E 257W
 447E 258W
 447E 259W
 447E 260W
 447E 261W
 447E 262W
 447E 263W
 447E 264W
 447E 265W
 447E 266W
 447E 267W
 447E 268W
 447E 269W
 447E 270W
 447E 271W
 447E 272W
 447E 273W
 447E 274W
 447E 275W
 447E 276W
 447E 277W
 447E 278W
 447E 279W
 447E 280W
 447E 281W
 447E 282W
 447E 283W
 447E 284W
 447E 285W
 447E 286W
 447E 287W
 447E 288W
 447E 289W
 447E 290W
 447E 291W
 447E 292W
 447E 293W
 447E 294W
 447E 295W
 447E 296W
 447E 297W
 447E 298W
 447E 299W
 447E 300W

Figure 10. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPB-02

Figure 98: Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-02. Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.19

Area B (CFPP-15)

Eight artefacts were retrieved from test excavation at Area B. A total of five excavation units measuring 50cm x 50cm were excavated at this area on a 15m grid pattern, with a total excavation area of 1.25m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit at Area B is presented in Table 8 and Figure 14.

Table 8. Test excavation artefact distribution for Area B

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
306	496	0	321	531	8
306	511	0	321	546	0
321	516	0			

All artefacts at Area B were retrieved from a single test excavation unit, 321E 531N. Mean artefact density extrapolated across the area was 6.4/m². The archaeological deposit identified at Area B constitutes an artefact scatter and has been designated as site CFPP-15 (see Figure 17).



Figure 14. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area B

Figure 99: Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area B. Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.24

"All eight artefacts retrieved from Area B came from a single excavation unit. The majority of artefacts were silcrete (n=6 or 75%), with single instances of quartz (distal flake fragment) and tuff (distal flake fragment). The complete silcrete flake at Area B displayed some remnant cortex. The remainder of the assemblage was broken debitage. The concentration of artefacts at the base of slope represents a lag deposit, capturing artefacts that have moved downslope to collect in an area of relatively recent slopewash. The artefact scatter discovered at Area B as a result of the test excavation program has been designated archaeological site CFPP-15." (KNC: test excavation report May 2014: pg.28).

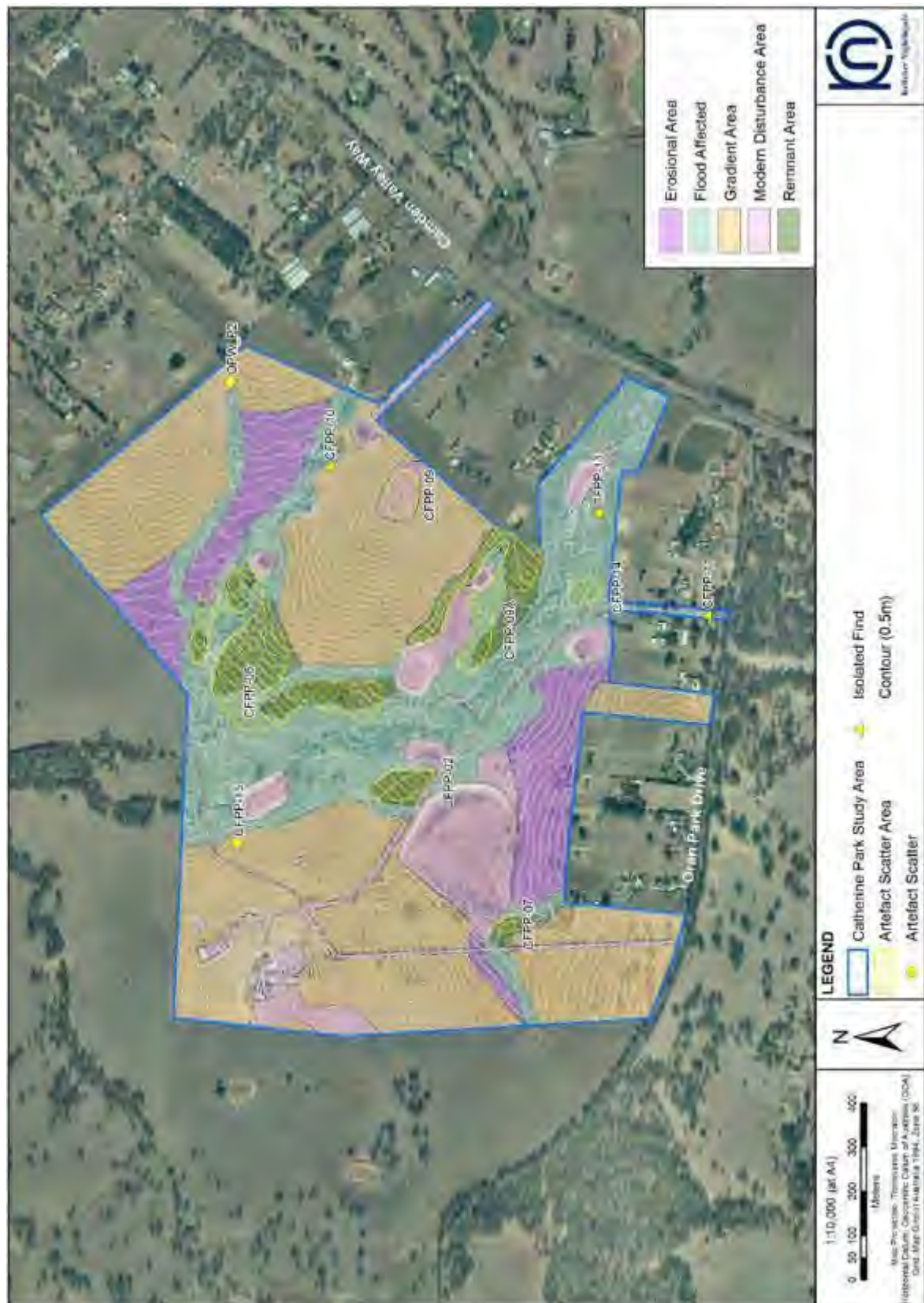


Figure 16. Archaeological sites and disturbance within the study area

Figure 100: Archaeological sites and disturbance within the study area. Source: KNC Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report May 2014 pg.30

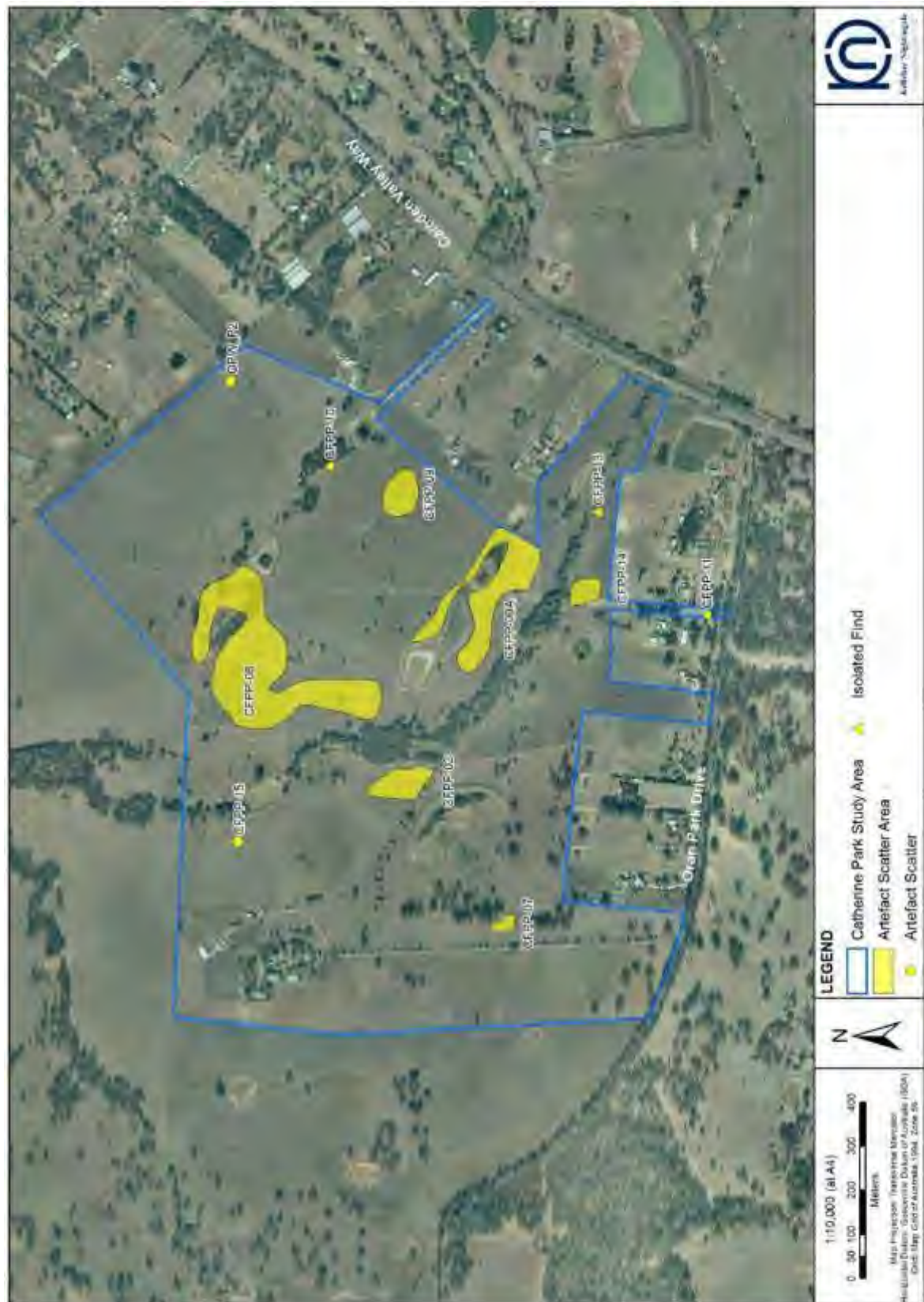


Figure 101: Results of text excavation program – archaeological sites within the study area. Source: KNC Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report May 2014 pg.31

Figure 17. Results of test excavation program – archaeological sites within Catherine Park

3.6.1.2 Assessment Process

The following assessment by KNC was given to the relevant archaeological sites within the study area of this report as below.

CFPP-02

"Site CFPP-02 (52-2-3926) was an artefact scatter site located on a flat terrace immediately west of South Creek. A large dam borders the site to the west. Test excavation demonstrated that the archaeological deposit at this site is concentrated on the stable northern portion of the terrace at the margin of the flood zone, with all artefacts recovered from the site located in this area. Artefact scatters are a common site type in the local and regional context. The terrace displayed good archaeological integrity and the artefact assemblage retrieved during testing suggests there may be some differences in raw material use at this location. The site is considered to have moderate research potential." Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.34

Moderate archaeological significance means that "these sites are considered to display some representativeness, some rarity, moderate-high archaeological integrity and moderate research potential. These sites are considered to retain archaeological information that will contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal people's use of landscapes at Catherine Park and in the local area." KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.35

CFPP-15

"Site CFPP-15 (52-2-4106) was an artefact scatter recorded on the lower slope of test excavation location Area B. Artefacts recovered from the testing program included raw materials and artefact types common in sites within the local area and region. The integrity of the archaeological deposit at this site was low-moderate and the site is representative of a low density archaeological deposit. The site is considered to retain low research potential." Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.35

"Site CFPP-15 was an artefact scatter recorded on the lower slope leading up to Oran ParkHouse, immediately west of the creek corridor. The integrity of the archaeological deposit was affected by erosion and was the result of a lag deposit which had captured artefacts moving off the western slopes. Artefacts were found in a relatively recent homogenised slope wash, which had accumulated at the base of a slight drainage corridor terminating above recent fluvial activity. Artefacts at this site are in a secondary context. The site exhibits low archaeological significance due to the migration of soil." Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Cultural Heritage Assessment report* June 2014 pg.17

Low archaeological significance means that "these sites are considered to display low representativeness, low rarity, low archaeological integrity and low research potential. They are unlikely to retain any further information to inform on past Aboriginal people's use of the landscape at Catherine Park and in the local area." KNC *Catherine Park: Aboriginal archaeological test excavation report* May 2014 pg.35

3.6.1.3 Impact and Recommendations

"This CHAR evaluated the potential harm of the development on Aboriginal archaeological heritage in terms of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). The ESD assessment of Aboriginal heritage evaluated: long-term and short-term considerations, precautionary environmental impacts, maintenance and enhancement for future generations and cost/benefit of impacting on archaeological objects.

Avoiding harm to Aboriginal archaeological sites was unfortunately not possible due to the requirements of the Catherine Park [Oran Park] development. However, none of the identified archaeological sites warrant outright conservation. The scientific value of the sites is linked to the information the sites contain. Recovery of this information through salvage excavation will offset the loss caused by development. The loss of intrinsic Aboriginal cultural value of impacted sites cannot be offset, however the salvaged information will assist in a better understanding of conserved archaeological sites (e.g. next door at Harrington Grove) and allow informed future

management decision-making for the future development of the South Creek corridor.” Source: KNC *Catherine Park: Cultural Heritage Assessment report* June 2014 pg.20

KNC recommended that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) would be required prior to the commencement of works affecting the site. The moderate significance of the CFPP-02 site requires a salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site prior to impact. It was deemed that due to the low significance of the CFPP-15 site that salvage was not warranted due to the existing disturbance of the site.

3.6.2 European Archaeology

The site has some areas of archaeological potential. Potential archaeological remains at the site include the following:

3.6.2.1 Early land use/site clearing

These types of resources would probably have been destroyed by the development of Oran Park as a working farm.

3.6.2.2 Early Agricultural Pastoral Improvements

As the place has been intensively worked for a long time and over different paddock arrangements and uses (including golf course), evidence has probably been lost.

3.6.2.3 House, outbuildings and gardens

Previous configurations of footings may exist for walls, footings and structures from earlier times. Gardens are typically sensitive to reworking and redesign. Hard landscape elements may exist.

3.6.2.4 Coach House zone

The Coach House area may contain footings and previous surfaces associated with residential and farm management. It is likely old surfaces remain near the Coach House.

3.6.2.5 Driveways

Evidence of driveways exist through hard and soft landscape elements. There are many farm tracks with the south-east track being the most extensively used

3.6.2.6 Domestic Artefacts

Rubbish tips and underfloor areas may remain undisturbed within the House environs.

3.6.3 European Archaeological Impact Assessment 2017

In August 2017, Casey & Lowe conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment at the Oran Park site, focusing their study on the Stage 6 approved subdivision area. This section provides a summary of their findings. Please refer to Appendix E for the full Casey & Lowe report.

3.6.2.1 Site visit August 2017 findings⁶⁸:

- “No evidence of archaeology, such as footings or artefact scatters, was visible” in the heavily landscaped area in front of the House. “It is unlikely, but not impossible, for such remains to have survived in a heavily landscaped area. The early coach circle is probably below the existing drive in front of the house. It is also possible that evidence of the early coach circle has been removed by later modifications.” (Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.11)
- “A length of a second, later driveway leading from Camden Valley Way also remains to the east of the house. No evidence of the southern portion of the drive could be found, although part of the bitumen road branching off the main Cobbitty Road driveway is on the same alignment as the driveway shown in the 1947 photograph (Figure 3.1). Still on the same, earlier alignment, the bitumen driveway becomes a dirt track to the north of the silo and terminates at the large sheds in the north of the study area. This driveway, however, is likely to postdate 1904 as it cuts through the land which belonged to George Graham until this time.⁶⁹” (Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.11)

⁶⁸ Casey & Lowe: 2017: pp11-13

⁶⁹ GML 2012:31-32

- With approved repairs and maintenance works commenced and in some areas completed at the back of the house, the silo and the coach house, "No archaeological remains, such as artefact scatters or footings, were observed in these areas, although they may be buried or obscured below the current landscaping structures." (Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.12)
- Beyond the house environs no evidence of past structures was found in the open grassed paddocks except for evidence of a recently removed fenceline (refer Figure 75). "Development had already begun on some of the land in the south and east of the study area. Substantial areas of land within this area had been buried below imported imported soil used to build up and level the land. Some of these mounds were quite overgrown and had been there for some time, while others appeared to be quite fresh and recent. Based on historical analysis, these areas are unlikely to have contained archaeological material however, the soil has completely obscured any remains that might have been present...Large areas of land in the south and east of the study area also appeared to have been recently graded in preparation for construction." (Casey & Lowe:2017:pg.12).

Casey & Lowe stated:

During the site visit particular attention was paid to four (sic) possible structures identified on the 1947 aerial photograph (Figure 3.1 [TTA figure 98]) which were no longer apparent on the 2017 Google satellite photo. No trace of the three possible structures was found, although their remains may be present beneath the overgrown grass or below ground. It is also possible that the shapes in the 1947 photograph were not structures but items which would be unlikely to leave an archaeological signature, such as water troughs, trucks, farm equipment or temporary sheds.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.13



Figure 3.1: An aerial photograph dating to 1947 shows a driveway leading from Cobbity Road (south west of the study area) up toward the sheds to the north of Catherine Park House. The Stage 6 boundary is indicated in red. The green circles indicate possible features investigated during the site visit.

Figure 102: Casey & Lowe areas of investigation. (Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.11).



Figure 103: Evidence of recently removed fenceline in the paddock north of Oran Park House. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017:pg.12, Figure 3.2.



Figure 104: Large mounds of soil in the northeast corner of the site looking to the north-east. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.13, Figure 3.3.



Figure 105: Grading of the land in the southern portion of the site looking to the east showing the fringe of surrounding residential subdivision development. Source: Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.13, Figure 3.4.

3.6.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the site was assessed in the GML 2012 report. The relevant sections of this were reproduced in the Casey & Lowe report as below:⁷¹

The Oran Park House precinct has some potential to contain archaeological evidence of former buildings and other features or infrastructure in this area. The location of the original c1830s dwelling house, its form or construction materials, have not been determined through historical information or site inspection. It appears likely that the existing Oran Park House was constructed on the same site as the original dwelling, and therefore obscured, disturbed or incorporated any Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct—Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment—Draft Exhibited 36 Report, June 2012 remains of the original building. Alternatively, the original dwelling may have been constructed in the vicinity of the existing residence. The area surrounding the existing house therefore has some archaeological potential to contain remains of the original house. This evidence may include structural remains (post holes, stone or brick foundations), paving, pits, occupation deposits, artefacts, and other features and/or deposits. However, the location, nature and extent of any such evidence, and its likely integrity, have not been determined at this stage.

The Oran Park House precinct also has some potential to contain archaeological evidence of nineteenth century outbuildings and other farm buildings and infrastructure associated with either the original dwelling or the subsequent residence. This evidence may include structural remains (post holes, stone or brick foundations), paved floors or paths, occupation deposits (internal or yard deposits), garden features (garden bed edging, paths, botanical evidence), privies, wells, cisterns, and/or other features and deposits. Such evidence would be concentrated around Oran Park House and the coach house (which is within the Oran Park setting precinct). The extent and location of any such evidence is difficult to determine, given the absence of detailed information about outbuildings, farm buildings and gardens in the historical record. Most of this evidence, where it survives, is likely to have been subject to at least some minor disturbance, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the house and coach house, as a result of later landscaping and modification, as well as the installation and upgrading of services and utilities to the site throughout the twentieth century.

The Oran Park setting precinct also retains potential for physical evidence of early driveways to survive. The existing Cobbitty Road entrance drive appears to follow the alignment of the original driveway, so earlier driveway surfaces (eg packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones), including the original driveway, may survive beneath the existing surface. Sections of a second entry drive, which extended from Oran Park House to the intersection of Cobbitty Road and Camden Valley Way, also survive in the study area. Some of the driveway has been subject to disturbance or is no longer visible, but double lines of trees still survive along sections of the alignment closest to the house. There is potential for earlier surfaces of this driveway to survive along its length, though this is less likely in the Cobbitty road hobby farm precinct, given higher levels of disturbance.

On the basis of this assessment, three key areas of historical archaeological potential have been identified, as described in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

⁷¹ Casey & Lowe: 2017:pp.14-16. Original source: GML:2012

Areas of Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Remains	Integrity	Potential
Oran Park House and surrounds—incorporating the house site/s, farm and domestic outbuildings, garden areas and the coach house.	Structural remains (post holes, brick or stone foundations) of original house (possibly) and various outbuildings, stables and tuning circle associated with coach house; brick or stone paved areas (floors, paths); occupation deposits (underfloor/within structures and external yard deposits); garden features (garden bed edging, paths, botanical evidence); deeper subsurface features (privies, wells, cisterns), artefacts (isolated objects, artefact scatters, artefact bearing deposits), other features and deposits.	Various; most areas subject to at least minor disturbance. Deeper features and more substantial remains (eg foundations, paving) more likely to survive than other more vulnerable evidence.	Low—High
Original driveway—extending south from Oran Park House to Cobbity Road.	Evidence of earlier surfaces (packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones) and edging features (markers, drainage ditches) along historic alignment.	Partially disturbed along alignment.	Low—Moderate
Second driveway—extending southeast from Oran Park House toward Camden Valley Way intersection.	Evidence of earlier surfaces (packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones) and edging features (markers, drainage ditches) along historic alignment, also marked by paired tree planting.	Partially disturbed along alignment, especially south eastern portion near hobby farms.	Low—Moderate

Casey & Lowe Table 4.1 – Summary of the site's historical archaeological potential⁷²⁷² Extracted from GML 2012: pp.36-37.



Figure 106: (Casey & Lowe: 2017: Figure 4.1) "Overlay showing the site precincts as defined by GML (outlined in white). The Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct site is outlined in red, the Stage 6 Subdivision is outlines in Orange, and the proposed boundary around the homestead is outlined in blue. Base plan from GML 2012, with annotations by C&L."

Casey & Lowe conclude:

This Archaeological Impact Assessment generally agrees with GML's assessment of archaeological potential, however, Tropman & Tropman argue that the original c.1830s dwelling house is likely to be the same as the coach house which is still standing to the east of Catherine Park [Oran Park] House. This Impact Assessment agrees with Tropman & Tropman's interpretation of this structure, and notes that a number of archaeological remains are likely to be concentrated in the vicinity of this building, including those associated with its original use as a domestic dwelling, its later use as a coach house, and possible other uses. A photograph which probably dates to the late 19th Century shows a stables to the north of the coach house, remains of which may survive below the ground (Figure 4.2 [TTA Figure 113]).

A group of demolished sheds to the north of the main house, shown on the 1947 aerial photograph, are unlikely to have archaeological potential (Figure 3.1 [TTA Figure 102]). Items within the sheds suggest they were built in the 1930s or later, and are therefore of little archaeological interest.⁷³

⁷³ Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.16

3.6.4 Archaeological Results and Recommendations⁷⁴

3.6.4.1 Results

Casey & Lowe have determined the following results:

The site of Catherine Park House, Oran Park, has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to its use as a homestead in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This Archaeological Impact Assessment has shown that the study area has the potential to contain the following remains:

- *Evidence of structures such as wells and cisterns around the coach house which would relate to its use as the original dwelling on the property.*
- *Subfloor occupation deposits within the standing house and in the modified coach house which could provide information about the occupants and room use.*
- *Structural remains and subfloor occupation deposits associated with the 19th and early 20th-century outbuildings, including rubbish pits and backfilled wells, cisterns and/or cesspits, and remains of early driveways.*
- *Evidence of early land clearance and cultivation, and structural remains such as sheds and fencing. This is likely to have survived in the areas outside the immediate vicinity of the house.*

Substantive remains associated with the initial use of the property and its nineteenth-century use would share the property's State heritage significance. Reasonably intact later remains are likely to be of local heritage significance.

3.6.4.2 Recommendations

Casey & Lowe have determined the following recommendations:

1. *Works in the Stage 6 area, especially those that affect the coach house and the area around it, should be subject to a S60 approval so that any evidence of the nineteenth-century use of the property can be recorded. This approval should be obtained prior to the commencement of works.*
2. *A program of archaeological monitoring and inspection needs to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist for works within the new proposed homestead boundary fence of Catherine Park House and within a c.20m radius of the coach house.*
3. *An archaeologist should remain on call to respond to unexpected finds in the areas outside of the proposed homestead boundary fence and the vicinity of the coach house.*
4. *A report presenting the results of the archaeological program and artefact catalogue will be a condition of consent for an S60 approval and will be prepared at the end of the archaeological program.*
5. *A copy of this report should be sent to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage as part of the S60/S57(2) application.*
6. *Any artefacts collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored by the client after the completion of the archaeological program.*

⁷⁴ Casey & Lowe: 2017: pg.24



Figure 107: Main areas of European archaeological potential outlined in blue. Source: Casey & Lowe.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Analysis of Documentary Evidence

An analysis of historical mapping shows the evolution of the estates as well as changes in names with change of ownership. An 1834 plan (Figure 109 shows the area of land north of Cobbitty Road (where Oran Park is now located) is still labelled as “Harrington Park” and belonging to William Campbell. This plan also shows George Molle’s grant of “Netherbyres” to the west and another George Molle grant to the north called “Catherine Field” which he named after his wife.

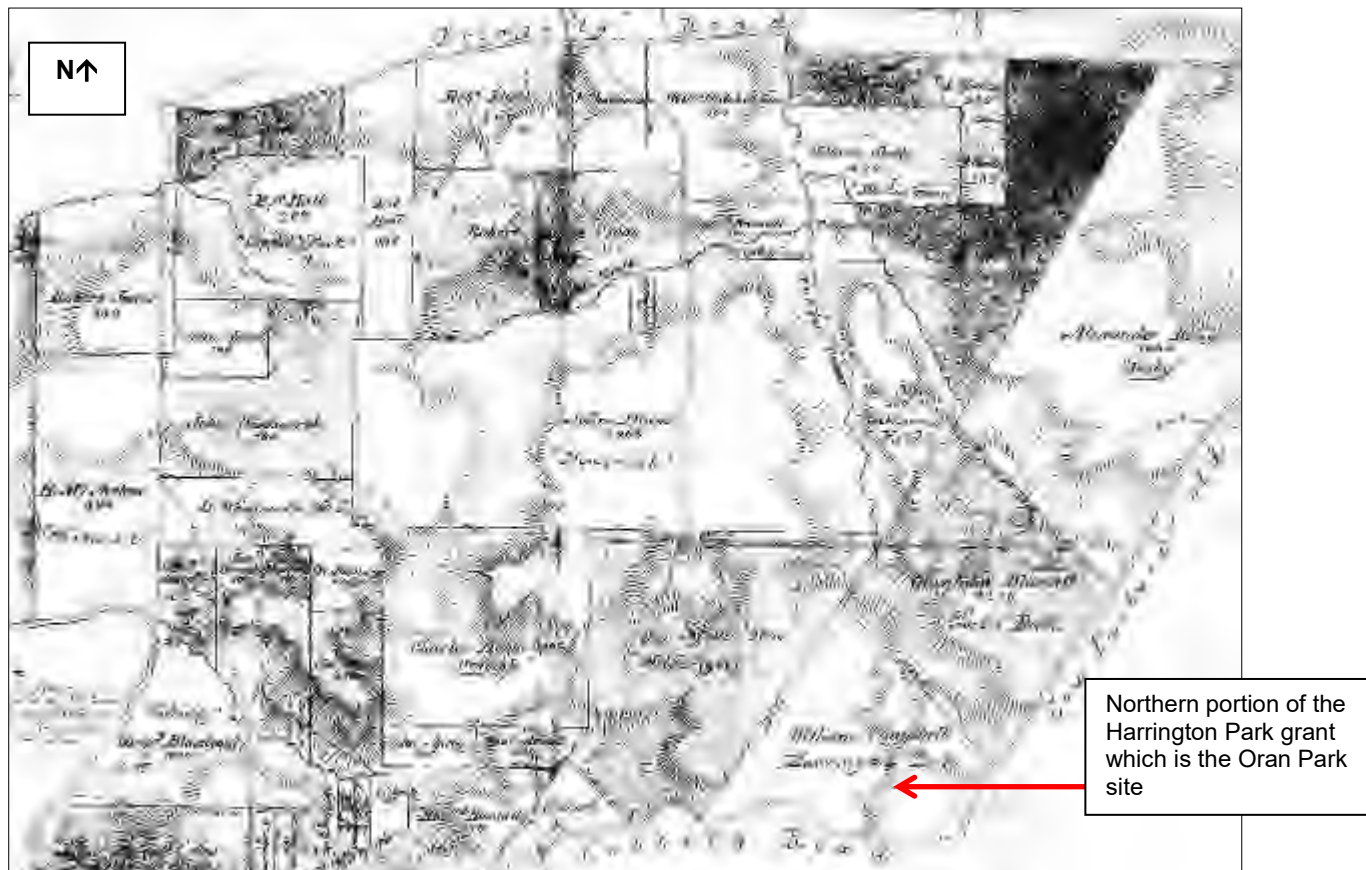


Figure 108: 1834 Parish Map showing the portion of the Harrington Park grant to the north of Cobbitty Road. George Molle’s “Netherbyres” grant is to the west, and his “Catherine Field” grant is to the north adjacent to “Curtis Park”. “Nonorrah”, later called “Maryland” borders the “Netherbyres” and “Catherine Field” properties.

In 1829, the 700-800 acres of Harrington Park north of Cobbitty Road was assigned to John Douglas Campbell, but this was not confirmed until 1839. A plan of the Cobbitty-Narellan area from the Rev A. F. Paine’s Narellan History from the Cobbitty Parish Records 1827-1927 labels the property as “Oran Park”, but this appears to be a much later label of the property. The date of origin of this name is unclear, but it was most likely not until c1852 that the name “Oran” or “Oran Park” was given to the property, as shown on an 1852 Land Title dealing.

An 1840 auction plan (Figure 109) shows the parcel of land north of Cobbitty Road still labelled as “Harrington Park” and belonging to William Campbell, however the name “Harrington Park” is crossed out, and “Oran Park” is written in its place. It is unclear when this was done as it is uncommon for an auction plan to be altered by hand.

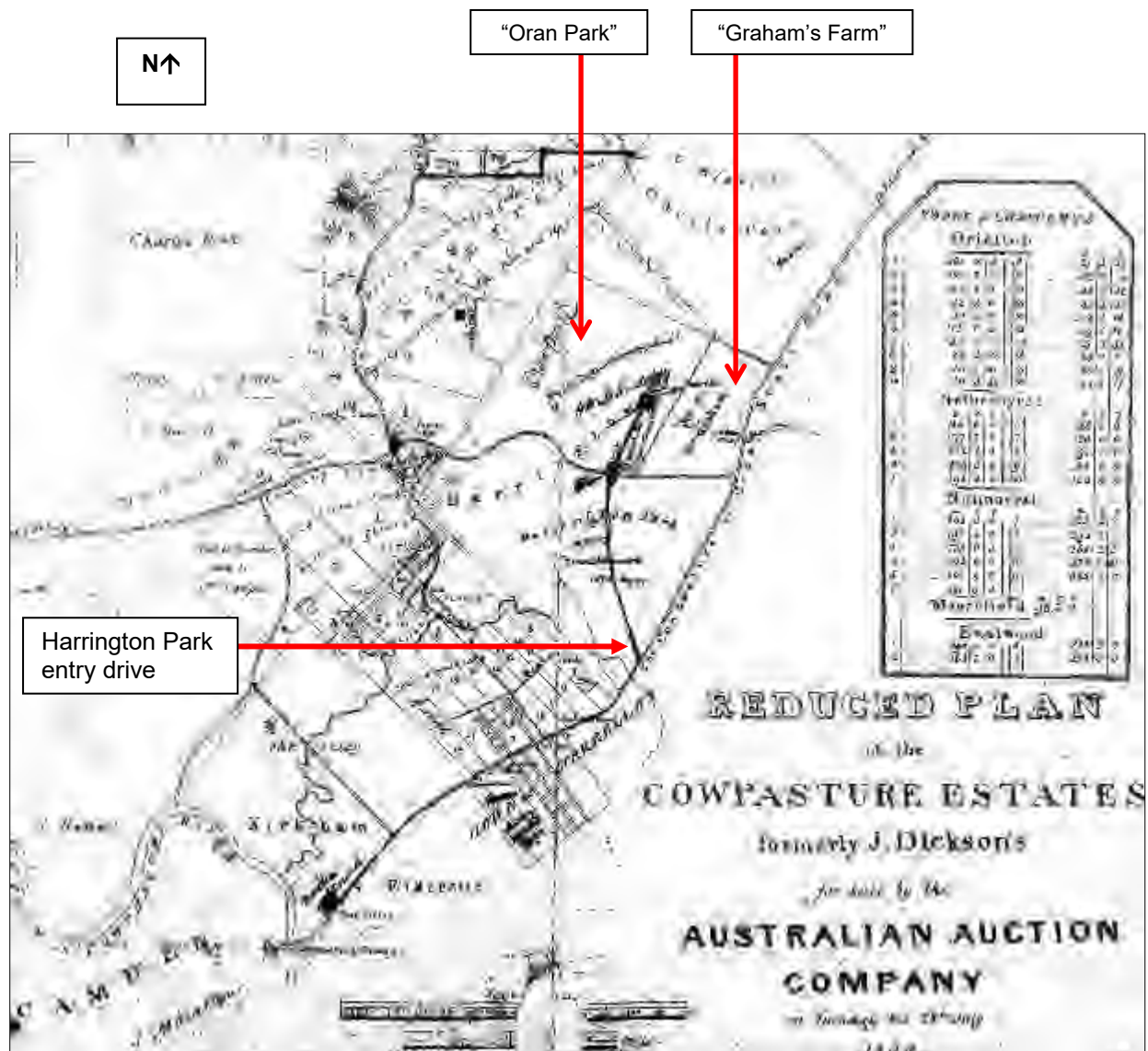


Figure 109: 1840 auction plan showing portion of Harrington Park property north of Cobbitty Road with extensive sketching over – including crossing out of names and inclusion of new names – at a much later date.

Thomas Barker acquired George Molle's "Netherbyres" (also spelt Netherbyers and Netherbyses) and the 700 acre "Oran Park" property in 1867. A plan from this time labels the property as "Oran Park", and it is possible that the name originates from this time. An undated Parish Map (probably c1867) (Figure 106) and a Real Property Act map of 1867 labels the property as "Oran Park" owned by T. Barker, granted to William Campbell. At this time the name of "Oran Park" refers to only part of Campbell's grant north of Cobbitty Road.



Figure 110: Parish Map, undated, but probably c1867 showing Thomas Barker as owner of "Oran Park" and Netherbyres. It is noted that "Oran Park" is only a portion of the Campbell "Harrington Park" grant north of Cobbitty Road.

The estate known today as “Oran Park” was amalgamated with the neighbouring properties of “Netherbyres” and “Graham’s Farm” (also formerly part of the original Harrington Park grant) and subdivided from them a number of times from the 1870s. “Netherbyres” could relate to the house of the same name in Scotland.

John Dickson's property "Nonorrah" to the north was subdivided with the land to the east of The Northern Road remaining as "Nonorrah" and that to the west of The Northern Road becoming "Maryland" (owned by Thomas Barker). This is another example in the area of the name of a property changing with a change in ownership.

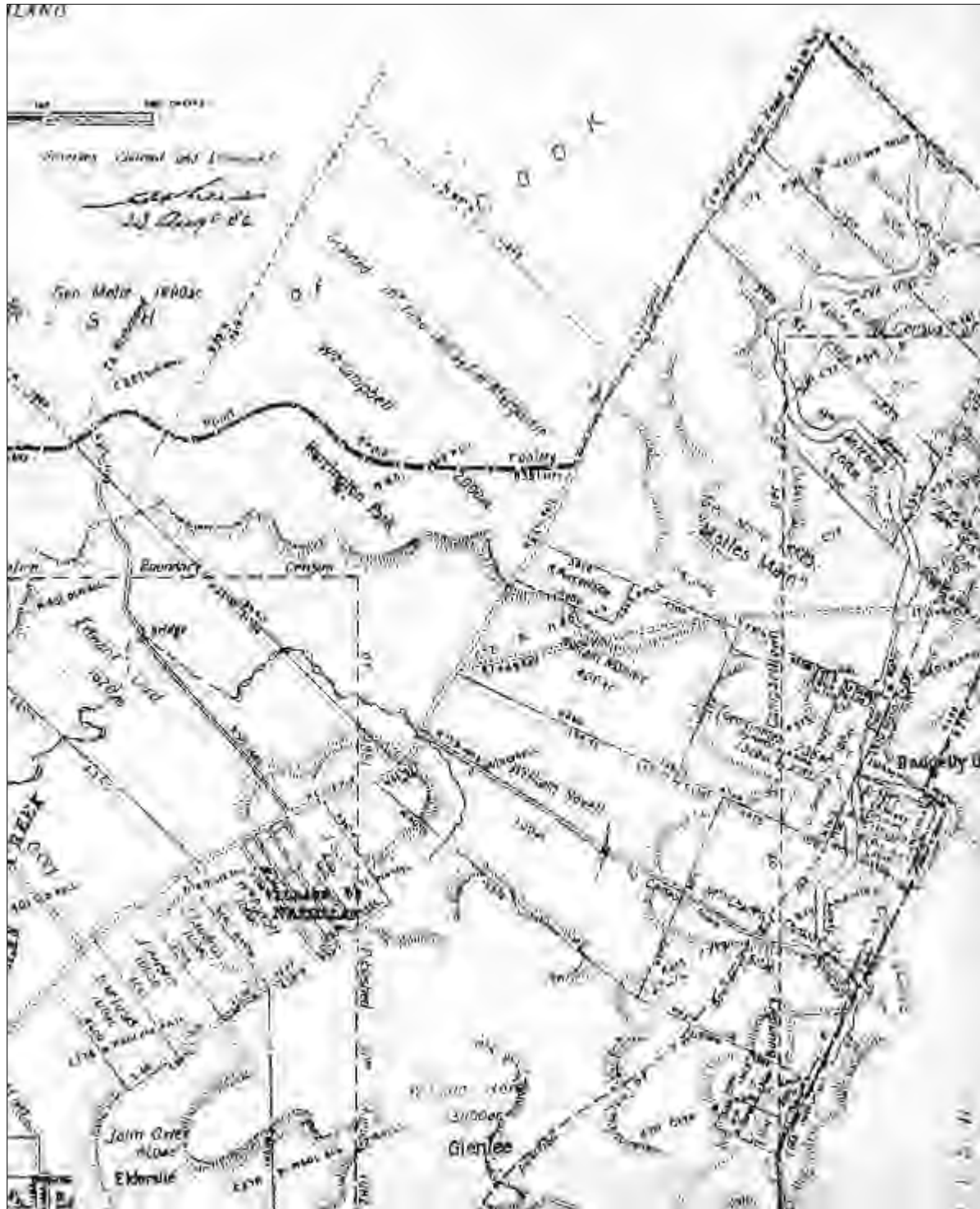


Figure 111: 1884 map showing the full extent of the Harrington Park grant.

N↑

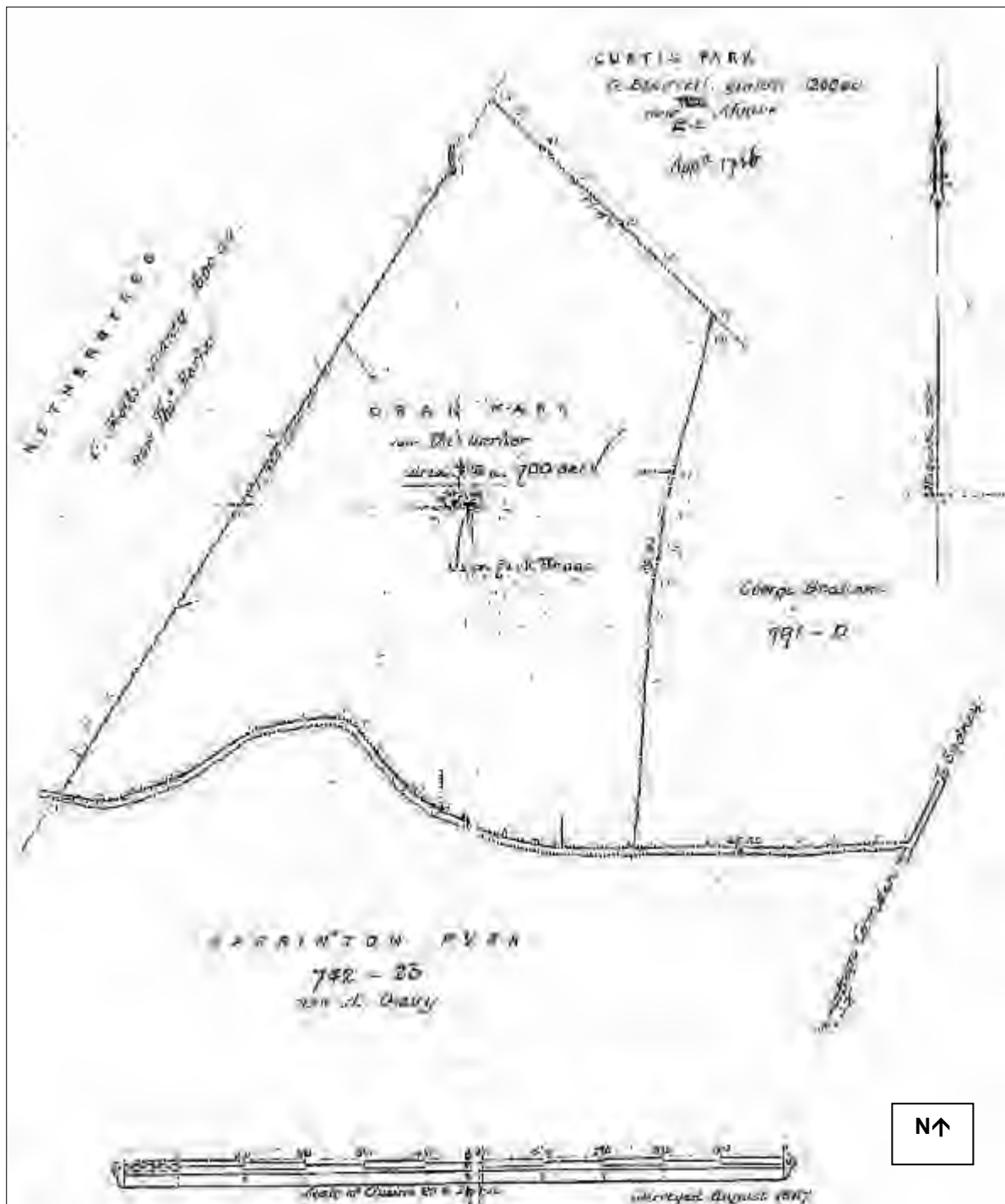


Figure 112: Survey by Edward Knapp, August 1867. Text reads "Oran Park now Tho^s Barker". This plan also shows the location of "Oran Park House".

It is suggested that the Coach House is the original residence of the Oran Park property constructed in c1837 as described in the Land Titles documents and property dealings. It was customary when establishing these estates that a small cottage style building was constructed for the inhabitants to live in until the main house was built. This has occurred at a number of similar properties in the area including Harrington Park and Gledswood for example. In the case of Oran Park, the documentary and physical evidence strongly points to the original cottage being what is now referred to as the Coach House.

An early image of the Coach House taken some time during the Moore period shows the building. It is much more the design of a cottage than a coach house. We believe the coach house use came much later, after the house at its current location was built around c1865. Siting of the house would have also been crucial in c1837. The siting of what is now known as the Coach House was close to the property's water supply of South Creek.



Figure 113: Original Homestead Coach House looking east during the Moore Period (1871-1938) showing the two storey structure of the coach house and single storey stables on the northern elevation. Moore Family Archives.

The 1867 survey of the Oran Park property shows the location of "Oran Park House". When compared to a current aerial photograph of the site, it shows that this is the siting of the current house. Refer to Figures 117, 118 and 119. The style of the house as originally built is Italianate boom style. The belvedere was located to the rear of the house allowing the occupants to look to the north over their lands.



Figure 114: Oran Park House c1881 after Edward Lomas Moore purchased the property. Source: Early Photograph Album, Moore Family Archives as located in the GML CMP. Note trees appear to be at least 10 years old.



Figure 115: Oran Park House in 1936 by June Higgs, niece of Essington Moore. Source: Moore Family Archives as located in the GML CMP.



Figure 116: Oran Park House c1938. Source: Moore Family Archives as located in the GML CMP.

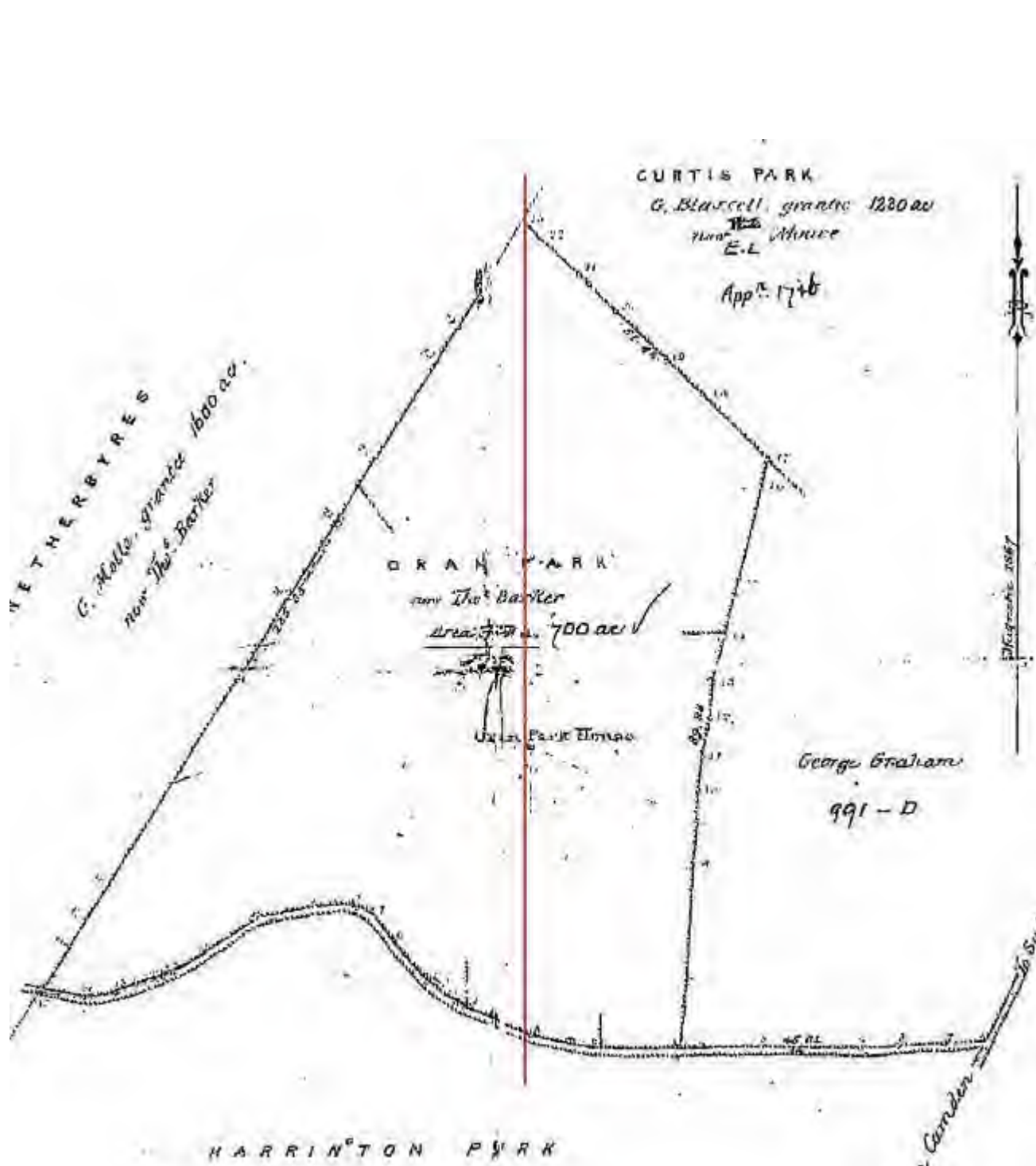


Figure 117: 1867 survey of the "Oran Park" property showing the location of "Oran Park House". When dropping a line vertically from the north corner of the grant south down to Oran Park Drive, the line passes right next to the building labelled "Oran Park House".

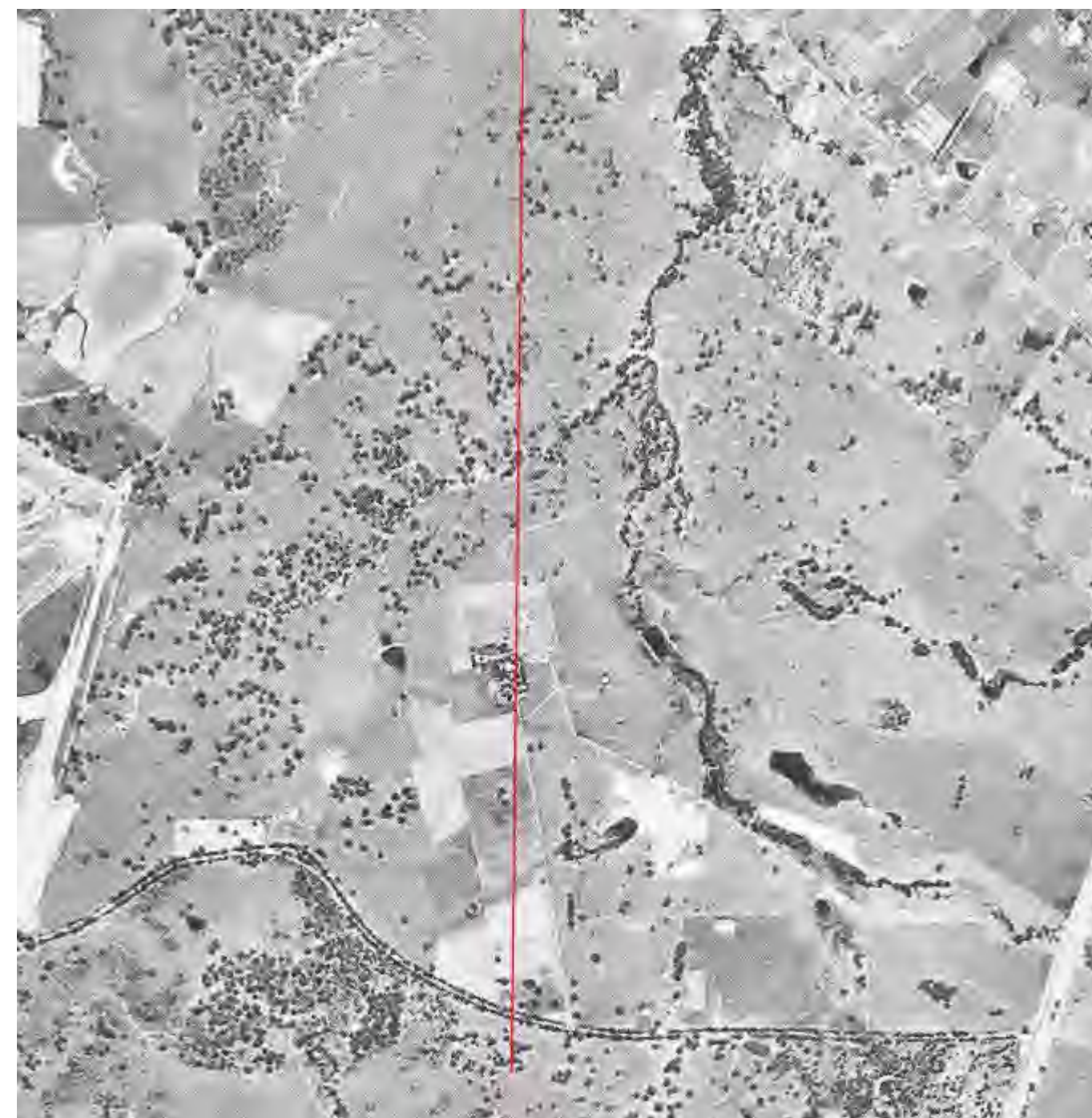


Figure 118: 1975 aerial photograph (rotated to magnetic north to match the 1867 survey) of the property showing the line dropped from the north corner of the grant down to Oran Park Drive. Again, the line passes adjacent to Oran Park House as shown in the 1867 survey.



Figure 119: Current aerial photograph of the Oran Park property overlaid with the 1867 survey showing that the location of Oran Park House as depicted on the survey is the location of the house as it stands today. The north-east and north-west grant lines are still clearly visible in the landscape.

N↑

Aerial photographs from 1947 to 2011 show the evolving landscape of the Oran Park Estate. These aerial photographs give a clear indication of what was happening on and around the Oran Park property.

The following series of photographs have been focused on the Oran Park property. The features and changes to the landscaping of the site have been annotated to show the uses of the landscape immediately surrounding Oran Park House, and the changes in the use of these areas as well as the change in the building fabric of the estate over time.

Of particular interest are the driveways to the property. It would appear that from a very early period, the dominant driveway is that leading from the intersection of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive (then Cobbitty Road) leading diagonally up to the house. The straight track from Oran Park Drive (Cobbitty Road) up to the house is only a faint track in the 1947 aerial so it is safe to assume that the other drive has been the main drive for a substantial period of time – quite possibly since the Moore period as they were travelling between Oran Park House and Badgally House. Although this driveway does travel partly through “Graham’s Farm”, there appears to never have been any structures on this property, and it is possible that there was some sort of agreement between the owners of the two properties for this driveway access.

The aerials from 1947 to 1966 show this diagonal drive as the dominant, main entry to the house with the straight drive just a track in the paddock. The aerials from 1966 to 1990 show that both driveways are equally traversed, and also show the slight deviation of the initial section of the diagonal drive following the 5 acre allotments subdivisions. Sometime between 1990 and 1994, the use of diagonal drive was discontinued and the existing straight track became the main entry to the house as it is today, probably to more conveniently access the Oran Park Raceway.

The southern straight track driveway was an extension of the garden design into the landscape. The element is a device to link the house setting with its context. The Villa house was built after Camden was established and so faced towards St John’s Spire and the Razorback Mountains. It is suggested the Coach House was the first residence on site. Refer to discussion accompanying Figures 140-144.

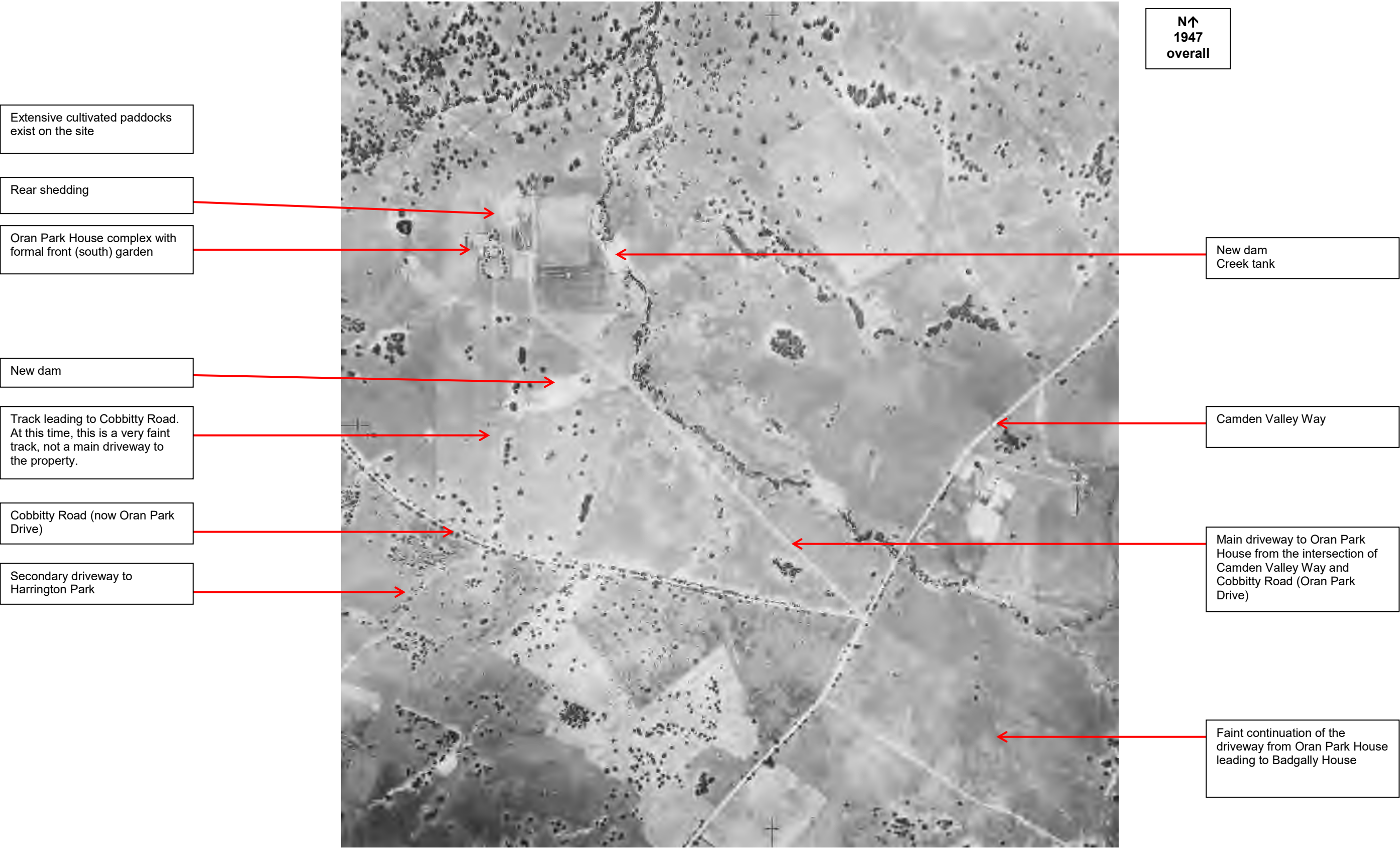
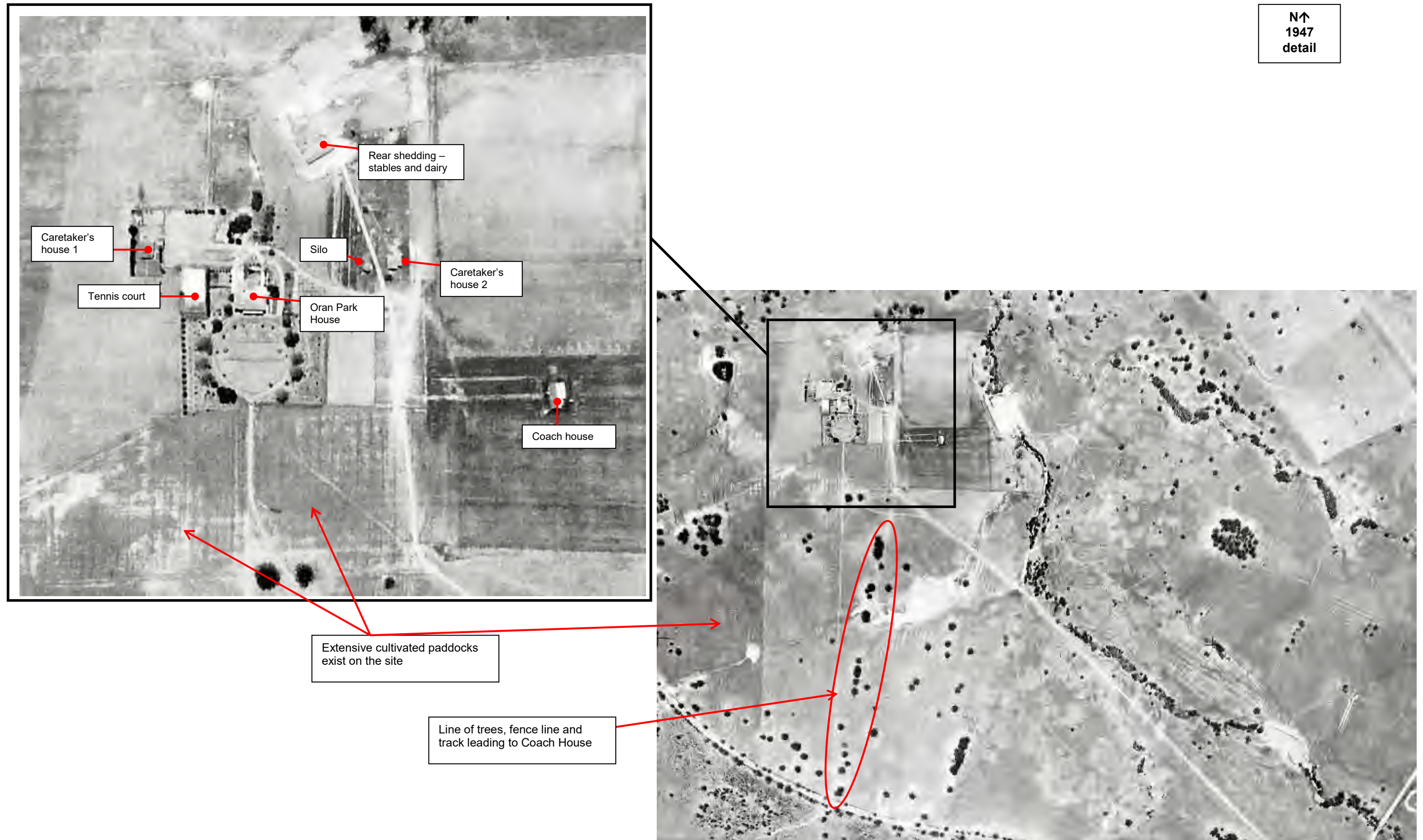


Figure 120: 1947 aerial overall. Land and Property Information.



Figures 121 & 122: Detail of the 1947 aerial. This detail view shows deviations to the driveways closer to the house leading to the front of the house and to the rear shedding complex. It also shows some pasture improvements and faint tracks through the property. Land and Property Information.

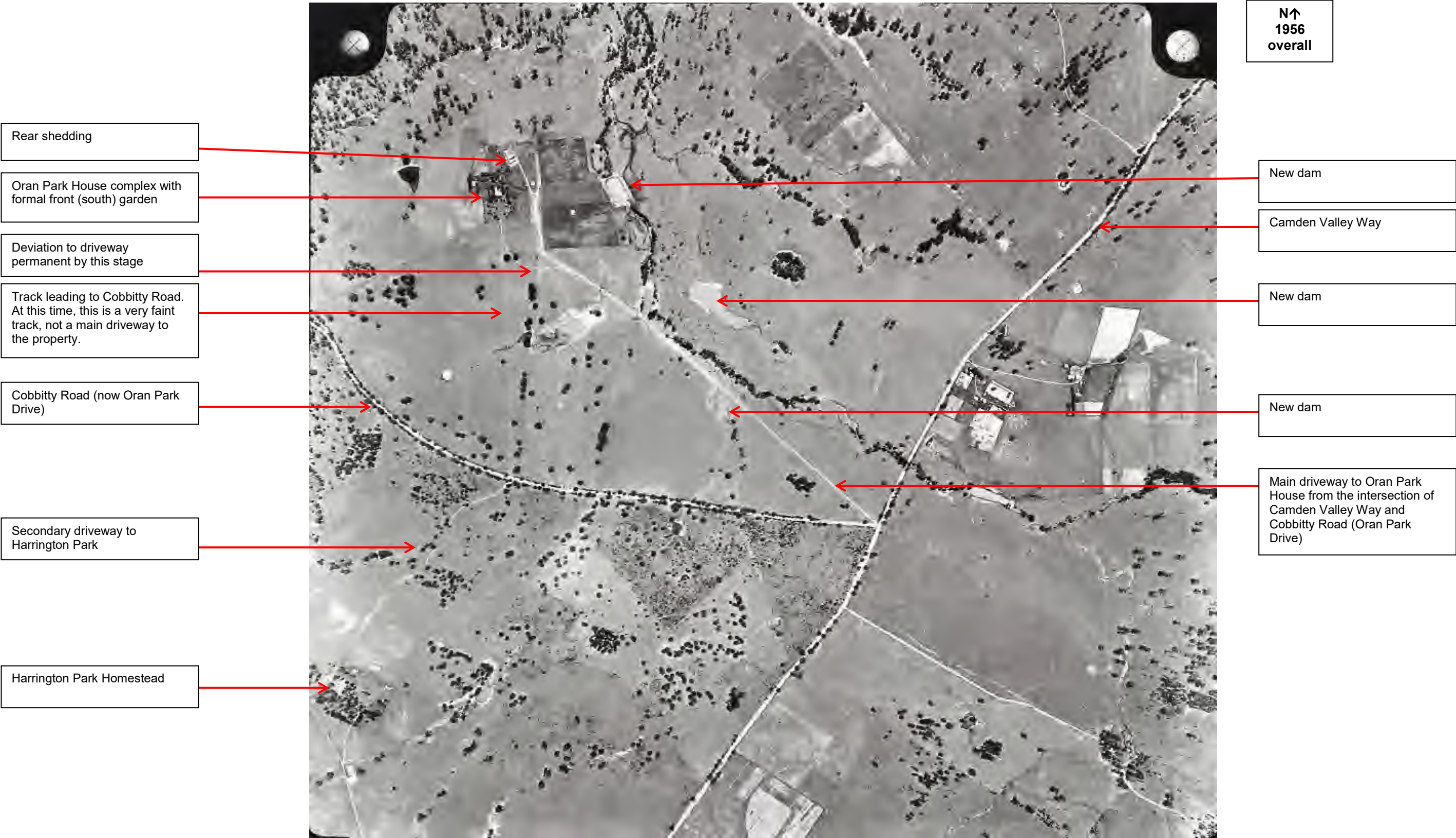


Figure 123: 1956 aerial overall view. Land and Property Information.



Figure 124: Detail of 1956 aerial showing improvements in landscaping to the property. Land and Property Information.

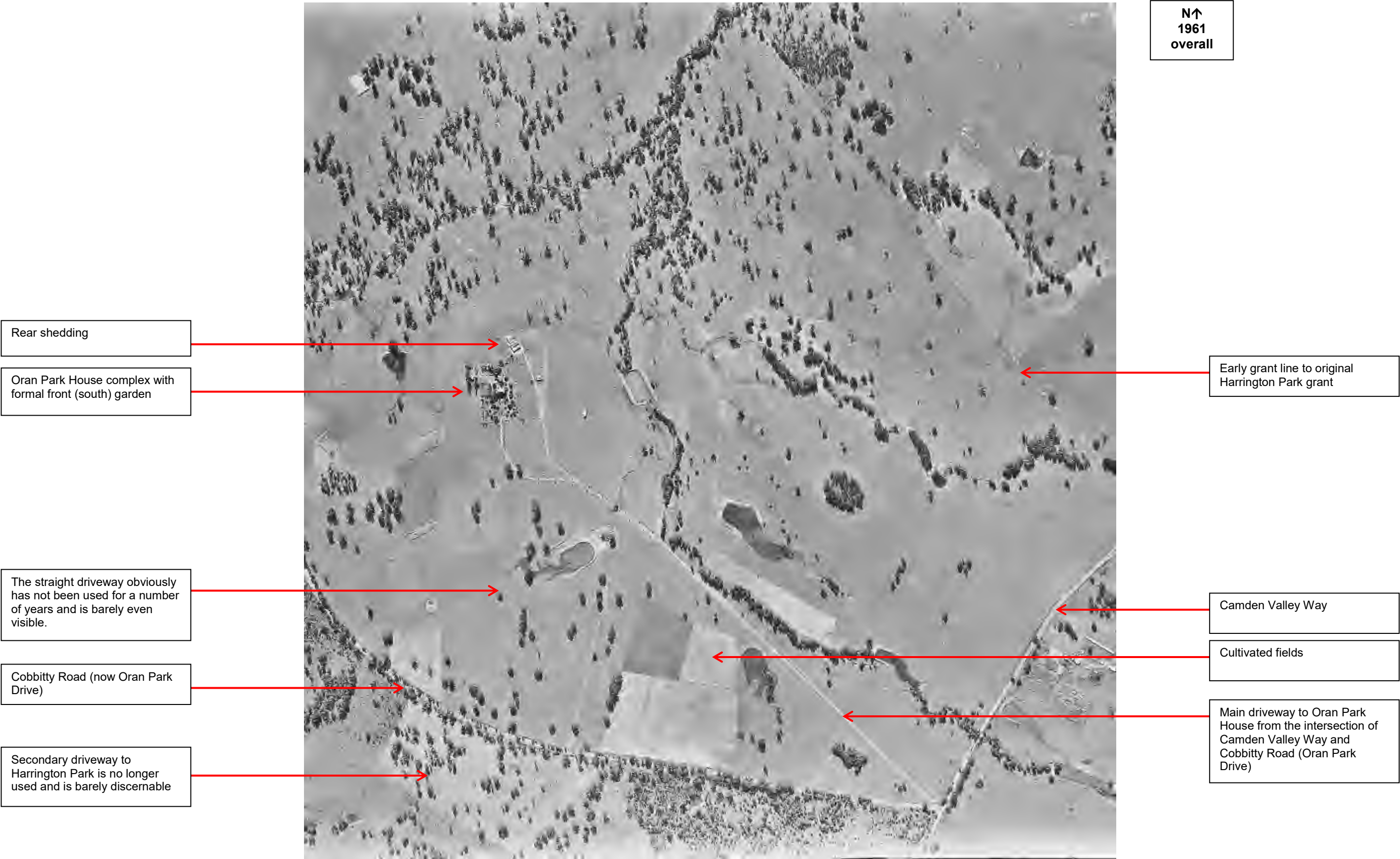


Figure 125: 1961 aerial, overall view. Land and Property Information.



Figure 126: 1961 aerial detail. Land and Property Information.



Figure 127: 1965 aerial overall view. Land and Property Information.

N↑
1965
detail

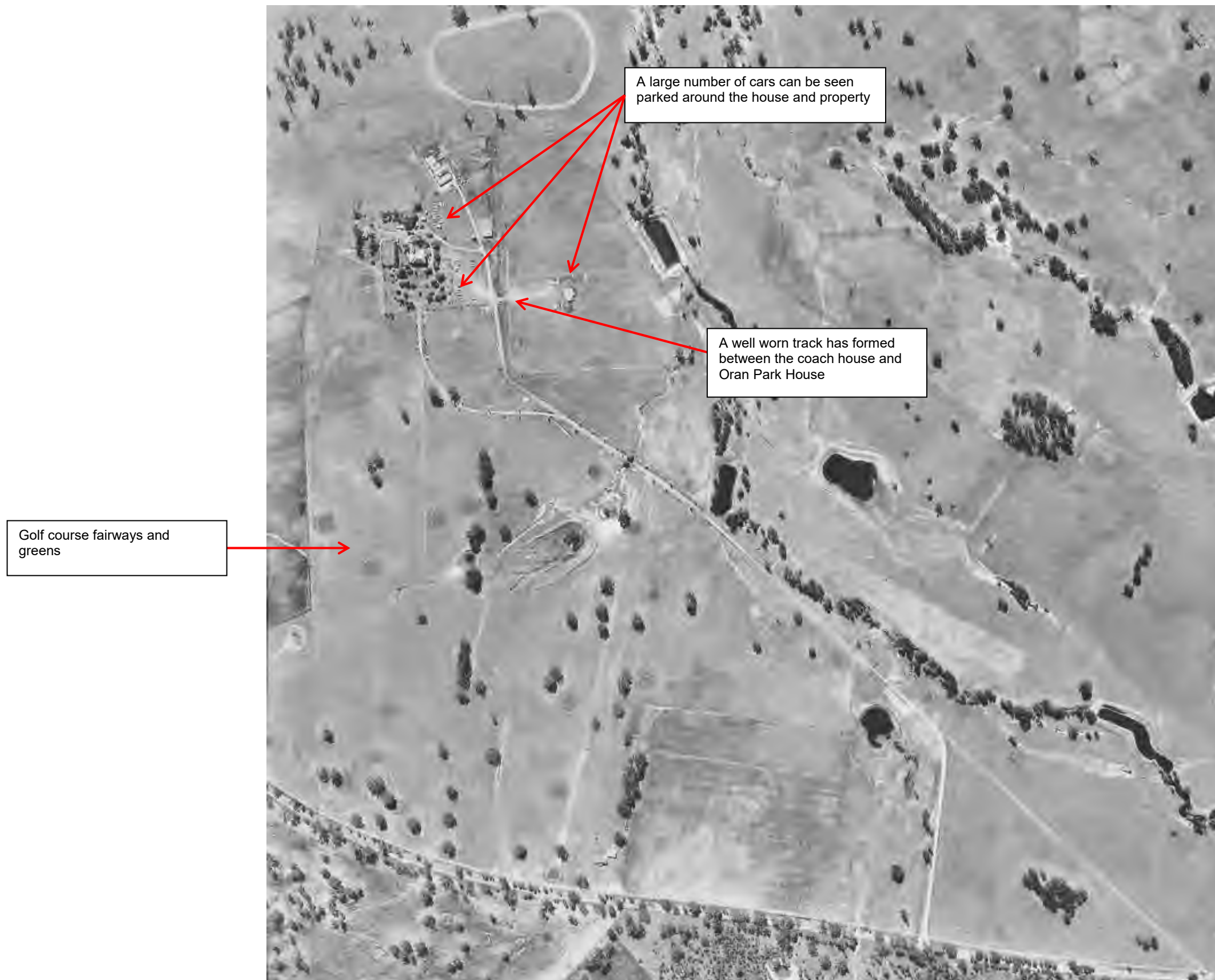


Figure 128: 1965, detail aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 129: 1969 aerial detail. Land and Property Information.

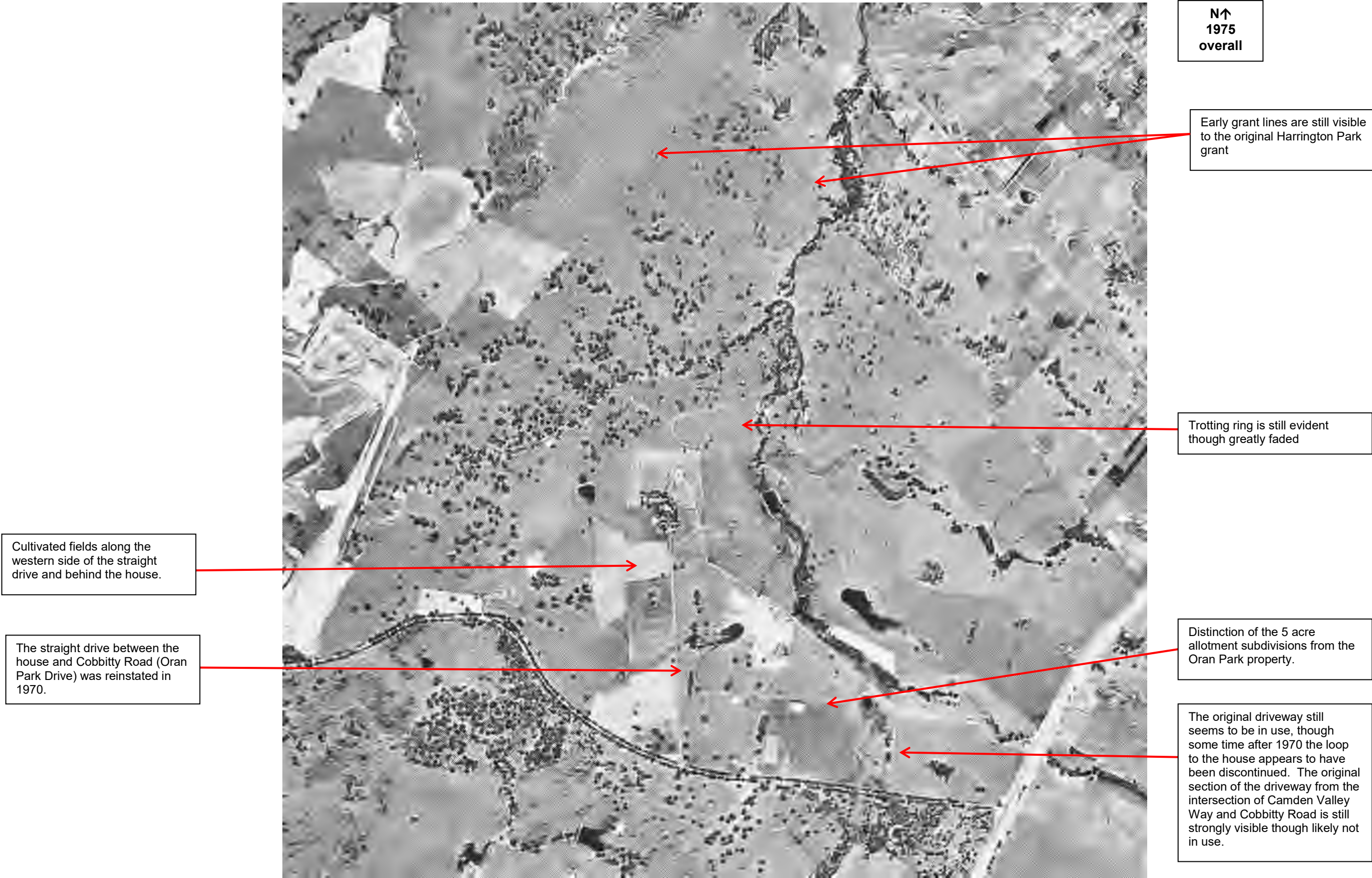


Figure 130: 1975 aerial. No evidence of golf course remains. Land and Property Information.



Figure 131: 1975 detail aerial. Land and Property Information.

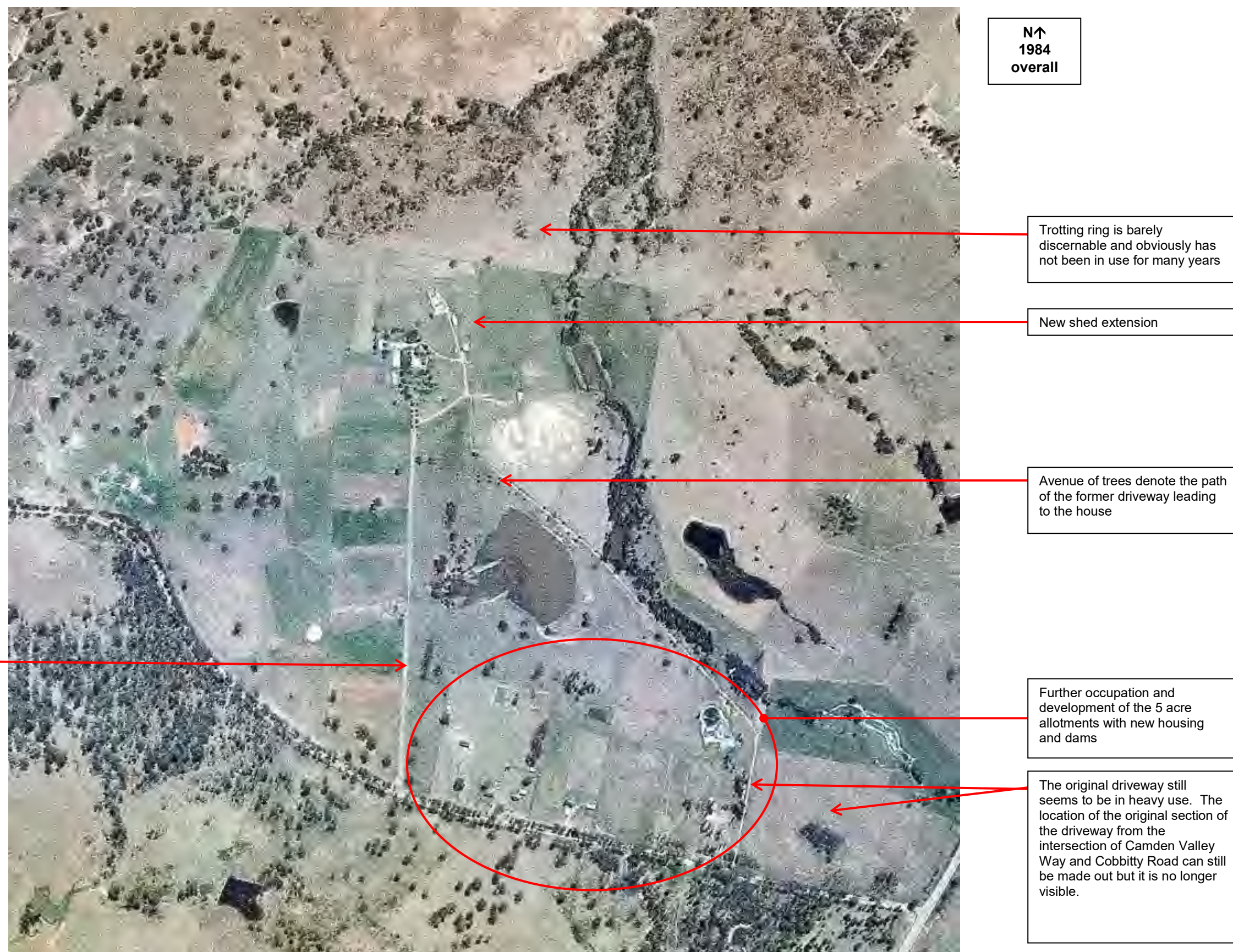


Figure 132: 1984 aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 133: 1988 aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 134: 1990 aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 135: 1994 aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 136: 2002 aerial. Land and Property Information.



Figure 137: 2011 aerial. Google maps.

4.2 Analysis of Physical Evidence

Some physical evidence of the subject site is easily able to be correlated to and compared with the documentary evidence of the site. The most clearly discernible analysis is below.

The avenue of trees planted in the late 1940s to the early 1950s along the former original driveway leading from the corner of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive up to the carriage loop still exists in part on the site. Refer to Figures 138 and 139 below.



Figure 138: Avenue of trees in the south-east paddock that formerly lined the original driveway from Camden Valley Way & Oran Park Drive (formerly Cobbitty Road) leading up to the carriage loop in front of the house. TTA 2013



Figure 139: 2011 aerial of the subject site showing the avenue of trees still existing along the path of the original driveway. Refer to aerial figures in section 4.1 for further detail. Google maps.

Avenue of trees along original driveway still exist on site today

Physical and documentary evidence has also confirmed that the Coach House is only partly original and has been substantially modified with the second storey section pulled down. Originally a two-storey structure with a single storey stable on the northern side, the Coach House is now single storey with reworked openings. Part of the west wall, and the south wall, are the only remaining original fabric of the Coach House which we suggest was the first residence/house.



Figure 140: Coach House looking east during the Moore Period (1871-1938) showing the two storey structure of the coach house and single storey stables on the northern elevation. Moore Family Archives.

Dawson-Damer removed this section of the Coach House and reworked the building to how it looks today



Figure 141: Coach House in 1992 showing the building was altered to a single storey structure with large openings and the stables are no longer extant. Belle – Design & Decoration, June/July 1992, pg.44.



Figure 142: The Coach House as it stands today. TTA 2013



Figure 143: This images shows the original section on the west elevation of the coach house. Other openings have been reworked and the north end of the building demolished. TTA 2013



Figure 144: Original south wall of the coach house. It is suggested this is the original house c1837. TTA 2013

4.3 Comparative Analysis

4.3.1 Landed Estates

The year 1815 was a significant one. For Britain, it marked the end of the great French War. Britain could now concentrate on expanding her Empire in the long peace which followed. For the first time since 1793, convict transportation could assume large proportions. From 1815 large numbers of convicts arrived and a regular system soon developed, based on the assignment of orderly prisoners to private landholders. A large labour force was becoming available.

Peace also promoted landed settlement. It helped in the expansion of the Sydney settlement over the Blue Mountains and also, after 1820, into the Hunter Valley. It stimulated local officials and merchants to seek large land grants in new areas. Camden was such an area, ready for estate settlement, from 1815.

From this time, grants of considerable size were made to new colonists on the east side of the Nepean. They were often of the customary 2,000 acres or less. To most grantees, they were additional income earners to the owner's salaries or commercial profits. They never approached the greatness of the Macarthur holdings, but they were important in Camden's growth.

The estates were a conglomerate of gentlemen's country residences and working units. With their fine colonial homesteads, they satisfied their owner's requirements for English gentry status. Their outbuildings promoted production and formed quasi-village structures, again on the English model. In the early days, they made formal villages unnecessary.

The estate has been used as a pastoral station and country house since this time, despite the contraction and expansion of the site. Today, Oran Park is one of the few remaining homesteads in the Camden Local Government area. Other comparable homestead groups can be found at Gledswood, Orielton, Denbigh, Harrington Park, Maryland, Raby, Belgenny Farm and Studley Park.

Similarities to Oran Park

The following properties shown in the comparative analysis have a number of similarities with Oran Park including:

- Large early land grants
- Long periods of time being held and run by the same family
- Early homestead and supporting residential structures as well as farm complex buildings are largely still extant and easily discernible
- Established gardens and cultural plantings in a discernible area around the homestead with the working farm beyond
- Use of the estates have included various pastoral pursuits including cattle raising, dairying, cropping and some vineyards
- Homesteads are carefully sited to both see and be seen –
 - sited to have expansive views over their estates with ancillary structures located behind the homesteads and farm structures having separation from the residential use buildings
 - sited to face other established homesteads in the area
 - sited in the cultural landscape to be seen from a distance and to be viewed at specific points in the arrival sequence to the properties
- natural and built water supplies
- retained curtilage to protect the significance of the properties in recent/current/future residential subdivision

Further details can be found in the Heritage Inventory Sheets on the properties.

4.3.1.1 *Gledswood, Camden Valley Way, Catherine Field*

The Gledswood estate was an amalgamation of several of the earliest land grants in the Cumberland Basin. The working farm, initially called Buckingham, was started on the land granted to Count Huon de Kerilleau in 1810, with later parcels added by the Chisholms who renamed the estate Gledswood.

Gledswood, whilst a gentleman's estate, was used as a working farm and was one of the largest in the area.

Gledswood was T.C. Barker's wife's family home.

Level of Significance: State



Figure 145: Gledswood Homestead.

4.3.1.2 *Orielton, The Northern Road, Narellan*

The Orielton Homestead was built on land granted to Lt Edward Lord in 1815. It has had many owners including John Perry who grew wheat and operated a flour mill. During World War II it was occupied by the RAAF attached to Camden Aerodrome. Was owned by Fairfax. Now surrounded by heritage curtilage zone and residential subdivision.

Level of Significance: State



Figure 146: Orielton Homestead.

4.3.1.3 *Denbigh, The Northern Road, Cobbitty*

Denbigh was built in 1822 by Charles Hook, a business associate of Robert Campbell and was later purchased by the Reverend Thomas Hassell in 1826 (who also established the first Protestant church services in Kirkham stables that same year). Denbigh can be seen from the north ridge of Orielton. The working farm includes a colonial vernacular homestead and associated farm buildings.

Level of Significance: State



Figure 147: Denbigh Homestead.

4.3.1.4 *Harrington Homestead, Harrington Park, Narellan*

Harrington Park was one of several of the earliest land grants in the Cumberland Basin. The 2,000 acre parcel of land was granted to Captain William Douglas Campbell in 1815. Campbell named his estate Harrington Park after his brig, the Harrington. This homestead is thus one of the earliest homesteads in the Cumberland Basin. Was owned by Fairfax. Now surrounded by heritage curtilage zone and residential subdivision.

Level of Significance: State



Figure 148: Harrington Homestead.

4.3.1.5 *Raby, Camden Valley Way, Leppington*

Raby was granted to Alexander Riley in 1812 and was named after his mother's maiden name. Riley moved to England in 1822 and the property was managed by his brother Edward Riley. Of that land, wheat, barley, maize, oats, peas and potatoes were grown and the property held livestock including horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. After Alexander and Edward gave up their direct management, their sons developed and nurtured the prized Saxon Merino sheep on the land. The property was later purchased by the Moore family in 1866 and later transferred to the Mitchell's where agricultural farming and grazing of livestock continued.

Level of Significance: State



Figure 149: Raby Homestead.

4.3.1.6 *Belgenny Farm, Camden Park Estate*

Part of the 1810 grant to Macarthur, the Belgenny Farm Group is located to the north of the main drive linking Camden and Camden Park mansion. Its setting is a north south ridge, with an outlook eastwards to the Nepean River and south-westwards to the Ridgeback Range. The stables, community hall, creamery and Belgenny Cottage are grouped around a large courtyard centred on a plane tree and an historical bell. This courtyard and its northern and western buildings formed part of the original 1820s layout. Belgenny Farm Group is thought to be the oldest surviving group of farm buildings in Australia. Belgenny Cottage is a low set weatherboard cottage featuring corrugated iron roof and incorporating some brick hog walls, it was built in several stages, the earliest attributed to Henry Kitchen in 1820. This is the house in which John Macarthur died in 1834.



Figure 150: Belgenny Farm Cottage.

Level of Significance: State

4.4 Oran Park House Historic Uses

Oran Park House has been important for its uses. These include:

- Residential occupation
- A significant visual element in the landscape
- A focus for the various periods of landscape treatment – gardens, terraces, golf course
- Outstation residence for Moore Family
- Symbolism of gentrification
- A significant rural holding for long periods of time, with pastoral and agricultural uses including elements such as dairying, grazing, agistment, cropping, stock, yards, buildings, drives, paddocks etc
- Golf Club House
 - Green Fees Office
 - Players' Amenities
 - Administration Offices for Golf Club
- Family Accommodation
- Rural Retreat Estate in the Dawson-Damer period
- Entertainment for Guests – lunches and dinners
- Current use as Oran Park Estate Land Sales and Offices

Past use of the estate as a whole was largely for varied agricultural pursuits and farming.

Past use of the land created the open, sparsely forested, agricultural lands through:

- timber getting for construction, fencing and fuel
- pastures for livestock
- tilled earth for cropping
- initial close connection to South Creek for water supply
- buildings for livestock shelter and management
- siting of the c1865 house on a dominant ridge with good outlook
- garden development with symbolic connections to the agrarian landscape
- entryway linking the house to the corner of Camden Valley Way and Oran Park Drive.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Assessment of Heritage Significance

This assessment of heritage significance for Oran Park has been based on the criteria and guidelines contained in the NSW Heritage Manual Update *Assessing Heritage Significance* produced by the NSW Heritage Office.

State significance means significance to the people of NSW. **Local** significance means significance within the local government area of Camden.

Key

✓	Guideline applicable
—	Not applicable

5.1.1 Criterion (a)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

	Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion
✓	shows evidence of a significant human activity	—	has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes
✓	is associated with a significant activity or historical phase	—	provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance
—	maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	—	has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of historical significance at a state and local level in consideration of the following:

- The Oran Park precinct covers part of the land granted to William Douglas Campbell by Governor Macquarie in 1815 originally called "Harrington Park" – and most of the grant Macquarie made to his lieutenant governor George Molle, also in 1815 originally named "Netherbyres".
- The original parts of the Coach House at Oran Park were constructed in the early nineteenth century when the landscape was dotted with similar gentlemen's properties established on generous grants from colonial governors and lieutenant governors.
- The house was constructed in 1838-41. Oran Park homestead provides an example of the nineteenth century gentlemen's country estates that once dominated the landscape in the Camden Narellan area. Oran Park House is now adapted to a 1930's period style. The garden relates to this period of design and development, however the terracing and connection to the landscape date from c1865.
- Despite changing hands many times, the site and house have generally always been used as a gentleman's country estate except for its brief use as a golf/country club in the 1960's.
- The Estate is of local significance to the Darug, Dharawal and Gundungurra Aboriginal communities sense of place for their early occupation of and attachment to the area. However community consultation conducted by Kelleher Nightingale Consultancy P/L did not identify specific historical significance of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites at the place.

5.1.2 Criterion (b)

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

	Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion
✓	shows evidence of a significant human occupation	—	has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events
✓	is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	—	provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance
		—	has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of historical association significance at a state and local level in consideration of the following:

- Oran Park has brief associations with members of the ruling class in early New South Wales including Campbell, Keck, Johnson and Barker. The Moore family which owned it from 1871 to 1938 had strong local associations. Oran Park, like its neighbour Harrington Park, was a manifestation of local connections with the squatting age and the upward social mobility that it conferred.
- Oran Park homestead is associated with motor racing being owned by engineer and motor racing personality, the Honourable Lionel John Charles Seymour Dawson-Damer – known as John Dawson-Damer – who purchased the Oran Park homestead and surrounding land in 1969. He and his wife Ashley worked to restore the house and grounds. It was located next-door to the motor racing circuit that took its name – Oran Park Raceway, which opened on the Netherbyres land in 1962, which became a significant and well-patronised track. Dawson-Damer established his own collection of vintage Lotus racing cars at Oran Park homestead which he called 'The Farm'. He worked on the cars there, restoring and rebuilding them, and also used the property to host the meetings of Club Lotus Australia.
- John Dawson-Damer lived at the Oran Park homestead with his family for over 30 years until his death in a racing crash at Goodwood, UK in 2000. His widow and his two children remained in residence there until 2006.

5.1.3 Criterion (c)

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

	Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion
✓	shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	—	is not a major work by an important designer or artist
—	is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	—	has lost its design or technical integrity
✓	is aesthetically distinctive	—	its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded
✓	has landmark qualities	—	has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement
—	exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology		

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of aesthetic significance at a state and local level in consideration of the following:

- The siting of the homestead complex on the knoll of the property and the original sweeping driveway from the intersection of Camden Valley Way and Cobbitty Road follow the landscape principles of the time. The siting of the early residence (later coach house) and the Oran Park Homestead next to the water source, and the establishment of the estate dams and tank systems were essential for the early establishment and survival of the homestead, gardens and agricultural pursuits of the estate.
- The homestead complex, with its formal front garden that links to the landscape, is discernable from Oran Park Drive. Plantings date generally from the 1940s and form signal plantings noting the location of the house. The formal garden provides setting for the house and intimate recreational spaces for the occupants.
- Oran Park House has aesthetic significance as an Inter-War period Georgian Revival styled design that is a very successful and competent adaptation of a Victorian period building.

5.1.4 Criterion (d)

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

	Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion
✓	• is important for its associations with an identifiable group	—	• is only important to the community for amenity reasons
—	• is important to a community's sense of place	—	• is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of social significance at a local level in consideration of the following:

- The Oran Park Estate is one of a number of 19th century gentleman's estates in the Cowpastures area including the following. The early estates in the area were often linked by familial ties or marriage, and were owned by upstanding members of the community with high social status interested in bettering their communities:
 - Harrington Park
 - Orielson
 - Camden Park
 - Wivenhoe
 - Maryland
 - Gledswood
 - Raby
 - Mt Gilead
 - Brownlow Hill
 - Denbigh
 - Nonnorah
- "Cultural value of the area around Catherine Park [Oran Park] has been identified by Glenda Chalker, who has direct familial connections with Camden Park to the south west."
 KNC: CHAR June 2014:pg.18

5.1.5 Criterion (e)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

	Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion
✓	has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	—	the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture
—	is an important benchmark or reference site or type	—	has little archaeological or research potential
—	provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	—	only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of archaeological significance at a state or local level in consideration of the following:

- Archaeological remains related to the initial use of the property and 1830s original residence (coach house) and c1865 House would be of State significance.
- Later 19th and early 20th century archaeological remains would be of local significance.
- The area around the Oran Park House and Coach House building complex has the potential to reveal past building layouts, uses and roadways. Refer to section 3.6 of this CMP.
- For a detailed study and understanding of the Aboriginal Archaeology refer to Appendix I Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd dated June 2014, pg.18. Additionally refer to Figures 151 and 152.



Figure 151: Disturbance mapping and location of archaeological sites within Catherine Park. KNC: CHAR June 2014:pg.12 Figure 7.



Figure 152: Identified Aboriginal sites within the study area. KNC: CHAR June 2014:pg.16

5.1.6 Criterion (f)

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

Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion	
—	• provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process	—	• is not rare
—	• demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost	—	• is numerous but under threat
—	• shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity		
—	• is the only example of its type		
—	• demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest		
—	• shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community		

Comment

Not applicable.

Oran Park Estate is a representative example of a 20th century gentleman's club estate with substantial house, gardens and farm buildings. See 5.1.4.

5.1.7 Criterion (g)

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

Guidelines for inclusion		Guidelines for exclusion	
✓	• is a fine example of its type	—	• is a poor example of its type

✓	• has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items	—	• does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type
✓	• has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity	—	• does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
—	• is a significant variation to a class of items		
✓	• is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type		
—	• is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size		
—	• is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held		

Comment

Oran Park is considered to be of representative significance at a local level in consideration of the following:

- Oran Park Estate is a representative example of a 19th century gentleman's estate with substantial house, gardens and farm buildings. See 5.1.4.

5.2 Statement of Heritage Significance

Statement of Significance has been prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects and Casey & Lowe – refer Authors in Section 1.5 of this report.

Oran Park Estate is of State significance as an exceptional example of a Nineteenth Century homestead complex sited to be a landmark in the Cowpastures landscape. Oran Park House is a fine example of a Victorian Period villa building that has been very competently and successfully adapted externally to appear as a Georgian Revival style Interwar Period residence by the Robbins family in c1940. It has historical significance as part of the original 1815 Campbell grant of Harrington Park. The property has associations with the prominent Campbell, Moore, Robbins, and Dawson-Damer families. Despite never being fully intensively farmed, the property has significance as one of a group of mid-nineteenth century pastoral properties in the Camden Local Government Area that was mostly used as a Gentleman's Estate or Country Retreat. The House's prominence allows views to and from the property from various distant vantage points including Oran Park township and the Camden Valley Way. The Coach House is also of state significance, despite modifications, being the early residence on the estate. There appear to be no plantings pre-dating the 1940s at the site, located within the confines of the House gardens. Some native vegetation remains along the riparian corridor of South Creek.

The site of Oran Park House has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to its use as a homestead in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These remains are likely to consist of structural remains and subfloor occupation deposits associated with the 19th and early 20th century outbuildings, rubbish pits and backfilled wells, cisterns and/or cesspits, remains of early driveways, and subfloor occupation deposits within the standing house, and in the modified coach house to the southeast. Evidence of early land clearances and cultivation, and structural remains such as sheds are less likely to have survived in the areas outside the immediate vicinity of the house.

The Coach House is probably the earliest European structure on the site, and is most likely a modified version of the original 1830s dwelling house on the property. The later house, now known as Oran Park House, dates to c.1865. Both structures have the ability to illustrate the evolution of a Sydney fringe pastoral estate from small scale dairying, grazing and cropping to stately home and recreational facility. The silage silo c1920 of moderate significance is evidence of dairying as a past use. The relocated Caretaker's Cottage of c1930 has been heavily adapted with an addition to the front in 1976 and further modifications in 1990. Therefore it is of little significance. Archaeological remains also have the ability to provide insight into standards of living, material culture, consumerism, gender relations, and other areas of interest not available from the historic record.

Identified Aboriginal archaeological sites in the study area were of moderate and/or low significance. Sites of moderate significance have the potential to contribute to the holistic understanding of the Aboriginal cultural landscape of Oran Park such as interrelationships between sites, Aboriginal cultural use of the landscape and occupational patterns. Sites of low significance are highly disturbed and are unlikely to provide any such insight.

Substantive European archaeological remains related to the initial use of the property, particularly the coach house if it is the original 1830s residence, and other nineteenth-century remains associated with the homestead or reflecting the use of the property in this period would be of State heritage significance. Later 19th and early 20th-century archaeological remains would be considered to be of local heritage significance.

5.3 Curtilage

In designing the curtilage for this Estate the following components are important to interpreting the significance of the place:

- The eastern knoll section of the ridgeline extending from west to east towards South Creek
- The siting of the homestead on this ridge which gives an impression of dominance in the cleared pastoral landscape and vistas beyond to Camden Valley Way and north-east to South Creek.
- Open space to east and south-east environs
- South Creek as a feature and source of water
- Tracks linking the Homestead to the landscape and the access road to Camden Valley Way
- Agricultural paddocks used for grazing, especially towards South Creek
- The House c1865 adapted as a place expressing fashionable styling from the period between the wars c1940 and the ancillary features associated with the Homestead
- Farm management buildings – the c1837 Coach House (and residence) and the c1920 Masonry Silo
- Vistas from the Homestead complex – the principal rooms are located on the south and east sides of the house and predominantly in the south-east corner. Views from the house are predominantly in a north-east to south-east arc.
- Owners and their values towards the house and paddocks as a Gentleman's Estate.
- Formal Presentation Garden with linking element that leads south into the agrarian landscape.

These components explain the story of Oran Park and are essential to retaining its significance in the changing landscape. The broader setting has undergone drastic change over the past few years with approved residential subdivision of the estate. Refer to the Addendum November 2017 at the beginning of the CMP for contextual aerial photography providing clear indication of the surrounding approved residential subdivision and how much the landscape has already changed.

Subdivision is approved within and around the Curtilage of Oran Park Estate and is consistent with the outcomes proposed in the Heritage Exemption Guidelines. Relevant concise information has been included in Section 8.0 of the CMP.

For further information refer to Appendix C Catherine Park Estate, Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines and Appendix D Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy.

The Curtilage can be seen in Figure 153 over page.



Figure 153: Aerial photograph showing Oran Park SHR Curtilage marked in an orange dashed line, this is the area in which the State Heritage Registered Oran Park is located.

5.4 Grading of Significance – Building and Components

Considering the physical and documentary evidence gathered, the Statement of Significance and various constraints, requirements and opportunities, the grading of significance is possible.

Grading reflects the contribution the element makes to overall significance of the item (or the degree to which the significance of the item would be diminished if the component were removed or altered). Oran Park has been assessed to determine a relative grading of significance into five levels. This process examines a number of factors, including:

- Original design quality
- Degree of intactness and general condition
- Relative age and authenticity (original, replaced)
- Extent of subsequent alterations
- Association with important people or events
- Ability to demonstrate a rare quality, craft or construction process

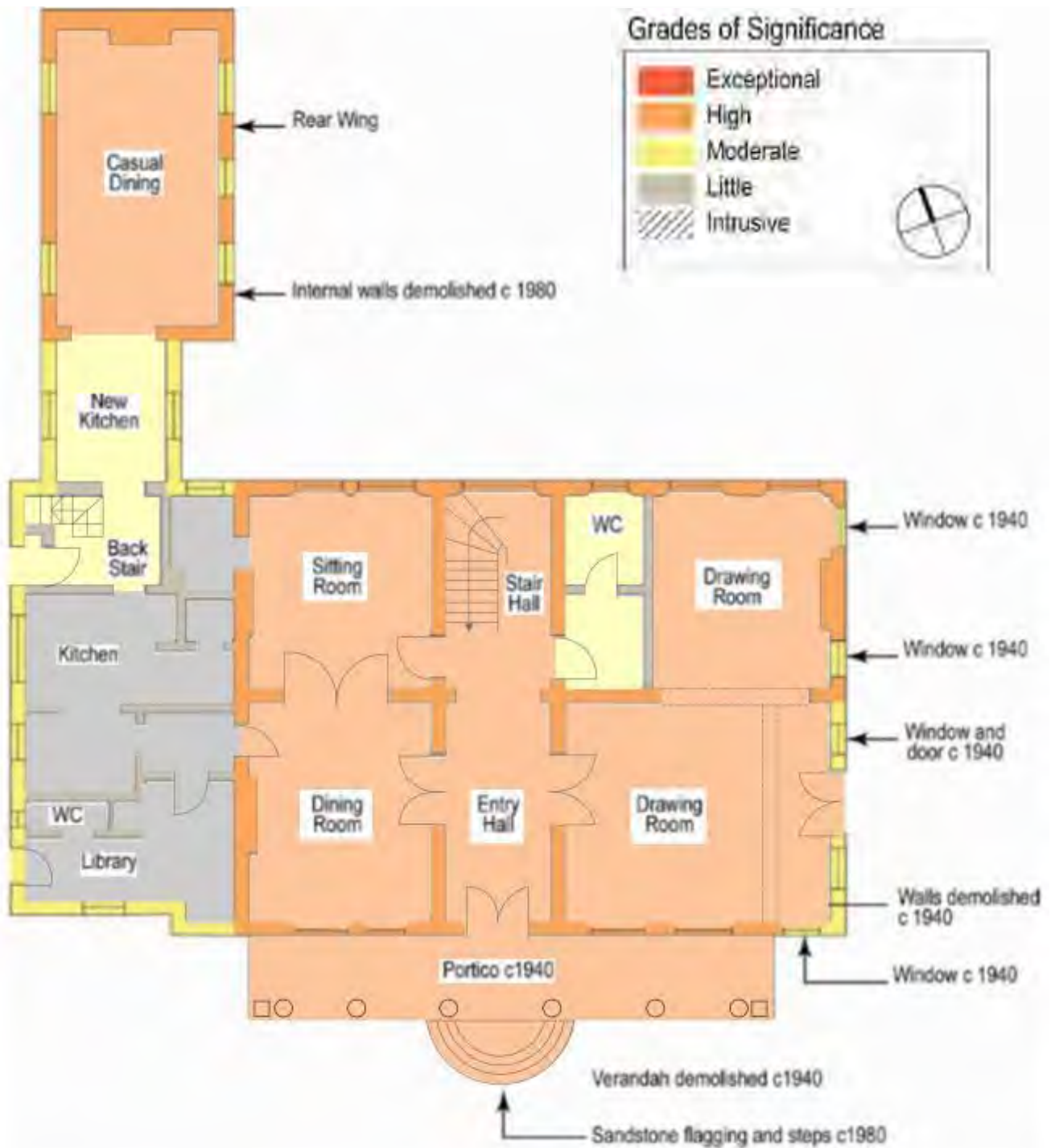
In accordance with the NSW Heritage Branch Guidelines for Assessing Heritage Significance, the standard NSW Heritage Branch five-grade system has been applied to the Subject site, subject building, and views and vistas to assess individual contribution of each element to the overall significance of the item.

Item No.	Grading	Justification	Status	Grades of Tolerance for Change	Policy
1	Exceptional significance (E)	Rare or outstanding item of Local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for Local or State listing.	Nil to Low tolerance for change.	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location, intangible values) embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the significance of the site. The element retains a high degree of integrity and authenticity with only very minor alterations that do not detract from its significance. The key attribute should be retained and conserved with no adverse impact on its significance.
2	High significance (H)	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.	Some tolerance for change.	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the site. It has undergone some alteration which does not detract from its authenticity and significance. This key attributes of the element should be retained and conserved. It may be changed to a degree providing there is no or minimal adverse impact on its significance.

3	Moderate significance (M)	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.	Moderate tolerance for Change.	The key attributes (form, fabric, function. Location or intangible values) partly embody the heritage significance of the element and/or its contribution to the site, or has been considerably modified. The key attributes of the element should be generally retained and conserved. Moderate change to this attribute is possible which should aim to minimise adverse impact, on the significance of the element or the site.
4	Little significance (L)	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.	Substantial tolerance for change.	The key attributes (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) of the element have relatively little heritage significance, but may contribute to the overall significance of the site. Substantial change to this element may be possible, avoiding adverse impacts on the significance of the site overall.
5	Intrusive (I)	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.	High tolerance for change.	The key attributes of the element (form, fabric, function, location or intangible values) have negligible heritage significance to the site. There is a high tolerance for change to this element, avoiding adverse impact on site significance of the site overall.

Subject Site – summary of significant items	Level of Significance
Siting of Oran Park House	EXCEPTIONAL
- Oran Park House (external and internal including internal spaces, joinery and fitout) except recent kitchens fitout - Views and vistas to and from Oran Park House including from Oran Park township - Remnants of original driveway to Camden Valley Way including part avenue of trees - Coach House (with external and internal fitout) works 2000± - Formal Carriage Loop and tracks from house into landscape - Formal Garden Design and links to landscape - Open space towards South Creek - South Creek as a water source and environ	HIGH
- Elevated Water Tanks - Tennis Court - Silo - Straight track south entry driveway - Archaeology - Aboriginal archaeology site CFPP-02	MODERATE
- Caretaker's cottage (from Burragorang Valley) - Swimming Pool - Garden Equipment Shed - Aboriginal archaeology site CFPP-15	LITTLE
None	INTRUSIVE

The following drawings from the Godden Mackay Logan 2010 CMP denote the significance of the Oran Park Estate.



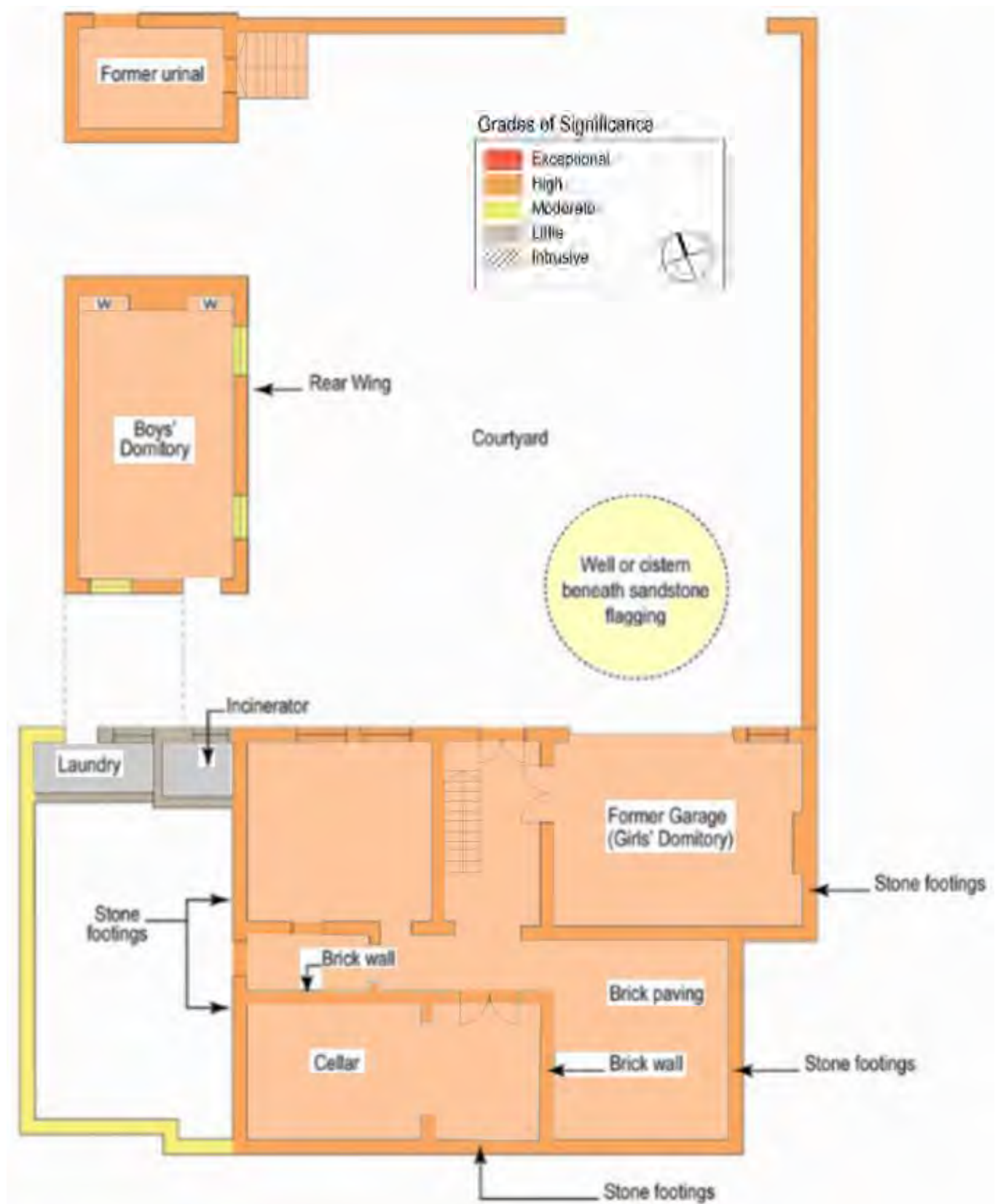
Not to scale

Figure 154: Grading of significance of the Ground Floor of Oran Park House, as sourced from GML: 2010:pg.90.



Not to scale

Figure 155: Grading of significance of the First Floor of Oran Park House, as sourced from GML: 2010:pg.91.



Note to scale

Figure 156: Grading of significance of the Basement Floor of Oran Park House, as sourced from GML: 2010:pg.92.

6.0 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

This section outlines the main constraints and opportunities which need to be addressed in the conservation management policy for the subject site and building.

6.1 Physical constraints & requirements arising from the statement of significance

- 6.1.1 No activity should be allowed that would confuse the fact that Oran Park constitutes an important component of the cultural development of the Camden Local Government Area.
- 6.1.2 An appropriate curtilage setting has been established and will be respected. No activity within or along the boundaries of this curtilage should be allowed that would confuse the interpretation of the site as an early Gentleman's estate.
- 6.1.3 Any new building, services, landscaping or activities at the site or in the vicinity of the site should have regard to the existing scale, style and character of the site and context. Heritage Exemption Guides were adopted and endorsed by the NSW Heritage Council with the gazettal listing of Oran Park in March 2015. These Guidelines are to provide a heritage approval process for development around the Homestead Lot including the Coach House and Neighbourhood Centre. Refer to Appendix C.
- 6.1.4 The existing significant fabric and features must be retained in-situ and conserved. (Refer Section 5.4).
- 6.1.5 No activity should take place which could destroy a potential archaeological resource.

6.2 Procedural requirements (conservation methodology)

Since the subject site is of cultural significance, any work at the site or in the vicinity of the site should be done in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. In particular the following procedural requirements (conservation methodology) should be noted.

Burra Charter

- Article 3-** *Conservation work should be based on a respect for existing fabric. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.*
- Article 15-** *Restoration is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.*
- Article 16-** *Contributions of all periods must be respected.*
- Article 20-** *Adaptation is acceptable where the conservation of the site cannot otherwise be achieved, and where adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.*
- Article 23-** *Existing fabric should be recorded before any disturbance.*
- Article 24-** *Study of the site by any disturbance of the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place.*

6.3 Constraints & requirements arising from the physical & documentary evidence

It is reasonable to assume that more evidence, both physical and documentary may come to light during the implementation of major conservation works at the site. This may include information on early decorative schemes, archaeological information, or further evidence revealed, for example by intervention to the fabric or from other resources.

6.4 Constraints & requirements arising from the physical condition

6.4.1 Generally

Generally, the subject site is easily interpretable as a gentleman's estate and residence. The house has retained fabric throughout various building phases. The house appears to be in reasonably good condition. Its form and configuration can be clearly understood.

6.4.2 Structural Stability

Oran Park House appears to be in reasonably sound condition. It should be noted that a Structural Engineer's report was not carried out on the building as part of this study.

6.4.3 Water Damage

Water damage has been noted to the internal walls associated with chimneys. A water inspection report was not carried out as part of this study. Flashing leaks associated with the chimneys have been repaired.

6.4.4 Pest Infestation

A pest inspection was not carried out as part of this report. No visible evidence of infestation was noted.

6.4.5 Vehicle & Pedestrian Access

Vehicle and pedestrian access to the site is via the straight driveway off Oran Park Drive.

6.5 **External constraints – Regulatory Framework**

6.5.1 Statutory Constraints

Approval from the following authorities is required before major changes are made to the items included in their heritage registers.

6.5.1.1 1977 NSW Heritage Act

The site is listed on the State Heritage Register as:

- "Oran Park", 112-130 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park NSW 2750, State Heritage Register listing number 01695, Gazette date 5 March 2015

Heritage Exemption Guidelines for Residential Development and Coach House Neighbourhood Centre within the Heritage Curtilage March 2015 are included as Appendix H.

State Heritage Register Listing

Heritage items of particular importance to the people of NSW are listed on the SHR which was created in April 1999 by amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977*. The statements of Significance for SHR listings are found at the following:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/heritagesearch.aspx>

State Heritage Register Requirements

The NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) is established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act, and pursuant to Section 57(1) of the Act, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any proposed development within an SHR listed place, including subdivision, works to the grounds or structures, or disturbance of archaeological 'relics'.

Properties listed on the State Heritage Register are required to be maintained in accordance with Section 118 of the Heritage Act as set out in the *Heritage Regulation 2012*, Sections 9–15. The **Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair** require weatherproofing; fire protection; security; and essential maintenance and repair. The Heritage Act Minimum Maintenance Standards can be accessed at www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/

Heritage Act Approvals and Consent Processes

Development approval is required in order to undertake most forms of work on SHR heritage properties. In some circumstances, basic maintenance, repairs and minor alterations may be subject to exemption from approval, however such exemptions must be formally confirmed in writing by both the relevant Council and the Heritage Council of NSW prior to the start of any work. The relevant Council in which the SHR property occurs and the Heritage Council of NSW

are the primary consent authorities respectively under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the 1977 Heritage Act. All State-listed heritage items, require applications for approval to undertake works on them. This can be made in one of two ways: as an (a) Integrated Development Application (IDA) followed by a Section 60 application to the Heritage Council of NSW, or (b) separately as a standalone Section 60 application followed by a Development Application (DA) to the relevant Council.

IDAs are those Development Applications that are submitted directly to the relevant Council. Council will refer the application to the Heritage Council of NSW for consideration and general terms of approval before the Council determines the application. The IDA will also be publicly advertised for 30 days and any submissions will be taken into consideration by both the relevant Council and the Heritage Council of NSW. This application mode is particularly encouraged to facilitate efficient processing of applications to save time.

6.5.1.2 Local Government

The subject site is listed as an item of Local significance on the *Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010* as:

- “Oran Park” (including homestead, grounds, outbuildings, old cottage, silo, stable building, carriage house, drive and circular carriage drive), 931 Cobbitty Road, Oran Park (Lot 27, DP 213330), Item 137.

Any works, alterations or additions will require development consent and be subject to the relevant heritage clauses located in the LEP. Generally, a Heritage Impact Statement will be required. Some works may be exempt if they constitute works of a minor nature (such as maintenance) that will not adversely impact upon the heritage significance of the site.

6.5.1.3 National Construction Code and Building Code of Australia

The NCC (National Construction Code) and BCA (Building Code of Australia) is a national set of building regulations covering (but not limited to) fire protection, fire warning, egress and universal access.

Fire Safety

Careful design and/or upgrading of the existing fire protection and warning systems will need to be undertaken so as to have minimal impact upon significant fabric. Extent of the systems will be dependant upon use of the building.

Where compliance with the code requires loss of significant building fabric, then an innovative solution must be developed to retain the significant fabric.

Universal Access

Although the NCC/BCA covers universal access, compliance with the NCC/BCA does not automatically ensure compliance with the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1992. Heritage buildings are not exempt from the requirements of the DDA. Careful consideration should be given to the intended use of the building to enable universal access where possible where this will not impact upon significant fabric.

6.5.2 Non-Statutory Constraints

6.5.2.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The subject site is listed on the National Trust's register.

Listing on the Register of the National Trust carries no statutory implications. The Trust's opinions however, are usually sought when major proposals are being formulated in heritage precincts or in relation to heritage buildings.

6.6 Constraints arising from current use and client requirements

Oran Park House is currently used as a Sales Office for Oran Park Estate. A caretaker lives in the Caretaker's Cottage on the property and maintains the house, subject buildings and gardens.

The owners of the site are subdividing the property. An appropriate curtilage has been proposed around the Oran Park House lot and approved. The owners intend to undertake conservation works to the property to restore it and enable its use. This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared to provide for the long-term conservation work and maintenance of the place.

6.7 Opportunities for future use

The feasibility of these future use options for the subject buildings should be investigated with close reference to the constraints and requirements of this Conservation Plan and the conservation policies contained in Section 7.0 of this report.

Most importantly, any new uses of the buildings should respect the original internal planning and configuration. Future uses should ideally allow continued residential use of the property.

The following list provides possible future use opportunities for the subject site and buildings. Please note this list is by no means prescriptive or exhaustive, rather it aims to show the opportunities that could be applied to the site. Further options may come to light in future planning of the site; these options should also be explored to determine the best possible outcome for the site.

- 6.7.1 The opportunity exists to reinstate the recent and historic use of the building as a family residence as part of a gentleman's estate. This would be the most desirable use of the site and buildings.
- 6.7.2 The opportunity exists to utilise the house as a community centre or club house for the new housing development proposed on the estate. This use would require careful planning and management to ensure the significance of the site is maintained.
- 6.7.3 The opportunity exists to utilise the House as a compatible commercial enterprise.

Suggested adaptive reuses for the House are:

- Rural retreat for families and guests to hire for period of occupation (holiday rental)
- Estate land sales office (6.6)
- Bed and Breakfast accommodation
- Offices and reception for amenities
- Café and amenities
- Restaurant for lunches and dinner
- Wine bar and amenities and vineyard winery
- Art gallery
- Health retreat
- Medical centre and offices

6.7.4 Coach House

Suggested adaptive re-uses for the Coach House are:

- Café
- Restaurant
- Wine bar
- Convenience/neighbourhood shop
- Real estate office
- Craft centre and retail outlet
- Community activity centre

6.7.5 Silo

Ancillary buildings may be added externally to the base of the Silo to provide further accommodation for its future use.

Suggested adaptive re-uses for the Silo are:

- Retreat accommodation
- Café
- Wine bar
- Distillery
- Craft centre – selective retail outlet
- Town clock

6.8 Opportunities for future development

The feasibility of the development and use options should be investigated with close reference to the constraints and requirements of this Conservation Plan and the conservation policies contained in Section 7.0 of this report.

The following list provides possible opportunities for the site. Please note this list is by no means prescriptive or exhaustive, rather it aims to show the opportunities that could be applied to the site. Further options may come to light in future planning of the site; these options should also be explored to determine the best possible outcome for the site.

- Development approval has been granted to construct new residences around the Homestead Lot (refer to Figure 157).
- Development approval has been granted for subdivision of the greater estate and residential development beyond the Homestead Lot.

6.9 Guidelines for development

The values, qualities, significance, fabric and the context of the subject building should be retained irrespective of the future development of the site. The following values are important in the conservation and adaptive reuse of the place.

6.9.1 Planning/context

The existing external planning features of the house are important to maintain and should be addressed in planning future uses of the site. The dominance of the house located on the knoll should be respected and view lines maintained. The early internal configuration of the spaces should be respected and maintained in any future uses of the main building.

6.9.2 New buildings and works within the homestead lot

Some new structures may be permissible to the rear of the property. This would be limited to subservient outbuildings relating to and supporting the use of the house and site. Any new building should be sympathetically designed to fit in with and take advantage of the topography of the site and the setting of the subject buildings and the surrounding context. Any new building should be interpretable as new work. This issue should be carefully considered and be compatible with future use options and opportunities for the site. Upgrading and replanning of the Kitchen and Family Room and wet areas of the house would be appropriate. Any new buildings and works would need prior approval from the NSW Heritage Office and Camden Council.

6.9.3 Amenities

Careful consideration should be given to future uses of the main building, especially where further amenities are required, e.g. for commercial use of the building. Any additional amenities required to service the building may be best suited to a new sympathetic structure to the rear of the house.

6.9.4 Significant fabric and items

The significant fabric (refer Section 5.4) of the subject site and building must be conserved.

6.9.5 Universal Access

Careful consideration should be given to future uses of the site and buildings, especially where public access is required. Universal access is currently not available to the house. Universal access to the building should only be provided where it will not have adverse impact on the significance of the building, significant fabric and internal layouts. As the basement and first floors are only accessible via stairs from the ground floor, any future use should be considered in view of this limitation.

7.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

The following conservation policies arise out of the statement of significance, the physical condition and other constraints (Refer Section 3.0, 5.0 and 6.0). An approach should be chosen for the subject site that allows as many as possible of these conservation policies to be implemented to ensure appropriate future management that will retain and enhance significant fabric and allow clear interpretation of the significance of the site.

The purpose of this policy is to determine how the subject site should be managed in terms of future development, use and maintenance in order to retain the cultural significance of the place, the objective being to retain and incorporate significant elements of the place within the framework of a viable appropriate future use for the site.

The implementation of this policy will allow the clear interpretation of the significance of the site and the most appropriate way of caring for the significant fabric.

The policies intend to:

- retain and enhance the cultural significance of the place;
- ensure the retention of significant fabric, planning approach and natural and cultural landscape setting of the site;
- allow adaptation, alterations and new works which are consistent with the cultural significance of the place and which promote a viable appropriate use of the site;
- define guidelines for new development within the curtilage of the site;
- indicate an approach to the future management and maintenance of the site, by qualified persons.

7.1 Conservation procedures at the site

- Policy 1.1 Generally, treat the site as being of cultural heritage significance, and consequently guide works and activities at the site by the provisions of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.
- Policy 1.2 The policies outlined in this document should be adopted as the guide to future planning and work at the site.
- Policy 1.3 Works must meet the NSW Heritage Office *minimum standards of maintenance and repair*, and personnel skilled in disciplines of conservation practice, including professionals, skilled building and engineering trades, etc should be engaged as appropriate to advise or implement conservation works at the site. Personnel involved in the documentation and implementation of works at the site should be recorded for future reference.
- Policy 1.4 Carry out, catalogue and archive systematic surveys of the site, before, during and after any works in accordance with NSW Heritage Branch and DUAP Guidelines. Any new information that comes to light during and after works at the site shall be recorded in a report, a copy of which shall be held at the archive of the site.
- Policy 1.5 Assemble, catalogue and make readily available for public inspection, copies of all known historical drawings, pictorial documents and written records relating to the site in a permanent archive of the site.
- Policy 1.6 Document any proposed works to the place in a way that allows scrutiny by others before they are executed and can be retained for posterity. The documentary or physical evidence upon which conservation decisions are made for each part of the element should be cited. A copy of the documentation, including schedules and drawings, shall be held at the archive of the site.
- Policy 1.7 Prepare a Photographic Archival Record of the site prior to, during and after undertaking any major works, following applicable guidelines and standards.

- Policy 1.8 This Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed no later than every 10 years, or with any major changes or proposed works to the site.

7.2 Conservation of Heritage Significance

- Policy 2.1 For the House and immediate surrounds, manage the character of the subject site, which is that of a subdivided rural estate, to maintain the dominance of the homestead on the knoll surrounded by landscaped gardens, recreational areas, service buildings and open paddocks punctuated by the straight paddock track from Oran Park Drive. This includes conserving the original setting which relates to the topography, open space towards South Creek and distant views in the vicinity of the house.
- Policy 2.2 Maintain an appropriate heritage curtilage to ensure the significance of the setting of Oran Park House, its recreational areas, service zones (back of house) and landscape elements are conserved, maintained and easily interpreted. The SHR curtilage is appropriate and is maintained in the current proposal.
- Policy 2.3 Do not obscure the significant close and distant views and vistas from various vantage points and approaches to and from the subject site. This includes views from Oran Park Township.
- Policy 2.4 Retain original and early features such as doors, windows, floors, decorative features and walls with appropriate conservation and maintenance.
- Policy 2.5 Undertake regular maintenance on the subject buildings, landscape features and site elements to ensure their longevity.

7.3 Interpretation

- Policy 3.1 Maintain the interpretation of the subject site as a Gentleman's estate with a house precinct, recreational areas, service buildings and open pasture. Any future uses should assist this interpretation.
- Policy 3.2 Undertake and implement an Interpretation Plan and Strategy for the site.
Comment: Practical and concrete strategies for interpretation would be included in an Interpretation Plan and Strategy of the site. It is the purpose of an Interpretation Plan and Interpretation Strategy to determine the themes and messages to be interpreted at the site and the best media to accomplish this. This would include Aboriginal association with the site as well as European associations to the site.

7.4 Archaeological Resource Management

- Policy 4.1 Ensure early fabric of the Coach House, being the first residence of the estate, is respected and retained.
- Policy 4.2 All sub-surface areas below and adjacent to the site buildings and features should be considered to have archaeological potential. Carefully design any new interventions to avoid any disturbance of potential archaeological items located within these areas.
- Policy 4.3 Engage a suitable heritage consultant and archaeologist to assess, record and monitor the works in the event of any disturbance having to take place. Archaeologists must meet the current Heritage Council requirements for an Excavation Director and obtain appropriate approvals, exemptions to or excavations

permits required under Section 57(1) or sections 139-146 of the Heritage Act 1977 prior to any excavation of areas of identified archaeological potential.

- Policy 4.4 Retain any archaeological evidence uncovered on the site in situ.
- Policy 4.5 Appropriately catalogue any archaeological finds retained in situ for future reference.
- Policy 4.6 Assemble, catalogue and safely house any archaeological finds that have been or are in the future uncovered on the site.
- Policy 4.7 Works in the Stage 6 area, especially those that affect the coach house and the area around it, should be subject to a S60 approval so that any evidence of the nineteenth-century use of the property can be recorded.
- Policy 4.8 A program of archaeological monitoring and inspection needs to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist for works within the new proposed homestead boundary fence of Oran Park House and within a c.20m radius of the coach house.
- Policy 4.9 An archaeologist should remain on call to respond to unexpected finds in the areas outside of the proposed homestead boundary fence and the vicinity of the coach house.

7.5 Universal Access and Fire Safety

- Policy 5.1 Provide universal access to the House where it will not have adverse impact upon the significant fabric.
- Policy 5.2 Only limited opportunity exists to provide access to Basement and First Floor level from Ground Floor level. Therefore any future use should be chosen in consideration of this potential limitation.
- Policy 5.3 Maintain the fire safety and egress strategy that has been prepared and implemented at the site to provide the least impact to significant fabric whilst still providing for the safe egress of occupants in the event of a fire.

7.6 Conservation of Significant Fabric and Spaces

- Policy 6.1 Unless otherwise stated in these policies, retain and conserve surviving original and early fabric and spaces, particularly fabric and spaces rated of being of exceptional or high significance (refer section 5.4 of this document).
- Policy 6.2 Precede all conservation works by thorough investigation of the building fabric and monitor the works to assess their efficacy and accuracy.

7.7 Intervention in the Fabric

- Policy 7.1 Approach changes to significant fabric with minimal intervention: as much as necessary, as little as possible.
- Policy 7.2 Intervention for purposes other than conservation of the fabric is to occur only in areas of moderate, little or no significance.
- Policy 7.3 Removal of fabric of high significance is to be contemplated only where that fabric has ceased to function and is actively contributing to deterioration in other significant fabric.

- Policy 7.4 Record all works to the subject site and buildings in accordance with NSW Heritage Branch archival record guidelines.

7.8 Alterations and Additions to Significant Fabric and Spaces

- Policy 8.1 Confine alterations and additions to original or early fabric of the building to:
- the removal of intrusive elements, and elements of little significance that interfere with interpretation, where they are no longer needed
 - the removal of elements of little or no significance that are contributing to the deterioration of original or early fabric
 - the reinstatement where appropriate of original or early fabric that has since been removed and for which good evidence exists
 - works to conserve the existing significant fabric, and
 - fully reversible works to adapt the buildings for changing uses as required.
- Policy 8.2 Confine alterations and additions to the house to works that are complementary and subservient to the original and early fabric.
- Policy 8.3 New elements must respect the existing aesthetic significance of the building.

7.9 New Work, Future Development and Use

- Policy 9.1 The policies contained within this document must be applied irrespective of the future uses of the site and buildings.
- Policy 9.2 Uses and activities at the site must be compatible with the retention and interpretation of the historical residential uses.
- Policy 9.3 The most desirable use for the site would include a prestigious residence, hospitality, offices, estate land sales office, restaurant, art gallery, health retreat or medical centre, commercial offices, in keeping with the traditional uses of the site. Refer Section 6.7.
- Policy 9.4 Maintain the character and integrity of the subject site and buildings as a nineteenth century gentleman's estate, modified c1939-40 and c1995, in any future development or enterprise on the site.
- Policy 9.5 Strictly limit and control development within and adjoining the Homestead Lot to maintain and continue to enhance the existing functions, landscape character and use.
- Policy 9.6 Any future minor structures within the Homestead Lot must not diminish or overwhelm the house. The heritage significance of the house must continue to be maintained by any proposed scheme.
- Policy 9.7 New minor structures on the Homestead Lot must be carefully considered, be sympathetic and subservient to the house and must be easily interpretable as new work and not intrude upon the significance of the site.
- Policy 9.8 Any future minor structures within the Homestead Lot or within the vicinity of the Homestead Lot must be carefully considered by the appropriate authorities so that the setting of the place is maintained.
- Policy 9.9 In developing plans for the future use of the Homestead Lot, the significant external and internal fabric of the subject building and its views and vistas must be conserved to maintain the significance of the site. Refer to Figure 157.

- Policy 9.10 The Heritage Exemption Guidelines prepared for inclusion in the gazettal on the State Heritage Register should apply to development within the curtilage but excluding the Homestead Lot. These developments are exempt from NSW Heritage Council Section 60 approvals. Refer to Figure 157, Appendix C and Appendix D.



Figure 157:
 Oran Park outer Heritage Principles plan showing the important view lines and proposed and approved controls surrounding the Homestead Lot in the current residential subdivision of the property. This figure was prepared to inform the Heritage Exemption Guidelines and does not preclude other forms of development.

N↑

Not to scale

7.10 Oran Park House

- Policy 10.1 The house can be adapted and upgraded to today's living standards provided the early configuration is conserved and clearly interpreted, and new interventions are sympathetic to the existing site and context.
- Policy 10.2 Retain the character of the house as it was renovated in the 1930s – c1940 during the Robbins Period and as it still exists today.
- Policy 10.3 Carefully design any new works to the house so as not to interfere with the significance of the subject building and to limit impact on significant fabric.
- Policy 10.4 Retain and conserve extant significant external and internal building fabric in accordance with the levels of significance identified in Section 5.4 Grading of Significance of this CMP.
- Policy 10.5 Retain the Georgian Revival character of the house. No conservation, maintenance or new work shall alter or negatively impact on the external character of the house.
- Policy 10.6 Organise any proposed new services or service upgrades related to any new uses of the house to provide minimal interference with the existing significant fabric. Wherever possible, new services shall follow existing lines to minimise impact upon significant fabric and spaces.
- Policy 10.7 Install any required new services in areas and spaces of lower significance.
- Policy 10.8 Any new interventions to the subject building should be reversible and clearly interpreted – by means of introduced interpretive devices or by method of style of construction – as new work.
- Policy 10.9 Allow the upgrading of existing wet areas. The kitchen should remain in the west wing of the house. Allow the c1995 kitchen and library area to be adapted to new kitchen layout for servicing proposed uses for the place.
- Policy 10.10 Allow for the long-term adaptive reuse of Oran Park House.

7.11 Subject Site including Landscape

- Policy 11.1 Undertake new plantings in accordance with currently acceptable horticultural practices to have minimum impact on extant fabric and surrounding areas.
- Policy 11.2 Wherever possible, propagate new plant stock from existing site plantings.
- Policy 11.3 Ensure species planted on the site are in keeping with those known to have existed in the past on the site or those appropriate to the period and soils.
- Policy 11.4 Significant views and vistas should be retained. Any new plantings or structures should not obscure the cultural, historic or aesthetic significance of the place in a physical or visual way.
- Policy 11.5 Maintain visual link between the House and South Creek.
- Policy 11.6 Reconstruct painted timber garden fencing – arris top rail, strand and wire netting (for rabbit proofing) and gates to inner house lot. Plant with selected hedging.
- Policy 11.7 Reconstruct rose gardens to eastern and western areas of garden.

- Policy 11.8 Any new planting's should be in accordance with available historical information refer to Figure 7.
- Policy 11.9 Maintain eastern paved garden adjacent to the House.
- Policy 11.10 Maintain rose gardens, pond, terrace garden design and carriage loop.
- Policy 11.11 Maintain architectural garden design features.
- Policy 11.12 Adapt south-east driveway and reinforce planting.
- Policy 11.13 Adapt southern driveway as a lane extending from the house garden.
- Policy 11.14 Maintain recreational features of the garden including swimming pool and tennis court.
- Policy 11.15 Reconstruct Tecoma arbour by removing central growth stems and keeping overarching effect.
- Policy 11.16 Allow productive garden including herb garden, orchard and olive grove.
- Policy 11.17 Subservient ancillary structures to northern back of house area could be considered to allow adaptive its re-use.

7.12 Coach House

- Policy 12.1 Ensure early fabric is respected and retained in any development.
- Policy 12.2 The Coach House and surrounding area could be adaptively re-used to allow long-term sustainable use. Re-use in accordance with the Heritage Exemption Guidelines is exempted from approvals for appropriate works (Refer to Catherine Park Estate, Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines dated October 2014 contained in Appendix C and Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy dated March 2017 contained in Appendix D). Any re-use and future development that that does not meet the requirements of the Heritage Exemption Guidelines is to address the CMP and will be subject to approvals under the Heritage Act.
- Policy 12.3 Allow rebuilt sections to be adapted for new uses.
- Policy 12.4 Retain and conserve early sections of Coach House brickwork and openings.

7.13 Silo

- Policy 13.1 Retain, conserve and allow adaptive reuse of the Silo for modern functions.
- Policy 13.2 New small scale ancillary buildings maybe be considered adjacent to/attached to Silo for adaptive reuse.

8.0 DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE SHR CURTILAGE

The following guidelines should be incorporated into the design of public spaces and building elements within the SHR Curtilage.

8.1 Landscape Design Considerations – Oran Park House Curtilage Zone

- Guideline 1.1 Perimeter boundary fence. For Oran Park House lot a new perimeter boundary fence should be constructed in a style similar to an existing rural paddock fence, e.g. as exists at Harrington Park. Contemporary or residential fence styles are not appropriate.
- Guideline 1.2 Roadway verge. The proposed roadway verge adjacent to the new perimeter of the Oran Park House lot boundary within the curtilage should not contain a pedestrian footpath. The installation of a pedestrian footpath around the perimeter of the 'rural' grounds is not appropriate. Pathways linking community facilities with roads and paths is permissible.
- Guideline 1.3 Perimeter landscape boundary barrier. A landscape planting barrier/hedge maximum 1200mm high (e.g. Photinia spp.) should be planted around the new perimeter boundary of Oran Park House. This will aid in protecting the heritage values of Oran Park House by creating a visual barrier between the house lot and the surrounding new development, thereby reducing the visual impact of new adjacent dwellings when viewed from Oran Park grounds.
- Guideline 1.4 Vistas from Oran Park House. The vistas from Oran Park House (e.g. from entry portico and internal rooms) to the former Coach House and adjacent wetlands at South Creek should not be obscured. A low height solid barrier could be introduced to the edge of the carriage loop turning circle to balance the existing masonry walls that are part of the swimming pool enclosure on the western edge.
- Guideline 1.5 Existing pasture. The existing pasture adjacent the Oran Park House garden boundary and existing lawn areas (to immediate curtilage) should be retained and maintained. They should not be planted out with trees and shrubs as this would confuse the delineation between the house garden and surrounding landscape within the curtilage. Installation of an orchard and vines would be appropriate as homogenous ground landscape is maintained.
- Guideline 1.6 Silo. New small scale buildings adjacent/attached to the Silo would be permissible. This will complement the silo and allow for adaptive reuse of this structure.
- Guideline 1.7 Rainwater tanks and stands. The existing elevated rainwater tanks and stands should be retained and maintained. They may be adapted as required.
- Guideline 1.8 Existing gravel driveway. The gravelled surface to the carriage loop/driveway should be retained and maintained where possible.
- Guideline 1.9 Coach House. The Coach House has been modified a number of times since it was constructed in c1837. It is capable of adaptation and could be sympathetically developed and adaptively reused for a local activity centre in the new subdivision development of the estate.

8.2 Urban Design Considerations for Proposed Houses within the Curtilage

- Guideline 2.1 Pedestrian footpath. The paving should provide interpretation of the Oran Park heritage curtilage area to differentiate the Oran Park House heritage curtilage from the adjacent subdivision dwellings. Paving will be constructed on the new dwellings side of the road, not on the Oran Park House lot.
- Guideline 2.2 Front fences. Treatment to the front fences of the proposed housing is to be recessive to differentiate the Oran Park House heritage curtilage from the adjacent subdivision dwellings.
- Guideline 2.3 Street trees. Street tree species of the proposed housing development are to be chosen as set out in the Oran Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy to differentiate the Oran Park House heritage curtilage from the adjacent subdivision dwellings.
- Guideline 2.4 Street crossovers. Garage driveways may be double width to match proposed garage entry door design.
- Guideline 2.5 Street Block: Architect Review. Each street block within the proposed lots will be architecturally reviewed to assist in elevating the aesthetic value of dwellings located within the Heritage Curtilage.
- Guideline 2.6 Roofing colours & materials. The proposed housing roofing colours should be neutral colour tones (e.g. greys, greens, browns, dark tones) and could be either tiles or corrugated roofing materials.
- Guideline 2.7 Roof form. The proposed housing dwellings should have pitched roofs (25 degrees + or – 5 degrees) and they should be hipped or gabled with large eave overhangs.
- Guideline 2.8 Wall materials. The proposed housing should have face brickwork or rendered textures in neutral colours. The design should incorporate shadow lines. Red bricks are inappropriate and do not blend in with surrounding natural landscapes. Rumbled bricks are not appropriate.
- Guideline 2.9 Facade treatments. The proposed housing should include the following façade treatments:
- a) They should be recessive
 - b) Include balconies
 - c) Be articulated
 - d) Include contemporary window treatments, aluminium or timber frames in neutral colours; and
 - e) have front doors with side lights.
- Colonial style window treatments are not appropriate.
- Guideline 2.10 Entry Portico. Entry porticos of the integrated development dwellings should be of a contemporary design. Colonial style columns are not appropriate.

9.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

This implementation strategy is not comprehensive, rather it is intended as a set of requirements for the implementation of the conservation policy. Any other proposals for the site shall comply with the conservation policies contained in Section 7.0 of this report.

9.1 Strategies for Conservation Management

- 9.1.1 Adopt this Conservation Management Plan and the recommendations and policies contained herein.
- 9.1.2 General conservation works must be undertaken on a regular basis to prevent deterioration of the significant fabric of the subject buildings.
- 9.1.3 Manage the subject site in a way that allows the maximum amount of this Conservation Management Policy (refer Section 7.0 of this report) to be implemented.
- 9.1.4 Personnel skilled in disciplines of conservation practice shall be engaged as appropriate to advise on both minor and major works and implement conservation aspects at the site.
- 9.1.5 The relevant consent authorities must be contacted and approval obtained prior to any works taking place.
- 9.1.6 Following on from the Conservation Management Plan, the plans, documents and guidelines tabulated below shall be prepared as required and made available to persons involved in the care and conservation of the site.

Document	Objective/Comment	Priority	Timeframe
Schedule of Works	A Schedule of Works will ascertain the prioritised conservation and new works required to be undertaken.	High	Commencement of project. This has been prepared and is enclosed in Appendix B of this report.
Maintenance Plan	A Maintenance Plan details the cyclical maintenance tasks required to ensure the house, grounds, structures and garden elements do not deteriorate.	High	After works are completed
Interpretation Plan and Interpretation Strategy	The subject site is of heritage significance to the development of the Camden Local Government area and this should be interpreted to the public. An Interpretation Plan on the site would determine the themes and messages to be interpreted at the site and the best media to accomplish this. The Interpretation Strategy would develop the Interpretation Plan and prioritise the proposed interpretation works and appropriate media.	Medium	Within 1 – 2 years
Photographic Archival records	The purpose of an archival record is to record the heritage item before, during and after any proposed works to document the heritage item and any changes made. NSW Heritage Branch guidelines shall be followed.	—	As major works take place – before, during and after works
Heritage Impact Statements	Heritage Impact Statements will be required to accompany any development applications for the site.	—	To accompany development proposals within the curtilage

Document	Objective/Comment	Priority	Timeframe
Archaeological Watching Brief & Excavation Permit	A watching brief and excavation permit will be required should there be a proposal to disturb any potential archaeological resource on the property.	As required	To accompany development proposals where subsurface areas are disturbed
Public Domain Plan	Landscape treatments within and around the site must be carefully considered and controlled so as not to detract from the significance of the place.	Medium	As subdivision development works commence

9.2 Strategies for Future Works

- 9.2.1 All works shall be carried out in accordance with the conservation policies contained in Section 7.0 of this report.

9.3 Strategies for Maintenance

- 9.3.1 General maintenance shall be undertaken on a regular basis, including regular inspection and repair.
- 9.3.2 A Schedule of Works and Maintenance Plan should be prepared prioritising works and detailing cyclical maintenance works necessary to undertake to avoid deterioration of and damage to significant fabric. Note: A schedule has been prepared and is enclosed in Appendix B of this report.
- 9.3.3 Any urgent repairs required shall be undertaken immediately to prevent deterioration to significant fabric. Note: Urgent and safety works have been undertaken.

9.4 Strategies for Management of Future Development

- 9.4.1 This Conservation Management Plan shall be consulted and specific proposals for the site assessed in the light of what is recommended in previous sections of these policies.
- 9.4.2 The feasibility of the options listed in Section 6.7 of this report shall be investigated with close reference to the constraints and requirements of this Conservation Management Plan and the conservation policies contained in Section 7.0 of this report.
- 9.4.3 Any future development of the site shall respect the significance of Oran Park House, its bulk, scale, setting and significant view lines and the configuration of the gardens, recreational areas and service zones.

9.5 Strategies for Public Domain Framework

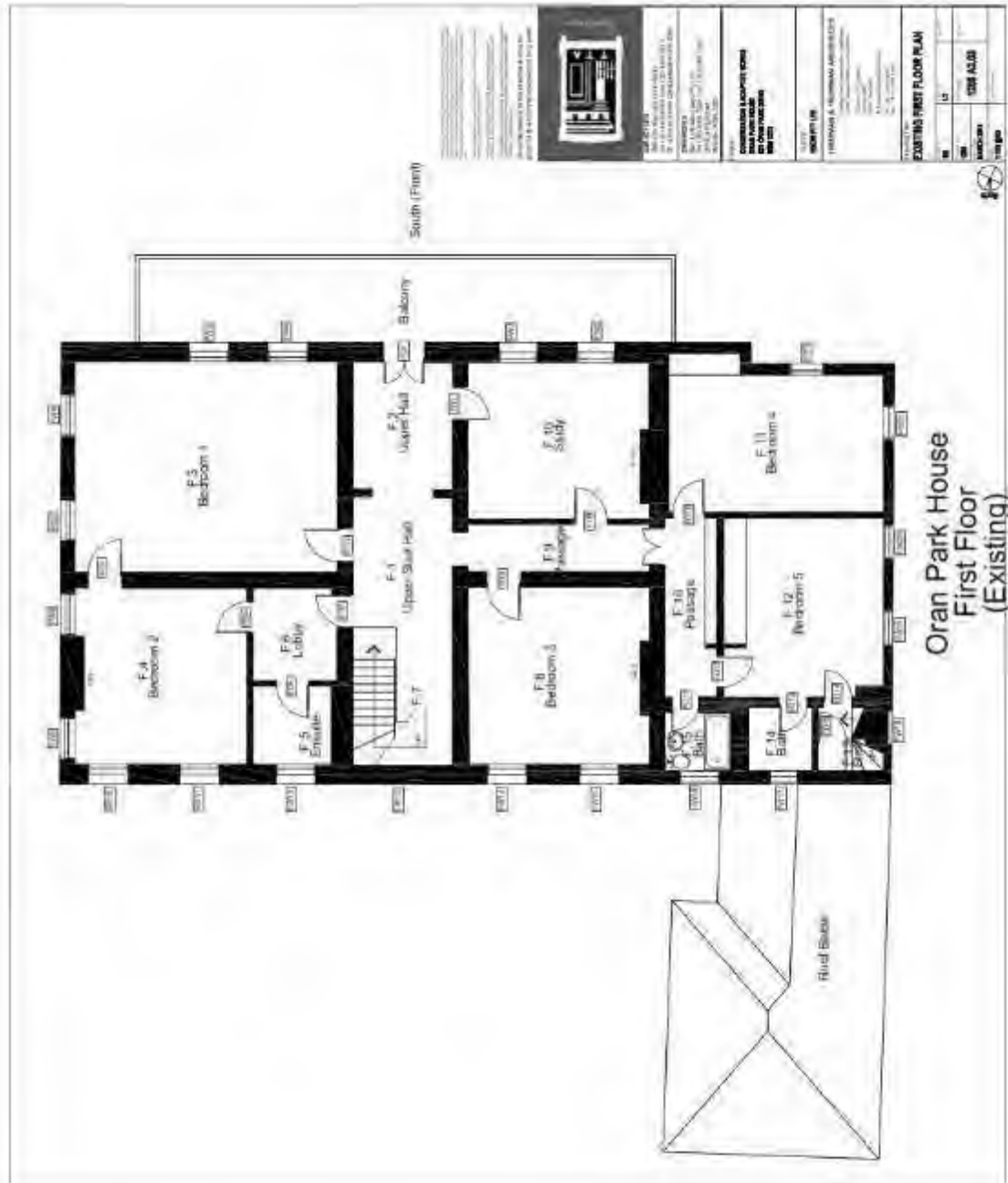
- 9.5.1 Works to the Public Domain should be in accordance with the Catherine Park Estate, Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines dated October 2014 contained in Appendix C and Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy dated March 2017 contained in Appendix D.

Appendix A

Existing Plans

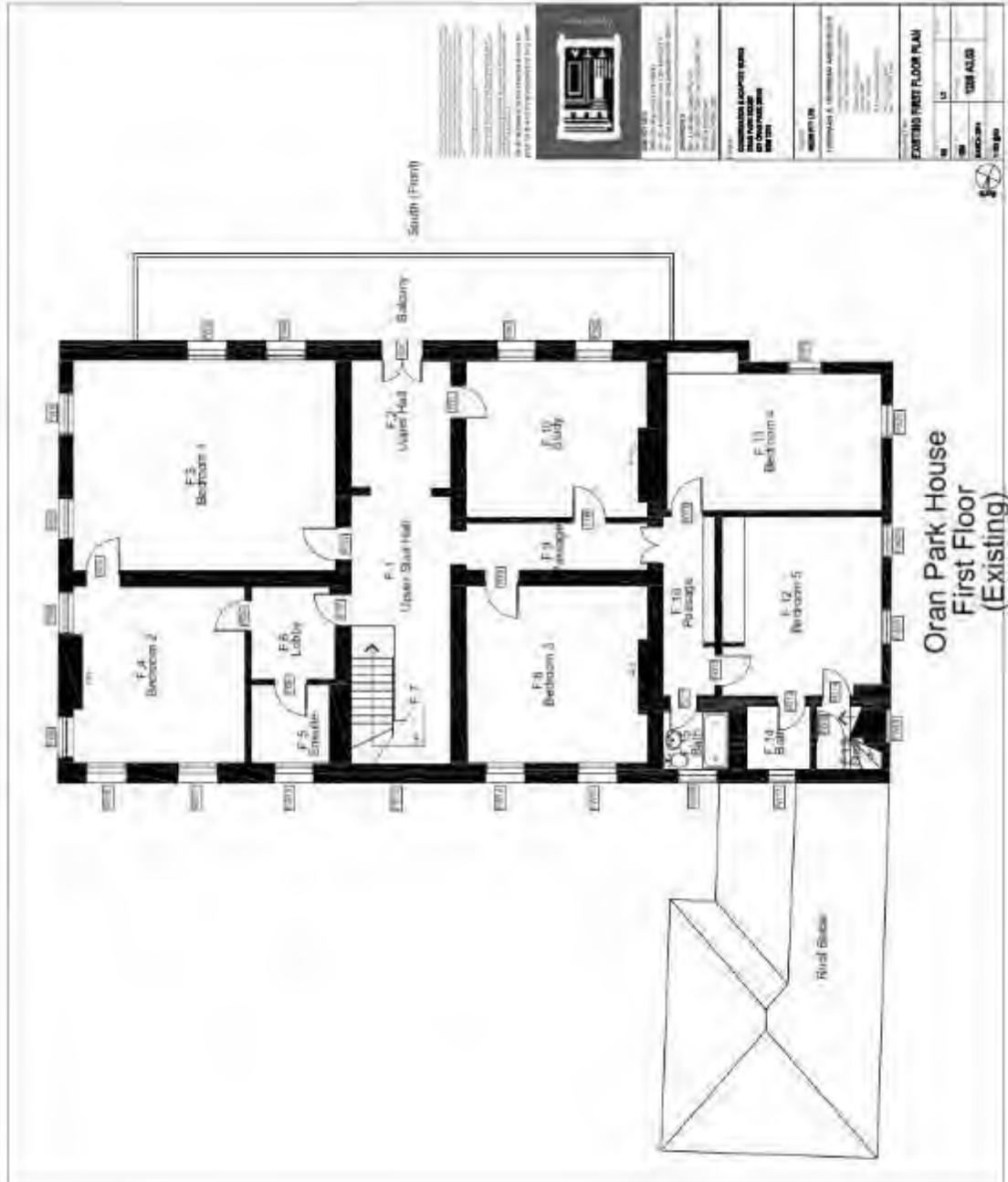












Appendix B

Caretaker's Cottage, Schedule of Exempt Works (SOW)

Note most of the repairs and maintenance works would be Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval such as Type 1 maintenance and cleaning, Type 2 repairs, Type 3 painting, Type 7 minor activities with little or no adverse impact on heritage significance and Type 8 non-significant fabric are necessary for the upkeep the building and are in compliance with the State Heritage Register image and Conservation Management Plan

NO.	PROPOSED WORKS	EXEMPTION ITEM
A.	Sub-Structure & Surroundings	
1.0	Remove all shrubs and trees within 2 metres of the Cottage's footings. This is to allow rebuilding of brick piers especially to the western elevation.	1 & 2
2.0	Remove redundant Cottage water tanks and associated structures.	1 & 2
3.0	Check all sub-floor bearers and joists for brick pier support. Insect/termite activity and being plumb. Report to Architect and allow for minor packing and levelling.	1 & 2
4.0	To all brick piers that have tilted past 3 degrees or sunk unacceptably, demolish and rebuild with new footing and face brick pier to match existing and to Building Code with ant capping and minimal packing between pier and bearers.	2
5.0	Inspect underside of all tongue and groove flooring for damage or termite activity. Repair as required.	1 & 2
B.	Walls Framing and Cladding	
1.0	Inspect wall plates to sub-floor areas and top plate to roof framing elements. Repair plates as required to match existing.	1 & 2
2.0	Where possible inspect all framing and repair.	
3.0	Inspect and record condition of all weatherboard cladding. Allow to repair and replace damaged and decayed weatherboards. To corner junctions allow to install cover straps to protect weatherboard edges. Prior to installing cover straps paint weatherboard corner edges with 3 coats of undercoat and prime to stabilize edges. Windows repair timber and aluminium windows - prepare and paint.	1,2 & 3
4.0	To gable flat sheets and cover straps cladding and architectural vents, repair and replace decayed timber elements to match existing.	1 & 2
5.0	Allow to repair flat sheeting and prepare for painting.	1,2 & 3
6.0	Prepare and paint weatherboard, flat sheeting and all external architectural timber detailing, to selected colour scheme to match House colour scheme.	3

C.	Roof and Spouting	
1.0	Check eave soffit boarding and exposed rafters - repair and stabilize. Prepare and paint to match House.	1,2 & 3
2.0	Remove existing galvanised gutters and downpipes. Repair fascias by cutting new sections of fascia to match existing. Prepare and paint to match House. Prepare fascia for installing new galvanised 150mm quad gutters.	1,2 & 3
3.0	Inspect roof framing for termite damage, falling damp on ceiling, and broken framing and fixing joints. Repair roof framing as required.	1,2 & 3
4.0	To southern section of roof, clean down and install quad guttering with downpipes to Cottage's drinking water tanks. Repair brick chimney and slow combustion flue flashings and cowlings.	1,2 & 3
5.0	To northern section of roofing carefully prepare surface rusting to allow repair. Stabilize rusting surfaces and paint the northern section of corrugated galvanised sheeting with cold galvanising paint. Install guttering and downpipes and connect to potable water tanks.	1,2 & 3
D.	Landscaping	
1.0	Install rural rabbit proof fence with top arrised timber rail at 1200mm height with wire strand and rabbit proof netting fence to 1000mm with 100 x 90 timber posts at 3 metre centres to selected areas to enclose cottage yard similar to existing fencing.	7
2.0	Allow cottage garden and productive gardens to be established.	2 & 7

Appendix C

Catherine Park Estate, Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines

CATHERINE PARK ESTATE

ORAN PARK HOUSE HERITAGE EXEMPTION GUIDELINES

October 2014



CATHERINE PARK ESTATE

ORAN PARK HOUSE HERITAGE EXEMPTION GUIDELINES

OCTOBER 2014

Prepared for: **HIXSON PTY LTD**

Prepared by: **Design + Planning**
Suite 801, 171 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
P: 02 9290 3636 E: admin@dp-aus.com.au

Document Status

VERSION	COMMENT	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	REVIEW DATE	APPROVED BY	ISSUE DATE
1	Working Draft	GE/MM	GE			
2	Final	GE/MM	NM	17.10.2014	NM	20.10.2014

Disclaimer and Copyright

This document was commissioned by and prepared for the exclusive use of Hixson Pty Ltd. It is subject to and issued in accordance with the agreement between Hixson Pty Ltd and D+P

D+P acts in all professional matters as a faithful advisor to its clients and exercises all reasonable skill and care in the provision of professional services. The information presented herein has been compiled from a number of sources using a variety of methods. Except where expressly stated, D+P does not attempt to verify the accuracy, validity or comprehensiveness of this document, or the misapplication or misinterpretation by third parties of its contents.

This document cannot be copied or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose without the prior written consent of D+P.

CONTENTS

1.0	ORAN PARK HOUSE HERITAGE CURTILAGE.....	1
1.1	Oran Park House.....	1
1.2	Oran Park House heritage curtilage	1
1.3	Exemptions relating to the Oran Park House outer curtilage area	2
1.4	Land to which the Oran Park House outer curtilage guidelines apply	2
1.5	Guiding Design Recommendations	3
1.6	Oran Park House outer heritage curtilage principles	3
2.0	LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS	4
2.1	Views and vistas.....	4
2.2	Landscape character and design	5
3.0	SUBDIVISION DESIGN AND LAND DEVELOPMENT WORKS.....	6
3.1	Subdivision design principles	6
3.2	Residential lot design	7
3.3	Subdivision for non-residential land uses	7
3.4	Streets	7
3.5	Public open space and pathways	7
3.6	Trees and shrubs.....	8
3.7	Drainage Basin	9
3.8	Bulk earthworks	9
3.9	Archaeology associated with the Coach House	10
4.0	RESIDENTIAL BUILT FORM DESIGN	10
4.1	Residential Built Form	10
4.2	Street facades and visible elevations	10
4.3	Corner sites	11
4.4	Setbacks.....	12
4.5	Building height.....	12
4.6	Roofs	13
4.7	Lofts, attics and dormer windows	13
4.8	Garages.....	13
4.9	Building materials	14
4.10	Landscaping	15
4.11	Driveways.....	15
4.12	Fencing.....	15
4.13	Secondary dwellings and Ancillary Buildings.....	16
4.14	Rooftop fixtures, air conditioners, TV antennas and satellite dishes	16
4.15	Letterboxes.....	17
4.16	Outbuildings	17
5.0	COACH HOUSE AND LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE	18
5.1	Coach House design principles	18
5.2	Local neighbourhood centre concept design	18

1.0 ORAN PARK HOUSE HERITAGE CURTILAGE

1.1 Oran Park House

The Oran Park House has significance as one of a group of mid-nineteenth century pastoral properties in the Camden Local Government Area that was mostly used as a Gentleman's Estate or Country Retreat. The House's prominent landmark siting on a knoll allows views to and from the property from various distant vantage points including Oran Park Town and the Camden Valley Way.

The current land details for Oran Park House is Lot 27 of DP 213330 and address is 112 - 130 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park. The land is situated on the northern side of Oran Park Drive and is located between Camden Valley Way to the east and The Northern Road to the west.

1.2 Oran Park House heritage curtilage

The Oran Park House heritage curtilage incorporates the residential buildings and immediate surrounds (i.e. gardens, swimming pool, water tanks and outbuildings), a portion of two former driveways, a silo structure and a former coach house. The curtilage is defined in Figure 1 and extends to South Creek to provide a visual connection between the House and South Creek.



Figure 1 – Oran Park House Heritage Curtilage

The land including and surrounding Oran Park House was rezoned for urban development in December 2013. The curtilage incorporates the ultimate Oran Park House allotment and adjacent land that includes the streets, residential allotments, open space, drainage reserve and a local neighbourhood centre, which form the urban development planned around the House. This document specifically applies to the heritage curtilage area outside the Oran Park House allotment and does not apply provisions to the Oran Park House building or any other item within the allotment for the House. This document provide guidelines for the urban development, subdivision design and build form to ensure the heritage values of Oran Park House are preserved.

1.3 Exemptions relating to the Oran Park House outer curtilage area

Exemptions are granted from the need to obtain approval under Part 4 Division 3 of the Heritage Act relating to development within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage but excluding the land forming the allotment containing Oran Park House and the silo. The exemptions relate to all subdivision and any associated works, and building works within the area applying to this document.

Exemptions for all development except for the following:

- 1) Demolition of a heritage item(s).
- 2) Development that does not comply with the Oran Park House Exemption Guidelines (this document) as adopted by the NSW Heritage Council.

1.4 Land to which the Oran Park House outer curtilage guidelines apply

The land to which these guidelines apply is outlined in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2 – Land to which these guidelines apply

1.5 Guiding Design Recommendations

The following guiding design recommendations apply to all development within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage:

- Aim for a 'homogenous' design that is contemporary and neutral in tone, smooth, flowing and consistent in form and material. Subtle variations may be introduced to break the monotony of the overall look and skyline. Gentle articulation is preferred.
- The preferred materials to achieve the above include rendered surfaces in light to mid-range colours, painted weatherboards, tiled or Custom Orb roofs.
- Forms should be expressive but in a graceful elegant way as opposed to the solid appearance of Oran Park House.

1.6 Oran Park House outer heritage curtilage principles

Objectives

- To guide urban development within the heritage curtilage and preserve the heritage significance of Oran Park House and associated structures.
- To provide clear development outcomes for land uses and built form outcomes, including streets, parks, residential allotments, buildings, pathways, drainage areas and the local neighbourhood centre.

Controls

- 1) All development outside the Oran Park House allotment and within the heritage curtilage is to be designed to achieve the principles in Figure 3.



Figure 3 – Oran Park House Outer Heritage Curtilage Principles

2.0 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

2.1 Views and vistas

Objectives

- To retain the visual prominence of Oran Park House, its landscape setting and views.
- To ensure that adjacent and surrounding development respects the heritage value of Oran Park House and that the architectural design of buildings is contemporary and in visual harmony with its undulating and historical landscape context.

Controls

- 1) Residential development is to be designed to ensure that significant vistas to Oran Park House are retained when viewed from within the heritage curtilage as shown in Figure 4.

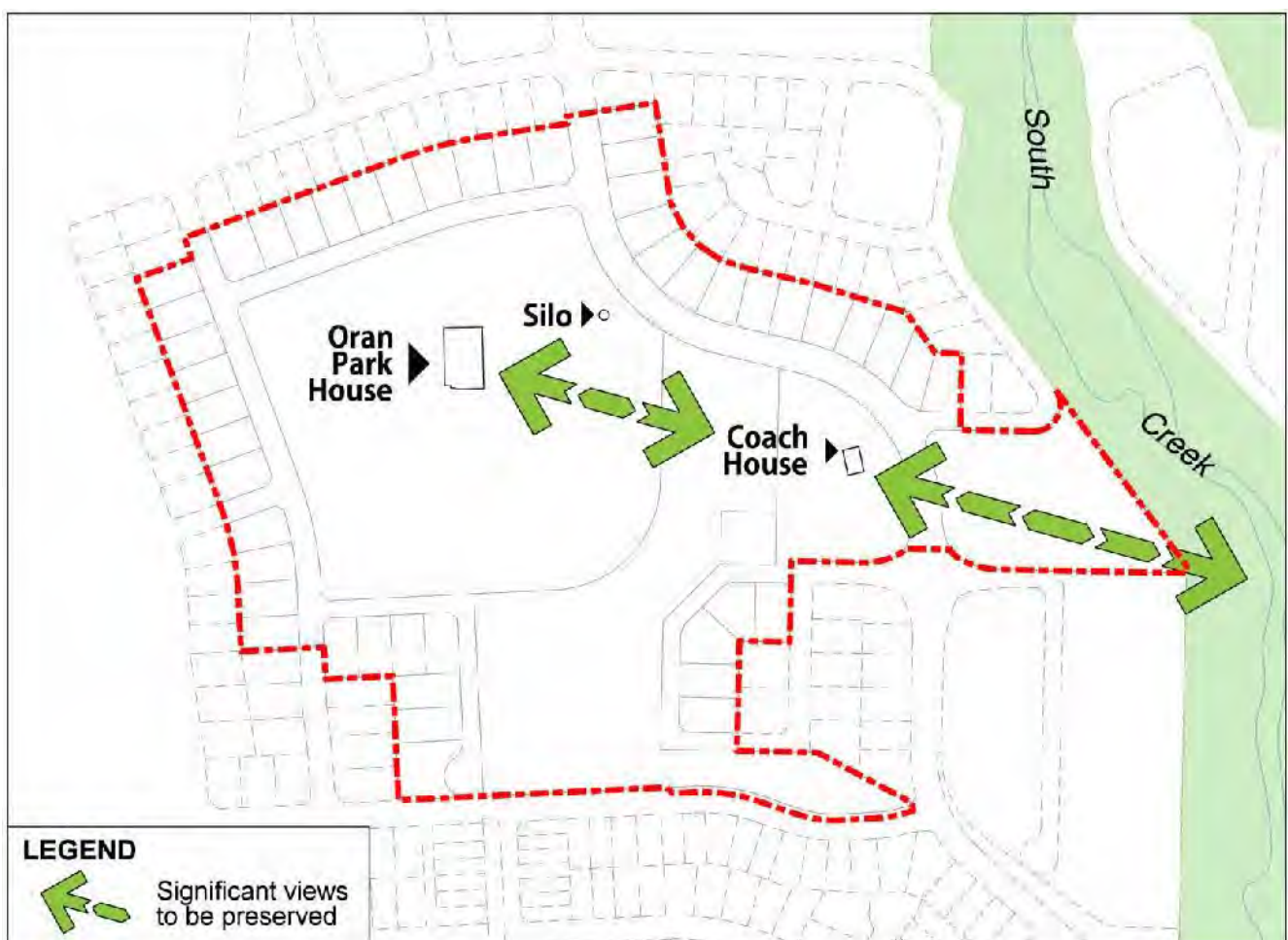


Figure 4 – Significant Vistas to be Preserved

2.2 Landscape character and design

Objectives

- To allow the traditional rural landscape to be retained and interpreted within the interface of the Oran Park House allotment.
- To ensure landscape treatments enhance the rural appearance of Oran Park House
- To ensure residential development surrounding the Oran Park House allotment, including streets and pathways, facilitates the conservation of the rural character of the heritage building.

Controls

- 1) Landscape treatments within the public domain areas are to preserve the rural appearance of Oran Park House.
- 2) Low density plantings are to be provided in public open spaces areas.
- 3) Former driveways are to be planted with trees either side to define their heritage location.
- 4) Feature trees within gardens are to be compatible with Council requirements.

3.0 SUBDIVISION DESIGN AND LAND DEVELOPMENT WORKS

3.1 Subdivision design principles

Objectives

- To allow subdivision for all land uses and activities within the heritage curtilage that have been planned for the locality.
- To provide a transition in development within the heritage curtilage area.
- To ensure land levels for development surrounding Oran Park House gently transition with the House allotment.
- To minimise the requirements for steep batters and retaining walls.

Controls

- 1) All subdivision outside the Oran Park House allotment and within the heritage curtilage is to be designed to be generally in accordance with Figure 5.



Figure 5 – Subdivision within the Oran Park House Outer Heritage

- 2) The subdivision design is to ensure that:
 - a. Building platforms are created that facilitate minimal changes in height.

- b. At the street frontage, any height variation across the site is limited.

3.2 Residential lot design

Objectives

- To provide a consistency in lot sizes and widths within the heritage curtilage between the Oran Park House allotment and development abutting the outer boundary of the curtilage.

Controls

- 1) The minimum lots size for residential allotments within the heritage curtilage is 700m².
- 2) The minimum lot frontage for residential allotments within the heritage curtilage is 20 metres.

3.3 Subdivision for non-residential land uses

Objectives

- To provide for the subdivision of non-residential land uses within the heritage curtilage in accordance with the planning for the Catherine Fields Part Precinct.

Controls

- 1) Subdivision for non-residential development is to be in accordance with Figure 5.

3.4 Streets

Objectives

- To reduce the impact of streets along the boundary to the Oran Park House allotment.

Controls

- 1) Local streets and access streets are to promote low speeds.
- 2) Streets are to be designed with roll kerbs.
- 3) Landscape treatments within the public domain are to extend to the street kerb.

3.5 Public open space and pathways

Objectives

- To provide public open space within the heritage curtilage to preserve the significance of Oran Park House.
- To ensure that pathways do not detract from the heritage values of Oran Park House and grounds.
- To promote an open pasture character within surrounding open space areas.

Controls

- 1) Public open space and pathways within these areas are to be provided generally in accordance with Figure 6.



Figure 6 – Public Open Space and Pathways

- 2) Public open spaces are to be designed for trees, shrubs, pathways, furniture and playgrounds.
- 3) Large green open spaces are to be grassed with expansive open spaces.
- 4) Pathways aligned with former driveways are to be planted with trees on both sides.
- 5) Pathways are not to be provided in the verge of streets abutting the Oran Park House allotment.
- 6) Pathways are to be provided on the same side of the street as the residential buildings.

3.6 Trees and shrubs

Objectives

- To provide tree plantings in open space areas that are representative of existing local native species.
- To provide street tree plantings that provide a contrast to street tree plants outside the Oran Park Heritage Curtilage and support the heritage values of Oran Park House and grounds.

Controls

- 1) Trees within parks are to comprise endemic species that are common to locality, including Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and Broad-leaved Apple (*Angophora subvelutina*).
- 2) Street tree species are to be consistent with the requirements of Schedule 4 in the Camden Growth Centres DCP.
- 3) Street trees are to differ from the species used in non-heritage curtilage streets.
- 4) Street trees are to be provided in accordance with the Landscape Strategy prepared for the Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct.

3.7 Drainage Basin

Objectives

- To ensure the design of the drainage basin within the heritage curtilage protects the views and vistas towards the Coach House and Oran Park House.
- To ensure the drainage basin does not detract from the heritage values of the Oran Park House and grounds.

Controls

- 1) The drainage basin is to be designed so that it preserves the open space character and amenity of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage and the adjacent South Creek.
- 2) The drainage basin is to be landscaped with an appropriate balance of turf and native plants.
- 3) Planting within the drainage basin should ensure views towards Oran Park House and the Coach House are maintained.

3.8 Bulk earthworks

Objectives

- To minimise major changes in levels within the land surrounding Oran Park House.
- To provide a gentle transition in grades between Oran Park House and surrounding development.
- To provide landforms that require minimal earthworks during construction of residential buildings.

Controls

- 1) Earthworks levels are to respect the existing landform of the area forming the Oran Park House allotment.
- 2) Finished levels of new development surrounding the Oran Park House allotment are to integrate with the existing levels within the House allotment.
- 3) Sloping finished levels for new residential allotments surrounding the Oran Park House allotment are to be minimised.

3.9 Archaeology associated with the Coach House

Objectives

- To conserve the indigenous and European Cultural heritage and minimise development impact.
- To ensure development is appropriately designed to protect and manage the Archaeological resource associated with the Coach House.

Controls

- 1) Carefully design any new interventions to avoid any disturbance of potential archaeological items located within these areas.
- 2) Engage a suitable heritage consultant and archaeologist to assess, record and monitor the works in the event of any disturbance to the Coach House having to take place. Archaeologists must meet the current Heritage Council requirements for an Excavation Director and obtain appropriate approvals, exemptions to or excavations permits required under Section 57(1) or sections 139-146 of the Heritage Act 1977 prior to any excavation of areas of identified archaeological potential.
- 3) Retain any archaeological evidence uncovered on the site in situ wherever possible, so long as it will not be damaged in any works on site.
- 4) Appropriately catalogue any archaeological finds retained in situ for future reference.
- 5) Assemble, catalogue and safely house any archaeological finds that have been or are in the future uncovered on the site and are deemed appropriate to be removed by the supervising archaeologist.

4.0 RESIDENTIAL BUILT FORM DESIGN

4.1 Residential Built Form

Objectives

- To provide a character and style of development which respects and complements the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To provide consistency in built form which respects the character of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To achieve an integrated development outcome for all dwellings within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) The design of dwellings for each street elevation and street block is to be undertaken simultaneously and delivered as a complete package by one builder.

4.2 Street facades and visible elevations

Objectives

- To promote a contemporary architectural response to Oran Park House in residential building design.
- To ensure that the design of dwellings within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage does not detract from the heritage significance of the house and grounds.

- To enhance the appearance and design quality of housing within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To contribute to the landscape setting and open up views to vistas through providing breaks between buildings.
- To establish a consistent design, material selection and treatments to building facades and roofs.
- To provide suitable articulation to the street.

Controls

- 1) Residential buildings are to have contemporary designs and are not to imitate historic styles.
- 2) All dwellings within the heritage curtilage area are to have architectural merit.
- 3) Building facades are to be visually interesting and articulated suitably to break up the building mass. At least three of the following design features are to be incorporated into the front facade:
 - a. Front doors with side lights;
 - b. Contemporary window treatments including aluminium or timber frames in neutral colours;
 - c. Bay Windows (rectangular only);
 - d. Entry portico; and
 - e. Recessed garage doors setback behind the primary facade.
- 4) Colonial style window treatments are not appropriate where visible from the public domain.
- 5) Window design to the front facade, or where visible from the public domain is to have a dominant vertical proportion.
- 6) Picture windows or fully glazed walls are permitted to the street façade.
- 7) An entry portico is to be of contemporary design and appearance. Access to the entry portico may be from either the driveway or a separate path.
- 8) Shadow lines are an appropriate element to complement the overall facade appearance.
NB. Shadow lines are a design feature that enhance the elevation of wall treatments, such as corbels or recessions.
- 9) The design of dwellings shall include an articulated front elevation in the direction of the Primary Street.

4.3 Corner sites

Objectives

- To ensure the design of dwellings on corner lots are well articulated and contribute to the design quality of housing within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To create interest and diversity in the streetscapes surrounding the Oran Park House.

Controls

- 1) The design of dwellings on corner lots shall include a side return which has at least one major opening facing the direction of the Secondary Street. The side return shall be articulated so to present as an extension of the front elevation and shall not be obstructed by visually impermeable fencing.
- 2) Architectural features and dormer windows may be appropriate on corner lots, where there will be no impact on the view and vistas to and from the Oran Park House and grounds.

4.4 Setbacks

Objectives

- To ensure that the design of dwellings within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage does not detract from the heritage significance of the house and grounds.
- To contribute to the landscape setting and open up views to vistas through providing breaks between buildings.
- To reduce the impact of building bulk and provide an attractive setting for buildings, landscape and streetscape.
- To provide an appropriate transition between public and private space within the heritage curtilage.
- To achieve consistency in streetscapes within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Dwellings are required to comply with the following minimum setback provisions:

	Minimum
a) Front Dwelling Setback:	5m
b) Front Garage Setback:	6m
c) Rear Boundary Setback:	5m
d) Side Boundary Setback:	0.9m (average 2m*)
e) Corner Lot Side Boundary Setback:	3m

*NB. In addition to the minimum side boundary setback of 0.9m, the siting of dwellings is required to achieve an average 4m side separation between dwellings along an entire street block. Pursuant to Section 4.1 of these Guidelines, the simultaneous delivery of dwellings within the heritage curtilage by one builder will ensure the average 4m separation is achieved.

4.5 Building height

Objectives

- To promote a building height which reinforces the existing character of the area and does not detract from the Oran Park House and associated buildings.
- To protect the views and vistas to Oran Park House from within the heritage curtilage.
- To ensure that buildings are of an appropriate scale and do not create an adverse impact on the amenity of the area.

Controls

- 1) Buildings are to be single storey in height within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- 2) Variations to the building height on corner lots may be appropriate where attic rooms with dormer windows are proposed, and where there will be no impact on the views and vistas to and from Oran Park House and grounds.

4.6 Roofs

Objectives

- To ensure that the design of dwellings within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage does not detract from the heritage significance of the house and grounds.
- To reduce the regularity of roof forms and soften their effect on the views and vistas to and from the Oran Park House.
- To promote the use of materials and colours that create attractive and complementary streetscapes within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Roof pitches are to be between 22.5 degrees and up to 35 degrees.
- 2) Roofs are to be of simple design and form with either simple hips or gables. Federation detailing, symbolism and Victorian inspired gables are not permitted.
- 3) The minimum eave overhang is 450mm.

4.7 Lofts, attics and dormer windows

Objectives

- To promote variety and interest in the streetscape within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To provide flexibility in the design and location of floor space within a home.

Controls

- 1) Variations to the building height on corner lots may be appropriate when attic rooms with dormer windows are proposed, and where there will be no impact on the views and vistas to and from Oran Park House and grounds.
- 2) Occasional lofts can go over roof pitch as long as design proportions are in harmony with overall skyline of development.

4.8 Garages

Objectives

- To protect the amenity of and create attractive streetscapes within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To respect the existing character of the area and provide a sensitive built form response.
- To reduce the dominance of garages within the streetscape and ensure they do not detract from the streetscape or appearance of dwellings.

- To ensure the visual connection between the dwelling and the streetscape is maintained.
- Garages and driveways should be designed to minimise the on-street parking surrounding Oran Park House

Controls

- 1) Garages are required to be setback a minimum of 6m from the front boundary.
- 2) The width of garages must not exceed 50% of the dwelling and be setback a minimum 1m behind the main part of the dwelling.
- 3) Garages are required to be integrated into the building design and be consistent in respect of materials, colours and roof pitch.
- 4) Garages are to accommodate two cars, with allowance for a further two cars to be parked on the residential lot in front of the garage.

4.9 Building materials

Objectives

- To minimise the impact on the cultural landscape and streetscape surrounding Oran Park House.
- To use a range of building materials which are complementary to each other and that can enhance the character of the heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Building materials and finishes are to be non-reflective.
- 2) Neutral material palette such as mid-range greys, olives and browns are recommended.
- 3) Roofs may be constructed from either tiles or corrugated roofing material. When corrugated material is used, it is preferable if it is of a traditional profile and not angular or seamed.
- 4) The colour of roofs and roofing material is to utilise neutral colour tones within the following ranges:
 - a. greys,
 - b. browns,
 - c. dark tones.
- 5) Clear/tinted /coloured acrylic roof material and other roof tones or colours (including black and green) are not permitted.
- 6) Front walls may be rendered and have defining bands but no historically referring features are permitted.
- 7) The following wall materials are appropriate:
 - a. Face brickwork struck or tooled joints;
 - b. Light coloured mortar joints; and
 - c. Fine rendered textures, painted in neutral colours.

- 8) Garages must be constructed using the same materials as the dwelling.

4.10 Landscaping

Objectives

- To provide landscaping that will make a positive contribution to the streetscape and complement built form within the heritage curtilage.
- To ensure residential development surrounding the Oran Park House allotment, preserves the rural character of the heritage building.

Controls

- 1) All parts of the residential allotment in front of the building and facing the street not built on or paved on are to be landscaped, with materials such as turf, groundcover, garden beds, shrubs and trees.
- 2) The landscaping of front gardens is to be finished to a high standard and complement the dwelling.
- 3) Front gardens are to be landscaped with a good balance of turf, garden beds, paving, shrubs and trees.
- 4) The use of native plants is encouraged.

4.11 Driveways

Objectives

- To ensure driveways do not detract from the rural landscape character of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Crossovers are to be a consistent width and consistent with any additional design guidance within Camden Growth Centres DCP, Schedule 4 Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct.
- 2) Driveways are to:
 - a. Have a maximum width of 6m.
 - b. Be designed with high quality stone pavers, large tiles, selected permeable paving or exposed aggregate. The colour and finish of stone pavers and tiles is to be subdued. Natural as opposed to a polished look.
- 3) When concrete driveways are proposed, the design is to break up its mass through the inclusion of bands of stone pavers. Stencilled concrete finishes on driveways are not appropriate.

4.12 Fencing

Objectives

- To establish a consistent approach for the design and material selection of front fences if provided within the Oran Park Heritage Curtilage.
- To provide front fences which enhance the streetscape and achieve appropriate separation between public and private space, whilst maintaining important views and vistas within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Front boundary fences of dwellings immediately opposite Oran Park House are to be of a low masonry construction, of contemporary style and complement the heritage significance of Oran Park House and grounds (Note: further design guidance is provided in Built Form Design Section).
- 2) Front fences are to be of similar design and materials along the street frontage.
- 3) Fencing along the front boundary is limited to a maximum height of 1.2m.
- 4) The design and material selection and finish of front fences is to be different to front fences in non-heritage curtilage areas.
- 5) The following materials are appropriate for front fences:
 - a. Masonry and rendered; and
 - b. Metal post fences or timber with 50% transparency.
- 6) Side fencing to corner sites is to be consistent in colour and materials to front fencing.

4.13 Secondary dwellings and Ancillary Buildings

Objectives

- To ensure secondary dwellings and ancillary buildings do not detract from the streetscape or the visual amenity of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To respect the existing rural character of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage and provide a sensitive built form response.

Controls

- 1) Secondary dwellings and ancillary buildings are permitted within 900mm of the main dwelling.
- 2) Secondary dwellings and ancillary buildings are to be screened from public views, unless constructed from the same materials as the main dwelling.
- 3) Secondary dwellings and ancillary buildings are required to comply with the minimum setback and maximum building height provisions under these Guidelines.

4.14 Rooftop fixtures, air conditioners, TV antennas and satellite dishes

Objectives

- To provide an integrated building design and protect the visual amenity and character of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.

Controls

- 1) Rooftop fixtures, air conditioners, tv antennas, solar panels and satellite dishes shall be located so they are screened/minimised from public view.

4.15 Letterboxes

Objectives

- To protect the amenity of and create attractive streetscapes within the Oran Park House heritage curtilage.
- To reduce the visual presence of letterboxes within the streetscape and ensure they do not detract from the streetscape or appearance of dwellings.

Controls

- 1) Letterboxes should be located so as not become a feature of the streetscape.
- 2) Letterboxes should be designed as an integrated feature of the fence.

4.16 Outbuildings

Objectives

- To ensure outbuildings do not detract from the streetscape or the visual amenity of dwellings.
- To respect the existing rural character of the Oran Park House heritage curtilage and provide a sensitive built form response.

Controls

- 1) Outbuildings are to be screened from public view, unless constructed from the same materials as the dwelling.
- 2) Outbuildings are required to comply with the minimum setback provisions of these Guidelines.

5.0 COACH HOUSE AND LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

5.1 Coach House design principles

Objectives

- To ensure views and vistas between the Coach House and Oran Park House are maintained.
- To restore the Coach House to a suitable standard and allow for it to be integrated into the Local Neighbourhood Centre.
- To capitalise on the unique qualities of the Coach House and allow for its adaptive re-use.
- To ensure the Coach House is celebrated and can contribute to the unique identity of the Local Neighbourhood Centre.

Controls

- 1) The Coach House is required to be restored, as close as practical, to its original character and to a standard appropriate to allow for its adaptive re-use.
- 2) The Coach House is to be used as a convenience store/café as indicated in Figure 7.
- 3) The provision of alfresco dining in the areas surrounding the Coach House is encouraged.

5.2 Local neighbourhood centre concept design

Objectives

- To ensure views and vistas between the Coach House, Oran Park House and South Creek are maintained and capitalised upon.
- To ensure new buildings, car parking and associated landscaping do not detract from the heritage values of Oran Park House, its associated buildings and landscape.
- To provide a character and style of development which respects and complements the Oran Park House, its landscape setting and views.
- To provide a style of development which effectively integrates the Coach House as a key feature of the Local Neighbourhood Centre.
- To ensure the creation of a vibrant Local Neighbourhood Centre which celebrates the connection to the Oran Park House, its associated buildings and the Coach House.
- To provide clear development outcomes for the Local Neighbourhood Centre, including land uses, buildings, pathways, car parks, and community spaces.
- To provide activated community spaces within the Local Neighbourhood Centre, which link the Coach House to the adjoining land uses.

Controls

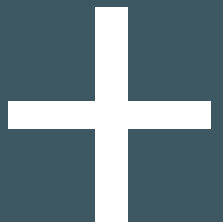
- 1) All development within the Local Neighbourhood Centre is to generally be in accordance with the layout and land uses shown in Figure 7.
- 2) Commercial/Retail development within the Local Neighbourhood Centre is to ensure appropriate activation of the central plaza and playground.
- 3) Building facades are to be visually interesting and complement the Coach House.
- 4) A central plaza is required to be provided in accordance with Figure 7, which provides opportunity for alfresco dining, serves as a community gathering space and protects views and vistas between the Coach House and Oran Park house.
- 5) Structures which could potentially impact the views/vistas between the Coach House and Oran Park House are not permitted within the central plaza.



Figure 7 – Local Neighbourhood Centre



Suite 801, 171 Clarence Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
PO Box 1778 SYDNEY NSW 2001



Appendix D

Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy



CATHERINE PARK HOUSE HERITAGE CURTILAGE PUBLIC DOMAIN STRATEGY

A beautiful place to live



O C U L U S
Landscape architecture | urban design

Contents

INTRODUCTION	
+ Catherine Park House and Heritage Curtilage	3
+ Purpose of the Public Domain Strategy	4
+ Context of the CMP	5
LANDUSES	
+ Landuses within the Heritage Curtilage.....	6
STREET AND VERGE DESIGN	
+ Indicative Sections within the Heritage Curtilage	7
+ Verge treatments on street interfaces with CPH	8
PATHWAYS AND MOVEMENT	
Pedestrian and Shared Paths.....	10
STREET & PUBLIC DOMAIN LIGHTING	
+ Streets Light and Pole Designs.....	11
STREET TREES AND PLANTING	
+ Street Tree Masterplan.....	12
+ Street Trees.....	13
LOCAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	
+ Design Principles	14
+ Concept Design.....	15
PARK FURNITURE AND PLAY EQUIPMENT	
+ Park and Street Furniture.....	16
+ Hardscape	18
+ Play Equipment	19
PARK PLANTING	
+ Park Trees.....	20
+ Shrubs and Groundcovers	21
LOCAL ACTIVITY CENTRE	
+ Design Principles	22
+ Concept Design.....	23
+ Materials Palette.....	24
+ Planting	25
HERITAGE AND PUBLIC ART	
+ Design Principles	26
+ Indicative Locations.....	27
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	
+ Vegetation Management	28
+ Design Principles	29
+ Concept Design.....	30
+ Species List	31

Introduction

Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage

Catherine Park is a new master-planned residential community in South West Sydney. The land contains Catherine Park House (Oran Park House) which has historic significance as one of a group of mid- nineteenth century pastoral properties in the Camden Local Government Area. Catherine Park House has state heritage significance and is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. Catherine Park House is a prominent landmark positioned on a knoll, allowing views to and from the property from various distant vantage points including Oran Park Town and the Camden Valley Way. The immediate surrounds and setting for the House include well-maintained landscaped gardens, a swimming pool, a tennis court and historic outbuildings. The views from the eastern facade of the House and gardens extend to South Creek. This outlook also includes a disused silo and coach house, which are also of heritage significance. Catherine Park is located within the South West Priority Growth Area and the land around Catherine Park House is being developed to create a new community comprising low and medium density residential uses as well as a small commercial offering around the coach house, local and regional parks, riparian corridors and tree lined streetscapes. The current land details for Oran Park House is Lot 27 of DP 213330 and address is 112 - 130 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park. The land is situated on the northern side of Oran Park Drive and is located between Camden Valley Way to the east and The Northern Road to the west.



CONTEXT PLAN



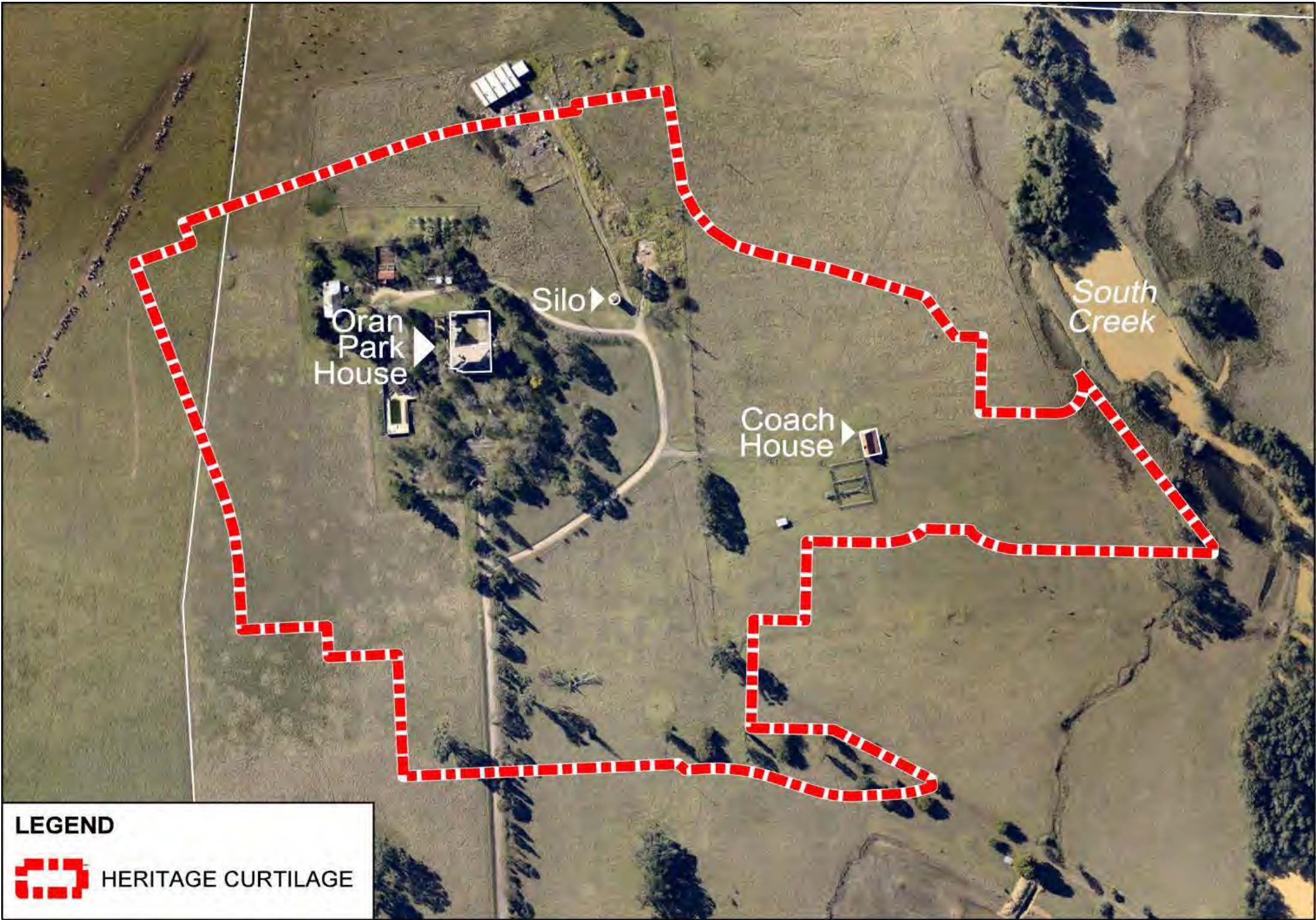
Purpose of the Public Domain Strategy

The purpose of the Public Domain Strategy is to guide design, character and themes within public spaces of the heritage curtilage for Catherine Park House in a heritage context. The framework for the Public Domain Strategy is established in the Conservation Management Plan.

The heritage curtilage includes the house and immediate surrounds. It also contains the silo and coach house, and a former driveway. The curtilage extends downhill to the east to South Creek. The axis of visual connection between the House, the coach house and South Creek was an important consideration in defining the heritage curtilage. Land within the heritage curtilage is to be developed for urban purposes.

The Public Domain Strategy identifies the various public spaces within the heritage curtilage and how these spaces are to be treated. This includes the parks, the local neighbourhood centre around the coach house, the stormwater management facilities and the local streets. This Strategy provides the fine-grain indicative detail for how these areas will look and respond to the heritage significance of the House.

The Public Domain Strategy is to be considered when submitting a development application that includes any public spaces within the heritage curtilage. It should be read in conjunction with the Conservation Management Plan, Schedule 5 of the Camden Growth Centre Precincts Development Control Plan, and the Oran Park House Heritage Exemption Guidelines.



CATHERINE PARK HOUSE HERITAGE CURTILAGE



Context of the Conservation Management Plan

Catherine Park House (Oran Park House) heritage curtilage incorporates the residential buildings and immediate surrounds (i.e. gardens, swimming pool, water tanks and outbuildings), a portion of two former driveways, a silo structure and a former coach house. The curtilage is defined as per the adjacent plan and extends to South Creek to provide a visual connection between the House and South Creek.

The land including and surrounding Catherine Park House (Oran Park House) was rezoned for urban development in December 2013. The curtilage incorporates the ultimate Catherine Park House allotment and adjacent land that includes the streets, residential allotments, open space, drainage reserve and a local neighbourhood centre, which form the urban development planned around the House.

This document specifically applies to the heritage curtilage area outside the Catherine Park House (Oran Park House) allotment and does not apply provisions to the building or any other item within the allotment for the House.



INDICATIVE SITE PLAN



Landuses

Landuses within the Heritage Curtilage

The public domain within the heritage curtilage comprises four different land uses.

Neighbourhood Centre

A small neighbourhood centre is planned and zoned around the existing coach house. The neighbourhood centre is to re-use the coach house building and erect new commercial buildings and facilities within the defined area. The public space area is to contain a small plaza, outdoor dining, landscaping and carparking to support the shops and cafes.

Local Park

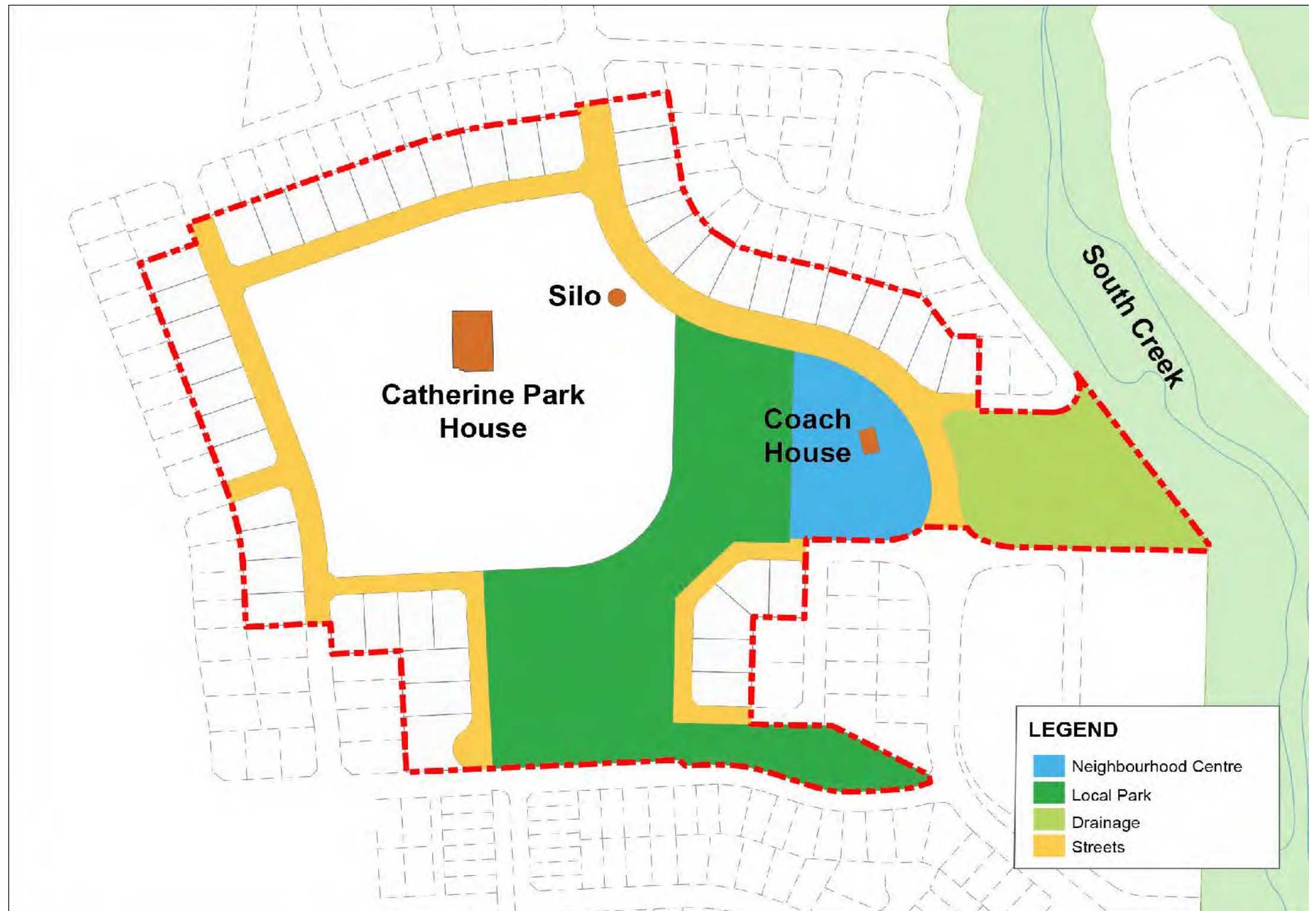
A large local park to the southeast of the Catherine Park House is approximately 2.6 hectares in size and contains the former historic driveways between Oran Park Drive and the House. The park is an important feature to support the heritage significance and setting for the House.

Drainage

The drainage area adjacent to South Creek has been deliberately located to maintain a visual connection between Catherine Park House and the Creek. The drainage area will provide detention and water quality for runoff within Catherine Park.

Streets

Streets adjoin the Catherine Park House allotment on all boundaries except where it abuts the local park. All street areas will be treated to enhance the heritage significance of the House, especially the streets adjacent to the House.



INDICATIVE LANDUSE PLAN



Street and Verge Design

Indicative Sections within the Heritage Curtilage

Street edges are the second most visual and important factor in achieving high levels of walking (next to density and mix), which in turn brings about street security. Making streets walkable also encourages and promotes a healthy lifestyle.

Strong street tree planting combined with quality paving improves pedestrian amenity and the development will also include foundation planting in private gardens where appropriate to provide visual and physical separation between housing and the public domain.

The streets are integral to the public domain within the development and will contain legible and pedestrian friendly paving and facilitate tree planting with wide footpaths, social public furniture, bicycle parking and way-finding that provides clear and legible information.

The street and verge design incorporates street trees at regular spacing with footpath, kerbs and gutters and on street parking. The street tree planting utilises trees with varying heights and canopy widths to suit the scale of the streetscape.



SECTION 01



RESIDENTIAL
VERGE WITH
STREET TREES
AND FOOTPATH



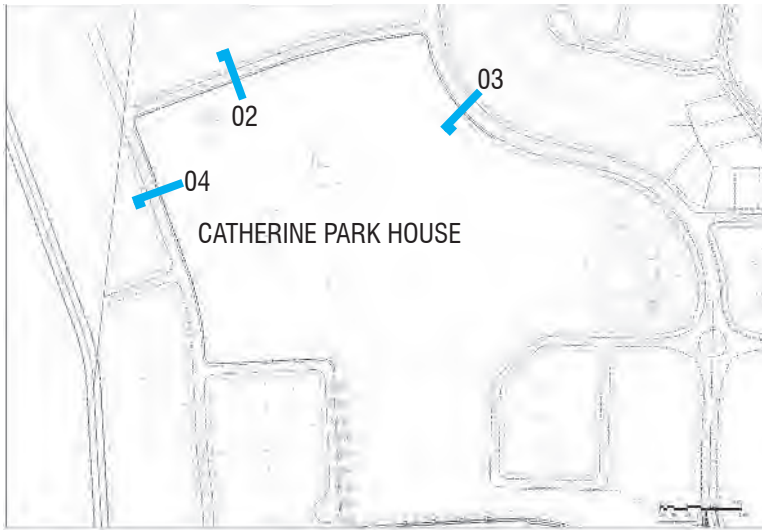
Verge Treatments on Street Interfaces with CPH

As per the Conservation Management Plan where the street verges interface with the Catherine Park House allotment the trees are omitted on the allotment side to maintain view corridors to Catherine Park House.

Post and rail fencing will be installed adjacent the kerbs on the curtilage allotment and parks to discourage vehicles from being able to mount the kerbs and drive into the open space and house curtilage and will further reinforce the rural character of the site.



SECTION 02



RESIDENTIAL VERGE WITH STREET TREES AND FOOTPATH



Verge Treatments on Street Interfaces with CPH



SECTION 03



SECTION 04



Pathways and Movement

Pedestrian and Shared Paths

The street pattern and location of built form within the development have been designed to work in 'concert' with the topography while the open space is located to provide recreational opportunities for all residents within a safe and easy walking distance.

Pedestrian and cycleway connections will be provided to connect all the various pieces of open space with the broader community including schools and shops. Opportunities to provide pedestrian connection within the riparian corridor will also be explored however these areas will continue to function as an important vegetation corridor for fauna and avifauna.



Street and Public Domain Lighting

Streets Lights and Pole Designs

The lighting palette for Catherine Park Estate includes post top street lights with short and long outreaches and pedestrian scaled pole lights for the parks and open space.

The lighting palette is consistent through out Catherine Park Estate as well as the Catherine Park heritage curtilage.

Fitting selection is simple and clean in design with a graphite powdercoated finish for the park lights, and black powdercoated finish for the street lights.

All fittings are:

- constructed with durable materials and finishes;
- a robust simple design to deter damage from vandalism and vehicles;
- adjustable light fittings in terms of output level and spread / direction;
- specified to suit wear requirements;
- placed with secure sub surface footings and fixings;

Maintenance

- As per manufacturers instructions
- Upkeep of componentry and luminare



Main Streets

Single Pole-Top Luminaire on long outreach
Aeroscreen
Product Code: MK11 14W
Lamp: LED
Supplier: Sylvania Lighting



Local Streets

Single Pole-Top Luminaire on short outreach
Aeroscreen
Product Code: MK11 14W
Lamp: LED
Supplier: Sylvania Lighting



Parks and Open Space

Single Pole-Top Luminaire
Asymmetrical Flat Beam
Product Code: 77 939
Lamp: LED
Supplier: BEGA

Street Trees

Street Tree Master Plan

The street tree planting scheme for Catherine Park Estate uses primarily deciduous exotic trees to reflect the rural character of the area. The local, narrower streets, utilise smaller deciduous species consistent with the residential character. Parks will contain a mix of both native and exotic plant material chosen for their sculptural characteristics, seasonal colour and interest, hardiness and low maintenance.

Planting is intended to:

- Establish a hierarchy to the streets through the careful use of different street trees;
- Encourage walkable, shaded streetscapes as diverse 'green' spaces;
- Provide diversity in plant selection that will increase biodiversity;
- Use landscape elegantly to create identity and maximise amenity for residents and visitors; and
- Be robust, suited to the available aspect and ambient wind levels and minimise water use.



STREET TREE LANDSCAPE PLAN

Street Trees

	Species	Common Name
1	<i>Acer freemanii</i> 'Jeffersred'	Autumn Blaze Maple
2	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig
3	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywoodii'	Claret Ash
4	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Cimmaron'	Cimmaron Ash
5	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Natchez'	Natchez Crape Myrtle
6	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Tuscarora'	Tuscarora Crape Myrtle
7	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	'Exmouth' Magnolia
8	<i>Tristaniaopsis laurina</i> 'Luscious'	Water Gum
9	<i>Michelia alba</i>	White Champaca
10	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat'	Manchurian Pear
11	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Cleveland Select'	Ornamental Pear
12	<i>Quercus palustris</i> 'Freefall'	Pink Oak
13	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow Tree



Local Parks and Open Space

Design Principles

The Master Plan adopts regular street blocks with consistent block widths, a legible street layout and open space areas that have been spatially located to ensure every future resident will have easy access to public recreational facilities.

Open space is provided in highly accessible locations with strong connections to the pedestrian and bicycle path network, linking to community facilities and shops. Open space, landscaping and riparian rehabilitation, will enable active and passive recreation opportunities for new residents. Outer riparian land will provide natural buffers between residential land and the environmental significance of South Creek. Trees will line streets and pathways, providing shade for pedestrians to encourage activity and healthy lifestyles for the future residents.

The main open space within the heritage curtilage is Barry O’Keefe Park which will be located between the future community facilities and Catherine Park House.



Concept Design



NORTH

BARRY O'KEEFE PARK_NTS

BARRY O'KEEFE PARK

Major attractor in conjunction with proposed community facilities.

Park Program

1. Open grass areas for informal play
2. Pedestrian cycleway
3. Community paved plaza
4. Orchard planting
5. Refurbished coach house
6. Playground with garden rooms and modulated topography with traditional and natural play elements
Play equipment focus on children 3-13 yrs and over
 - imaginative play with interpretive elements
 - mounded topography maze with low planting
 - jumping
 - trampoline
 - multiple swings
 - climbing frames
 - flying fox
7. Supplementary specimen tree planting of evergreen tree species
8. Indicative community facilities (to future detail)
9. Indicative carpark (to future detail)

Park Furniture and Play Equipment

Park and Street Furniture

Park furniture will consist of a combination of ‘off the shelf’ and bespoke items. The furniture will include park shelters, bbqs, park seats with backs and arm rests as well as benches without either.

The furniture will sit comfortably within an overall family of elements that will be used throughout Catherine Park and will reference a contemporary design to complement the heritage and rural character of the curtilage.

Furniture elements will be strong and robust incorporating materials such as powdercoated mild steel and timber, aluminium and stainless steel where appropriate.



Bespoke Park Shelter
OCULUS



Supplier
MosUrban - Sturt Picnic Set

- Materials*
- Powder coated steel leg,with powder coated aluminum frame
 - Slats: Select stained hardwood or aluminium



Supplier
Landmark Pro - Eco Double plate

- Materials*
- Frame: 304 grade stainless steel
 - Bench top: 1.5mm thick, 304 grade stainless steel bench top
 - External cladding: 1.2mm thick, 316 grade stainless steel hotplate
 - Hotplate:3.4mm thick, 316 grade hotplate



Supplier
MossUrban - Sturt Seats with Arm Rests

- Materials*
- Powder coated steel leg,with powder coated aluminium frame
 - Slats: Select stained hardwood or aluminium



Supplier
MossUrban - Sturt Bench

- Materials*
- Powder coated steel leg,with powder coated aluminium frame
 - Slats: Select stained hardwood or aluminium

Park and Street Furniture

Other furniture elements include drinking fountains, bins and bike stands. These elements will be primarily associated with the community facilities and Barry O’Keefe Park.

Post and rail fences will be used to discourage vehicles parking on the verges of the parks and open spaces and to provide a sense of containment in some play areas.



Drinking Fountain

Supplier

Landmark Pro- Foreshore Drinking Fountain (No Accessories)

Materials

- Bubbler: Stainless Steel
- Body: Stainless Steel
- Finish: Electric Polished



Supplier

Landmark Pro- Daintree Bin Surround (120L)

Materials

- Frame: HDG ST / PC
- Panels: WPC
- Opening: Standard and circular



Supplier

Landmark Pro - Tactil Stand

Materials

- Cor ten ST / HDG ST / PC
- In-ground Fixing



Single and Double Rail
Post and rail Fences

Materials

- Hardwood Timber
- Oiled

Hardscape

A suite of hard landscape materials have been selected to provide a robust and long lasting finish that will provide a quality public domain for Catherine Park Heritage Curtilage. Material choices privilege natural and integral materials such as concrete, timber and steel that do not require unnecessary amounts of repainting and upkeep. Brick will be used to as a feature insert where appropriate as well as concrete and decomposed granite gravel.



Insitu Concrete
Broom Finish Grey Cement



Brick
Recycled or Dry Pressed Brick Pavers



Concrete Unit Paver
Honed and Scratch Finish Pavers



Decomposed Granite Gravel
ANL Brown Decomposed Granite Gravel

Play Equipment

Opportunities for childrens play takes many forms and can be as simple as imaginary play, where the child simply gets lost in their own thoughts, to structured play, including designed elements by landscape achitects and designers, as well as traditional-equipment play areas, containing adult-made rigid play-structures like swings, slides, seesaws, and climbing bars.

Adventure playgrounds can also take many forms, ranging from “natural playgrounds” to “junk playgrounds,” and are generally defined by an ethos of unrestricted play, the presence of playworkers, and the absence of adult manufactured or rigid play-structures.

The main play opportunities within the heritage curtilage will be provided in Barry O’Keefe Park in conjunction with the community facilities and will contain a mixture of structured play elements as well as natural play spaces.



Park Planting

Park Trees

The street tree planting scheme for Catherine Park Estate uses primarily deciduous exotic trees to reflect the rural character of the area. The local, narrower streets, utilise smaller deciduous species consistent with the residential character. Parks will contain a mix of both native and exotic plant material chosen for their sculptural characteristics, seasonal colour and interest, hardiness and low maintenance.

Planting is intended to:

- Establish a hierarchy to the streets through the careful use of different street trees;
- Encourage walkable, shaded streetscapes as diverse ‘green’ spaces;
- Provide diversity in plant selection that will increase biodiversity;
- Use landscape elegantly to create identity and maximise amenity for residents and vistors; and
- Be robust, suited to the available aspect, ambient wind levels and minimise water use.

Species	Common Name
1 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Natchez'	Natchez Crape Myrtle
2 <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
3 <i>Lagestroemia indica</i> 'Tuscadora'	Crepe Myrtle
4 <i>Buckinghamia cellissima</i>	Ivory Curl Flower
5 <i>Quercus palustris</i> 'Freefall'	Pink Oak
6 <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree
7 <i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad Leaved Apple
8 <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
9 <i>Malus floribunda</i>	Crab Apple
10 <i>Citrus tangerina</i>	Tangerine
11 <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Naval Orange
12 <i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot



Shrubs and Groundcovers

The planting scheme for the mass planting within the public domain relies heavily on a combination of full sun and shade tolerant species which will created a lush garden and park character and help define the various landscape open spaces within the development. The colour palette incorporates a combination of different flower colours with a wide range of plant forms and a range of contrasting foliage textures. The park areas will utilise hardy plants to reduce maintenance requirements.

Indicative Schedule

Image	Species	Common Name	Height	Spread
01	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> Plantation Pink	LSasanqua	1.8m	1.0m
02	<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	Pink Diosma	0.6m	0.3m
03	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.6m	0.6m
04	<i>Raphiolepis</i> 'Springtime'	Indian Hawthorn	1.5m	1.2m
05	<i>Buddleia davidii</i> 'Purple Butterfly'	Butterfly Bush	1.8m	1.2m
06	<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	Yeloow Dietes	0.5m	0.4m
07	<i>Eremophila nivea</i>	Silky Eremophila	1.5m	1.5m
08	<i>Loropetalum capense</i>	Fringe Flower	1.6m	1.0m
09	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla	0.3m	0.4m
10	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'Lime Wave'	Lomandra Lime Wave	0.6m	0.6m
11	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	0.5m	1.2m
12	<i>Westringa mundii</i>	Coastal Rosemary	0.6m	1.0m
13	<i>Grevillea lanigera prostrate</i>	Prostrate Grevillea	0.5m	0.8m
14	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	0.6m	0.8m
15	<i>Philotheca myoporoides</i>	Waxflower	1.2m	0.8m
16	<i>Gazania tomentosa</i>	Gazania	0.3m	1.0m



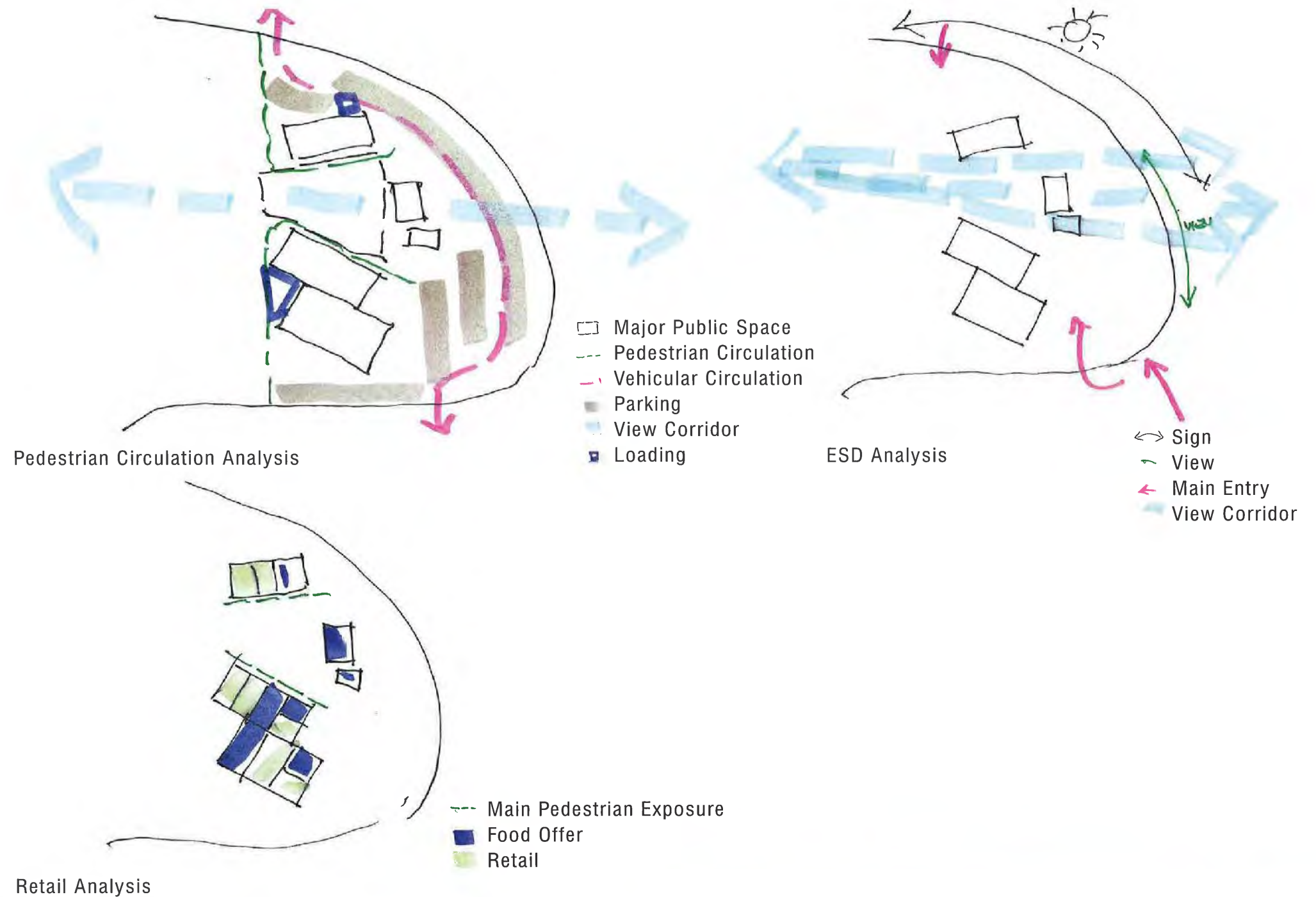
Local Activity Centre

Design Principles

The centre piece of the proposed local activity centre is the refurbished coach house that formed part of the original Catherine Park House (Oran Park House) estate. The coachhouse was constructed in 1837 with additions occurring over the ensuing years.

The planning of the local activity centre needs to ensure that the visual relationship between Catherine Park House and the Coach House is retained. It will also need have a seamless connection with the adjacent open space of Barry O’Keefe Park and create an ensemble of buildings reflecting the local community’s needs for retail, services, recreation and hospitality with the Coach House being an integral component.

At the centre there will be an urban forecourt which will form the “Heart” and community focus of the development. This will be the main gathering space for outdoor activities including small exhibitions and events as well as just sitting, relaxing and people watching. It will incorporate areas of hard paving as well as soft landscape lawn terraces with seating walls. The space will promote activity both during the day and later into the early evening.



Concept Design

The concept will include new built form that is of a suitable and complimentary scale to that of the Coach House. The new buildings should reflect a contemporary rural character and include large roof overhangs with a verandah like appearance where the roof form is dominant element. The buildings will encourage natural ventilation through louvers and operable windows. The design will encourage the outside to be connected to the inside with large opening doors and pergola structures to provide shade particularly in summer.

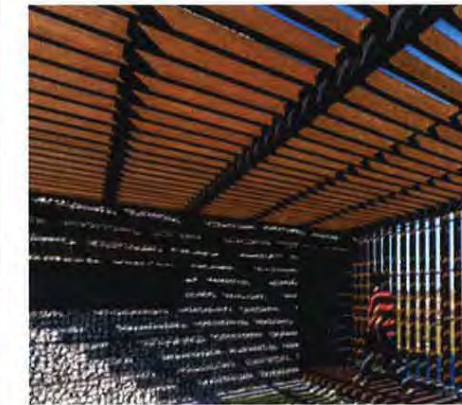
The concept will also encourage outdoor dining with a combination of fixed and unfixed seating and a large civic space for public use such as gatherings, events and functions.

NOTE:
Renders shown are indicative only and are included as character precedent images only



Materials Palette

The materials palette will include primarily natural materials such as stone, brick and timber to reflect a contemporary rural character.



Planting

The planting scheme for the community facilities will be detailed in design, concentrating of foilage textures and forms as well as varying colours and incorporate both native and exotic plant material. There will also be the opportunity to grow edible plants including fruiting trees, vegetables and herbs that can be used by the community or the future restaurants and cafes.



Indicative Schedule

Image	Species	Common Name	Height	Spread
01	<i>Acacia cognata</i> 'Lime Light'	Lime Light Acacia	0.8m	1.0m
02	<i>Anigozanthos</i> 'Bush Pearl'	Kangaroo Paw	0.6m	0.3m
03	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	0.6m	0.6m
04	<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i> Lemon Falls	Firecracker Plant	0.3m	0.2m
05	<i>Choisya ternata</i>	Mock Orange	1.5m	0.8m
06	<i>Hardenbergia</i> 'Happy Wanderer'	Native Sasparilla	0.3m	0.3m
07	<i>Eremophila nivea</i>	Silky Eremophila	1.5m	1.5m
08	<i>Hebe elliptica</i> 'Blue Gem'	Hebe	0.2m	1.0m
09	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla	0.3m	0.4m
10	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'Lime Wave'	Lomandra Lime Wave	0.6m	0.6m
11	<i>Sedum</i> 'Autumn Joy'	Sedum	0.4m	0.8m
12	<i>Westringa mundii</i>	Coastal Rosemary	0.6m	1.0m
13	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Globe Artichoke	0.6m	0.4m
14	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	0.6m	0.8m
15	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Thyme	0.1m	0.2m
16	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oregano	0.3m	0.2m



Heritage and Public Art

Design Principles

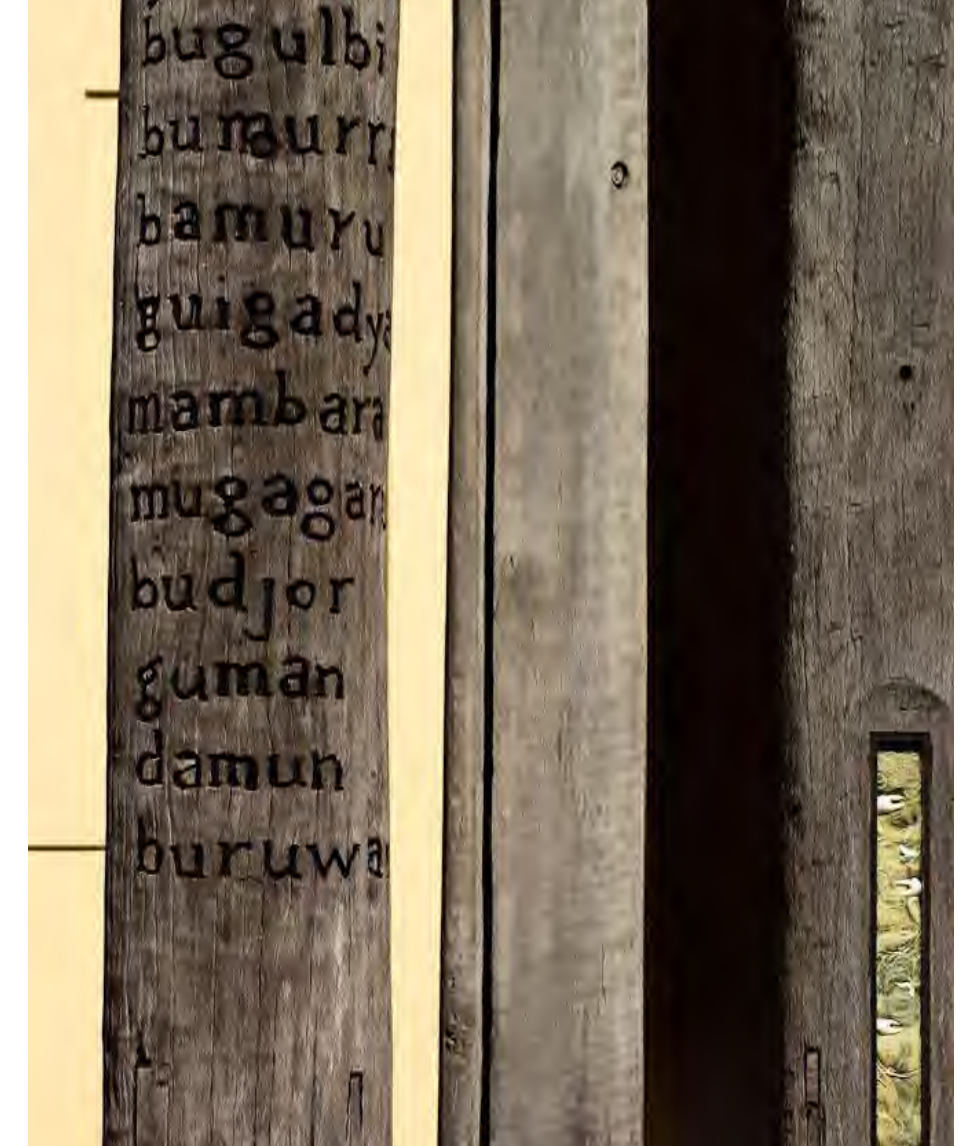
Public art and interpretation are key public domain overlays that can reinforce a sense of place, acknowledge the underlying physical characteristics of an area, reflect the cultural history of a place, celebrate the local community, and promote an intellectual or emotional response. Public art can tell a story of communities past present and future. It is one of the many voices that shape the public domain into a dynamic and unique place.

The approach to the public art and interpretive overlays should:

- Incorporate specially commissioned or purchased works of art;
- Avoid a haphazard or piecemeal approach that 'decorates' a space;
- Be fully integrated with the public domain and provide interpretation of a space;
- Recognise and respect cultural heritage;
- Create artworks to engage all the senses; and
- Compliment the wider design process and enable the work(s) to provide an additional layer of meaning that resonates with the structure of the public domain.

NOTE:

Images shown are indicative as a reference only and are not to be taken literally. Capture the sites unique cha



Indicative Locations

Catherine Park House Estate is an exceptional example of a nineteenth century homestead complex sited to be a landmark in the Cowpastures landscape. Catherine Park House is a fine example of a Victorian Period villa building that has been very competently and successfully adapted externally to appear as a Georgian Revival style Interwar Period residence by the Robbins family in c1940.

It has historical significance as part of the original 1815 Campbell grant of Harrington Park and the property has associations with the prominent Campbell, Moore, Robbins, and Dawson-Damer families. Despite never being fully intensively farmed, the property has significance as one of a group of mid-nineteenth century pastoral properties in the Camden Local Government Area that was mostly used as a Gentleman's Estate or Country Retreat. The House's prominence allows views to and from the property from various distant vantage points including Oran Park township and the Camden Valley Way.

Given the sites rich cultural history both aboriginal and following white settlement public art should reference these important associations. Public art should be located at the community facilities and integrated into the landscape of Barry O'Keefe Park and interpretive elements should be included to describe the sites history.



Stormwater Management Facilities

Vegetation Management

A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) has been completed by Eco Logical Australia for the South Creek corridor which has identified a number of future management zones.

These include:

- Natural Regeneration Zones
- Assisted Regeneration Zones
- Wetlands
- Channels
- Flats
- Interface Zones; and
- Australasian Bittern Habitat and Buffer

Although the stormwater management facilities are located outside the corridor where planting is required, seed will be collected from local provenance species. Groundcovers, shrubs and trees will, if possible, be collected from within 5 km of the site or alternatively be supplied from accredited Sydney based nurseries.

The facilities will require ongoing maintenance to control weed regrowth from the soil seed bank for many of the weed species. Maintenance work will be undertaken by a qualified bush regeneration or landscape contractor(s).

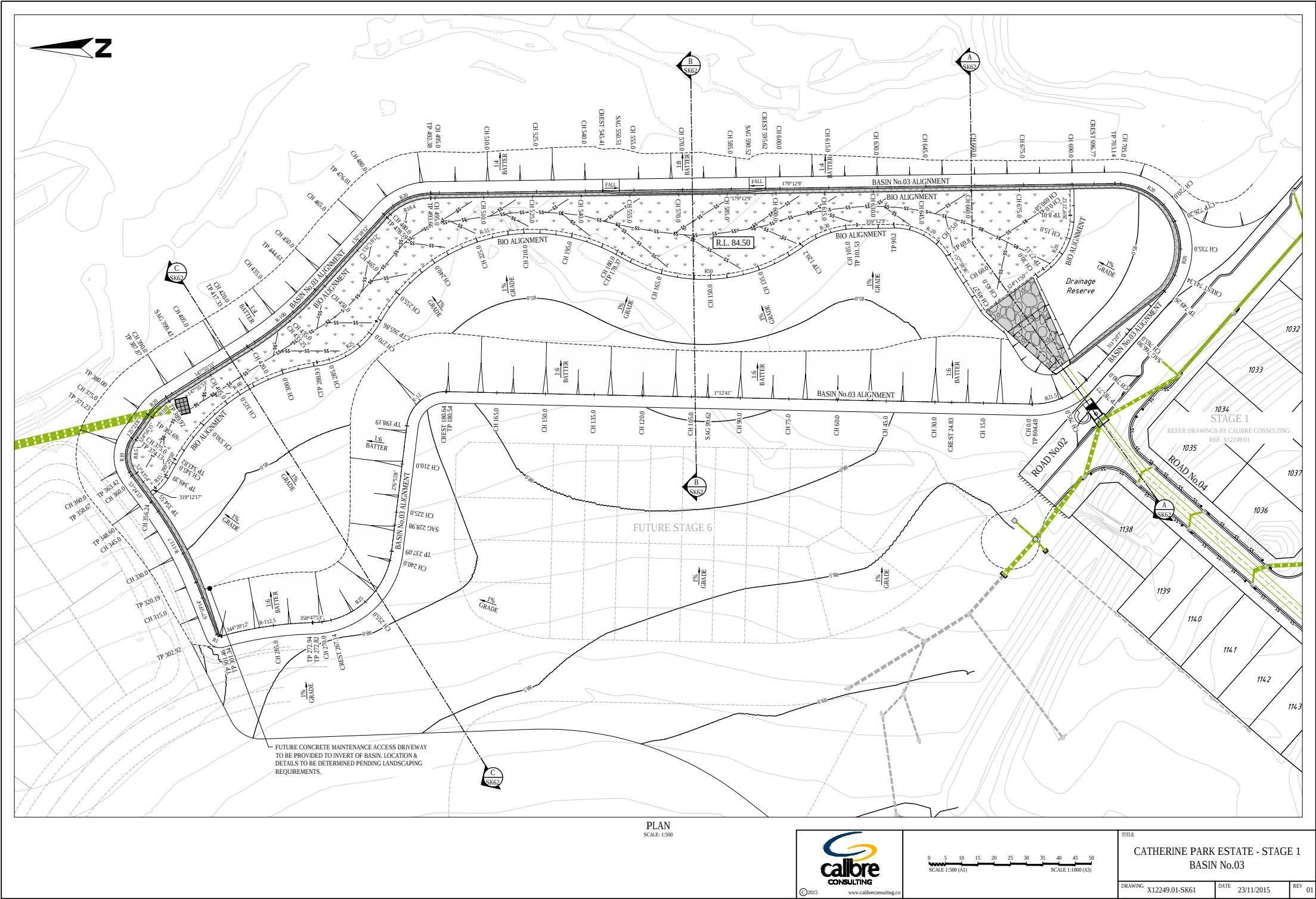


Design Principles

The stormwater management facilities will consist of a series of collection, detention and treatment devices including vegetated swales, detention ponds and grass overland flow paths.

The main stormwater management device within the curtilage is a large detention pond located adjacent to South Creek which will collect and detain stormwater in major storm events, allowing water to be withheld and released gradually therefore reducing loads on the existing creek system.

Stormwater treatment will be provided both mechanically, with gross pollutant traps to remove solids located upstream of detention basin and naturally, through the use of macrophyte planting within the ponds and swales to ‘polish’ and improve water quality.



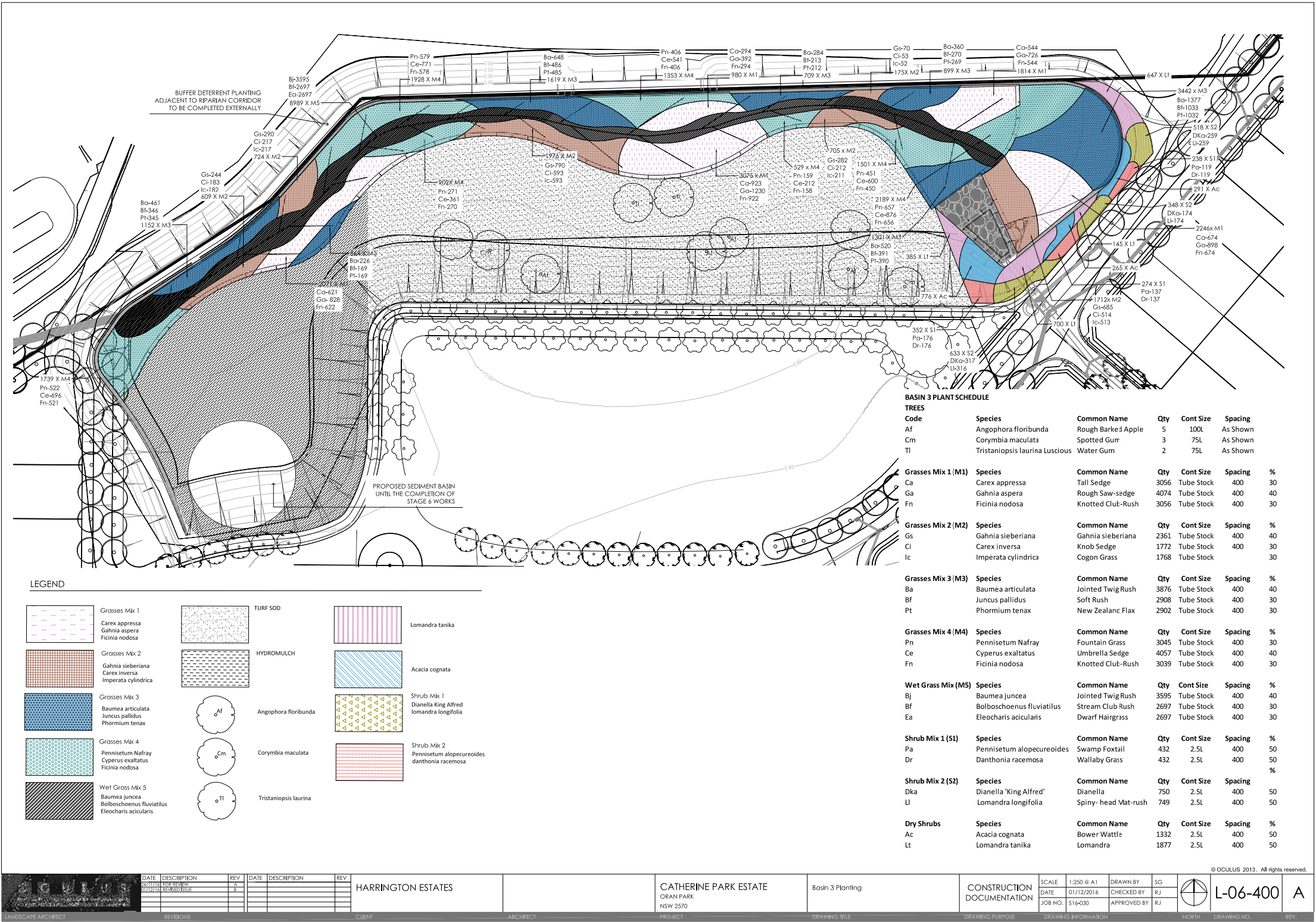
Concept Design

The design of the main stormwater detention pond adjacent South Creek allows for surface storage which provides flow control through attenuation of stormwater runoff and facilitates settling of particulate pollutants.

It contains a large grass area which will normally be dry allowing for recreational opportunities. It will also include a wet area which will be planted with macrophytes to treat low flows and encourage wildlife habitat. Low flows will be released into South Creek gradually through a series of subsoil drainage pipes and overflow devices.

In major storm events the pond will become inundated and stormwater held to control flows, however, there is also a weir to allow storwater to overflow the pond once it reaches capacity.

Vehicular maintenance access will be provided via a concrete ramp and apron.



Species List

Plant species for the stormwater management facilities will comprise native and endemic species that naturally occur in similar situations. Plants will include macrophytes that can cope with both permanent and occasional inundation as well as plants that occur along the edges and fringes of watercourses and dry creek beds.

As the proposed stormwater management facilities are artifical or man made the plant material will be planted according to the different zones of inundation as mixtures rather than as a single species to allow for natural selection and disbursement as the swales, ponds and basin plant material matures over time.

BASIN 3 PLANT SCHEDULE					
TREES					
Code	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Af	Angophora floribunda	Rough Barked Apple	5	100L	As Shown
Cm	Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	3	75L	As Shown
Tl	Tristaniopsis laurina	Luscious Water Gum	2	75L	As Shown
Grasses Mix 1 (M1)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Ca	Carex appressa	Tall Sedge	3056	Tube Stock	400
Ga	Gahnia aspera	Rough Saw-sedge	4074	Tube Stock	400
Fn	Ficinia nodosa	Knotted Club-Rush	3056	Tube Stock	400
Grasses Mix 2 (M2)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Gs	Gahnia sieberiana	Gahnia sieberiana	2361	Tube Stock	400
Ci	Carex inversa	Knob Sedge	1772	Tube Stock	400
Ic	Imperata cylindrica	Cogon Grass	1768	Tube Stock	
Grasses Mix 3 (M3)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Ba	Baumea articulata	Jointed Twig Rush	3876	Tube Stock	400
Bf	Juncus pallidus	Soft Rush	2908	Tube Stock	400
Pt	Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax	2902	Tube Stock	400
Grasses Mix 4 (M4)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Pn	Pennisetum Nafray	Fountain Grass	3045	Tube Stock	400
Ce	Cyperus exaltatus	Umbrella Sedge	4057	Tube Stock	400
Fn	Ficinia nodosa	Knotted Club-Rush	3039	Tube Stock	400
Wet Grass Mix (M5)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Bj	Baumea juncea	Jointed Twig Rush	3595	Tube Stock	400
Bf	Bolboschoenus fluviatilis	Stream Club Rush	2697	Tube Stock	400
Ea	Eleocharis acicularis	Dwarf Hairgrass	2697	Tube Stock	400
Shrub Mix 1 (S1)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Pa	Pennisetum alopecuroides	Swamp Foxtail	432	2.5L	400
Dr	Danthonia racemosa	Wallaby Grass	432	2.5L	400
Shrub Mix 2 (S2)	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Dka	Dianella 'King Alfred'	Dianella	750	2.5L	400
Ll	Lomandra longifolia	Spiny- head Mat-rush	749	2.5L	400
Dry Shrubs	Species	Common Name	Qty	Cont Size	Spacing
Ac	Acacia cognata	Bower Wattle	1332	2.5L	400
Lt	Lomandra tanika	Lomandra	1877	2.5L	400

Appendix E

Inventory Sheets 2017

CONTENTS

- 1. ORAN PARK HOUSE (CATHERINE PARK HOUSE)**
- 2. COACH HOUSE**
- 3. CARETAKERS COTTAGE/ RESIDENCE**
- 4. ELEVATED WATER TANKS**
- 5. SILAGE SILO**
- 6. FORMAL GARDEN FEATURES**

1. ORAN PARK HOUSE (CATHERINE PARK HOUSE)

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: High

Special Features:

- c1867 Residence had a parapet roof with a viewing Belvedere located above the roof. Evidence of this roof style and parapet and Belvedere remain in the roof space
- Change of roof design to large hipped roof, probably due to failed internal gutters
- Use of Australian Red Cedar joinery for early periods of house development – door and windows
- 1970's – 1990's repair works used Pine stained to look like Cedar
- 1940's joinery – Queensland Maple
- 2-storey Annex originally Kitchen in c1865
- Current Kitchen modified 1940's, 1990's, 2000's

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1865, c1880, c1920, c1940, 1960, c1990

Design styles: Italianate, Victorian, Interwar, Georgian Revival

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Foundations: Clay

Walls Exterior: Sandstone, sandstock bricks and dry pressed bricks

Roof: Roof framing – pitsawn hardwood for framing parapeted roof. Framing reworked for large simple hipped roof – Hardwood circular sawn.

Roof framing upgrade for terracotta tiled roof in Hardwood. Mild steel beams installed for framing stability.

Cladding: Red mottled terracotta Marseilles pattern tiles

Floors: Basement brick paving and concrete upper floors Hardwood and Oregon flooring double layers of Oregon, Cypress Pine and Hardwood and parquetry
Front entry terrace sandstone on concrete.

Joinery: Australian Red Cedar, California Redwood, Queensland Maple, Kalantas and selected Pine, probably Hoop Pine

- Doors, window sashes, shutters, window casings
- Internal joinery doors, skirtings and architraves
- Staircase Red Cedar (Georgian style)

2. COACH HOUSE

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: High

Special Features:

- Suggested original 2-storey Residence c1839
- Building reduced to single storey c1940
- Splayed brick fireplace at south-east corner
- Sub floor archaeology
- Various periods of face brickwork
- Concrete beams to large opening now filled in
- East Verandah added c2900

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1839, c1875, c1940, c2000, 2017

Design styles: Georgian originally 2-storey cottage with Vernacular single storey stables to north side. Currently single storey c1940

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Foundations: Alluvial clay,

Footings - brick

Walls Exterior: Face brickwork of different periods of construction.

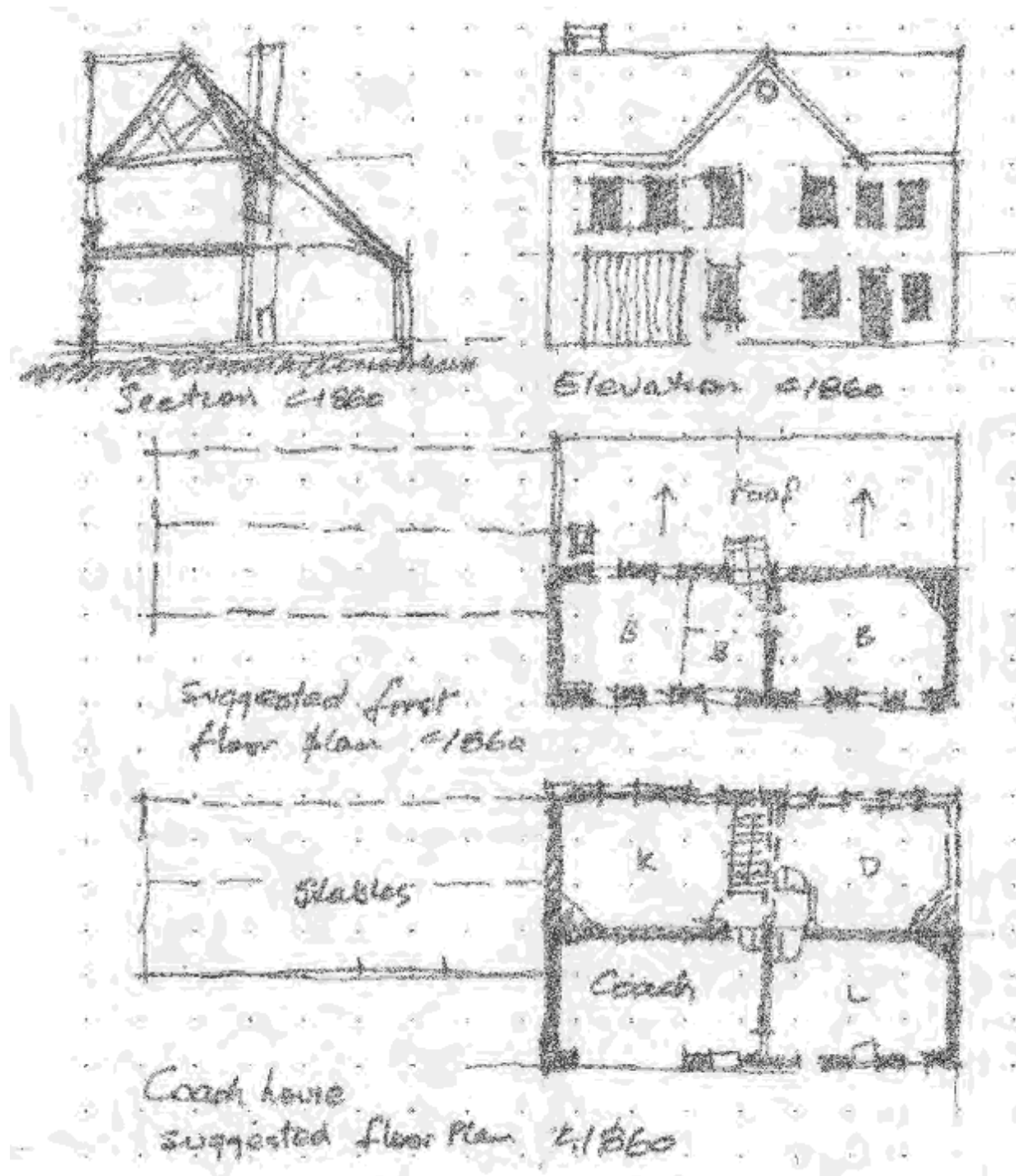
Roof: c2000 timber framing with upgrading 2017

Cladding: 'Colorbond' corrugated mild steel sheeting – insulated

Floors: Timber frame and flooring

Joinery: Painted timber windows and doors of various recent periods. Southern room with timber beaded ceiling panelling/boarding

Please see over page for evolutionary plans of the Coach House.



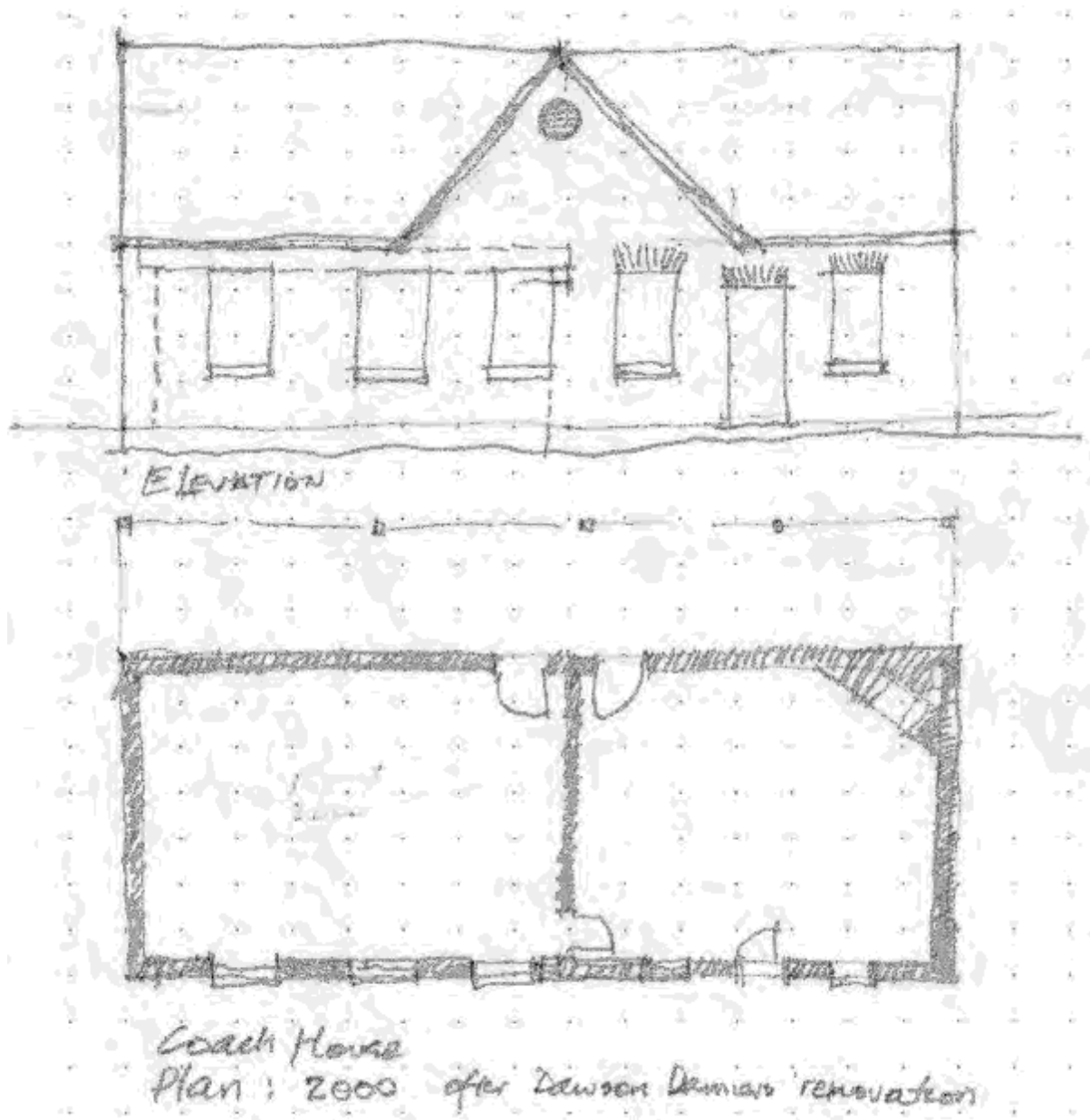
Coach House c1860. TTA



Elevation 1992
Coach house



Plan 1992
Coach house



Coach house 2000. TTA

3. CARETAKERS COTTAGE/ RESIDENCE

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: Little

Special Features:

- Originally built in Burragorang Valley as an Interwar cottage. Relocated from Burragorang Valley to Oran Park in c1945.
- Installed in Service Yard of Oran Park House c1945.
- Extensive alterations and additions in 1976 that doubled the size of the original cottage.
- Building was reclad in timber weatherboards in 1976.
- Footings and founding of brick piers failing.
- Poorly insulated roof, walls and floor

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1920, c1945, 1976, 1990

Design styles: Interwar relocated and adapted through extensive alterations and additions

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Foundations: Clay

Footings: Brick piers – poorly founded

Walls Exterior: Timber frame, timber clad walls with gable section of wall, timber batten strap over Fibro sheeting

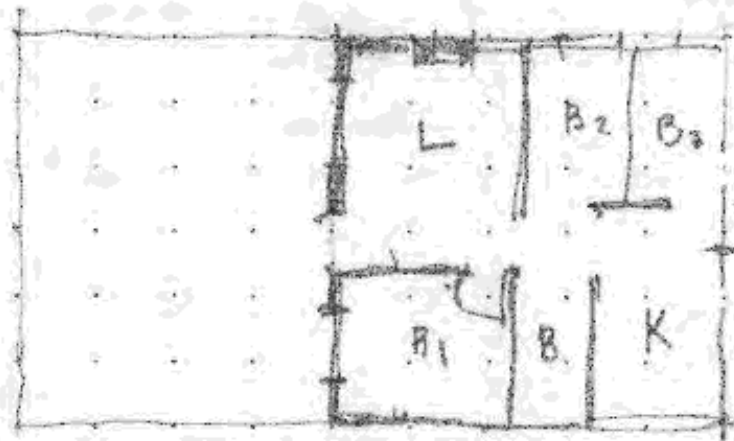
Roof: Timber framed

Cladding: Corrugated galvanized mild steel sheeting

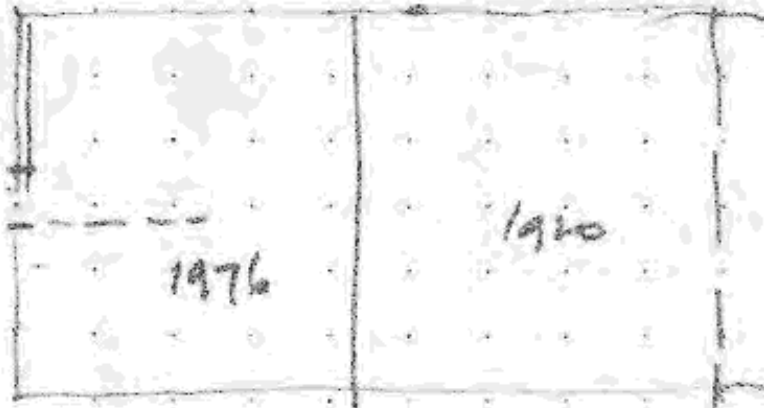
Floors: Timber frame and timber flooring

Joinery: 1976 aluminium windows and c1940's timber windows and doors

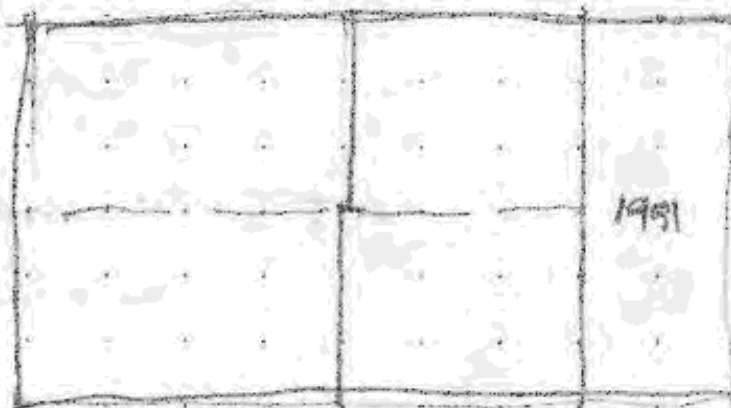
Please see over page for evolutionary plans of the Caretaker's Cottage.



Plan 2/1920



Plan 1976



Plan 1991

Evolution of the Caretaker's Cottage Floor plans. TTA



Caretaker's Cottage existing Ground Floor plan. TTA. N↑

4. ELEVATED WATER TANKS

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: Moderate

Special Features:

Built as header tanks to provide reasonable water pressure to household and gardening watering systems.

Water collection pumped from South Creek Dam or transferred from rainwater tanks.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1970, 2017

Design styles: Functional farm engineering

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Foundations: Clay

Footings: Brick rubble and reinforced concrete

Walls Exterior: Galvanised mild steel framing

Roof: Timber platforms supporting corrugated galvanised mild steel water tanks

5. SILAGE SILO

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: Moderate

Special Features:

Silo used for making silage associated with livestock feeding, especially dairy herds, and other farm livestock.

Silage is made in times of plenty and used during periods of little pasture for grazing animals.

Note: set into ground level to allow moisture to leach away as the silage ferments.

This silo was not used for hay or grain storage. Silage was made from rich green pasture or especially grown crops e.g. Sorghum

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1920

Design styles: Interwar cylindrical functional farm structure

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

Foundations: Clay soil

Footings: Concrete

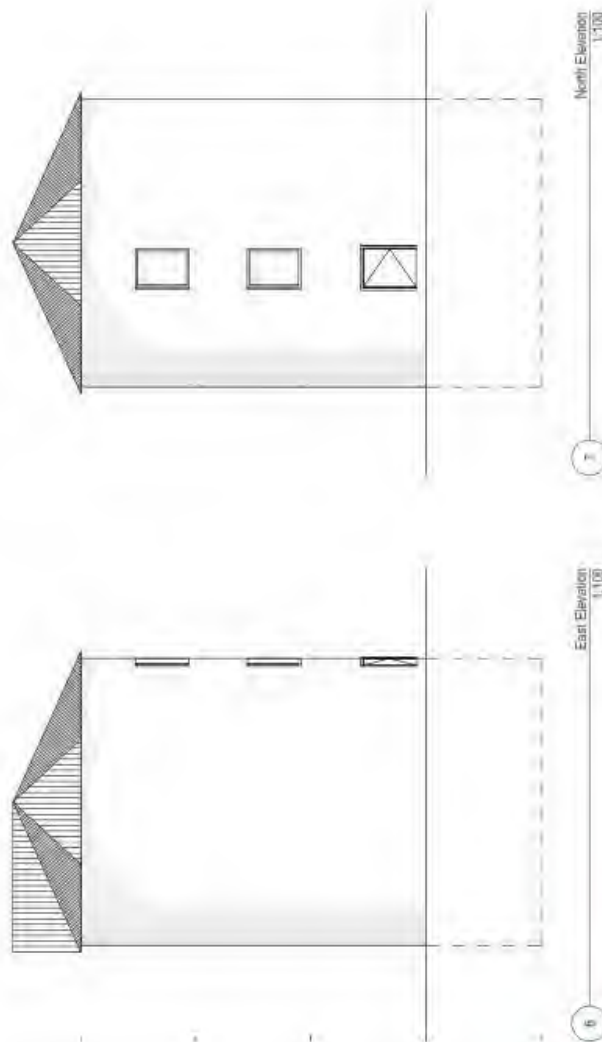
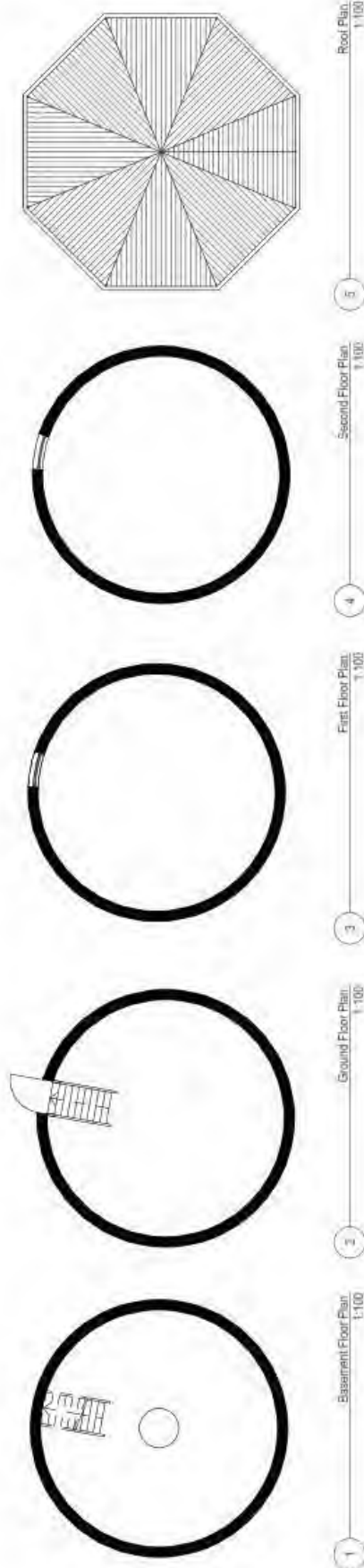
Walls Exterior: Dry pressed common face brickwork with 3 apertures for access to contents

Roof: Timber framed conical roof and dormer access way

Cladding: Corrugated galvanized mild steel sheeting with finial at apex and dormer

Floors: No internal levels

Joinery: Timber framed and clad hinged access panels to wall apertures – painted.



Tropman & Tropman Architects
 10/11-12/13 St. James Street, Sydney NSW 2000
 Tel: +61 (0)2 9231 1231 Fax: +61 (0)2 9231 1232
 Email: info@tropman.com.au Website: www.tropman.com.au

PROJECT NAME: Catherine Park House Site
SITE: CROSS PARK DRIVE, NSW

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: 14/03/2019

PROJECT NO: 1655

ISSUE DATE: 14/03/2019

DESIGNED BY: SKOT

CHECKED BY: CH

DRAWN BY: NJ

SCALE: 1:100

DRAFT

SCALE 1:100

North Elevation 1:100

East Elevation 1:100

6. FORMAL GARDEN FEATURES

LOCATION PLAN:



SPECIAL FEATURES/ SIGNIFICANCE:

Heritage Value: High, moderate, little

Special Features:

1. Site Terracing / Benching in garden frontage
Heritage Value: High
Features: Layout of garden over time reflected in the benching and earth terracing
Modern garden layout reflects this terracing
Construction c1870's adapted over time with circular driveway
2. Soft Landscaping
Heritage Value: Moderate
Features: Layout of garden has changed with different owners, current landscape elements mostly recently plantings (c1990's)

Plant material dates
 - Remnant perimeter and avenue planting c1940
 - House frontage mostly 1970's, 1990's, 2000, 2015
Garden design 1870, 1930, 1940

Significant plants: Hoop Pine, African Olive, Tecoma Hedge, Plum Pine, Chinese Elm, Cypress Pine
3. Tennis Court
Heritage Value: Moderate
Designed by Ken Rosewall
Installed in 1976
4. Swimming Pool

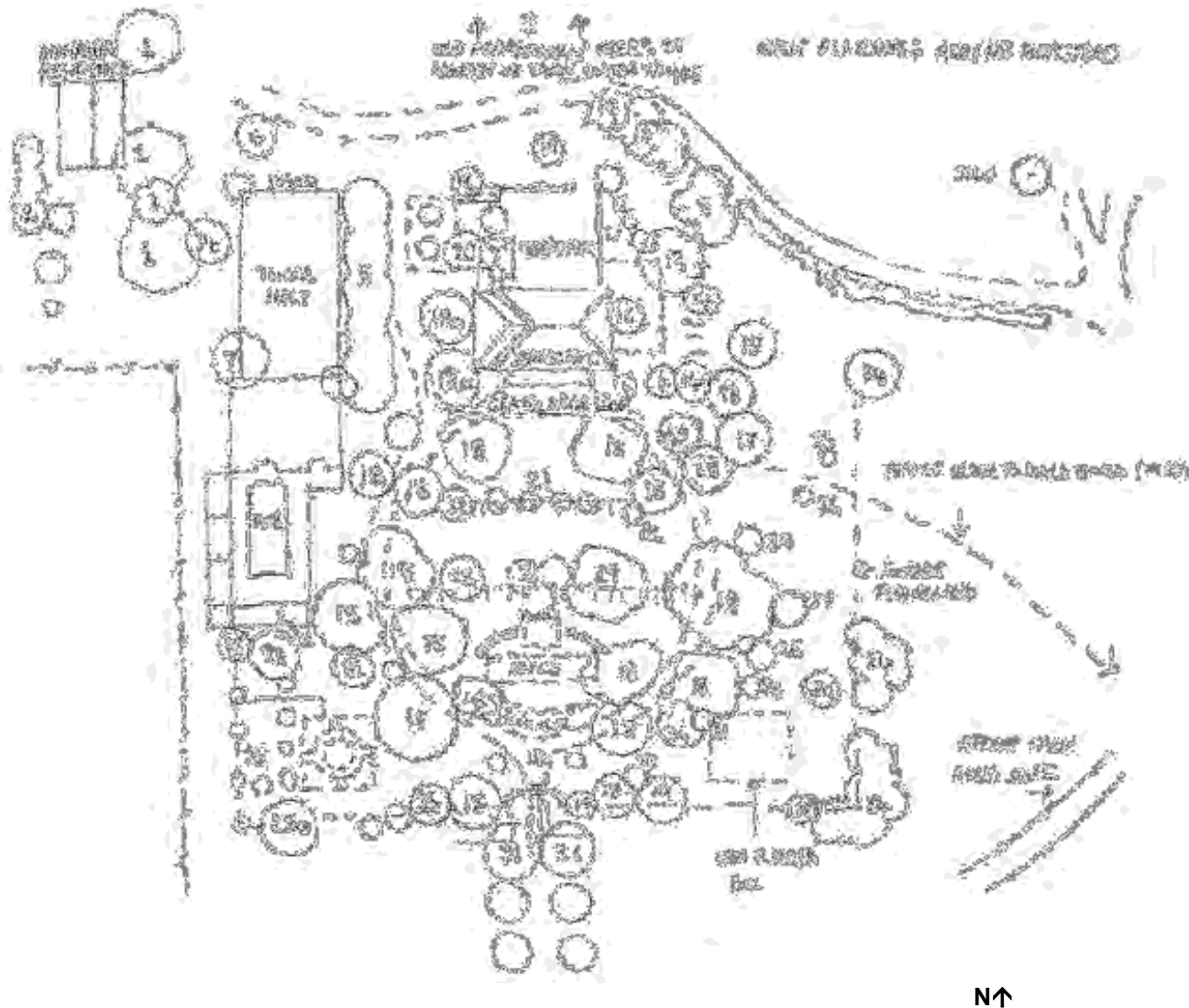
Heritage Value: Little
Installed by Dawson Damer Family c1970

5. Garden Equipment Shed and Productive Garden

Heritage Value: Little
Design: copies Coach House
Construction: c1996
Face brickwork walls, single skin with piers. Corrugated iron roof.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Construction periods: c1870, c1940, c1970, c1990, c2000, c2015



N↑

Site Plan also showing landscape plantings and features. Source: Base Plan GML: 2010, updated by TTA 2017.

A schedule of the plantings is contained over page.

Schedule of plantings:

No. on plan	Species	Comments
1	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> (Brush Box)	Probably 1940s plantings
2	Various recent plantings but old stump present southern end of hedge	
3	<i>Schinus areira</i> (Peppercorn Tree)	Older planting
4	<i>Calodendron capense</i> (Cape Chestnut)	Recent
5	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp. (Peppermint)	Recent
6	<i>Populus</i> sp. (Poplar)	Recent
7	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Recent gum
8	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> (Cape Honeysuckle)	Old double hedge planting
9	<i>Plumeria</i> sp. (Frangipani)	Several decades old
10	<i>Tamarix</i> sp. (Tamarisk)	Probably recent
11	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> (Silky Oak)	Recent group of 3
12	<i>Albizia</i> sp. + Lemon tree	Small group—recent
13	<i>Corymbia maculata</i> (Spotted Gum)	Recent
14	<i>Malus</i> sp.? (Apple?)	Recent
15	<i>Wistaria</i> sp. (Wisteria)	Possibly old
16	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Roman Cypress)	Possibly old
17	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> (Jacaranda)	Recent
18	<i>Ulmus chinensis</i> (Chinese Elm)	Many 1940s plantings
18a	<i>Ulmus chinensis</i> (Chinese Elm)	Pre-1940s?
19	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> (African Olive)	Recent
19a	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>cuspidata</i> (African Olive)	Pre-1940s?
20	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander)	1940s?
21	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> cultivars (Crepe Myrtle)	Recent
22	<i>Jasminum</i> sp. (Jasmine)	Large clump (old?)
23	<i>Fraxinus raywoodii</i> (Desert Ash)	Recent
24	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. (various species)	Recent
25	<i>Acca sellowiana</i> (Feijoa)	Recent
26	<i>Lochroma cyaneum</i>	Recent
27	<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Recent
28	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	Recent
28a	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> (Hoop Pine)	1940s
29	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Recent
30	<i>Pyrus</i> sp. (Pear)	Recent
31	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i> (Outeniqua Yellowwood)	Part of 1940s avenue
32	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> (Canary Island Date Palm)	Recent
33	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (Ornamental Plum)	Recent?
34	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	Recent
35	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Hawthorn)	Recent?
36	<i>Ulmus procera</i> ? (English Elm)	Recent

Appendix F

Caretaker's Residence Memo on Conservation October 2017

Tropman & Tropman Architects

Architecture Conservation Landscape Interiors Urban Design Interpretation
Wyong House 55 Lower Fort Street Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
www.tropmanarchitects.com.au E-mail: tropman@tropmanarchitects.com.au
Fax: +61 2 9251 6109 Phone: +61 2 9251 3250



MEMORANDUM

TO	GUY EVANS TIM GOLDACRE	DATE	5th October 2017
FROM	LESTER TROPMAN	REF.	1708:LT:NJ
SUBJECT	CATHERINE PARK CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE		

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Catherine Park Homestead Caretaker's Residence is located in the north-west corner of the Homestead lot. This part of the Homestead area is back of house and includes the Caretaker's Residence, tool shed and garage, orchards, walled picking garden, elevated water tanks and stands, chicken pens and open car parking areas.

Currently the existing Caretaker's Residence has been extensively modified by a front addition doubling the size of the original c1920 Interwar cottage. The southern main facade is a flat double gable elevation. This facade and half of the whole cottage was added in c1976. The size of the addition can be seen in the newer roof sheeting and the rusty roof sheeting. Further additions to the north facade were made in 1991.

The residence is currently constructed from;

- Roof Corrugated galvanized mild steel sheeting and exposed rafter eaves.
- Walls Timber frame and clad with painted timber weatherboards
- Windows Aluminum to new additions and timber to remnant original cottage elevations
- Sub Floor Large common face brick piers (note: these piers are tilting and failing especially to the west elevation)

Historical information suggests the original small cottage was relocated from the Burragorang Valley district, prior to the valley being flooded by water as Warragamba Dam was being built in the 1940's. During the Dawson Damer period of ownership a caretaker family lived on site to carry out the daily chores and maintain security.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

From historic aerial photographs and on site evidence it appears that this current Caretaker's Residence was a small cottage when moved to this location in c 1945. The aerial photos of 1947 to 1970 show that the original cottage has a southern frontage with a projecting single room (with gable roof), front verandah and a simple large gable roof extending from the southern facade to northern rear facade.

The 1978 aerial photo shows a large extension to the Southern front facade that appears to double the size of the cottage. This extension was constructed by the Dawson Damer family, owners from 1969 to 2008 who advised that "an addition was made in the 1976 to provide a large lounge room, bedroom and ensuite and a rear addition was added in 1991 to provide a new kitchen and dining room with a large verandah". (GML, CMP)

The Dawson Damer's also suggested that the original cottage was relocated from the Burraborang Valley district. This moving of the cottage was probably done by Dan Cleary owner 1945-1946 prior to the valley being flooded through the large infrastructure works of building Warragamba Dam. The small scale of the cottage as seen in the early aerial photos 1951-1961 and remnant rear north gable roof space vent detailing suggest that the original cottage was a c1920's Interwar period design style cottage.

The existing Caretaker's Residence is the result of extensive alterations and additions to a small scale cottage. These works have extended a simple Interwar period cottage to a large modern style residence with remnant adaptive detailing. The existing Caretaker's Residence appears to be at least double the size of the c1920's cottage. The evidence for the extensive additions can be seen in the roof sheeting, window construction, weatherboard treatment suggesting total recladding and the brick sub floor footing and piers.

The original cottage roof sheeting is rusting while the 1976 additional sheeting appears in good condition. The windows are a mixture of Aluminium for additions and timber for the remnant Interwar period sections of the cottage and the timber weatherboard wall cladding appears to have been totally replaced in 1976. The west chimney appears to be added in 1976 and the internal planning has also been changed. The Interwar period cottage has been changed extensively by adaptations and materials.

3.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF CARETAKER'S RESIDENCE

3.1 Historical Values

The cottage is possibly associated with a major infrastructure development however the history and evidence of a simple 1920s Interwar period cottage has been totally overwhelmed by 1976 and 1990 massive alterations and additions. These works have completely changed the cottage to a large residence.

Significance Level: Low

3.2 Aesthetic Value

The extensive changes to the small cottage have reduced the aesthetic value to being of little value.

Significance Level: Low

3.3 Research

An Archaeological Assessment has been prepared for Catherine Park House and the Archaeological Assessment investigation found the residence to have minimal limited archaeological potential.

Significance Level: Low

3.4 Representative Example

The cottage's original built location is unknown. The cottage has undergone major alterations and additions which have completely changed the cottage from being a representative c1920s cottage to a large caretaker's residence of little heritage value.

Significance Level: Low

4.0 SUMMARY

The original small scale cottage design has undergone large intrusive changes to create the existing Caretaker's Residence. The front and rear facades have been completely rebuilt and the side facades have been modified and reclad.

The appearance of the Caretaker's Residence is an ordinary building following some Interwar details. The additions and adaptations have extended the cottage without modulating or stepping the long east and west facades and this has resulted in the additions overwhelming the original scale and design of the cottage,

As a building in the back of house part of the homestead area the Caretaker's Residence western façade is a very ordinary frontage to the new subdivision development. It is suggested that existing landscaping will be a reasonable foil between the back of house and the new works. The current location of the Caretaker's Residence may be a good location for garaging vehicles for the Homestead as there is limited undercover parking around the Homestead.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

The cottage is to be demolished and the materials removed and recycled. There are a number of recyclers around the Sydney area. For your information please see below a company in close proximity to Catherine Park.

Recycled Timbers Pty Ltd
11 Production Avenue
Warragamba
Phone 4774 2888
Website: www.recycledtimbers.com.au

6.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The heritage values of the Caretaker's Residence are of little significance.

The residence has been inspected and found to be extensively modified. The former cottage is now a large structure and is in poor condition. Removal of the residence will have minimal impact on the service yard of the Homestead. Removal of the Caretaker's Residence will have minimal impact on the Homestead curtilage and house lot. The remnant landscape elements and trees should be kept in the treatment of the Homestead's landscape presentation to the subdivision.

Lester Tropman
Director

Appendix G

Archaeological Impact Assessment, Casey & Lowe

CATHERINE PARK HOUSE ORAN PARK DRIVE, ORAN PARK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & RESEARCH DESIGN

August 2017



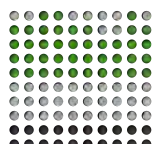
View toward the coach house taken during the Moore family's ownership (1871-1938). Moore Family Archives, cf Tropman & Tropman 2017.

REPORT TO

TROPMAN & TROPMAN ARCHITECTS

ON BEHALF OF

HIXSON PTY LTD



**CASEY &
LOWE**
ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESULTS

The site of Catherine Park House, Oran Park, has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to its use as a homestead in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This Archaeological Impact Assessment has shown that the study area has the potential to contain the following remains:

- Evidence of structures such as wells and cisterns around the coach house which would relate to its use as the original dwelling on the property.
- Subfloor occupation deposits within the standing house and in the modified coach house which could provide information about the occupants and room use.
- Structural remains and subfloor occupation deposits associated with 19th and early 20th-century outbuildings, including rubbish pits and backfilled wells, cisterns and/or cesspits, and remains of early driveways.
- Evidence of early land clearance and cultivation, and structural remains such as sheds and fencing. This is less likely to have survived in the areas outside the immediate vicinity of the house.

Substantive remains associated with the initial use of the property and its nineteenth-century use would share the property's State heritage significance. Reasonably intact later remains are likely to be of local heritage significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Works in the Stage 6 area, especially those that affect the coach house and the area around it, should be subject to a S60 approval so that any evidence of the nineteenth-century use of the property can be recorded. This approval should be obtained prior to the commencement of works.
2. A program of archaeological monitoring and inspection needs to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist for works within the new proposed homestead boundary fence of Catherine Park House and within a c.20m radius of the coach house.
3. An archaeologist should remain on call to respond to unexpected finds in the areas outside of the proposed homestead boundary fence and the vicinity of the coach house.
4. A report presenting the results of the archaeological program and artefact catalogue will be a condition of consent for an S60 approval and will be prepared at the end of the archaeological program.
5. A copy of this report should be sent to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage as part of the S60/S57(2) application.
6. Any artefacts collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored by the client after the completion of the archaeological program.

CONTENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	1
CATHERINE PARK HOUSE, ORAN PARK DRIVE, ORAN PARK	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 STUDY AREA	2
1.3 PREVIOUS REPORTS AND NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....	5
1.4 STATUTORY CONTEXT	5
1.5 AUTHORSHIP & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
2.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND	8
2.1 CAMPBELL PERIOD (1815-1847).....	8
2.2 JOHNSON PERIOD AT ORAN PARK (1842-1867).....	8
2.3 THE MOORE PERIOD, ORAN PARK AND GRAHAM'S FARM (1878-1938).....	8
2.4 ROBBINS PERIOD, ORAN PARK & GRAHAM'S FARM (1939-1945)	9
2.5 CLEARLY PERIOD, INITIAL SUBDIVISION OF ORAN PARK AND GRAHAM'S FARM (1945-1985).....	9
2.6 FROST PERIOD AND FURTHER SUBDIVISION (1947-1960).....	9
2.7 ORAN PARK GOLF COURSE PERIOD AND FURTHER SUBDIVISION (1962-1968)..	9
2.8 ORAN PARK HOUSE AND THE DAWSON-DAMER PERIOD: 1969-2008.....	10
2.9 THE SUBJECT SITE (2008-PRESENT).....	10
3.0 SITE VISIT	11
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	14
5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	18
5.1 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	18
5.2 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	21
6.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORKS.....	22
7.0 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
7.1 RESULTS.....	24
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
8.0 REFERENCES.....	25

	Date submitted	Client	Purpose	Author	Authorised
Internal Draft 1	15/8/17	Hixson Pty Ltd	Internal review	Sandra Kuiters	Tony Lowe
Draft 1	17/8/17	Hixson Pty Ltd	Tropman review	Sandra Kuiters	Tony Lowe
Draft 2	27/8/17	Hixson Pty Ltd	Tropman review	Sandra Kuiters	Tony Lowe
Final	31/8/17	Hixson Pty Ltd	Final issue	Sandra Kuiters	Tony Lowe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CATHERINE PARK HOUSE, ORAN PARK DRIVE, ORAN PARK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe were engaged by Tropman & Tropman Architects on behalf of Hixson Pty Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Impact Assessment for works within Stage 6 of the Catherine Park House estate, a State heritage-listed property and homestead located at Oran Park Drive, Oran Park. This report relates to the historical archaeology of the study area, and does not address any potential Aboriginal archaeology which may be present at the site.

The works at the site involve a multistage process, parts of which have already begun. This report relates to the subdivision of the land for residential building including a public reserve and a neighbourhood centre, known as Stage 6 of the works (Figure 1.1 & Figure 1.2). This report provides an assessment of the proposal's impact on potential archaeological remains which would be protected under the NSW Heritage Act, 1977. It is for submission to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and Camden Council, and is to accompany the S60 permit application for the Stage 6 Subdivision of Catherine Park. This report is not a full Archaeological Assessment of the site, and draws on research and findings of the Archaeological Assessment prepared by Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants (2012),¹ as well as the CMP for Catherine Park House prepared by Tropman & Tropman in 2017.²



Figure 1.1: Location plan showing the position of the study area. The proposed boundary of the Stage 6 subdivision is outlined in red and the overall Catherine Park property is outlined in blue. Base map Google 2017; north is at the top of the image.

¹ Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, June 2012, *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, Draft Exhibited Report*, prepared for Valad Commercial Management Limited as trustees for the Oran Park Development Trust.

² Tropman & Tropman, April 2017, *Catherine Park House aka (Oran Park House), Oran Park Drive, NSW, Conservation Management Plan*, for Hixson Pty Ltd, p. 67.



Figure 1.2:
The Catherine park
Homestead within the
proposed
Stage 6
boundary
(outlined in
red). The
yellow arrow
points to the
principal
structure,
Catherine Park
House. Base
map Google
2017.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The site is located on Oran Park Drive, Oran Park, northeast of Camden and north of Narellan. It is within the local government area of Camden and is situated to the east of Oran Park Drive and Dugay Street, south of Dunstan Street and at the end of four streets of Banfield Drive, north of Seidler Parade and west of South Creek. The proposed subdivision relates to Lot 1177 DP 1208873, Lot 1175 DP 1208873, Lot 1000 DP 1217147 and Lot 2 DP 1213590 (Figure 1.3).

The study area once formed part of a large parcel of land surrounding Catherine Park House (Figure 1.1). This was known as Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct and was 322.7 hectares in size. A large portion of this land was released by the NSW government for urban development in 2011. This development has already begun, creating the new suburb of Catherine Park.

Catherine Park House itself is a State Heritage-listed item (SHR No. 1695) and a heritage curtilage has been maintained around the house, associated landscape and built features (Figure 1.4). This curtilage is located entirely within the proposed Stage 6 subdivision. The subdivision for housing within the curtilage is part of the proposal (Figure 1.5).

The land forming the Stage 6 Subdivision area largely consists of open, grassy fields. Catherine Park itself sits on a knoll and overlooks the surrounding landscape. Structures mostly consist of Catherine Park House and its associated buildings, which are generally concentrated around the house itself (Figure 1.6). Other buildings include a group of modern sheds to the north, a silo dating to the 1920s in the east, and the former coach house to the southeast, which dates to the late 1830s.



Figure 1.3: The proposed Stage 6 subdivision area (outlined in red) overlaid on cadastral plan with lot boundaries. Six Maps 2017.



Figure 1.4: The blue line denotes the Curtilage around Catherine Park House. Note that the image has been slightly distorted/stretched along the east-west axis. Heritage Division, 2015, Oran Park SHR 1695, Plan 1927, NSW Office of Environment & Heritage.

State Heritage Register - SHR 1695, Plan 1927
Oran Park.

Gazetted Date: 5 March 2015

Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Legend

- Proposed Curtilage
- SHR Curtilage
- LGAs
- Suburbs
- Land Parcels



Figure 1.5: Overlay showing the Stage 6 subdivision study area (outlined in red), current heritage curtilage area (outlined in yellow) and a proposed fenceline surrounding the homestead (outlined in blue). Base map Google 2017.



Figure 1.6: Layout of the buildings at Catherine Park House. Extracted from GML 2012, p.31. North is at the top of the image.

1.3 PREVIOUS REPORTS AND NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A number of reports have been created for the study area and this report has drawn on much of the information available in these. The following is a list of reports which are particularly relevant to the Stage 6 Subdivision. It is not an exhaustive list of reports related to the site.

- Tropman & Tropman, June 2017, *Heritage Impact Statement for the Proposed Catherine Park House STAGE 2 SOW, 122 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park, NSW*, prepared for Hixon Pty Ltd.
- Tropman & Tropman Architects, April 2017, *Heritage Impact Statement: Catherine Park Subdivision Stage 6, Oran Park Drive, Catherine Park, NSW*, for Hixson Pty Ltd.
- Tropman & Tropman Architects, April 2017, *Catherine Park House (aka Oran Park House), Oran Park Drive NSW, Conservation Management Plan*, report for Hixson Pty Ltd.
- Oculus, March 2017, *Catherine Park House Heritage Curtilage Public Domain Strategy*.
- Tropman & Tropman Architects, February 2014, *Heritage Impact Statement for revised Catherine Park Subdivision Stages 1, 2 and 3*.
- Tropman & Tropman Architects, December 2013, *Catherine Park, Oran Park Drive, NSW, Heritage Curtilage and Development Guidelines for development surrounding Oran Park House*.
- Godden Mackay Logan, June 2012, *Draft Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment Draft Exhibited Report*, for Valad Commercial Management Limited as trustees for the Oran Park Development Trust.
- AECOM, 2011, *Catherine Fields: Public Domain & Landscape Strategy*.
- Godden Mackay Logan, June 2010, *Oran Park House Conservation Management Plan*, report for Valad Commercial Management Limited as trustees for the Oran Park Development Trust.

1.4 STATUTORY CONTEXT

1.4.1 NSW HERITAGE ACT, 1977

Impacts on items listed on the State Heritage Register are subject to Section 57 of the Heritage Act 1977. Section 57 specifies:

1.4.2 HERITAGE ACT 1977 - SECT 57

57 Effect of interim heritage orders and listing on State Heritage Register

(1) When an interim heritage order or listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR) applies to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object, precinct, or land, a person must not do any of the following things except in pursuance of an approval granted by the approval body under Subdivision 1 of Division 3:

- (a) demolish the building or work,
- (b) damage or despoil the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land,
- (c) move, damage or destroy the relic or moveable object,
- (d) excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic,
- (e) carry out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct,
- (f) alter the building, work, relic or moveable object,
- (g) display any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct,
- (h) damage or destroy any tree or other vegetation on or remove any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) as:

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

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

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

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

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic and which is listed on the SHR cannot be impacted upon without a S60 approval. An application for a S60 approval must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW. The application for an approval must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics.

1.4.3 STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

Catherine Park House is listed as a heritage item of State significance on the State Heritage Register (SHR No. 1695). The proposed subdivision entirely encompasses the SHR curtilage and proposes residential subdivision within the curtilage of the heritage item (Figure 1.5). The SHR listing for Catherine Park House states:

Oran Park is of state heritage significance as an early surviving cultural landscape in NSW. Part of a 2000 acre land grant, awarded by Governor Lachlan Macquarie to William Douglas Campbell in 1815, Oran Park represents the colonial development of the Cowpastures district in the early to mid-19th century and demonstrates the emergence of country estates for the prominent and wealthy members of the colony.

Oran Park retains a number of layers of fabric that demonstrates the evolution of the property and its use over the last two centuries.

Oran Park is of state heritage significance for its association with a number of prominent people, including: William Douglas Campbell (recipient of original grant and owner of Harrington Park, 1815-27), Edward Lomas Moore (wealthy grazier and large landholder in Campbelltown district, 1871-82) and the Honourable John Dawson-Damer (engineer and motor racing enthusiast, 1969-2002).

Archaeological remains or relics within an SHR-listed area receive protection as a matter of course. Removal of relics would require an approval under Section 60 or an exemption under Section 57(2) of the *Heritage Act 1977*. An approval under Section 60 requires the identification of suitably qualified archaeologists to undertake this work, which includes the writing of a Research Design for the application and specifying methodology to undertake any excavation and field recording.

1.4.4 CAMDEN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN, 2010

The Camden LEP 2010 lists Catherine Park House as an item of local heritage significance (I137). This listing pre-dates the addition of the homestead to the State Heritage Register in 2015. The study area is not listed as a general item or heritage conservation area on the relevant Heritage Map – Sheet HER_007. This appears to be an oversight.

Although the provisions of the Camden LEP 2010 are primarily geared for built heritage items, it also includes the following requirements which are relevant to archaeological heritage:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

.....

- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

.....

- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

.....

(3) When consent is not required

However, development consent under this clause is not required if:

.....

- (b) the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:
- (i) is of a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and
 - (ii) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area...

.....

(7) Archaeological sites

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

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

1.4.5 NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Catherine Park House is listed on the National Trust of Australia (Listing No. 9174). This non-statutory heritage list provides no statutory protection but is generally considered to be a sign of recognition of the heritage values of a site.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by Sandra Kuiters, Archaeologist and Artefact Specialist, Casey & Lowe. Section 2.0 Historical Background and Section 4.0 Archaeological Potential are largely adapted from Godden Mackay Logan's heritage assessment which encompasses much of the same study area.³ Lester Tropman, Tropman & Tropman Architects, provided comments on drafts. This report was reviewed by Tony Lowe, Director, Casey & Lowe.

³ GML 2012.

2.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND⁴

2.1 CAMPBELL PERIOD (1815-1847)

- In 1815 William Campbell granted 2000 acres of land, including the study area. He called this land Harrington Park.
- The northern section of Harrington Park was in the Parish of Cook and the southern section was in the Parish of Narellan. Cobbitty Road separated the two sections.
- William Campbell died in 1827 and the northern section was inherited by a nephew, Robert Mackay Campbell. It was already referred to as 'Oran'.
- Robert Campbell immediately sold around 300 acres of this property on the corner of Cobbitty Road and Cowpasture Road to George Graham and this land became known as 'Graham's Farm'. This land is outside the Stage 6 Subdivision area.
- The remaining area of around 700 acres, known as 'Oran Farm' or 'Oran Park'. The subject land lies within the boundary of this farm.
- In 1839 John Douglas Campbell, having purchased the land, decided to lease it for eight years to Sydney gentleman Henry Keck Esq, the Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol.
- According to the terms of that agreement, John Douglas Campbell had commenced building a house at Oran Park before 1839, and the price of the property and the details of the lease documents indicate an established messuage (dwelling house with outbuildings) on the property. This house is probably the coach house located to the southwest of Catherine Park House.⁵
- In 1842, Keck transferred the remainder of his lease on Oran Park and the option to buy the house and land to Henry William Johnson.

2.2 JOHNSON PERIOD AT ORAN PARK (1842-1867)

- Johnson raised a mortgage from John Douglas Campbell in 1842, which he repaid in 1852. He took out a second mortgage from neighbour Thomas Barker in 1858 but was unable to keep up his payments and Barker foreclosed on him in 1867.
- Much of the physical fabric and original style of Oran Park House appears to date from this period. It would seem that Johnson took out his two mortgages in order to construct Oran Park House.

2.3 THE MOORE PERIOD, ORAN PARK AND GRAHAM'S FARM (1878-1938)

- In 1871, the 700 acres of Oran Park and the 1140 acres of the adjoining property to the west, Netherbyres, was sold to Campbelltown grazier Edward Lomas Moore. Moore also purchased Graham's Farm in 1878.
- Edward Lomas Moore was a wealthy grazier who became one of the largest land owners in the Campbelltown district. Oran Park House was never going to be able to accommodate his large family and Moore soon began construction of a new residence, Badgally, on his former property, at nearby Molles Maine.
- In 1882 Edward Moore leased Oran Park to farmer Thomas Cadell and the Moore family moved to Badgally. Thomas Cadell operated Oran Park as a dairy.
- On Edward Lomas Moore's death, Oran Park was inherited by William Inglis and Alexander Lomas Inglis (sons of Edward Lomas Moore's daughter Elizabeth, from Moore's first marriage). This inheritance was questioned and not resolved until 1904.
- In 1907 Essington Moore purchased Oran Park and Netherbyres from his brothers, John Edward Moore and Frederick Moore. As he was mostly residing in England, Essington leased his properties, however, in the early 1930s he returned to

⁴ This historical background is summarised from GML 2012.

⁵ The coach house is argued to be the original dwelling house by Tropman & Tropman, April 2017b.

Australia permanently and established himself in Oran Park House. He was killed in 1937.

2.4 ROBBINS PERIOD, ORAN PARK & GRAHAM'S FARM (1939-1945)

- In 1939, Oran Park, Graham's Farm and Netherbyres were purchased by Hubert Harry Robbins who used the property as a country retreat. Robbins undertook considerable modifications to the house to give it the appearance of a Georgian Revival homestead.
- The garden also received attention at this time. An aerial photograph of the property taken in 1947 shows that the land had been cleared and a formally laid out front garden constructed in front of Oran Park House (Figure 3.1).
- Hubert Robbins died in 1945 and his wife Joyce Edith Robbins inherited Oran Park, Netherbyres and Graham's Farm. On 18 March 1946, Joyce Robbins consolidated the three properties into a single title and sold them to Daniel James Cleary.

2.5 CLEARY PERIOD, INITIAL SUBDIVISION OF ORAN PARK AND GRAHAM'S FARM (1945-1985)

- In 1946, Daniel Cleary, a local grazier and contractor, re-subdivided the land of Oran Park and Graham's Farm to form two large allotments of roughly 500 acres each, Lot 1 and Lot 2. The subject site was located within Lot 2.
- Cleary sold Lot 2 to Sydney merchants Arthur Raymond Booth and Robert Leslie Booth in June 1946. They sold the property just over a year later to Camden farmer John Thomas Vivian Frost.

2.6 FROST PERIOD AND FURTHER SUBDIVISION (1947-1960)

- John Frost owned the Oran Park House property until 1960. During this time, the site remained a farm.
- Aerial photographs dating from 1947, 1956 and 1965 provide some indication as to the development and usage of the site during Frost's ownership. The 1956 aerial shows that Frost had constructed a large dam on the western side of the entrance drive and cultivated land on the eastern side of the driveway near the coach house. The photograph also shows the planting of an orchard at the rear of the house and the planting of trees along the entrance driveway finishing at the circular driveway loop in front of the house. Of the two sheds visible at the rear of the house, the larger was used as a stable with a workshop and storage areas at the rear. The second, smaller shed was a dairy. It is not known when the sheds were built, however, machinery, crates and milk churns found in the sheds by the Dawson-Damers were thought to date from the 1930s or 1940s. It is thought that Frost may have run a dairy at Oran Park during his ownership.
- On 27 June 1960 Frost sold his property to Cobbitty Investments Pty Limited. They began to subdivide the land, creating 26 hobby farm lots of about five acres each fronting Cobbitty Road and Camden Valley Way (formerly Hume Highway/Cowpastures Road). This subdivision allowed for a wide entrance to Oran Park from the Hume Highway.
- Provision was also made for the subdivision of the remainder of the land into three large lots. The subdivision was not successful and Cobbitty Investments were unable to keep their mortgage commitments. In May 1961 Sales Assistance Pty Ltd, mortgagee exercising power of sale, sold the majority of the land to Edward Star of Rose Bay, hotel proprietor, and his wife Emily Laura Star.

2.7 ORAN PARK GOLF COURSE PERIOD AND FURTHER SUBDIVISION (1962-1968)

- The Stars purchased the property as an investment and in 1962 sold Lot 27, containing the subject site, along with other lots a consortium.
- The consortium owned trotting horses and constructed a trotting track on the northern side of the property. They also converted Oran Park into an 18-hole golf course, using Oran Park House as the club house. The coach house was used as a

function room for visiting clubs and a barbeque area was attached to both the coach house and the rear of Oran Park House.

- In 1968 the property was sold in a mortgagee sale to investor John Cole and his wife Peggy Donaldson Cole. They in turn sold the Oran Park property in June 1969 to engineer and motor racing personality the Honourable Lionel John Charles Seymour Dawson-Damer.

2.8 ORAN PARK HOUSE AND THE DAWSON-DAMER PERIOD: 1969-2008

- John Dawson-Damer (as he was known) was a motor racing enthusiast.
- The Dawson-Damers undertook considerable works to the house and garden.
- In the old milking sheds and stables at the rear of the property he housed his racing and vintage cars, and later, c.1990, constructed a larger modern shed for his new purchases.
- When he bought Oran Park the house was in a dilapidated state. It had extensive structural cracks and the verandah had separated from the front façade. Following his marriage to Ashley Mann during the 1980s, the Dawson-Damers undertook considerable repair and restoration works to the house, including reconfiguring of the coach house to one storey. Architect Richard Mann (Mrs Dawson-Damer's brother) assisted with this process, undertaking a wide range of repairs (including cutting structural movement joints).
- A swimming pool was added and extensive garden improvements made. Cropping and irrigation on the western side of the driveway is visible in the 1994 aerials.
- John Dawson-Damer was killed in a motor racing accident in the United Kingdom in 2002 and Oran Park was inherited by Ashley Dawson-Damer and her children, Piers Dawson-Damer and Adelia Dawson-Damer.

2.9 THE SUBJECT SITE (2008-PRESENT)

- Since the 1970s this area has been identified by the State Government as a growth area under the Macarthur Growth Centre Plan (1973). Gradually the cultural landscape has changed through intensive re-subdivision of rural estates such as Harrington Park and nearby Elderslie.
- In July 2006 Oran Park on Lots 27 and 28 DP 213330 and Lots 24, 25, and 26 DP 31996 was sold to Valad which commenced investigations for residential subdivision.

3.0 SITE VISIT

On 10 August Tony Lowe and Sandra Kuiters visited the site of the proposed Stage 6 Subdivision. The area immediately in front of Catherine Park House was heavily landscaped. It included the turning circle, terraced lawn area, a pool area, water feature, gardens and established trees. No evidence of archaeology, such as footings or artefact scatters, was visible. It is unlikely, but not impossible, for such remains to have survived in a heavily landscaped area. The early coach circle is probably below the existing drive in front of the house. It is also possible that evidence of the early coach circle has been removed by later modifications. A length of a second, later driveway leading from Camden Valley Way also remains to the east of the house. No evidence of the southern portion of the drive could be found, although part of the bitumen road branching off the main Cobbitty Road driveway is on the same alignment as the driveway shown in the 1947 photograph (Figure 3.1). Still on the same, earlier alignment, the bitumen driveway becomes a dirt track to the north of the silo and terminates at the large sheds in the north of the study area. This driveway, however, is likely to postdate 1904 as it cuts through the land which belonged to George Graham until this time.⁶



Figure 3.1: An aerial photograph dating to 1947 shows a driveway leading from Cobbitty Road (south west of the study area) up toward the sheds to the north of Catherine Park House. The Stage 6 boundary is indicated in red. The green circles indicate possible features investigated during the site visit.

⁶ GML 2012: 31-32.

At the back of the house, it was clear that repairs and maintenance works outlined in the Stage 2 Heritage Impact Statement had commenced, and appeared to be completed in some areas.⁷ Similarly, works to the silo appeared to be complete, and those in the coach house were well underway. No archaeological remains, such as artefact scatters or footings, were observed in these areas, although they may remain buried or obscured below the current landscaping and structures.

Beyond the immediate vicinity of the house, the land generally consisted of open, grassy paddocks with a gradual slope toward South Creek in the east. In the north of the study area a mown paddock showed no evidence for earlier structures, although a recently removed fence line was clearly visible (Figure 3.2). Development had already begun on some of the land in the south and east of the study area. Substantial areas of land within this area had been buried below imported soil used to build up and level the land. Some of these mounds were quite overgrown and had been there for some time, while others appeared to be quite fresh and recent. Based on historical analysis, these areas are unlikely to have contained archaeological material, however, the soil has completely obscured any remains that might have been present (Figure 3.3). Large areas of land in the south and east of the study area also appeared to have been recently graded in preparation for construction (Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.2: A recently removed fenceline in the paddock to the north of the main house. View to the east.

⁷ Tropman & Tropman, June 2017, *Heritage Impact Statement for the Proposed Catherine Park House STAGE 2 SOW*, 122 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park, NSW, prepared for Hixon Pty Ltd.



Figure 3.3:
Large mounds
of soil in the
northeast
corner of the
site. View to
the northeast.



Figure 3.4:
Grading in the
southern
portion of the
site. View to
the east.

During the site visit, particular attention was paid to four possible structures identified on the 1947 aerial photograph (Figure 3.1) which were no longer apparent on the 2017 Google satellite photo. No trace of the three possible structures was found, although their remains may be present beneath the overgrown grass or below ground. It is also possible that the shapes in the 1947 photograph were not structures but items which would be unlikely to leave an archaeological signature, such as water troughs, trucks, farm equipment, or temporary sheds.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of Stage 6 Subdivision area has been previously assessed by GML as part of a larger study of the Catherine Park site. This assessment divided the site into six precincts, two of which are relevant to the Stage 6 study area.⁸ These precincts are House Precinct and Oran Park Setting Precinct (Figure 4.1). The assessment of potential for each of these areas, provided by GML, is as follows:

The Oran Park House precinct has some potential to contain archaeological evidence of former buildings and other features or infrastructure in this area. The location of the original c1830s dwelling house, its form or construction materials, have not been determined through historical information or site inspection. It appears likely that the existing Oran Park House was constructed on the same site as the original dwelling, and therefore obscured, disturbed or incorporated any Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct—Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment—Draft Exhibited 36 Report, June 2012 remains of the original building. Alternatively, the original dwelling may have been constructed in the vicinity of the existing residence. The area surrounding the existing house therefore has some archaeological potential to contain remains of the original house. This evidence may include structural remains (post holes, stone or brick foundations), paving, pits, occupation deposits, artefacts, and other features and/or deposits. However, the location, nature and extent of any such evidence, and its likely integrity, have not been determined at this stage.

The Oran Park House precinct also has some potential to contain archaeological evidence of nineteenth century outbuildings and other farm buildings and infrastructure associated with either the original dwelling or the subsequent residence. This evidence may include structural remains (post holes, stone or brick foundations), paved floors or paths, occupation deposits (internal or yard deposits), garden features (garden bed edging, paths, botanical evidence), privies, wells, cisterns, and/or other features and deposits. Such evidence would be concentrated around Oran Park House and the coach house (which is within the Oran Park setting precinct). The extent and location of any such evidence is difficult to determine, given the absence of detailed information about outbuildings, farm buildings and gardens in the historical record. Most of this evidence, where it survives, is likely to have been subject to at least some minor disturbance, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the house and coach house, as a result of later landscaping and modification, as well as the installation and upgrading of services and utilities to the site throughout the twentieth century.

The Oran Park setting precinct also retains potential for physical evidence of early driveways to survive. The existing Cobbitty Road entrance drive appears to follow the alignment of the original driveway, so earlier driveway surfaces (eg packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones), including the original driveway, may survive beneath the existing surface. Sections of a second entry drive, which extended from Oran Park House to the intersection of Cobbitty Road and Camden Valley Way, also survive in the study area. Some of the driveway has been subject to disturbance or is no longer visible, but double lines of trees still survive along sections of the alignment closest to the house. There is potential for earlier surfaces of this driveway to survive along its length, though this is less likely in the Cobbitty road hobby farm precinct, given higher levels of disturbance.

On the basis of this assessment, three key areas of historical archaeological potential have been identified, as described in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

⁸ Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, June 2012, *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, Draft Exhibited Report*, prepared for Valad Commercial Management Limited as trustees for the Oran Park Development Trust.

Table 4.1: Summary of the site's historical archaeological potential.⁹

Areas of Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Remains	Integrity	Potential
Oran Park House and surrounds—incorporating the house site/s, farm and domestic outbuildings, garden areas and the coach house.	Structural remains (post holes, brick or stone foundations) of original house (possibly) and various outbuildings; stables and tuning circle associated with coach house; brick or stone paved areas (floors, paths); occupation deposits (underfloor/within structures and external yard deposits); garden features (garden bed edging, paths, botanical evidence); deeper subsurface features (privies, wells, cisterns), artefacts (isolated objects, artefact scatters, artefact bearing deposits), other features and deposits.	Various; most areas subject to at least minor disturbance. Deeper features and more substantial remains (eg foundations, paving) more likely to survive than other more vulnerable evidence.	Low—High
Original driveway—extending south from Oran Park House to Cobbity Road.	Evidence of earlier surfaces (packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones) and edging features (markers, drainage ditches) along historic alignment.	Partially disturbed along alignment.	Low—Moderate
Second driveway—extending southeast from Oran Park House toward Camden Valley Way intersection.	Evidence of earlier surfaces (packed earth, gravel, paving, cobblestones) and edging features (markers, drainage ditches) along historic alignment, also marked by paired tree planting.	Partially disturbed along alignment, especially south eastern portion near hobby farms.	Low—Moderate

⁹ Extracted from GML 2012: 36-37.



Figure 4.1: Overlay showing the site precincts as defined by GML (outlined in white). The Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct site is outlined in red, the Stage 6 Subdivision is outlined in orange, and the proposed boundary around the homestead is outlined in blue. Base plan from GML 2012, with annotations by C&L.

This Archaeological Impact Assessment generally agrees with GML's assessment of archaeological potential, however, Tropman & Tropman argue that the original c.1830s dwelling house is likely to be the same as the coach house which is still standing to the east of Catherine Park House.¹⁰ This Impact Assessment agrees with Tropman & Tropman's interpretation of this structure, and notes that a number of archaeological remains are likely to be concentrated in the vicinity of this building, including those associated with its original use as a domestic dwelling, its later use as a coach house, and possible other uses. A photograph which probably dates to the late 19th century shows a stables to the north of the coach house, remains of which may survive below the ground (Figure 4.2).

A group of demolished sheds to the north of the main house, shown on the 1947 aerial photograph, are unlikely to have archaeological potential (Figure 3.1). Items within the sheds suggest they were built in the 1930s or later, and are therefore of little archaeological interest.

¹⁰ Tropman & Tropman, April 2017, *Catherine Park House (aka Oran Park House)*, Oran Park Drive, NSW, *Conservation Management Plan*, for Hixson Pty Ltd, p. 55.



Figure 4.2: Photograph of the coach house taken during the Moore family's ownership (1871-1938), looking southeast. The coach house is still two storeys and there is a stables to the north. Moore Family Archives, cf Tropman & Tropman 2017.

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In their 2012 Heritage Assessment, the heritage significance of the larger Catherine Park (Part) Precinct Stage 6 study area was assessed by GML.¹¹ The significance of the archaeology was assessed along with the heritage significance of other aspects of the site. The following discussion of heritage significance relates specifically to the archaeological remains within the Stage 6 study area, drawing upon GML's assessment where relevant.

5.1 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The potential archaeological remains are likely to reflect the ongoing use of the site as a rural estate throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. The remains of later 20th-century construction and activities are unlikely to be of any archaeological importance and to have little or no research value.

Any archaeological remains found on this site will add to our knowledge about the functioning of this property. The archaeological structures, features, deposits and the cultural material they contain will help illustrate and further define the living conditions of the occupants of Catherine Park House, as well as the employees who lived and worked there. Occupational material in the vicinity of the c.1830s coach house would be of particular importance and may help to confirm whether this was the original dwelling house on the property.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance - (association)

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

Catherine Park House has been associated with a number of people who were important to the cultural history of NSW. It has strong associations with Edward Lomas Moore, a wealthy local grazier, who became one of the largest land owners in the Campbelltown district. Moore purchased Oran Park in 1871 and lived there with his family until the completion of Badgally House nearby, where they moved in 1882. Oran Park remained in the ownership of members of the locally prominent Moore family until 1939. If archaeological material could be confidently associated with the Moore family period then it would be of some historical importance.

More recently, Oran Park House is associated with the Honourable John Dawson-Damer and his wife, Ashley Dawson-Damer. John Dawson-Damer was prominent in Australian and international motor racing, and part of the attraction of Oran Park for him was its proximity to the Oran Park Raceway. Mrs Dawson Damer substantially remodeled the house and coach house, adding new outbuildings, extending and replanting the garden. The association with the Dawson-Damers is likely to be too recent to be of archaeological value.

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

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

The still standing Catherine Park House and the coach house have been heavily modified, however, they still retain scenic aesthetic qualities. Any below-ground archaeological

¹¹ GML 2012: 39-43.

remains within the study area have little potential for aesthetic significance, with the possible exception of the wells, which might contribute to the scenic qualities of the study area. While other below-ground archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not usually 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'. Their aesthetic values are more by accident than design.

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

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

No public consultation has been undertaken relevant to the archaeology of Catherine Park House. Anecdotally there does appear to be fairly strong public interest in the archaeology and heritage of Sydney and the western suburbs.

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

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The area around Catherine Park House, its outbuildings and along its two approach driveways has historical archaeological potential. The area surrounding the main house and coach house may provide further evidence of various features of the site's development, including remains of domestic and farm outbuildings, backfilled wells, cisterns and cesspits, garden and landscaping elements, and associated features and deposits. Within the main house and the coach house there is potential for subfloor occupation deposits. Beyond the immediate vicinity of the main house, other elements such as fencing, outbuildings, farm buildings, gardens, driveways, landscaping, evidence for land clearance and cultivation, and associated artefacts and deposits would also have the potential to contribute information about the site that may complement what is already known.

Written historical material presents a partial image of the occupants who lived and worked at a site. The potential archaeological remains identified within the study area can provide knowledge specific to the study area that is available from no other resources. The excavation and study of material culture provides access to deposits, structures, and relics that contains knowledge on a scale that is found in no other resources and can provide insight into the daily lived of groups of people frequently absent from the archaeological record. It can provide information on material culture, consumerism, gender relations, and other areas of archaeological research.

The ability of a site to reflect knowledge that no other resource can is dependent upon the Research Questions which are posed and the methodology employed to investigate the archaeological resource. The archaeological resource is likely to be mostly associated with evidence of the homestead and associated farm. This kind of site has the potential to yield archaeological information which can address a range of research questions relating to:

- What archaeological evidence remains of the outbuildings and other infrastructure associated with Catherine Park House and farm?
- Does archaeological evidence support the theory that the coach house is the 1830s dwelling house?
- Is there any artefactual evidence that allows interpretation of the use of structures or infrastructure?
- How do remains relating to the rural domestic and work life setting in a homestead compare with that of a more urban domestic context? Can the potential material culture provide information on living standards, consumer choices, construction of gender identity and the nature of childhood?

- Is there evidence for the working, accommodation and living conditions for staff on the property?
- Has the site been disturbed or damaged by the occupation and use of the site throughout the 20th and 21st century or do foundations and other 'sturdier' archaeological features remain *in situ*?

Other relevant research questions should also be addressed as they arise and as they are suggested from the results of the archaeological program.

Criterion (f): Rarity

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

Estates with houses dating to the 19th century are not uncommon in the greater Sydney region, however, remains of the original 1830s dwelling, if it is indeed the coach house, are considered rare. This is part of an ever-diminishing resource of early 19th-century evidence of the area's European settlement.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

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

Parts of Catherine Fields (Part) precinct are representative of the principal characteristics of South West Sydney's mid-19th century cultural landscapes of grazing, small-scale dairying and farming, followed by recreational use, with increasing smaller acreage rural subdivision. The site's historical archaeological resources may contribute to these representative values. Within the Catherine Fields (part) precinct, Oran Park House, its outbuildings, gardens and driveways remain interpretable and visually prominent.

Integrity

The site of Catherine Park House appears to be fairly intact, although its curtilage has been greatly reduced, and will be effectively further reduced during the Stage 6 subdivision. The potential archaeological remains are likely to be mostly located close to the main house and will therefore be within the proposed homestead boundary area. These remains may consist of occupation deposits within the standing structure, outbuildings related to multiple phases of use, and other infrastructure such as wells and cesspits. Evidence of rubbish and yard deposits, as well as evidence relating to the gardening, landscaping and cultivation may also survive but is less likely due to its ephemeral nature. Archaeological remains are, however, likely to have been impacted by various modifications to the main house undertaken throughout the 20th century. A network of both known and unknown services will also have removed parts of the archaeology, particularly around the main house. Gardening and landscaping works will have similarly impacted potential archaeological remains.

The coach house is outside the new homestead boundary area, and will be refurbished as part of the proposed development, however, it has previously undergone considerable renovation and change, including reduction from two stories to a single story, and reduction in length. Despite these modifications, intact archaeological remains such as underfloor deposits, rubbish dumps, yard deposits, outbuildings and other infrastructure may survive, including stables to the north of the structure (Figure 4.2). If this building is indeed the original c.1830s cottage, wells, cisterns and cesspits are also possible.

Evidence of land clearance, cultivation, fencing and sheds beyond the immediate vicinity of the main house is unlikely to remain intact. The ephemeral nature of these remains means they are likely to have been removed by years of ploughing and cropping in these areas. Evidence for the original and later driveways are also likely to remain below the current driveways in places, however, these are likely to have been disturbed by years of use and maintenance.

5.2 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The site of Catherine Park House, Oran Park, has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to its use as a homestead in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These remains are likely to consist of structural remains and subfloor occupation deposits associated with 19th and early 20th century outbuildings, rubbish pits and backfilled wells, cisterns and/or cesspits, remains of early driveways, and subfloor occupation deposits within the standing house, and in the modified coach house to the southeast. Evidence of early land clearance and cultivation, and structural remains such as sheds are less likely to have survived in the areas outside the immediate vicinity of the house.

The coach house is probably the earliest European structure on the site, and is most likely a modified version of the original 1830s dwelling house on the property. The later house, now known as Catherine Park House, dates to c.1865. Both structures have the ability to illustrate the evolution of a Sydney fringe pastoral estate from small scale dairying, grazing and cropping to stately home and recreational facility. Archaeological remains also have the ability to provide insight into standards of living, material culture, consumerism, gender relations, and other areas of interest not available from the historic record.

Substantive archaeological remains related to the initial use of the property, particularly the coach house if it is the original 1830s residence, and other nineteenth-century remains associated with the homestead or reflecting the use of the property in this period would be of State heritage significance. Later 19th and early 20th-century remains would be considered to be of local heritage significance.

6.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works consist of a residential subdivision of the subject site. This includes subdivision for housing within the SHR curtilage around Catherine Park House (Figure 6.1).



Figure 6.1: Proposed Stage 6 Subdivision plan. The inner dashed green line is the new proposed boundary fence surrounding the homestead. Tropman & Tropman, April 2017, p. 14.

It is proposed to divide the heritage curtilage into several new land uses (Figure 6.2):

- Neighbourhood Centre: planned and zoned around the existing coach house, to be refurbished (Figure 6.3).
- Local Park: approximately 2.6 hectares in size to the southeast of Catherine Park House, containing the former historic driveway between Oran Park Drive and the main house.
- Drainage: area adjacent to South Creek, located to maintain visual connection between Catherine Park House and the creek.



Figure 6.2: Proposed land use within the SHR curtilage (dashed in red). Tropman & Tropman, April 2017, p. 16.



Figure 6.3: Concept design of the refurbished coach house. Renders shown are indicative only and are included as character precedent images only. Tropman & Tropman, April 2017, p. 16.

7.0 RESULTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 RESULTS

The site of Catherine Park House, Oran Park, has the potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to its use as a homestead in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This Archaeological Impact Assessment has shown that the study area has the potential to contain the following remains:

- Evidence of structures such as wells and cisterns around the coach house which would relate to its use as the original dwelling on the property.
- Subfloor occupation deposits within the standing house and in the modified coach house which could provide information about the occupants and room use.
- Structural remains and subfloor occupation deposits associated with 19th and early 20th-century outbuildings, including rubbish pits and backfilled wells, cisterns and/or cesspits, and remains of early driveways.
- Evidence of early land clearance and cultivation, and structural remains such as sheds and fencing. This is less likely to have survived in the areas outside the immediate vicinity of the house.

Substantive remains associated with the initial use of the property and its nineteenth-century use would share the property's State heritage significance. Reasonably intact later remains are likely to be of local heritage significance.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Works in the Stage 6 area, especially those that affect the coach house and the area around it, should be subject to a S60 approval so that any evidence of the nineteenth-century use of the property can be recorded. This approval should be obtained prior to the commencement of works.
2. A program of archaeological monitoring and inspection needs to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist for works within the new proposed homestead boundary fence of Catherine Park House and within a c.20m radius of the coach house.
3. An archaeologist should remain on call to respond to unexpected finds in the areas outside of the proposed homestead boundary fence and the vicinity of the coach house.
4. A report presenting the results of the archaeological program and artefact catalogue will be a condition of consent for an S60 approval and will be prepared at the end of the archaeological program.
5. A copy of this report should be sent to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage as part of the S60/S57(2) application.
6. Any artefacts collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored by the client after the completion of the archaeological program.

8.0 REFERENCES

MAPS AND PLANS

1947 Aerial Photograph, Department of Lands

2012 SIX Maps, NSW Spatial Services. Available at <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>

2017 Google Maps. Available at: <https://www.google.com.au/maps>

SECONDARY SOURCES

Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants, June 2012, *Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, Draft Exhibited Report*, prepared for Valad Commercial Management Limited as trustees for the Oran Park Development Trust.

Tropman & Tropman Architects, April 2017a, *Heritage Impact Statement: Catherine Park Subdivision Stage 6, Oran Park Drive, Catherine Park, NSW*, for Hixson Pty Ltd.

Tropman & Tropman Architects, April 2017b, *Catherine Park House (aka Oran Park House), Oran Park Drive NSW, Conservation Management Plan*, report for Hixson Pty Ltd.

Tropman & Tropman, June 2017, *Heritage Impact Statement for the Proposed Catherine Park House STAGE 2 SOW, 122 Oran Park Drive, Oran Park, NSW*, prepared for Hixson Pty Ltd.

Appendix H

**Aboriginal Heritage Assessment,
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd**

Issue of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: AHIMS No. 3744 /SF14/22320
Notice number: C0000564
Contact: Miranda Firman, (02) 9995 5477

Att: Trevor Jensen
HIXSON PTY LTD
1 FORESTGROVE DRIVE
HARRINGTON PARK, NSW, 2567

NOTICE OF THE ISSUE OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT PERMIT #C0000562

Issued pursuant to section 90C(4) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

BACKGROUND

- A. Hixson Pty Ltd (the applicant) applied to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) under section 90A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). The AHIP application was for the harm to Aboriginal objects including salvage as a result of the proposed development of Catherine Park, Catherine Fields (Camden LGA).
- B. OEH received the application on 29 July 2014.

ISSUE OF ABORIGINAL HERITAGE IMPACT PERMIT

- 1. OEH has considered the application and supporting information provided, and matters under section 90K of the NPW Act and has decided to issue AHIP #C0000562 subject to conditions.
- 2. The AHIP is attached.
- 3. You should read the AHIP carefully and ensure you comply with its conditions.

Issue of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

It is an offence under section 90J NPW Act to fail to comply with the conditions of the AHIP. The maximum penalty that a court may impose on a corporation for failing to comply with this AHIP is \$1.1m. OEH can also issue penalty notices for this offence.

S. Harrison

Susan Harrison

Senior Team Leader, Planning

Greater Sydney Region

(by Delegation)

Date: 11/9/14

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS NOTICE

- Details provided in this notice will be available on OEH's Public Register in accordance with section 188F of the NPW Act.

Variation of this AHIP

- This AHIP may only be varied on application by the AHIP holder or by OEH to correct typographical errors or resolve inconsistencies between conditions of the AHIP. A permit can only be varied by subsequent variation notices.

Appeals against this decision

- You can appeal to the Land and Environment Court against this decision. The deadline for lodging the appeal is 21 days after you were given notice of this decision.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIP number: C0000562

(AHIMS Permit ID: #3744)

AHIP Issued To:

Att: Trevor Jensen
HIXSON PTY LTD
1 FORESTGROVE DRIVE
HARRINGTON PARK, NSW, 2567

OEH Office issuing this AHIP

Office of Environment and Heritage
Regional Operations
Greater Sydney Region
PO Box 644
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124
Telephone number: (02) 9995 5477

Additional details for public register

a) Name of development or project	Catherine Park, Catherine Fields Precinct
b) Location	Catherine Park, Catherine Fields, South West Sydney
c) Local Government Area(s)	Camden LGA
d) Description of harm authorised	• Salvage excavations • Harm to certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works
e) AHIP commencement date and duration	<i>Commencement:</i> 11/9/14 <i>Duration:</i> 20 years

AHIP TO HARM ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

A. Background

- (i) Hixson Pty Ltd submitted an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) application to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) dated 15 July 2014 for the harm to Aboriginal objects including salvage as a result of the proposed development of Catherine Park, Catherine Fields (Camden LGA) pursuant to s.90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (the Act).
- (ii) The Catherine Park Development is being considered as an Integrated Development Application (IDA) by Camden City Council. OEH provided advice to Council for General Terms of Approval for DA 228-2014 on 19 June 2014.
- (iii) OEH met with Kelleher Nightingale Consultants (KNC) on the 11 February 2014 to discuss the approach to the AHIP for Catherine Park. OEH confirmed at this meeting that the AHIP could be appropriately assessed for the level of harm through the rezoning of the land in addition to the approved Indicative Layout Plan (ILP), prior to Camden Council issuing the DA. To date Camden Council has not yet completed their assessment of DA 228-2014.
- (iv) The KNC Assessment considered the broader Catherine Park Precinct Planning process in 2012 and included part of the study area. This study identified a total of 19 archaeological sites (including the potential archaeological deposits (PADS) registered by AECOM in 2009) within the broader Catherine Fields Precinct as a result of field survey (the current study area represents a smaller portion of this area investigated) (ACHAR 2014:11). The current study area known as 'Catherine Park' includes only 11 of these archaeological sites.
- (v) Sites CFPP-02, CFPP-08, CFPP-09A and CFPP-14 are considered to be of moderate significance based on their scientific and cultural values and their potential to inform on Aboriginal landscape use at Catherine Park. Given the moderate significance of these sites and the degree of proposed impact, a program of salvage excavation will be undertaken to offset the loss of information caused by the impact to the sites.
- (vi) OEH considered the application and supporting information provided, and matters under section 90K of the Act and decided to issue an AHIP subject to conditions.

B. AHIP issued subject to conditions

An AHIP is issued to harm Aboriginal objects identified in Schedules B and C, in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

This AHIP is issued pursuant to section 90 of the Act.

C. Commencement and duration of AHIP

This AHIP commences on the date it is signed unless otherwise provided by this AHIP.

Unless otherwise revoked in writing, this AHIP remains in force for 20 years from the date of commencement.

D. Proposed Works

Activities associated with the development of Catherine Park include earth moving, construction of buildings and roads and the installation of utilities and services. The environmental conservation areas and riparian corridors will also be impacted by the installation of water and wastewater infrastructure.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Note: A Dictionary at the end of the AHIP defines terms used in this document. Further information about this AHIP is also set out after the Dictionary.

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader, Planning
Greater Sydney Region
(by Delegation)
DATED: 11/9/14

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

CONTENTS

LAND TO WHICH THIS AHIP APPLIES	5
CONDITIONS	5
Administrative Conditions	5
Operational Conditions	5
Notification and Reporting Conditions	6
General Conditions	8
SCHEDULES	10
Schedule A: Aboriginal objects which must not be harmed	10
Schedule B: Aboriginal objects that may be harmed through the certain actions	10
Schedule C: Aboriginal objects which may be harmed through the proposed works	11
DICTIONARY	12
INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AHIP	14

LAND TO WHICH THIS AHIP APPLIES

As shown in **Attachment A**: area of land to which this AHIP applies.

CONDITIONS

The conditions of this AHIP specify the actions that are permitted and/or required in relation to areas and Aboriginal objects, which are detailed in the Schedules that follow.

Administrative Conditions

Responsibility for compliance with conditions of AHIP

1. The AHIP holder must ensure that all persons involved in actions or works covered by this AHIP (whether employees, contractors, sub-contractors, agents or invitees) are made aware of and comply with the conditions of this AHIP.

Project manager to oversee the actions relating to this AHIP

2. A suitably qualified and experienced individual must be appointed as a project manager who is responsible for overseeing, for and on behalf of the AHIP holder, all the actions relating to this AHIP.
3. The individual appointed as project manager must be the project manager nominated in the application form.
4. If an alternative to the nominated project manager is appointed, OEH must be notified of their contact details within 14 days of this appointment.

Actions must be in accordance with AHIP application

5. All actions on the land must be carried out in accordance with the application except as otherwise expressly provided by a condition of this AHIP.

Operational Conditions

Certain Aboriginal objects must not be harmed

6. All human remains in, on or under the land must not be harmed, other than any human remains identified in Schedule B4.
7. The Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A must not be harmed.

Salvage excavations

8. Salvage excavations may be carried out in, on or under each salvage excavation area described in Schedule B2.
9. Aboriginal objects that are recovered during the excavations may be analysed on-site and/or may be taken off-site for further analysis.
10. The excavations and analysis of Aboriginal objects must be carried out in accordance with *Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* prepared by Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd that was provided with the application.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

11. The excavations must be completed in an area before any harm of Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C can commence in that same area.

Harm of certain Aboriginal objects through the proposed works

12. The Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C may be harmed. Nothing in this condition authorised harm to Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A (whether human remains, Aboriginal objects or 'no-harm areas').
13. Aboriginal objects described in Schedule C must not be harmed unless all excavations described in Schedule B2 have been completed in the area.

Temporary storage of certain Aboriginal objects

14. Any Aboriginal objects that are removed from the land by actions authorised by this AHIP, must be moved as soon as practicable to the temporary storage location in the table below, pending any agreement reached about the long term management of the Aboriginal objects.
15. The temporary storage location is as follows:

Location name:	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd
Address:	Level 10, 25 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW 2000
Storage particulars:	Secure location within a locked office

16. Any Aboriginal objects stored at the temporary storage location must not be further harmed, except in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP.

Long term management of certain Aboriginal objects

17. Kelleher Nightingale Consultants Pty Ltd has applied to the Australian Museum to hold Aboriginal objects salvaged under the AHIP. Therefore any objects recovered shall be deposited at the Australian Museum, at or before a period of 12 months from the date of salvage of the objects.
18. Requirement 26 "Stone artefact deposition and storage" in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (24 September 2010, available online at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/archinvestigations.htm>) must be complied with.

Notification and Reporting Conditions

Notification of commencement and completion of actions

19. Written notice must be provided to the OEH office at least 7 days prior to the commencement of actions authorised by this AHIP.
20. Written notice must be provided to the OEH office within 7 days of the completion of actions authorised by this AHIP.

Copy of this AHIP and notices to be provided to Registered Aboriginal Parties

21. A copy of this AHIP must be provided to each Registered Aboriginal Party, within 14 days of receipt of the AHIP from OEH.
22. Where this AHIP is varied or transferred, a copy of the AHIP variation or transfer notice must be provided to each Registered Aboriginal Party, within 14 days of receipt of the notice.

Human remains

23. If any human remains (other than any human remains described in Schedule B4) are discovered and/or harmed in, on or under the land, the AHIP holder must:
 - (a) not further harm these remains
 - (b) immediately cease all work at the particular location
 - (c) secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains
 - (d) notify the local police and OEH's Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location, and
 - (e) not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by OEH.

Incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP

24. The AHIP holder must notify the OEH office in writing as soon as practicable after becoming aware of:
 - (a) any contravention of s.86 of the Act not authorised by an AHIP, and/or
 - (b) any contravention of the conditions of this AHIP.

Reports about incidents which may breach the Act or AHIP

25. Where OEH suspects that an incident has occurred which may have breached the Act or AHIP, OEH may request a written incident report, which includes the following:
 - (a) the nature of the incident
 - (b) the actual or likely impact of the incident on Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places
 - (c) the nature and location of these Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places, referring to and providing maps and photos where appropriate
 - (d) any conditions of an AHIP which may have been breached, and
 - (e) the measures which have been taken or will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.
26. The incident report must be provided to the OEH office within the timeframe specified in the request.

Provision of Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form

27. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form must be completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar, for each AHIMS site identified in Schedules B and C, within 4 months of the completion of the actions authorised by this AHIP.

Note:

- (i) The Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form can be found on the OEH website:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/DECCAHIMSSiteRecordingForm.htm>
- (ii) Contact details for the AHIMS Registrar can be found on the OEH website:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/contact/AHIMSRegistrar.htm>

Report about harm to Aboriginal objects (Salvage Excavation Report)

28. A Salvage Excavation Report must be prepared about the actions relating to the harm of Aboriginal objects (as permitted by this AHIP). The report must:
 - (a) include a short summary of the report
 - (b) describe any ongoing consultation with or involvement of representatives of Registered Aboriginal Parties in relation to this AHIP
 - (c) provide details of the Aboriginal objects which were fully or partially harmed in the course of undertaking the actions
 - (d) if any salvage excavations were authorised by this AHIP, provide a description of the methods and results of the salvage excavation
 - (e) comment on the effectiveness of any mitigation measures that were implemented
 - (f) comment on the effectiveness of any management plan which was in place
 - (g) if any Aboriginal objects were moved to a temporary storage location, a description of the nature and types of Aboriginal objects which are now at that location
 - (h) detail the results of any analysis of Aboriginal objects
 - (i) detail the long term management arrangements for any Aboriginal objects, and
 - (j) include a statement confirming that all Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Forms have been completed and submitted to the AHIMS Registrar.
29. The Salvage Excavation Report must be submitted to the OEH office within 6 months of the completion of the actions authorised by this AHIP.
30. A copy of the Salvage Excavation Report, including a summary of the report in plain English, must be sent by registered post to each Registered Aboriginal Party within 14 days of the report being submitted to OEH.

General Conditions

Indemnity

31. The AHIP holder agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Chief Executive of OEH, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part, from and against all actions, demands, claims, proceedings, losses, damages, costs (including legal costs), charges or expenses suffered or incurred by them resulting from:
 - (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and
 - (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising out of or in connection with any actions undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

Release

32. The AHIP holder agrees to release to the full extent permitted by law, the Crown in right of NSW, the Minister administering the Act, the Chief Executive of OEH, and their employees, agents and contractors, in the absence of any willful misconduct or negligence on their part, from all suits, actions, demands and claims of every kind resulting from:
 - (a) any damage or destruction to any real or personal property; and

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

- (b) injury suffered or sustained (including death) by any persons arising from or in connection with any actions undertaken pursuant to this AHIP.

Written notice

- 33. Any requirement to provide written notice to the OEH office in this AHIP may be complied with by sending the notice by registered post to the OEH office's address. The OEH office's contact details are specified at the front of this AHIP.

SCHEDULES

The following schedules identify the areas and Aboriginal objects that are subject to the conditions of this AHIP.

Schedule A: Aboriginal objects which must not be harmed

A1 Human remains

All human remains in, on or under the land must not be harmed, other than any human remains identified in Schedule B4, as specified by the conditions of this AHIP.

A2 Aboriginal objects that are identified on AHIMS

N/A

A3 No-harm areas

N/A

Schedule B: Aboriginal objects that may be harmed through the certain actions

B1 Movement only

N/A

B2 Salvage excavations

Salvage excavation area comprises the following known Aboriginal objects, as identified on AHIMS (excluding any Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A):

Portion of Site (whole or part)	AHIMS Site ID	Site Feature	Site Name	Information access restriction? (Y/N)	Easting	Northing	Datum
Whole	52-2-3926	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_02	N	292450	6234180	GDA
Whole	52-2-3932	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_08	N	292675	6234510	GDA
Whole	52-2-4102	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_09 A	N	292869	6233989	GDA
Whole	52-2-4105	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_14	N	292887	6233742	GDA

B3 Community collection

N/A

B4 Other

N/A

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Schedule C: Aboriginal objects which may be harmed through the proposed works

The Aboriginal objects described in this schedule may be harmed, but only in accordance with the conditions of this AHIP (excluding any Aboriginal objects described in Schedule A).

C1 Harm of Aboriginal objects identified on AHIMS

Portion of Site (whole or part)	AHIMS Site ID	Site Feature	Site Name	Information access restriction? (Y/N)	Easting	Northing	Datum
Whole	52-2-3761	Artefact Scatter	OPW_P2	N	293392	6234555	GDA
Whole	52-2-3926	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_02	N	292450	6234180	GDA
Whole	52-2-3931	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_07	N	292115	6233910	GDA
Whole	52-2-3932	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_08	N	292675	6234510	GDA
Whole	52-2-3933	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_09	N	292970	6234160	GDA
Whole	52-2-4102	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_09 A	N	292869	6233989	GDA
Whole	52-2-3934	Isolated Artefact	CFPP_10	N	293174	6234324	GDA
Whole	52-2-3935	Isolated Artefact	CFPP_11	N	292836	6233467	GDA
Whole	52-2-4104	Isolated Artefact	CFPP_13	N	293070	6233715	GDA
Whole	52-2-4105	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_14	N	292887	6233742	GDA
Whole	52-2-4106	Artefact Scatter	CFPP_15	N	292321	6234531	GDA

C2 Areas where harm of Aboriginal objects is authorised

All Aboriginal objects in, on or under the land in the area identified in **Attachment A**.

DICTIONARY

In this AHIP, unless the contrary is indicated the terms below have the following meanings:

Aboriginal object	has the same meaning as in the Act.
Act	means the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
AHIMS	means the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System maintained by OEH, as defined in s.90Q of the Act.
AHIP	means Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHIP holder	means the entity or person listed on the cover page under the heading "AHIP issued to".
Application	means the completed application form and all other documents in written or electronic form which accompanied the application when it was lodged or which were subsequently submitted in support of the application.
Community collection	means the collection of Aboriginal objects by one or all Registered Aboriginal Parties or their representatives.
Community collection area	means an area described as a community collection area in Schedule B3
Harm	has the same meaning as in the Act. In relation to Aboriginal objects, harm means the movement, damage, defacement and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects. In relation to an Aboriginal place, harm means the damage, defacement and/or destruction of the Aboriginal place.
Land	means the land described under the heading "Land to which this AHIP applies".
No-harm areas	means those areas described in Schedule A3.
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW).
OEH office	means the office listed on the cover page of this AHIP.
Proposed works	means the works described under the heading "D. Proposed Works" at the front of this AHIP.
Public register	means the public register established under s.188F of the Act, that contains details of AHIPs issued by the Chief Executive of OEH, as described under the heading "Information about this AHIP".
Registered Aboriginal Parties	means the Registered Aboriginal Parties listed in the application.
Salvage excavation	means an archaeological excavation carried out in accordance with the methodology accompanying the application, as modified by the conditions of this AHIP. The purpose of salvage excavation is to recover a sample of Aboriginal objects as an archival record of Aboriginal life from a site that will be destroyed.
Salvage excavation area	means any area described as a salvage excavation area in Schedule B2.
Test excavation	means an archaeological excavation carried out in accordance with

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

methodology accompanying the application, as modified by the conditions of this AHIP. The purpose of test excavation is to collect a sample of Aboriginal objects, in order to establish the nature and extent of sub-surface Aboriginal objects and to assist in the assessment of management options for the site.

Test excavation area means any area described as a test excavation area in Schedule B2

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS AHIP

Public Register

Under section 188F of the Act, the Chief Executive of OEH is required to keep a public register containing the details of each AHIP issued. The details of this AHIP that will be published on the public register are outlined on the front page of this AHIP.

The public register is available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Appeals

Under section 90L of the Act, the AHIP holder may appeal to the Land and Environment Court if they are dissatisfied with any condition of this AHIP. The appeal must be lodged within 21 days of the date this AHIP was issued.

Penalties for breach of the Act or AHIP condition

Significant penalties can be imposed by the Land and Environment Court for harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal Place other than as authorised by a condition of an AHIP, or for a breach of an AHIP condition. OEH can also issue penalty notices for a breach of the Act or AHIP condition.

Responsibility for obtaining all approvals and compliance with applicable laws

The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining and complying with all approvals necessary to lawfully carry out the work referred to in this AHIP, including but not limited to development consents.

Other relevant provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*

Newly identified Aboriginal objects must be notified to the Chief Executive of OEH under s.89A of the Act using the form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Stop work orders, interim protection orders and remediation directions may be issued in certain circumstances to protect Aboriginal objects or places.

Obligation to report Aboriginal remains under Commonwealth laws

The AHIP holder may have additional obligations to report any discovery of Aboriginal remains under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*.

Exercise of investigation and compliance powers

Officers appointed or authorised under the Act may exercise certain powers and functions, including the power to enter land.

Duration of AHIP

This AHIP remains in force for the period specified in the AHIP.

Variation of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to the OEH office for a variation of any conditions of an AHIP, using the AHIP variation application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au. Requests for significant variations must be accompanied by evidence of further consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties and may include payment of fees.

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit

Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

The conditions of an AHIP may be varied at any time by the Chief Executive of OEH in order to correct a typographical error or to resolve an inconsistency between conditions. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision of the Chief Executive of OEH to vary the conditions of the AHIP.

Transfer of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to transfer this AHIP to another person by using the AHIP transfer application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au.

Surrender of AHIP

The AHIP holder may apply to surrender this AHIP by using the AHIP surrender application form available online at www.environment.nsw.gov.au. The surrender must be approved by the Chief Executive of OEH and may be subject to conditions.

Suspension and revocation of AHIP

An AHIP may be suspended or revoked at any time at the discretion of the Chief Executive of OEH. Prior to suspending or revoking the AHIP, the AHIP holder will be given notice and an opportunity to make submissions. The AHIP holder will be notified in writing of the final decision. The AHIP holder may appeal a decision to revoke the AHIP.

Entry to land

An AHIP does not automatically entitle its holder to enter land for the purpose of conducting work related to the AHIP. The AHIP holder is responsible for obtaining permission to enter land from the owner and/or occupier of the land.

Disclosure of information pursuant to lawful requirement

This AHIP does not prevent the disclosure of any information or document in OEH's possession in accordance with any lawful requirement.

Making copies of reports

By providing a report, the AHIP holder acknowledges that OEH can use the information in that report to inform its regulatory functions, note details of that report in AHIMS and include a copy of the report in its library which may be available to members of the public.

OEH is able to make copies of any reports provided to OEH under this AHIP.

Point ID	Easting	Northing
1	293062	6234978
2	293448	6234512
3	293317	6234210
4	293554	6233962
5	293541	6233946
6	293280	6234217
7	293047	6233952
8	292989	6233845
9	293131	6233849
10	293378	6233646
11	293333	6233551
12	293161	6233624
13	293164	6233661
14	292871	6233689
15	292846	6233419
16	292826	6233421
17	292850	6233687
18	292763	6233680
19	292684	6233688
20	292658	6233448
21	292588	6233460
22	292617	6233747
23	292185	6233790
24	292157	6233515
25	292069	6233538
26	291921	6233597
27	291881	6234297
28	291922	6234676
29	292659	6234643



1:10,000 (at A4)

0 50 100 200 300 400

Meters

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA)
Grid: Map Grid of Australia 1994, Zone 58



LEGEND

 AHIP Boundary: Area to which AHIP Application Applies

 AHIP Coordinate Point

LOCALITY

CATHERINE PARK

LGA

CAMDEN

PARISH

COOK

COUNTY

CUMBERLAND



Kellie Nightingale

Appendix I

**Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report,
Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd**



CATHERINE PARK
Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Prepared for Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd

Camden Local Government Area

Final
June 2014

Ref. 1222

KELLEHER NIGHTINGALE CONSULTING PTY LTD
Archaeological and Heritage Management
ACN 120 187 671

Level 10, 25 Bligh Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Phone 02 9232 5373
Fax 02 9223 0680

Document Information

Project Name	Catherine Park: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Project Number	1222
Status	Final
Revision	0.2
Client Name	Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd
Recipient	Trevor Jensen
Issue Date	11 June 2014
Prepared by	Dr Matthew Kelleher; Cristany Milicich; Ben Anderson
Approved by	Dr Matthew Kelleher

Executive Summary

Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd propose to undertake activities related to development of a portion of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct, known as Catherine Park, in southwest Sydney. Catherine Park is located within the South West Growth Centre and was rezoned for urban development in December 2013. The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006* has been amended and new planning controls now apply to lands within the part precinct, including Catherine Park. The proposed development program includes provision for residential development of varying density, road construction, installation of utilities, amenities such as parks, sporting fields and a neighbourhood centre, drainage areas, riparian corridor and environmental conservation zone.

The lot and DP numbers for the subject lands are:

Lot 27 DP 213330
 Lot 28 DP 213330
 Lot 17 DP 31996
 Lot 24 DP 31996
 Lot 25 DP 31996
 Lot 26 DP 31996
 Lot 296 DP 708154

Eleven Aboriginal archaeological sites have been identified within the proposed development area. The sites comprised Aboriginal objects as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and include Aboriginal heritage information management system (AHIMS) numbers: 52-2-3926, 52-2-3931, 52-2-3932, 52-2-3933, 52-2-3934, 52-2-3935, 52-2-3761, 52-2-4102, 52-2-4104, 52-2-4105 and 52-2-4106.

The proposed development area was assessed in a comprehensive Aboriginal heritage report for the Precinct Planning process. A program of archaeological test excavation was undertaken in order to gain more detailed information regarding the nature and extent of identified sites. All stages of the assessment process have been conducted in partnership with Aboriginal stakeholders.

Test excavation results indicated an archaeological deposit of varying integrity within Catherine Park. Investigated areas within the flood zone bordering South Creek yielded very low artefact densities consistent with secondary alluvial deposition resulting from successive moderate to high energy flood events. More stable landforms elevated on the flood zone margins were generally found to contain higher densities of artefacts and offered further potential to inform on Aboriginal landscape use within the local area. The archaeological significance of the 11 identified sites was assessed, with four sites assessed as displaying moderate significance and seven sites displaying low significance. An appropriate mitigation program has been proposed for impacts to those sites listed as displaying moderate significance.

The development of Catherine part will be affectively undertaken in a single stage and all Aboriginal heritage mitigation will be completed upfront. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is being sought for the entirety of the lands subject to the proposed development and specifically for Aboriginal objects associated with sites:

CFPP-02	AHIMS number 52-2-3926	Artefact scatter	Moderate significance
CFPP-07	AHIMS number 52-2-3931	Artefact scatter	Low significance
CFPP-08	AHIMS number 52-2-3932	Artefact scatter	Moderate significance
CFPP-09	AHIMS number 52-2-3933	Artefact scatter	Low significance
CFPP-09A	AHIMS number 52-2-4102	Artefact scatter	Moderate significance
CFPP-10	AHIMS number 52-2-3934	Isolated artefact	Low significance
CFPP-11	AHIMS number 52-2-3935	Isolated artefact	Low significance
CFPP-13	AHIMS number 52-2-4104	Isolated artefact	Low significance
CFPP-14	AHIMS number 52-2-4105	Artefact scatter	Moderate significance
CFPP-15	AHIMS number 52-2-4106	Artefact scatter	Low significance
OPW_P2	AHIMS number 52-2-3761	Artefact scatter	Low significance

This cultural heritage assessment report (CHAR) has been prepared to support the application for an AHIP. It builds on the results of previous assessments and consultation regarding the proposed development at the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct and Catherine Park.

A consultation process has been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) requirements for the preparation of the CHAR to support the AHIP application.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	II
CONTENTS.....	III
FIGURES	IV
TABLES	IV
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PROPONENT AND CONSULTANTS	1
1.2 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY	1
1.3 STATUTORY CONTROLS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT	1
1.4 NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974	1
1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE CHAR.....	4
2 DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.....	5
2.1 GEOLOGY, LANDFORM AND SOILS	5
2.2 ETHNOHISTORIC CONTEXT	8
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	9
4 CONSULTATION PROCESS	13
4.1 CONSULTATION FOR THE CHAR AND AHIP APPLICATION.....	13
4.2 REGISTRATION OF INTEREST.....	13
4.3 REVIEW OF CHAR.....	13
4.4 CONSULTATION REGARDING THE LAND AND PROPOSED ACTIVITY.....	13
4.5 RESPONSE TO STAKEHOLDER SUBMISSIONS.....	14
5 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	15
6 CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUES AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	18
7 THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND AVOIDING HARM.....	20
8 MITIGATING HARM.....	24
8.1 CATHERINE PARK STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT	24
9 SUMMARY OF ABORIGINAL SITES FOR WHICH AN AHIP IS BEING SOUGHT.....	25
10 RECOMMENDATIONS	27
REFERENCES.....	29
APPENDIX A ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS.....	30
APPENDIX B ADVERTISEMENT FOR REGISTRATION OF INTEREST	33
APPENDIX C AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS	34
APPENDIX D SALVAGE EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY	39

Figures

Figure 1. Study area location	2
Figure 2. Study area within Catherine Fields (part) Precinct and South West Growth Centre.....	3
Figure 3. Geology of the study area	6
Figure 4. Soil landscapes of the study area	6
Figure 5. Elevations and flood characteristics of the study area.....	7
Figure 6. Flood extent with archaeological sites at Catherine Park	11
Figure 7. Disturbance mapping and location of archaeological sites within Catherine Park	12
Figure 8. Identified Aboriginal sites within the study area.....	16
Figure 9. Catherine Fields (part) Precinct Final Indicative Layout Plan	22
Figure 10. Indicative Layout Plan and Aboriginal heritage within Catherine Park	23
Figure 11. Catherine Park Management Areas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 12. AHIP application boundary.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 13. Excavation areas transects for Phase 1	41

Tables

Table 1. Registered Aboriginal stakeholders.....	13
Table 2. Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the study area	15
Table 3. Significance rankings of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park.....	19
Table 4. Impact on Aboriginal sites in the study area	21
Table 5. Catherine Park Management Areas mitigation strategies.....	24
Table 6. Recommendations for identified archaeological sites at Catherine Park.....	27

1 Introduction

1.1 Proponent and consultants

Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd (Hixson/Dandaloo) propose to undertake residential development for a portion of land in south west Sydney known as Catherine Park. Catherine Park is located within the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct in the South West Growth Centre. The Catherine Park lands, referred to as the 'study area', and location within the South West Centre are shown on Figures 1 and 2.

Rezoned

Catherine Fields (part) Precinct (CFPP) was rezoned in December 2013. An Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) was prepared to support the rezoning. Catherine Park development is progressing in accordance with the ILP.

Hixson/Dandaloo engaged Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) to assist in applying for a post-rezoning land-based Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) for the Catherine Park lands and for Aboriginal objects that will be harmed by the proposed residential development.

1.2 Location and scope of activity

The study area is situated in the southern part of Catherine Fields Precinct, west of Camden Valley Way and north of Oran Park Drive, and generally surrounded by private properties. The rezoning of Catherine Park allows for development of low density, medium density and large lot residential, neighbourhood parks and sports fields, educational facilities, installation of utilities, a neighbourhood centre and environmental protection and drainage along the riparian corridor of South Creek. Proposed future development effectively covers the entirety of the land at Catherine Park including the following Lots and DP:

Lot 17 DP 31996
Lot 24 DP 31996
Lot 25 DP 31996
Lot 26 DP 31996
Lot 27 DP 213330
Lot 28 DP 213330
Lot 293 DP 708154

1.3 Statutory controls and development context

The proposed residential development requires development consent from Camden Council under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Aboriginal objects will be harmed by the development of Catherine Park and an application for an AHIP is being made under section 90A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. This Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report (CHAR) has been prepared to support the AHIP application. It has been prepared in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH, April 2011).

1.4 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is the primary statutory control dealing with Aboriginal heritage in New South Wales. Items of Aboriginal heritage (Aboriginal objects) or Aboriginal places (declared under section 84) are protected and regulated under the NPW Act.

Under the Act, an "Aboriginal object" is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains". As such, Aboriginal objects are confined to physical evidence and are commonly referred to as Aboriginal sites.

Aboriginal objects are protected under section 86 of the Act. It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object, either knowingly [section 86 (1)] or unknowingly [section 86 (2)].



Figure 1. Study area location

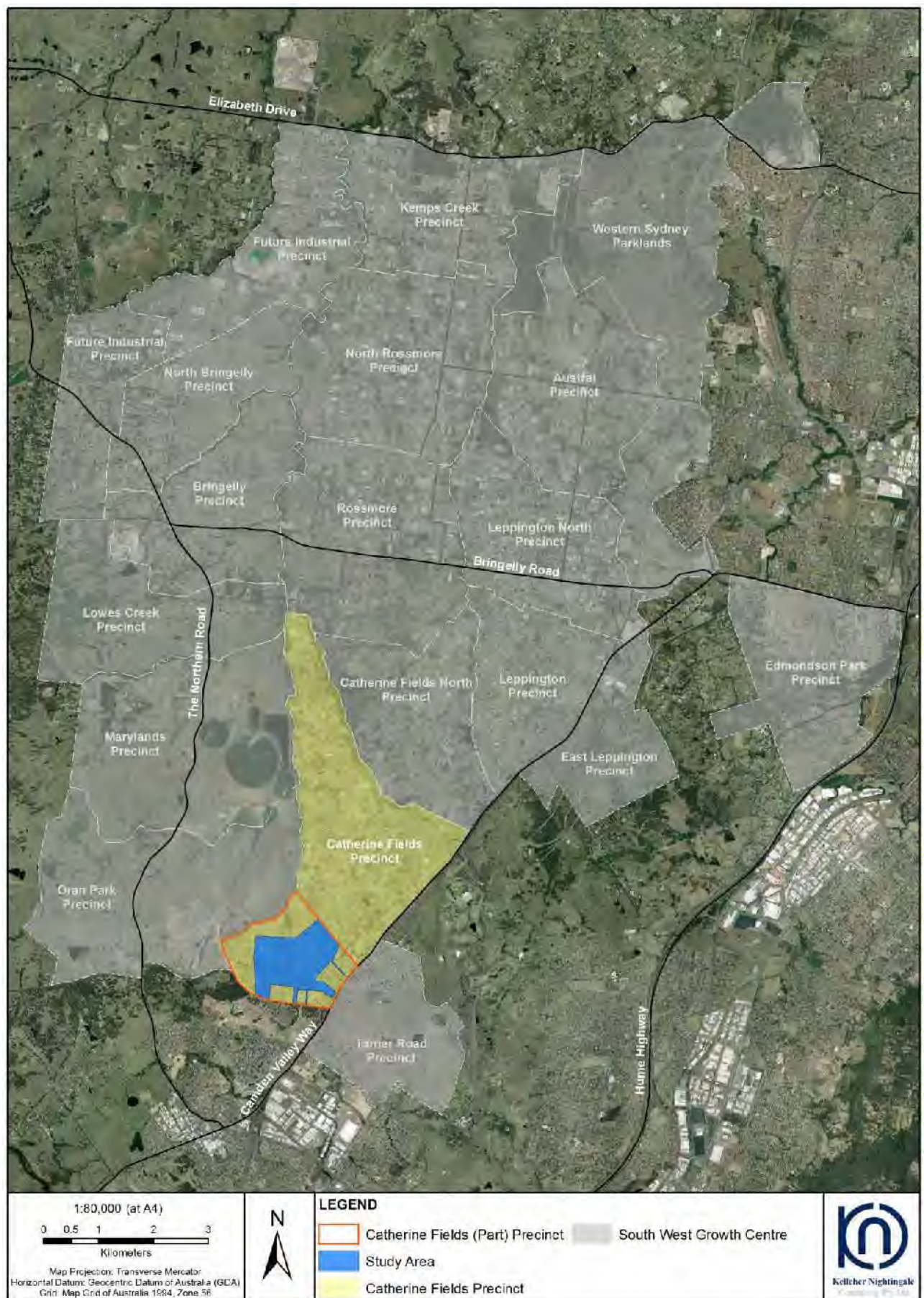


Figure 2. Study area within Catherine Fields (part) Precinct and South West Growth Centre

There are offences and penalties relating to harm to, or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes to destroy, deface, damage or move. Penalties are tiered according to offences, which include:

- a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object;
- a person must not harm an Aboriginal object (strict liability offence);
- a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place (strict liability offence);
- failure to notify Office of Environment and Heritage of the location of an Aboriginal object (existing offence and penalty); and
- contravention of any condition of an AHIP.

Section 87 (2) of the Act provides a defence against prosecution under section 86 (2) if “the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed”.

Under section 87 (1) it is also a defence if “(a) the harm or desecration concerned was authorised by an Aboriginal heritage impact permit and (b) the conditions to which that Aboriginal heritage impact permit was subject were not contravened”.

Section 89A of the Act relates to the notification of sites of Aboriginal objects, under which it is an offence if the location of an Aboriginal object is not notified to the Director-General in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time.

Under section 90 (1) of the Act “the Director-General may issue an Aboriginal heritage impact permit”. The regulation of Aboriginal heritage impact permits is provided in Part 6 Division 2 of the Act, including regulations relating to consultation (section 90N).

An AHIP is required for an activity which will harm an Aboriginal object.

1.5 Objectives of the CHAR

The study area has been subject to an Aboriginal heritage assessment as part of the precinct planning process (KNC 2012) and a program of archaeological test excavation (KNC 2013). The proposed development works will impact on some Aboriginal objects (sites). Approval obtained under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* is required for these Aboriginal objects prior to any impact or harm. The proponent is applying for an AHIP under section 90A of the Act.

Clause 80D of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* requires that an application for an AHIP is accompanied by a CHAR. The CHAR is to provide information on:

- The significance of the Aboriginal places that are the subject of the application;
- The actual or likely harm to those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places from the proposed activity that is the subject of the application;
- Any practical measures that may be taken to protect and conserve those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places; and
- Any practical measures that may be taken to avoid or mitigate any actual or likely harm to those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places.

The OEH *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH, April 2011) provides further guidance on the preparation of a CHAR. This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation and the OEH guide.

This CHAR has been prepared to accompany an application for an AHIP for Aboriginal objects impacted by the development of Catherine Park.

2 Description of the Area

2.1 Geology, landform and soils

The Catherine Park study area is located in the south of the Cumberland Plain, a gently undulating and generally low-lying physiographic region of the Sydney Basin.

The underlying geology of Catherine Park consisted of Bringelly Shale, a late Triassic deposit of the Wianamatta Group (Figure 3). Bringelly Shale generally consists of shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminate and coal in parts (Clark and Jones 1991). The coarsest sediment within the Bringelly Shale was an unnamed fine to medium-grained quartz lithic sandstone that occurred in discrete concentrations and was thought to be indicative of channel deposits (Bembrick *et al.* 1991:27). The predominant raw material identified in archaeological assemblages associated with the Wianamatta Group is silcrete. Silcrete occurs naturally in various quantities across the Cumberland Plain in the form of outcrops, large cobbles, river cobbles and flood borne deposits. Viable archaeological quantities of silcrete can be found in most parts of the Cumberland Plain.

Residual soils called the Blacktown soil landscape are present across the majority of Catherine Park (Figure 4). The Blacktown soil landscape is typical on the gently undulating rises on shales of the Wianamatta Group. Blacktown soils consist of shallow to moderately deep hardsetting texture contrast soils. Red and brown podzolic soils occur on crests and grade to yellow podzolic soils on lower slopes and along drainage lines. Blacktown soils have a relatively low susceptibility to erosion, with only minor sheet and gully erosion occurring where surface vegetation is not maintained. Along the South Creek corridor, the South Creek soil landscape is present. South Creek soils consist of deep to very deep layered loams and clay over bedrock or relict soils. South Creek soils are present in active floodplains and are a dynamic soil landscape, subject to frequent flooding and many episodes of erosion and deposition (Bannerman, Hazleton and Tille 1990). Archaeologically, soil types within the study area are conducive to the survivability of archaeological objects where disturbance levels are low.

The study area is bisected by South Creek, one of the major watercourses of the Cumberland Plain, which enters the southeastern part of the study area at Camden Valley Way and exits on the northern boundary. An unnamed tributary flows roughly parallel to South Creek to the east and converges just north of the study area boundary. Both South Creek and its tributary have had on-line dams constructed and these have impacted the characteristics of the drainage system within the study area. The 100 year Annual Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood level of South Creek varies between 90.7m AHD where South Creek enters the study area in the south and 80.6m AHD where it exits the northern boundary. Although the majority of the study area is not considered flood-prone, major flooding events will have substantially affected the archaeological integrity of the lands bordering the waterway.

Generally, topography within the study area is characterised by broad crested ridges to the north east and south west, with gentle to moderate gradient slopes leading down to the low terraces and floodplain associated with South Creek. Elevations within the study area range from 95m AHD to 120m AHD. South Creek forms the topographic low point of the study area and is bordered by a broad, flat floodplain with occasional elevated terraces leading to gentle lower slopes and simple slopes. Two high points are present within the study area, one at the north western corner and another in the east. Landforms and the flood zone of South Creek within the study area are characterised in Figure 5.

Disturbance within the study area is varied, with historic land use practices and environmental processes both playing a role. The study area has been cleared of its original vegetation, with the majority of the lands currently in use for grazing. Stock trampling and cattle tracks have caused localised patches of disturbance and encouraged soil erosion in these areas. More heavily modified ground is evident due to dam construction and in areas around houses and out-buildings. Disturbance from natural processes is also a factor, with flooding events along the South Creek corridor having an impact on the integrity of sediments bordering the waterway. Erosion of sediments on hillslopes is increased where slopes display higher gradients, such that artefacts originally deposited on crests and upper- or mid-slopes may have moved downhill and now exist in colluvial deposits on lower slopes and flats. Such events are likely to have affected the spatial integrity of archaeological deposits in these locations; although Aboriginal objects themselves may remain.

Summary

The archaeological integrity of the study area soils is directly affected by gradient related erosion (cleared slopes), flood events and historic land use. While archaeological objects may exist across the study area, intact archaeological deposit will only exist on the low gradient flood zone margins or on elevated surfaces (such as level hilltops) undisturbed by historic land use.

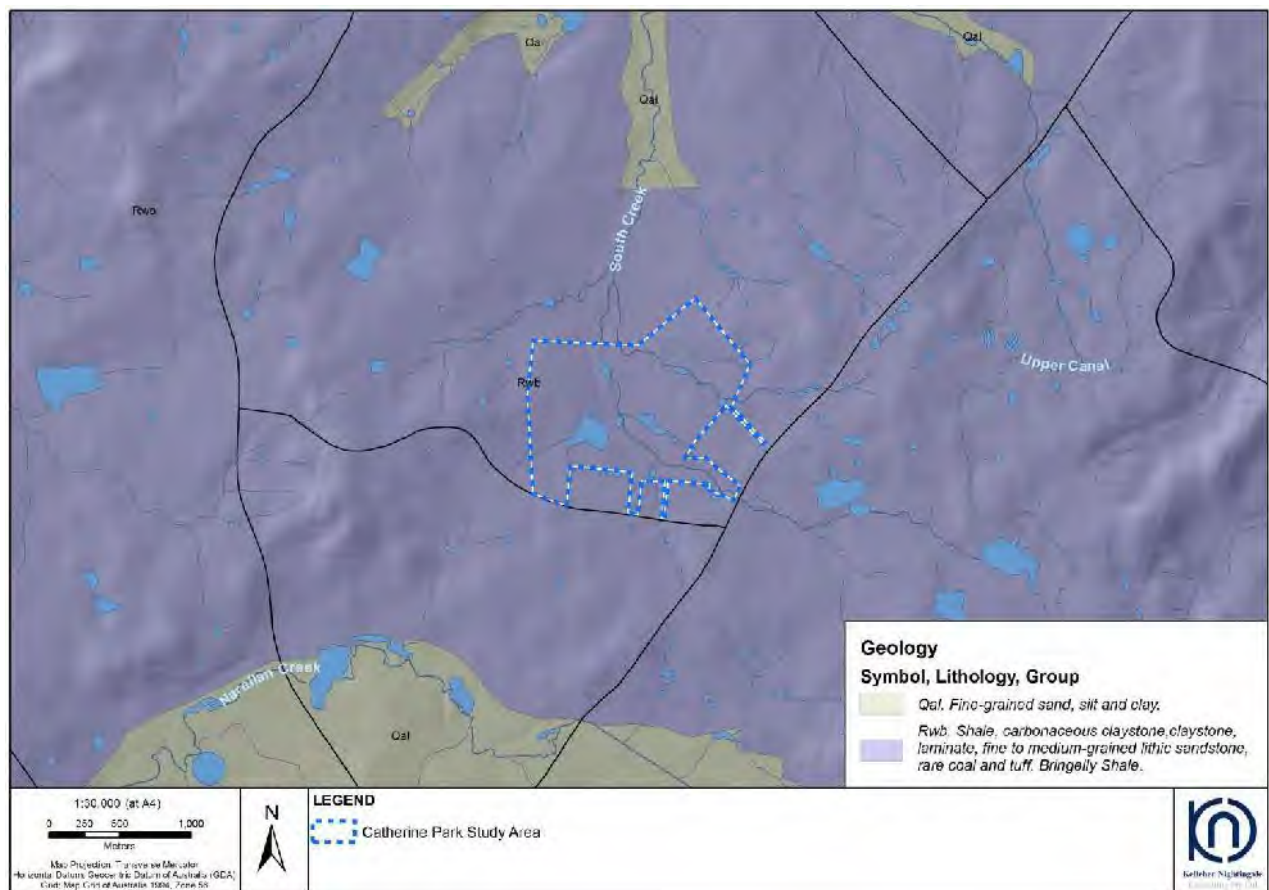


Figure 3. Geology of the study area

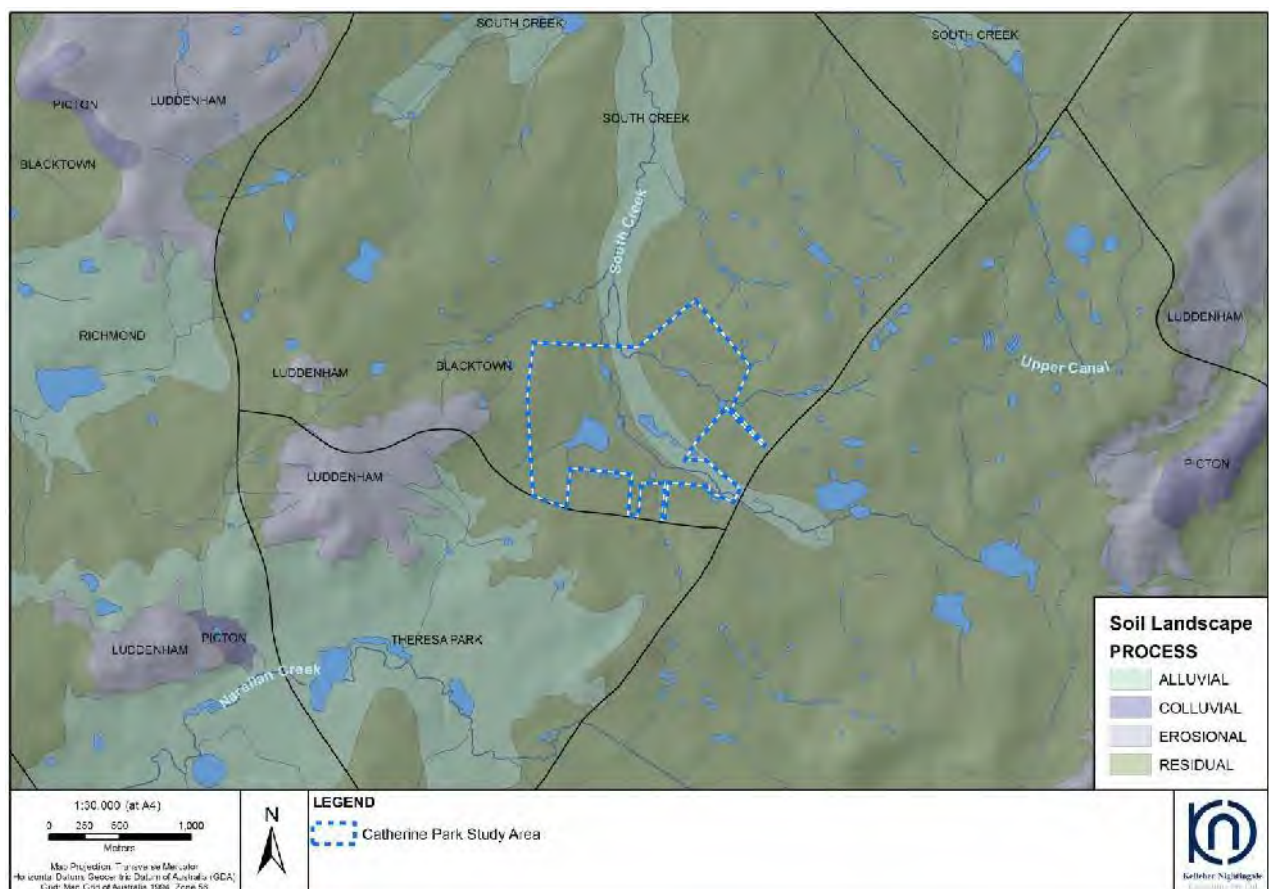


Figure 4. Soil landscapes of the study area

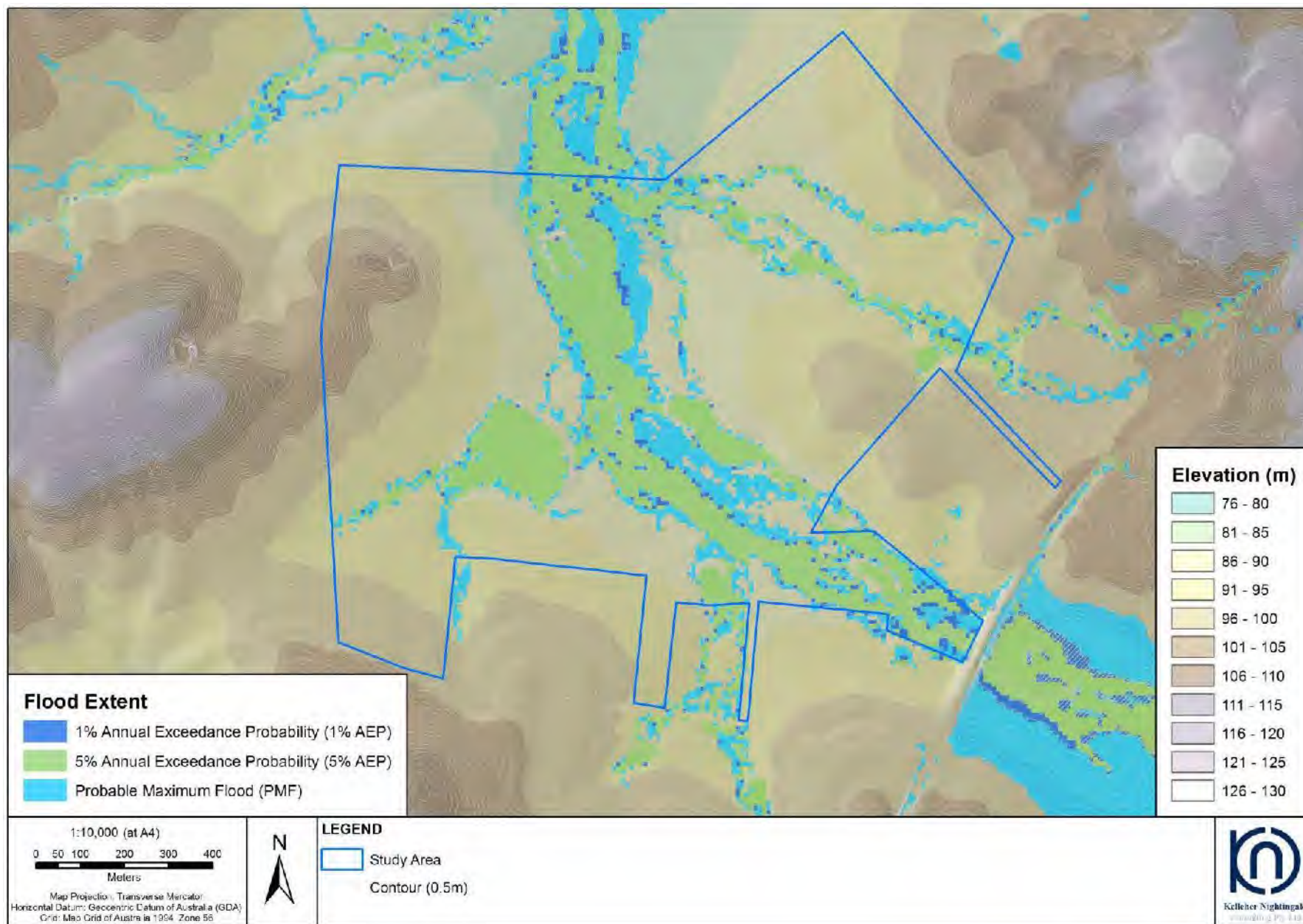


Figure 5. Elevations and flood characteristics of the study area

2.2 Ethnohistoric context

Although the specific study area is not recorded directly in any ethnographical accounts, it lies in a landscape which was important to and intensively used by Aboriginal people in the past (cf. Attenbrow 2002). Early observations made by British Officers described named groups of Aboriginal people associated with particular areas of land (Attenbrow 2002). It is likely these were small territorial clans and local clans of extended family groups, forming larger bands through social and cultural links including marriage and communal participation in subsistence activities.

Catherine Park is located in an area that was considered something of a transitional zone between the Darug, Dharawal and Gundungurra language groups (Attenbrow 2002:34). The Darug language was divided between coastal and hinterland dialects and spread from Port Jackson west to the Cumberland Plain, the Gundungurra language was predominantly associated with the hinterland and spread from the southern Cumberland Plain across the southern Blue Mountains and the Dharawal language was largely associated with coastal groups and spread from Botany Bay south to the Shoalhaven River and west to the Georges River area, however the boundaries of “languages or dialects can only be indicative at best”, chiefly because groups of people and their language do not move around based on straight lines dividing language groups (Attenbrow 2002:34-35).

As well as differences in dialect, the British also observed differences in subsistence activities between different groups. Kohen (1986:77) explains that the Aboriginal people who lived between Parramatta and the Blue Mountains were not as dependant on fish and shellfish as groups closer to the coast, but relied on small animals and plant foods in addition to seasonally available freshwater mullet and eels. Berries, Banksia flowers and wild honey were also recorded as foods of the local inhabitants (Collins 1798 [Kohen 1985:9]). The major protein component of the diet on the Cumberland Plain was achieved through the hunting of small animals, a major economic contribution of the men. Along the rivers and larger creeks, bandicoots and wallabies were caught in traps and snares, while birds were snared using decoys. The open woodland of the Cumberland Plain would have played host to possums and gliders and these likely formed a major component of the diet. These were hunted in a number of ways, including smoking out the animal by lighting a fire in the base of a hollow tree, burning large tracts of land and gathering the stranded animals, as well as cutting toe-holds in trees and climbing up to reach them (Kohen 1993:10; Tench 1793:82).

British interest in the area increased when it was found that a herd of cattle which had escaped from the fledgling colony had moved down to an area south of the Nepean. The seven year search and subsequent retrieval of the herd revealed the existence of the high quality grazing land in the area, which consequently became known as ‘The Cow Pastures’ (Liston 1988:5). Land grants followed soon after, the first of which was to Lieutenant John Macarthur, who received 5,000 acres bordering the Nepean River for the purposes of sheep breeding and wool export. The increasing settlement of the area by the British colonists led to conflict during the drought of 1814 – 1816, by which time many traditional Aboriginal resource-gathering areas had been engulfed by farmland and pasture. A spate of retaliatory killings between Aboriginal groups and settlers across Sydney eventuated in the dispatch of a punitive expedition to capture or kill those Aboriginal people involved in the skirmishes (Brook and Kohen 1991:23), after which the Dharawal people stayed in the Cowpastures area south of the Nepean River.

Not all interactions with settlers were hostile, however; friendly contact was maintained between the Dharawal and a number of land owners, most notably the Macarthurs, who documented corroborees taking place on their property and marked out a portion of land for Aboriginal people who wished to settle there under the family’s protection (Liston 1988:24). Corroborees and other sizable gatherings were also documented at other large properties and holdings in the area, including at the Denbigh property to the west of Catherine Park and Denham Court to the north east. The direct connection between members of the contemporary Aboriginal community and the historical associations discussed above was documented during the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct. Glenda Chalker, Hon. Chairperson of the Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation, expressed her connection to the area in a letter dated 17 July 2012, which stated that:

“...my family of the Cubbitch Barta Clan, who were also known as the Cowpastures tribe, where the Aborigines that moved onto the Macarthur property and continued to live work and die there up until 1973. My grandfather and uncle were the last of the family to work there. We have continued our connection to the land on and surrounding Camden Park and that we still play a very important role in the protection of our culture and heritage in the area.”

3 Archaeological Context

A comprehensive archaeological investigation of the study area was undertaken as part of the precinct planning process for the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct within the South West Growth Centre (KNC 2012). This section summarises the archaeological context of Catherine Park.

The Aboriginal heritage assessment for Catherine Fields (part) Precinct identified and assessed Aboriginal cultural heritage values across the part precinct. Analysis of pre-existing information for the study area and previous archaeological work in the vicinity allowed the development of site predictions that were assessed during archaeological field survey. Predictions for the study area identified South Creek as a major landscape feature and likely focus of Aboriginal activity in the past, leading to a high likelihood of archaeological deposit bordering the creek corridor. It was noted, however, that the low-lying flats bordering South Creek were flood-prone and the presence and integrity of archaeological deposit in these areas was likely to have been adversely affected by flooding events. Raised terraces and other relatively elevated portions of ground within the corridor offered the greatest probability of retaining intact archaeological deposit. It was also expected that elevated landforms adjacent to the two major tributaries of South Creek within the part precinct would offer good archaeological potential.

Archaeological field survey was carried out with Aboriginal stakeholders with all landforms within the part precinct sampled. The current Catherine Park study area was included in the survey coverage. The survey resulted in 16 Aboriginal sites and registered PADs recorded within the Catherine Field (part) Precinct. Seven of these were located within the Catherine Park study area.

The extent of identified sites was defined by landform, with landform boundaries effectively demarcating archaeological site boundaries. The draft indicative layout plan developed during precinct planning indicated that all of the identified Aboriginal archaeological sites would be impacted to some degree by the proposed development of the part precinct, including all sites identified within the Catherine Park study area.

Following the precinct planning process, the Catherine Fields (Part) Precinct was rezoned for urban development in December 2013. Planned development has progressed to a stage requiring development approvals for specific activities.

To inform future planning decisions regarding the impact of development on Aboriginal heritage and support a post-rezoning, land-based AHIP application for Catherine Park, a program of test excavation was undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*. The aim of test excavation was to determine the actual extent and nature of the identified archaeological sites within Catherine Park and to what extent these had been impacted by environmental processes. Information from the testing program could then be used to more accurately characterise the archaeology of the area and inform the decision-making process regarding management and potential impact to the identified sites.

Archaeological test excavation was carried out in August and September 2013. Identified archaeological sites CFPP-02, CFPP-07, CFPP-08 and CFPP-09 were targeted for investigation to understand the nature and extent of the deposit to assist the planning process. Three other locations (nominated Area A, Area B and Area C) were also designated for testing based on their landform context and potential to inform on sediment profiles surrounding South Creek and the implications of this for the archaeological record. Detailed aims, methodology and results of the testing program are presented in the Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment report (KNC 2013a) which forms Appendix F of this document.

Test excavation confirmed the presence of subsurface archaeological deposit at previously identified surface sites CFPP-02, CFPP-07, CFPP-08 and CFPP-09. Four additional sites were also identified in the additional areas selected for testing: CFPP-09A, CFPP-13, CFPP-14 and CFPP-15. Sites comprised artefact scatters and isolated finds. The most commonly encountered raw material was silcrete, followed by quartz, tuff and small frequencies of other raw materials. Artefact types were dominated by flakes and flake fragments. No formal tool types were identified. Deposits were generally of low density; the highest mean artefact density was 6.4/m² at CFPP-15. (However, CFPP-15 was found to be the lag deposit derived from slope wash and not an intact archaeological deposit). Spatial patterning in artefact distribution was evident within each investigated site, with sediment stability generally correlated with presence/absence of artefacts.

Results demonstrated a varied archaeological landscape within the study area, differentially affected by environmental processes. Based on identified regional trends, artefacts were expected to occur in greatest numbers along the South Creek corridor, reflecting Aboriginal people's more focused and/or repeated occupation of the landforms bordering the creek. The quality of archaeological information was strongly linked to the flood zone within Catherine Park. Although artefacts were found to occur near the creek line, these were either isolated objects or present in very low density deposits within homogenised sediment displaying evidence of substantial soil migration. Archaeological flood modelling imposed on the landscape (Figure 5) identified these locations were within the flood zone and expected to have been impacted by flooding events. High energy flood events, although infrequent, would

effectively decontextualise the Aboriginal objects located there, either by transporting artefacts discarded elsewhere into Catherine Park during times of flood, or by homogenising sediment profiles and removing both vertical and horizontal spatial integrity of objects located in situ.

Other processes found to shape the remnant archaeological landscape within Catherine Park included slope gradient (where higher gradients preclude the accumulation of archaeological deposit) erosional slopes contributing to the movement of sediments and modern disturbance from the construction of dams, roads, houses and outbuildings. These processes have resulted in the diminution of archaeological potential and integrity in large portions of the study area. The test excavation program demonstrated that viable quantities of archaeological deposit were concentrated in remnant areas of stability where the processes outlined above have had only minimal effect (Figure 7).

Understanding the Archaeological Landscape at Catherine Park

The archaeology of Catherine Park is dominated by two processes: erosion and flooding.

Erosion strips the soils due to gradient (gravity working with localised water on steep slopes) or on terminal slopes (water working with accumulated water). Gradient erosion requires less energy (e.g. light rainfall) whereas erosion on the terminal slopes requires more energy (e.g. sustained rainfall). Gradient and terminal erosional areas dominate much of the land at Catherine Park (Figure 7).

Flooding involves high energy and moves significant amounts of soil within the primary zone. Fluvial energy dissipates with the width of the flood zone. At Catherine Park the flood zone is generally limited by the surrounding hills, this means that the energy within the zone will tend toward the higher rather than lower end. Flood margins will tend to be limited and somewhat sharp as a result (flood extent areas shown on Figure 6 and 7).

The archaeological test program undertaken at Catherine Park aimed to identify the extent of the margins and understand the movement of soils across the property. Investigations targeted remnant formations, flood margins, terminal slopes and crests. Geomorphic cross sections were also established to confirm the large scale soil profile (see section 8.3 KNC 2014).

The results identified varying integrity for the archaeological deposit within Catherine Park. For much of the property little intact archaeology remains due to the abutment of erosional land surface directly against flood zones (i.e. hill slopes intersection creek lines). Intact archaeological deposits will not survive in this active environment. The archaeological significance of creek lines should be tempered by an understanding of the interplay between the flood zone – flood margin and the effects of erosion. Past Aboriginal occupation within the Cumberland Plain was effected by proximity to creeks and statistically more activity will have taken place near creeks. As a result substantial artefact numbers will exist near creeks, however in many cases the remaining objects are redeposited and represent low archaeological value. These findings for South Creek are in line with findings for Eastern Creek (Kelleher and Barham 2006) and a tipping point has emerged indicating that the retrieval of artefacts within this high energy setting must be prefaced by an understanding of geomorphology or risk salvaging objects (regardless of quantity) with no contextual integrity.

At Catherine Park, hill slope erosion and flood energy combine to limit artefact survivability. Very scant archaeological deposit will exist outside of the relatively limited junction between flood margins and the narrow toe of slopes. Regardless of proximity to water, the cyclical nature of soil formation and loss equates to a limited Aboriginal archaeological record. In this light, any intact archaeological deposit at Catherine Park exhibits at least moderate significance due to its relative rarity in offering insight into Catherine Park's Aboriginal past.

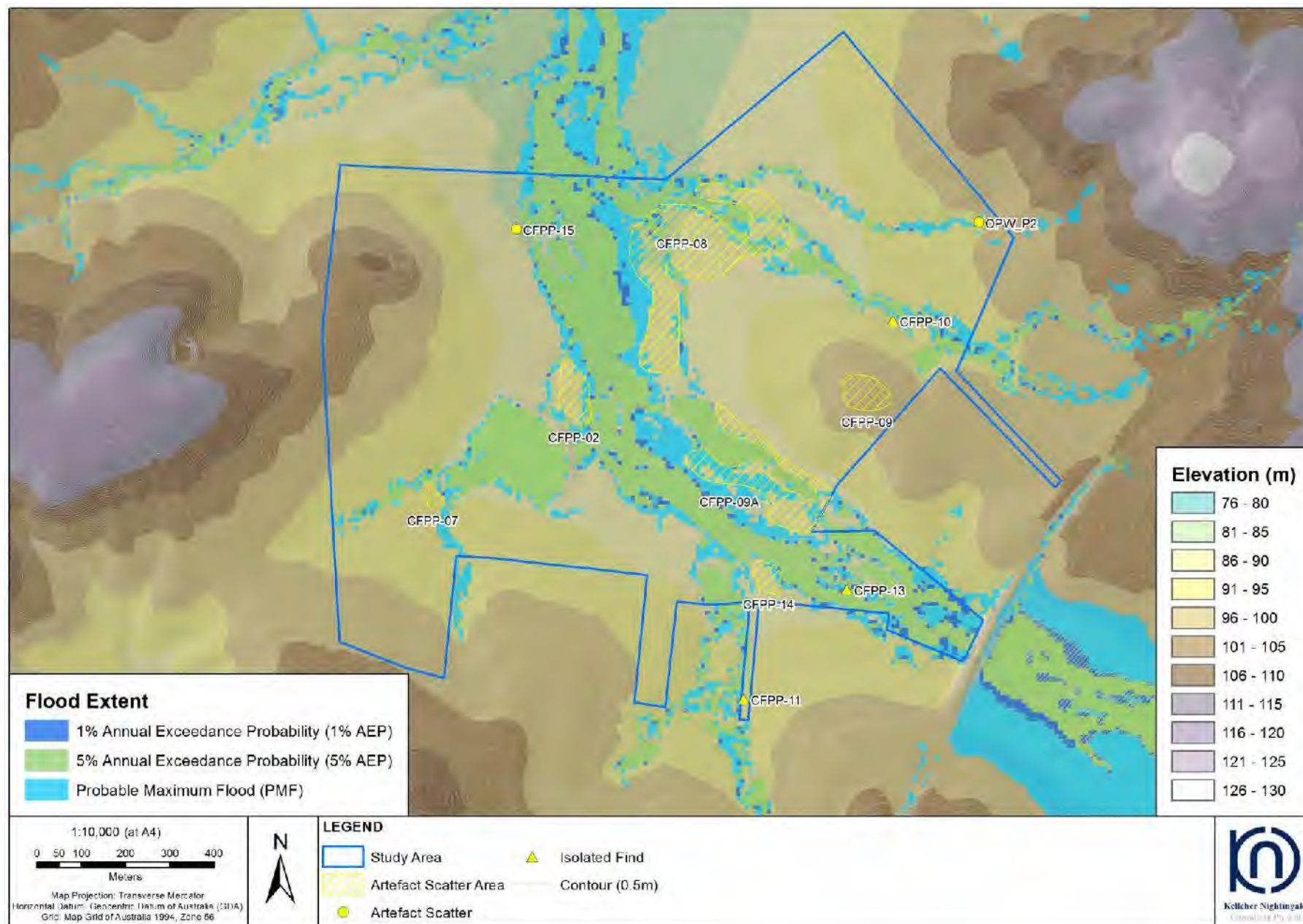


Figure 6. Flood extent with archaeological sites at Catherine Park

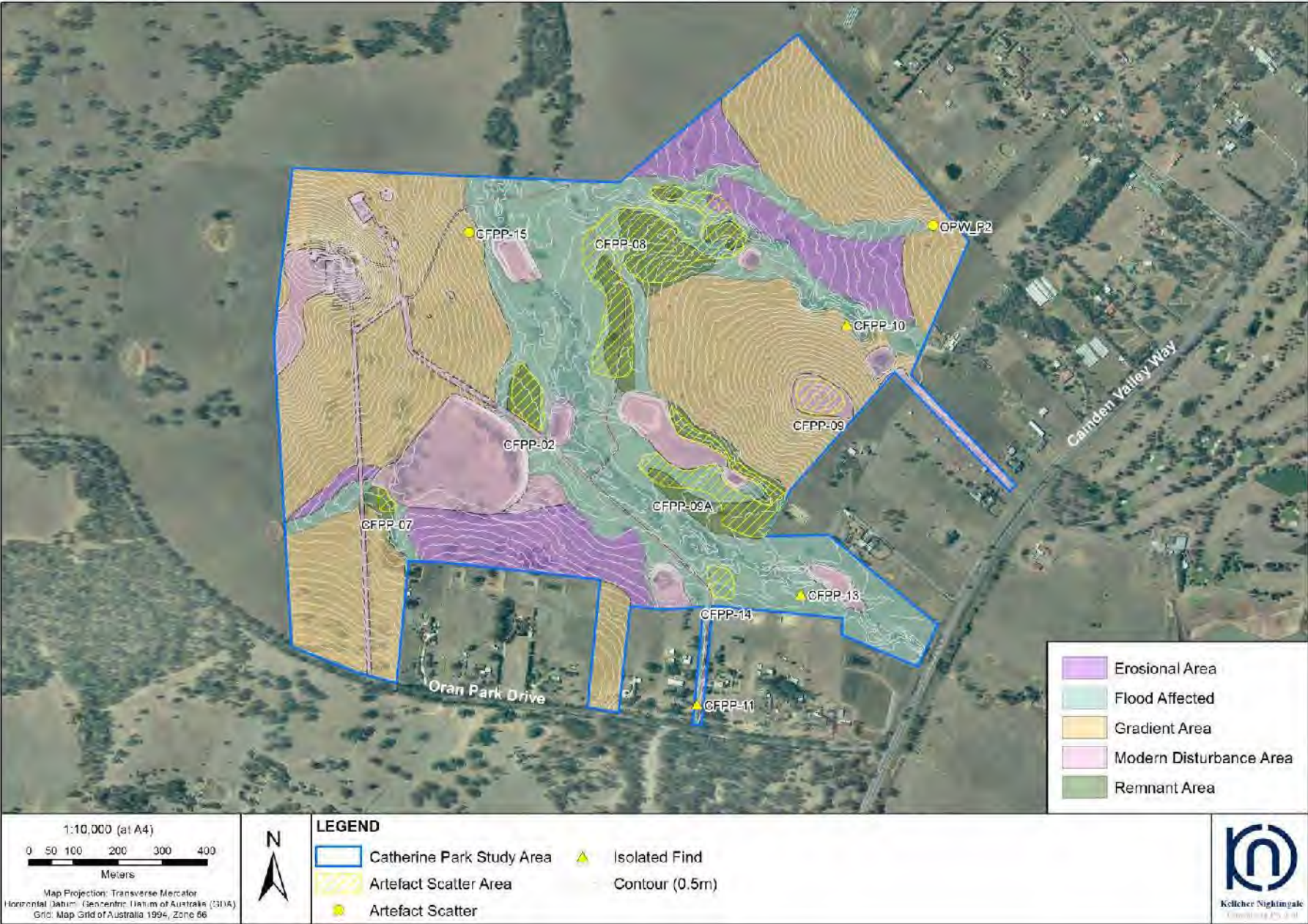


Figure 7. Disturbance mapping and location of archaeological sites within Catherine Park

4 Consultation Process

4.1 Consultation for the CHAR and AHIP application

For the preparation of this CHAR and application for an AHIP for the study area, consultation with Aboriginal people has been undertaken in accordance with the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, April 2010) and the requirements of Clause 80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*.

The consultation process for the wider Catherine Field (part) Precinct has been ongoing, however due to the time elapsed since the original notification and call for expressions of interest in a consultation process for the part precinct, it was decided to undertake a fresh round of consultation related to the current proposal at Catherine Park.

As per the OEH requirements, relevant government agencies were asked to provide information regarding Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the study area. All Aboriginal stakeholders originally registered as part of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct assessment were contacted and invited to confirm their interest in being a part of the current consultation process.

Aboriginal people who hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in the area in which the proposed activity was to occur were invited to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity.

Notification letters were sent on 3 June 2013. The notice in the local newspaper appeared on 19 June 2013. The closing date for registration of interest was 3 July 2013 (Appendix B).

4.2 Registration of interest

The notification and registration process resulted in the identification of ten stakeholders, listed in the table below.

Table 1. Registered Aboriginal stakeholders

Group / Individual	Representative / Contact
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Neale Sampson
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Leanne Watson
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Sandra Lee
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman
Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation	Glenda Chalker
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Des Dyer
Tocomwall Pty Ltd	Scott Franks
Peter Falk Consultancy	Peter Falk

4.3 Review of CHAR

The draft CHAR has been provided to registered Aboriginal stakeholders for review and comment. All registered Aboriginal stakeholders were provided a 28 day period for review commencing on 20 December 2013 and ending on 17 January 2014. However, due to the holiday period an additional 14 day review time was provided. Stakeholders had been previously consulted in regard to the wider part precinct and a high level of knowledge existed with stakeholders. Comments received on the draft CHAR are included as Appendix A.

4.4 Consultation regarding the land and proposed activity

All Aboriginal stakeholders originally registered as part of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct Aboriginal heritage assessment registered as part of the current consultation process. The management principles and recommendations identified as part of the Precinct assessment (KNC 2012) were revisited in line with the current project. Stakeholders were also invited to participate in the archaeological test excavation program. Following the completion of the test excavation program, updated management principles and recommendations were developed for the identified archaeological sites.

4.5 Response to stakeholder submissions

Hixson/Dandaloo have taken into consideration comments made by Aboriginal stakeholders regarding the future development of Catherine Park. Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments and Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation expressed support for the application for an AHIP for the land and the aims and objectives of the mitigative salvage excavation.

Based on the land zoning and development layout developed during the Precinct Planning process, there are no heritage conservation outcomes within the Catherine Park lands. This was a key comment raised by Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation. The Hixson/Dandaloo development will be consistent with the rezoning following the precinct planning of Catherine Fields (part) Precinct. The development layout for the precinct was designed to meet the NSW government commitment to the accelerated release of land to increase the supply of affordable housing in Sydney. The part precinct was designed with a capacity for around 3000 new dwellings. In addition to the development footprint, the likelihood of on-the-ground impact within Riparian Corridor/Environmental Conservation areas was acknowledged upfront to provide clear information that Aboriginal objects within these areas may also be harmed by future development activities and eliminate the possibility of confusion surrounding these areas as had occurred on other precincts.

Consultation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders will be ongoing during the development process, including invitation to participate in the salvage excavation program.

5 Summary and Analysis of Background Information

Through a combination of Aboriginal community consultation, background research, archaeological field survey and targeted archaeological test excavation, 11 locations of Aboriginal cultural heritage value are known to exist in the Catherine Park study area (Figure 8).

Table 2. Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the study area

Site Name	AHIMS #	Site Features
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	Artefact scatter
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	Artefact scatter
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	Artefact scatter
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	Artefact scatter
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	Artefact scatter
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	Isolated artefact
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	Isolated artefact
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	Isolated artefact
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	Artefact scatter
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	Artefact scatter
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	Artefact Scatter

CFPP-02

This artefact scatter site was located on a flat terrace immediately west of South Creek. A large dam borders the site to the west. Test excavation demonstrated the archaeological deposit at this site is concentrated on the stable northern portion of the terrace at the margin of the flood zone, with all artefacts recovered from the site located in this area. The site exhibits moderate archaeological significance due to the remnant intact deposit.

CFPP-07

This site is a small artefact scatter bounded by ephemeral drainage lines at the base of the slope leading to Oran Park House. Archaeological test excavation at CFPP-07 demonstrated a very low density artefact distribution on this landform and it is considered unlikely that the site is able to provide further archaeological information on Aboriginal landscape use. Although the land is a residual formation, the site exhibited some soil disturbance due to erosion and construction of a nearby dam.

CFPP-08

This site is an artefact scatter located on the slope and creek flats overlooking the confluence of South Creek and a 3rd order tributary. Archaeological test excavation revealed a relatively stable deposit in areas located outside of the flood zone. Artefacts were retrieved from a number of test excavation units across the site, suggesting a continuous deposit exists along this stable portion of the creek corridor. The site exhibits moderate archaeological significance due to remnant intact deposit.

CFPP-09

This site is an artefact scatter located on a hill crest to the east of South Creek. Archaeological test excavation revealed that the hillslope was adversely affected by erosional processes due to gradient (which precludes the accumulation of archaeological deposit) and that the archaeological deposit was restricted to the crest landform. However the crest was found to be impacted by historic land use and agricultural acidity resulting in a disturbed deposit. The site exhibits low archaeological value as a result of soils disturbance and erosion.

CFPP-09A

This site is an artefact scatter located on either side of a modified drainage line at the base of slope leading up to CFPP-09. The site is located on the slightly raised flats above the South Creek floodplain. Stable remnant deposit was found to exist along the lower slope north of the drainage line and on the elevated flat to the south. While portions of the site have been impacted by construction of a large dam, significant quantities of intact deposit remain at the base of the hillslope and above the main South Creek channel. The site exhibits moderate archaeological significance due to the close proximity to the creek and remnant intact deposit.



Figure 8. Identified Aboriginal sites within the study area

CFPP-10

This site was an isolated find of a quartz distal flake fragment displaying backing. The artefact was located on a slope adjacent to an unnamed tributary to South Creek. The landform comprised the northern slope of a ridge bordered to the north by the unnamed water course. Site condition was assessed as poor due to erosion and gradient. The termination of the slope directly on the high energy flood zone meant that Aboriginal objects at this location are within a disturbed context offer low archaeological significance.

CFPP-11

This site was an isolated find of a silcrete flake fragment eroding out of a modified drainage channel, identified during archaeological field survey. Its location in a disturbed, modified deposit suggests that this artefact is not likely located within a primary depositional context.

CFPP-13

This site was an isolated find of a single quartz flake fragment within the flood zone of South Creek in the southeast of the study area. The site was located within the flood corridor of South Creek, in an area shown by test excavation to be disturbed by repeated episodes of fluvial erosion and deposition.

CFPP-14

This site consisted of an artefact scatter located on a flat landform outside of the principal flood zone of South Creek. This low density artefact scatter was located in an area displaying moderate integrity of the deposit. The site exhibits moderate significance to due to its proximity to the creek and remnant intact deposit.

CFPP-15

Site CFPP-15 was an artefact scatter recorded on the lower slope leading up to Oran Park House, immediately west of the creek corridor. The integrity of the archaeological deposit was affected by erosion and was the result of a lag deposit which had captured artefacts moving off the western slopes. Artefacts were found in a relatively recent homogenised slope wash, which had accumulated at the base of a slight drainage corridor terminating above recent fluvial activity. Artefacts at this site are in a secondary context. The site exhibits low archaeological significance due to the migration of soil.

OPW_P2

The site was located on the north eastern portion of a tributary to South Creek. The identified area extended 100m along the northern margin of the tributary. The area was identified during the desktop modelling stage of assessment based on proximity to the watercourse. The site area has been assessed as disturbed and displaying low archaeological potential. Partial section 90 consent has previously been issued (AHIMS Permit ID 3225).

Summary

Background research and landscape context all serve to illustrate the local and regional cultural heritage context of Catherine Park. Aboriginal archaeology reflects the cultural landscape of South Creek. Members of the contemporary Aboriginal community continue to experience connection with the area through cultural and family associations.

The preservation of archaeological deposits at Catherine Park is determined by environmental factors such as slope stability and proximity to flood zones, as well as historical disturbance. Sites identified within the study area have been found to be differentially affected by these factors, with more archaeologically valuable information found to exist at the margins of the flood zone where elevated and stable landforms have suffered minimal disturbance.

6 Cultural Heritage Values and Statement of Significance

There are 11 locations of recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage values within the study areas. The significance assessment for the identified archaeological sites focussed on the social/cultural, historic, scientific and aesthetic significance of Aboriginal heritage values as identified in *The Burra Charter*. The identification of significance was developed in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholders during the Catherine Park assessment. Assessed values for Catherine Park are detailed below.

Social Values

This area of assessment concerns the value/s of a place, feature or site to a particular community group, in this case the local Aboriginal community. Aspects of social significance are relevant to sites, objects and landscapes that are important or have become important to the local Aboriginal community. This importance involves both traditional links with specific areas as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for sites generally and their continued protection. Aboriginal cultural significance may include social, spiritual, historic and archaeological values.

Cultural value of the area around Catherine Park has been identified by Glenda Chalker, who has direct familial connections with Camden Park to the south west.

Historic Values

The study area contains Oran Park House, a colonial estate subdivided from neighbouring Harrington Park in 1829. While there are no direct records detailing Aboriginal people's specific connections with Oran Park House, its presence in the landscape of Catherine Park illustrates the changing spatial and economic patterns of the southern Cumberland Plain in the 19th century, which had a substantial impact on both the physical and cultural landscape of the region.

Community consultation and historical research did not identify any information regarding specific historical significance of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites in Catherine Park.

Scientific Values

Scientific values have been assessed for the identified Aboriginal archaeological sites in the study area. These values have been developed based on significance criteria of research potential (including integrity/condition, complexity and archaeological potential), representativeness and rarity. Identified archaeological sites in the study area displayed both moderate and low scientific significance. Sites with moderate significance are those that offer the potential to yield information that will contribute to the holistic understanding of the Aboriginal cultural landscape at Catherine Park (CFPP-02, CFPP-08, CFPP-09A and CFPP-14). Sites of low significance are those that do not offer this potential and are unlikely to provide any further scientifically valuable information (CFPP-07, CFPP-09, CFPP-10, CFPP-11, CFPP-13, CFPP-15 and OPW_P2).

Archaeological investigation of moderately significant sites will contribute knowledge regarding site type interrelationships, cultural use of landscape features and occupation patterns.

Aesthetic Values

Aesthetic values are often closely related to the social values of a site or broader cultural landscape. Aspects may include scenic sights, smells and sounds, architectural fabric and creative aspects of a place.

The study area has no specific associated aesthetic values listed by registered Aboriginal community groups, however the hill containing Oran Park House is noted for its commanding outlook over South Creek.

The 11 Aboriginal sites within the study area are:

CFPP-02	AHIMS number 52-2-3926
CFPP-07	AHIMS number 52-2-3931
CFPP-08	AHIMS number 52-2-3932
CFPP-09	AHIMS number 52-2-3933
CFPP-09A	AHIMS number 52-2-4102
CFPP-10	AHIMS number 52-2-3934
CFPP-11	AHIMS number 52-2-3935
CFPP-13	AHIMS number 52-2-4104
CFPP-14	AHIMS number 52-2-4105
CFPP-15	AHIMS number 52-2-4106
OPW_P2	AHIMS number 52-2-3761

Based on the values assessment, the following levels of significance were attached to the 11 sites within the study area:

Table 3. Significance rankings of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park

Significance Ranking	Site	Justification
Low	CFPP-07 (52-2-3931) CFPP-09 (52-2-3933) CFPP-10 (52-2-3934) CFPP-11 (52-2-3935) CFPP-13 (52-2-4104) CFPP-15 (52-2-4106) OPW_P2 (52-2-3761)	- These identified artefact scatters and isolated finds occur frequently across the study area, wider CFPP, South West Growth Centre and Cumberland Plain. - Every Aboriginal site is important to the local Aboriginal community, however, there are more intact or better examples of these site types within the wider CFPP. - All of these sites have experienced some degree of impact/disturbance, including vegetation clearance, erosion and flooding. One of these sites has been partially destroyed. - Any change or loss of these sites <i>is unlikely</i> to diminish the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Catherine Park..
Moderate	CFPP-02 (52-2-3926) CFPP-08 (52-2-3932) CFPP-09A (52-2-4102) CFPP-14 (52-2-4105)	- In combination with other identified sites, these sites express the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Catherine Park - Research potential exists for these sites as they represent the remaining intact archaeological deposits within an active geographic context.

7 The Proposed Activity and Avoiding Harm

The proposed activity is the residential development of Catherine Park. A final Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) for the wider Catherine Fields (part) Precinct has been developed and is shown in Figure 9. The ILP details the proposed layout of development and land uses within the part precinct, including Catherine Park. Activities associated with development, including earth moving, installation of utilities and services and building and road construction will impact the Catherine Park study area. The environmental conservation areas and riparian corridors will also be impacted by the installation of water and wastewater infrastructure.

The land has been rezoned according to the ILP, indicating all identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park will be impacted by development (Figure 10). The expected impact and type, degree and consequences of this impact are detailed in Table 4.

Practical measures taken to protect, conserve and avoid harm to Aboriginal objects

This CHAR evaluated the potential harm of the development on Aboriginal archaeological heritage in terms of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). The ESD assessment of Aboriginal heritage evaluated: long-term and short-term considerations, precautionary environmental impacts, maintenance and enhancement for future generations and cost/benefit of impacting on archaeological objects.

Avoiding harm to Aboriginal archaeological sites was unfortunately not possible due to the requirements of the Catherine Park development. However, none of the identified archaeological sites warrant outright conservation. The scientific value of the sites is linked to the information the sites contain. Recovery of this information through salvage excavation will offset the loss caused by development. The loss of intrinsic Aboriginal cultural value of impacted sites cannot be offset, however the salvaged information will assist in a better understanding of conserved archaeological sites (e.g next door at Harrington Grove) and allow informed future management decision-making for the future development of the South Creek corridor.

Table 4. Impact on Aboriginal sites in the study area

Site Name	AHIMS #	Type / Degree of harm	ILP Zoning	Consequence of harm
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	Direct / Total	Drainage Environmental conservation Riparian corridor	Total loss of value
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	Direct / Total	Park Key local road	Total loss of value
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	Direct / Total	Low density residential Electricity substation Underground transmission line Transmission easement Key local road Potential local road network Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	Direct / Total	Park Low density residential Key local road	Total loss of value
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	Direct / Total	Sports fields Drainage Key local road Major road Potential local road network Underground transmission line Transmission easement Low density residential Low-medium density residential	Total Loss of Value
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	Direct / Total	Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	Direct / Total	Low density residential	Total loss of value
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	Direct / Total	Park Transmission easement	Total loss of value
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	Direct / Total	Drainage Key local road Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	Direct / Total	Low-medium density residential Key local road Potential future road network	Total loss of value
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	Direct / Total	Low density residential Potential local road network	Total loss of value

* Assessment of impact to areas zoned Environmental Conservation and Riparian Corridor has been based on the understanding some services and infrastructure which are not shown on the ILP (such as water and sewer) will be placed along South Creek, in lands shown with these ILP zonings. These future activities would impact on Aboriginal heritage located in these zones.

**CATHERINE FIELDS (PART)
PRECINCT**
INDICATIVE LAYOUT PLAN

19 July 2013

- Part Precinct Boundary
- Land to which Precinct Plan applies
- Low to Medium Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Very Low Density Residential
- Environmental Living
- Indicative School Location
- Neighbourhood Centre
- Parks
- Sporting Fields
- Environmental Conservation
- Electricity Substation
- Drainage
- Riparian Corridor
- Major Road
- Key Local Road
- Potential Local Road Network
- Historic Driveway
- Transmission Easement
- Transmission Line to be Undergrounded
- Oran Park House, Silo & Coach House
- Creek (Existing Top of Bank)

1:10,000 @ A3

0 100m 250m 500m

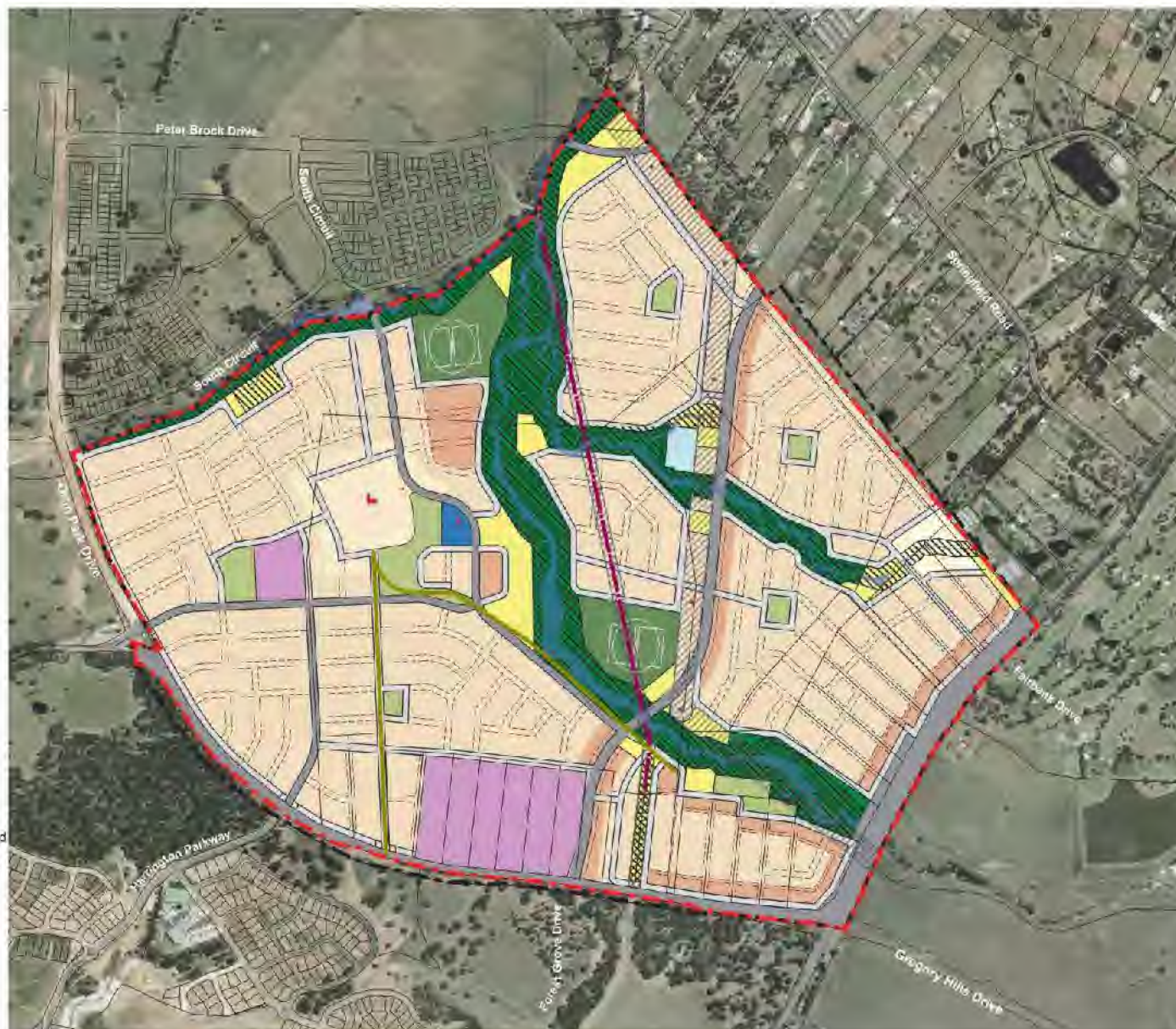


Figure 9. Catherine Fields (part) Precinct Final Indicative Layout Plan

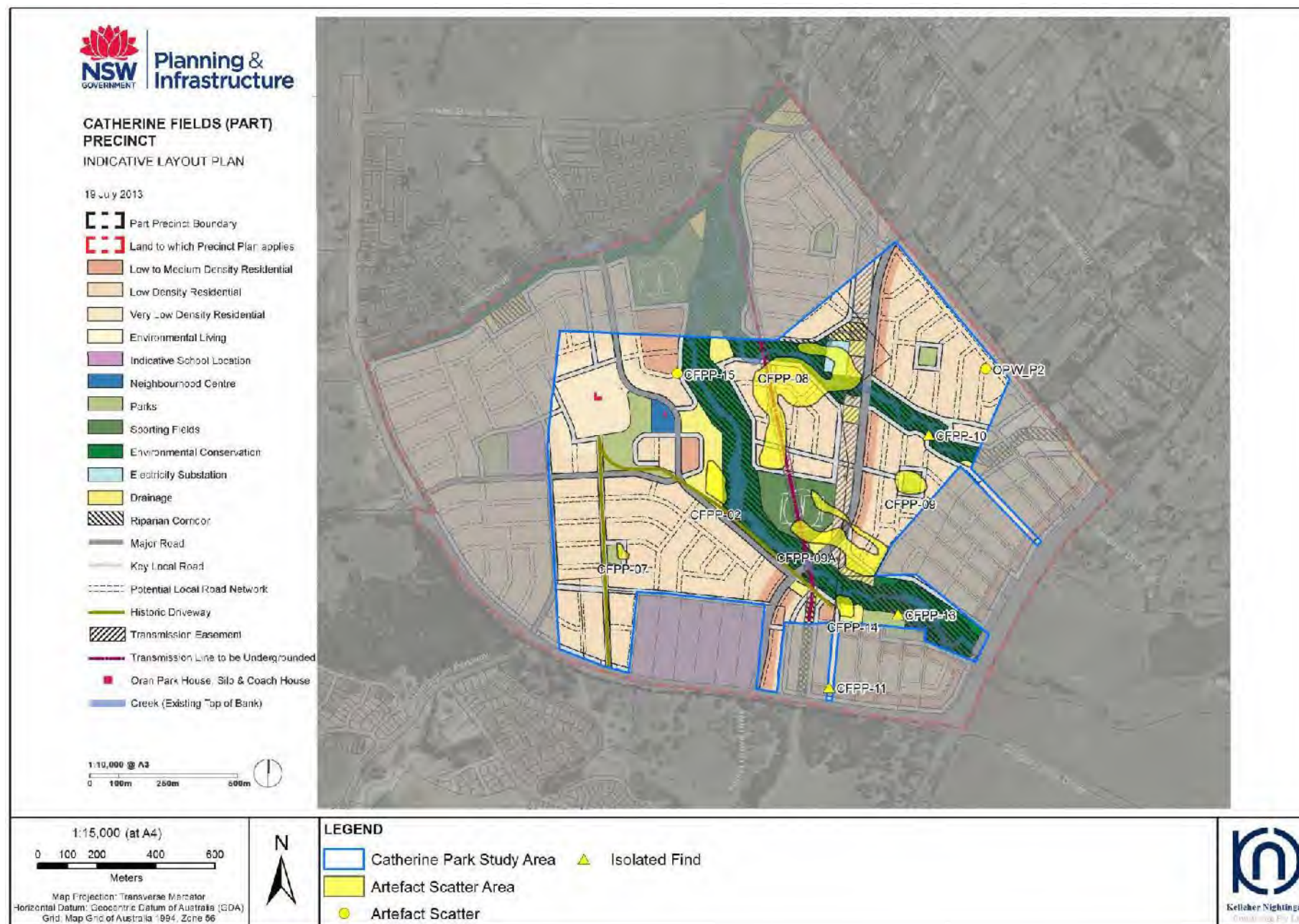


Figure 10. Indicative Layout Plan and Aboriginal heritage within Catherine Park

8 Mitigating Harm

The 11 archaeological sites located within the study area are a mix of low and moderate significance sites. Low significance sites exhibit minimal archaeological value and contain low (some) cultural value. CFPP-07, CFPP-09, CFPP-10, CFPP-11, CFPP-13, CFPP-15 and OPW_P2 do not warrant non-practicable avoidance or mitigation. Sites of at least moderate value require mitigation if harm through impact is unavoidable. Sites CFPP-02, CFPP-08, CFPP-09A and CFPP-14 are considered to be of moderate value based on their scientific and cultural significance and their potential to inform on Aboriginal landscape use at Catherine Park. Given the moderate significance of the sites and the degree of proposed impact, a program of salvage excavation should be undertaken to offset the loss of information caused by impact to sites. In all cases, an AHIP is required for impacts to land and identified sites/objects prior to the commencement of development activities.

8.1 Catherine Park Stages of Development

Catherine Park will be developed affectively as one stage of development and as such all of the Aboriginal heritage mitigation will be undertaken immediately following receipt of the AHIP.

Table 5. Catherine Park Management Areas mitigation strategies

Site Name	Type	Significance	Impact Assessment	Mitigation
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	Moderate	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	Moderate	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	Moderate	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	Moderate	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	Low	Will be impacted (whole)	Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.

9 Summary of Aboriginal sites for which an AHIP is being sought

Eleven Aboriginal sites are located within an area of proposed residential development at Catherine Park. An AHIP is being sought for the development land and identified Aboriginal objects at sites:

CFPP-02	AHIMS number 52-2-3926
CFPP-07	AHIMS number 52-2-3931
CFPP-08	AHIMS number 52-2-3932
CFPP-09	AHIMS number 52-2-3933
CFPP-09A	AHIMS number 52-2-4102
CFPP-10	AHIMS number 52-2-3934
CFPP-11	AHIMS number 52-2-3935
CFPP-13	AHIMS number 52-2-4104
CFPP-14	AHIMS number 52-2-4105
CFPP-15	AHIMS number 52-2-4106
OPW_P2	AHIMS number 52-2-3761

The land to which the AHIP application applies is shown on Figure 11.

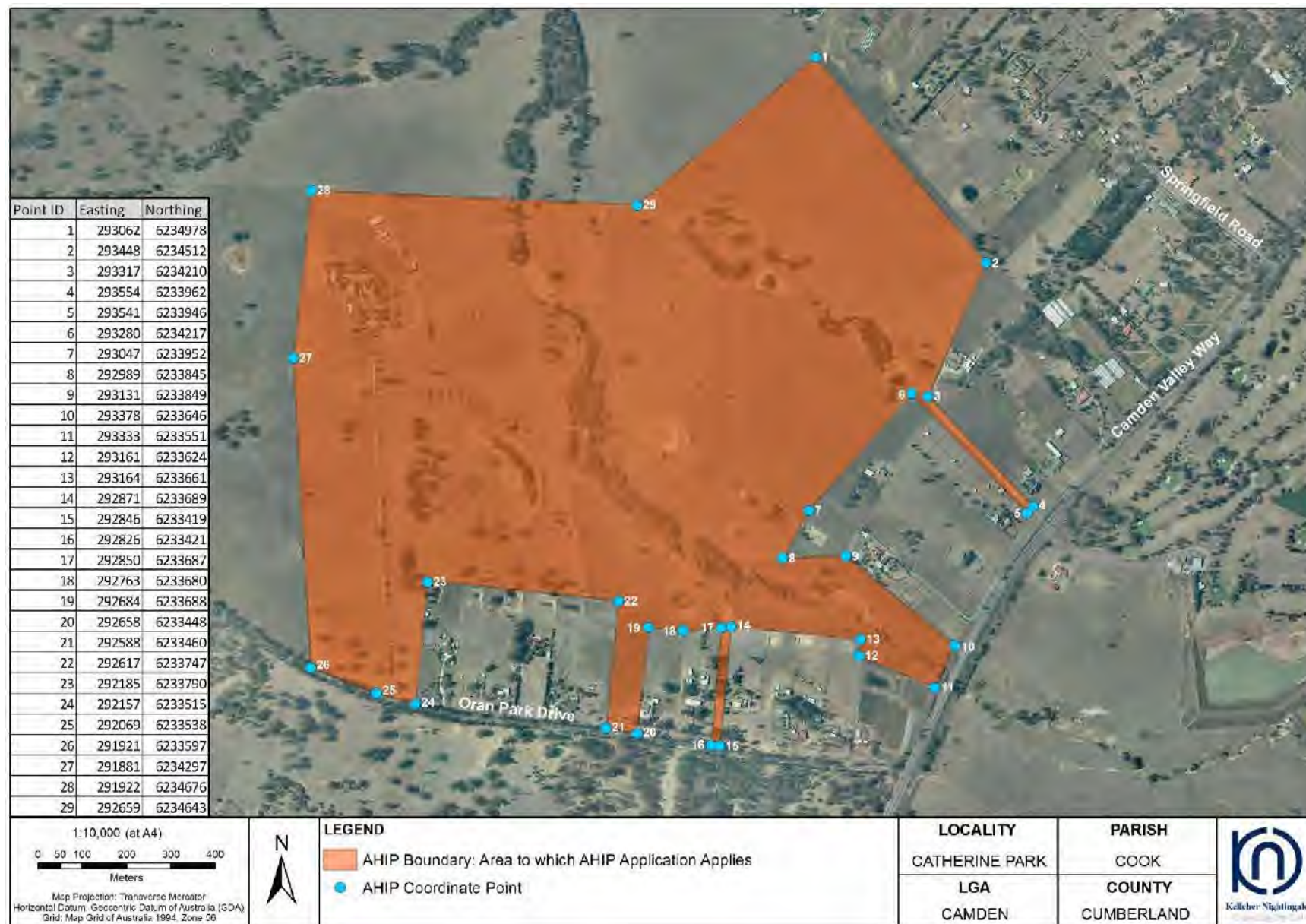


Figure 11. AHIP application boundary

10 Recommendations

AHIP

An application for an AHIP should be made under section 90A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* for the land (Lot and DP) and the 11 Aboriginal sites and associated objects.

Land:

Lot 27 DP 213330
 Lot 28 DP 213330
 Lot 17 DP 31996
 Lot 24 DP 31996
 Lot 25 DP 31996
 Lot 26 DP 31996
 Lot 296 DP 708154

Archaeological sites:

OPW_P2 AHIMS number 52-2-3761
 CFPP-02 AHIMS number 52-2-3926
 CFPP-07 AHIMS number 52-2-3931
 CFPP-08 AHIMS number 52-2-3932
 CFPP-09 AHIMS number 52-2-3933
 CFPP-09A AHIMS number 52-2-4102
 CFPP-10 AHIMS number 52-2-3934
 CFPP-11 AHIMS number 52-2-3935
 CFPP-13 AHIMS number 52-2-4104
 CFPP-14 AHIMS number 52-2-4105
 CFPP-15 AHIMS number 52-2-4106

Table 6. Recommendations for identified archaeological sites at Catherine Park

Site Name	AHIMS Number	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm	Significance of Harm	Recommendations
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	Whole	Total loss of value	Moderate	Salvage
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	Whole	Total loss of value	Moderate	Salvage
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	Whole	Total loss of value	Moderate	Salvage
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	Whole	Total loss of value	Moderate	Salvage
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	Whole	Total loss of value	Low	Disturbed no salvage warranted

Salvage Excavation

The AHIP will include mitigation through an archaeological salvage excavation at sites: CFPP-02, CFPP-08, CFPP-9A and CFPP-14. Archaeological salvage should be completed prior to any activities which may harm Aboriginal objects at these site locations.

The archaeological salvage activities should be undertaken in accordance with the methodology developed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders attached as Appendix D.

Collected-Salvaged Aboriginal objects

The short term management of collected Aboriginal objects is as follows:

- Any Aboriginal objects that are removed from the land by actions authorised by an AHIP, must be moved as soon as practicable to the temporary storage location (see below) pending any agreement reached about the long term management of the Aboriginal objects.
- The temporary storage location would be: Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Level 10, 25 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW 2000.
- Any Aboriginal objects stored at the temporary storage location must not be further harmed, except in accordance with the conditions of the AHIP.

The long term management of collected Aboriginal objects is as follows:

- Recovered objects will be lodged with the Australian Museum in the first instance in accordance with the *Australian Museum Archaeological Collection Deposition Policy* (January 2012, available online at: <http://australianmuseum.net.au/document/Protocols-for-the-deposition-of-archaeological-materials>). If required, a variation will be sought for recovered objects to be held by the Aboriginal community or reburied.
- Requirement 26 "Stone artefact deposition and storage" in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (24 September 2010, available online at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/10783FinalArchCoP.pdf>) must be complied with.

References

- Attenbrow, V., 2002. *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*. University of New South Wales Press, Sydney.
- Bannerman, S.M., Hazelton, P.A. and Tille, P.J., 1990. Penrith 1:100,000 Soil Landscape Series Sheet 9030. Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.
- Bembrick, C.S., Herbert, C. and Clark, N.R., 1991. 'Permo-Triassic Stratigraphy' in Jones, D.C. and Clark, N.R. *Geology of the 1:100,000 Sheet 9030* 201pp. New South Wales Geological Survey, Sydney.
- Brook, J. and Kohen, J.L., 1991. *The Parramatta Native Institution and the Black Town: A History*. New South Wales University Press, Kensington.
- Clark, N.R. and Jones, D.C., (Eds) 1991. Penrith 1:100,000 Geological Sheet 9030. New South Wales Geological Survey, Sydney
- Kelleher, M. and Barham, A. 2006. Eastern Creek Geoarchaeological Model and Strategy Assessment, Interpretation and Strategic Conservation of the Archaeological Resource. AMBS report for Hyder Consulting.
- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (KNC), 2013a. Catherine Park Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment: Test Excavation Report. Report prepared for Hixson Pty Ltd & Dandaloo Pty Ltd.
- KNC, 2013b. South West Growth Centre Second Release Precincts Wastewater Infrastructure – Package 1: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for GHD on behalf of Sydney Water.
- KNC, 2012. Catherine Fields (part) Precinct, South West Growth Centre: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. Report to Valad Development Management and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
- Kohen, J.L., 1993. *The Darug and Their Neighbours. The Traditional Aboriginal Owners of the Sydney Region*. DarugLink in association with Blacktown and District Historical Society, Sydney.
- Kohen, J.L., 1986. Prehistoric Settlement in the Western Cumberland Plain: Resources, Environment and Technology. PhD Thesis, School of Earth Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney.
- Liston, C., 1988. Campbelltown, the Bicentennial History. Allen and Unwin, Sydney.
- Nishiizumi, K., Lal, D., Klein, J., Middleton, R. and Arnold J.R. 1986 Production of ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al by cosmic rays in terrestrial quartz in situ and implications for erosion rates. *Nature* 319 (6049): 134-136.
- Nishiizumi, K. et al. 1993 Role of in situ cosmogenic nuclides ^{10}Be and ^{26}Al in the study of diverse geomorphic processes. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms* 18: 407-425.
- OEH. April 2011. Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Sydney.
- Tench, W., 1793. *Complete Account of the Settlement at Port Jackson*. G. Nicol and J. Sewell, London.

Appendix A Aboriginal Stakeholder Comments

Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments

ABN 51734106483

Gordon Morton

Mob: 0422 865 831
Fax: 45 677 421Celestine Everingham
90 Hermitage Road Kurrajong Hills, 2758
Ph/Fax: 45677 421
Mob: 0432 528 89

2-1-14

Attention

Dr Matthew Sheehan

re: Catherine Park

DACA have reviewed your cultural heritage assessment report and we support your aims and objectives. We look forward to working with you on this project.

Yours Sincerely,
C. Everingham

Cultural Heritage – Building respect for the past and Conservation for the future



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

PO BOX 81 WINDSOR 2756
PHONE: 0245775181 FAX: 0245775098
MOBILE: 0415770163
EMAIL: mulgokiwi@bigpond.com

Attention: Matthew Kelleher.

Subject: Catherine Park Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Dear Matthew,

The Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation have received and reviewed the cultural heritage assessment report for the Catherine Park area within the Catherine Fields (part) precinct.

Our group supports the findings within this report, the assessment and data collection is thorough and clear.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Leanne Watson

Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants
Aboriginal Corporation,
55 Nightingale Road,
PHEASANTS NEST, N.S.W. 2574,
3rd March, 2014.

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,
Level 10 25 Bligh Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000

Dear Matthew,

RE: CATHERINE PARK

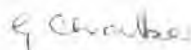
Thank you for the opportunity of commenting on the Cultural Heritage Assessment Report for Catherine Park.

As a result of the test excavations that were carried out last year, there has been no report following that give any indication of the results of the testing. I would have liked to see the test excavation results before making too many comments, and am wondering why we have not yet seen them. It is difficult to make any assumptions about any significance without having those results in front of me.

I would have preferred to have a conservation outcome, rather than an AHIP for the whole area. There has been ample time for proper planning. It is frustrating when you read the first sentence on Page 19. Nobody is prepared today to plan around Aboriginal Heritage, it is just too easy to apply for an AHIP.

If the least out of this is a salvage, then that is all there is, but I cannot make a properly informed decision without the results of the test excavation. What is in the report is based more on the survey work that was done some time ago, and does not mention the results of the test excavations. It would appear that not even a site that is within the Riparian Corridor is safe from "TOTAL LOSS OF VALUE". There has been almost total loss in all the developments around this proposal, and this one will just add to another "TOTAL LOSS OF VALUE". There will be nothing left to tell our future generations about the story of that land.

Yours faithfully,



Glenda Chalker
Hon. Chairperson
Phone/Fax 0246841129 0427218425

PS. I found it. Sorry.

Appendix B Advertisement for registration of interest**Notice for
Registration of
Interest**

Hixson/Dandaloo Land Holding is developing a portion of land at Catherine Fields in the South West Growth Centre in Western Sydney. The lands within the development area are generally bounded by Camden Valley Way to the east, Cobbitty Road to the south, Oran Park Precinct to the west and Private Properties to the north.

Hixson/Dandaloo Land Holding invites Aboriginal groups and/or Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places at Catherine Fields / Oran Park to register interest in a process of community consultation with the contact shown below (on behalf of Hixson/Dandaloo Land Holding, as proposed applicant) regarding the proposed activity.

Information obtained from this consultation may be used in the preparation of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) applications made under section 90A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. This will assist the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage in her consideration and determination of AHIP applications.

To register your interest in a consultation process please contact:

Matthew Kelleher

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting

Suite 911-912, 155 King Street,
Sydney NSW 2000
phone 9232 5373
fax 9232 5316

The closing date for registration of interest is Wednesday 3 July 2013.

Appeared in: South West Advertiser, Wednesday 19 June 2014, p28

Appendix C AHIMS Search Results



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 1222
Client Name(s) ID : 103385

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
51-2-3327	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291970	6223210	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 3		
	Contact							Permits		
51-2-3328	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291050	6223423	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 1		
	Contact							Permits		
51-2-3329	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291437	6223415	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 1		
	Contact							Permits		
51-2-3330	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291437	6223415	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 3		
	Contact							Permits		
51-2-3331	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291037	6223153	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 3		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
51-2-3332	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291019	6223005	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 2		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
45-5-3366	OPR-3	AGD	56	290953	6223645	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 2		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
45-5-3367	OPR-3	AGD	56	291153	6223330	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 7		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
45-5-3369	OPR-11	AGD	56	291238	6223000	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved for Scarring)		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
51-2-3365	OPR-10	AGD	56	291017	6223732	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 1		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
45-5-3370	OPR-15	AGD	56	291821	6223636	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 193		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
45-5-3371	OPR-16	AGD	56	293304	6223600	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 8		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
51-2-3368	OPR-17	AGD	56	291255	6223475	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 2		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
51-2-3382	HP-LS-1	AGD	56	291433	6223212	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 1		
	Contact							Permits	3100	
51-2-3365	OPR-9	AGD	56	293602	6223310	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 17		
	Contact							Permits	3111	
51-2-3366	OPR-10	AGD	56	293913	6223000	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 16		
	Contact							Permits	3111	
51-2-3369	OPR-18	AGD	56	292271	6223494	Open site	Valid	Artifacts: 3		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristiana Mileich for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6223000 - 6223500 with a buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal Sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49.
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any and all consequences arising from the use of this information and consequences arising from its use.

Page 1 of 1



Extensive search - Site list report

Client Service ID : 103085

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
52-2-3550	OPR-18	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	292405	6235177	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 3	Permits	2792,3106
52-2-3551	OPR-20	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	292534	6235338	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	3106
52-2-3553	OPR-23	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	291250	6234437	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	3106
52-2-3554	OPR-24	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	292078	6235225	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 2	Permits	3106
52-2-3555	OPR-26	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	291815	6234874	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	3106
52-2-3760	OPW-P1	T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	56	292496	6235208	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) -	Permits	3106
52-2-3761	OPW-P2		<u>Recorders</u>	56	293392	6234565	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) - 1	Permits	3225
52-2-3762	OPW-P3		<u>Recorders</u>	56	293626	6234317	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) - 1	Permits	3225
52-2-3763	OPW2		<u>Recorders</u>	56	292496	6235208	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	3225
45-5-3766	OP1		<u>Recorders</u>	56	292660	6236540	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 103 Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -	Permits	5225
45-5-3767	OP2		<u>Recorders</u>	56	290950	6256270	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 415	Permits	
45-5-3768	OP3		<u>Recorders</u>	56	292250	6236276	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 66	Permits	
45-5-3770	OP Transsect B		<u>Recorders</u>	56	281870	6255080	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	
45-5-3771	OP Transsect C		<u>Recorders</u>	56	292550	6235860	Open site	Valid	Artefact - 1	Permits	

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NEWH) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such act or omission.



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 1232

Client Service ID : 103095

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northing	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously HLA- Envirosciences)					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3725	OP Tonnacott E	GDA	56	293890	6233360	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously HLA- Envirosciences)					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4046	PAD 3049-6	GDA	56	291011	6236224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) Mr Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4047	Artefact Scatter PAD 2054-46	GDA	56	293585	6236201	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) Mr Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4048	Artefact Scatter PAD 3052-46	GDA	56	292628	6235770	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) Mr Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3848	Artefact Scatter PAD 2053-46	GDA	56	292639	6235653	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) Mr Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4058	Artefact Scatter PAD 2065-6	GDA	56	291344	6236549	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) Mr Alan Williams					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3926	CFPP-02	GDA	56	293450	6234180	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3927	CFPP-03	GDA	56	292441	6235180	Open site	Valid	Artefact :- 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3928	CFPP-04	GDA	56	291455	6234935	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3929	CFPP-05	GDA	56	291865	6234875	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		
51-2-3930	CFPP-06	GDA	56	292625	6235360	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :- 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristany Milicich for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 3 of 4



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 1232

Client Service ID : 103085

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-3931	CPFP-07	GDA	56	292115	6233910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3932	CPFP-08	GDA	56	292675	6234510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3933	CPFP-09	GDA	56	292970	6234160	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3934	CPFP-10	GDA	56	293174	6234240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3935	CPFP-11	GDA	56	292836	6233467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3936	CPFP-12	GDA	56	292947	6233392	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3925	CPFP-01	GDA	56	293510	6234194	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristian Milicich for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 4 of 8

Appendix D Salvage Excavation Methodology

Methodology

Research Aims

The main aims of the proposed salvage excavation program are:

- ♦ To salvage a representative sample of the identified archaeological sites prior to development impact.
- ♦ To analyse the salvaged archaeological material to gain and conserve knowledge and understanding of the scientific and cultural information exhibited by the activities associated with landforms along South Creek.

The further scientific aim of the salvage excavation program would be to determine the subsurface integrity, extent, spatial distribution and nature of the cultural deposit and the specific types of associated archaeological/cultural activities.

- ♦ Determining the integrity of the deposit involves assessing the degree of disturbance which is present.
- ♦ Determining the statistical extent of the sites and/or activity areas involves identifying the boundaries associated with the identified archaeological deposit.
- ♦ Assessing the spatial distribution involves identifying the presence/absence of archaeological material across the identified archaeological sites.
- ♦ The nature of the sites refers to the type of activities indicated by the artefactual material (e.g. primary production, domestic knapping, hunting camps). The goal would be to retrieve entire assemblages from specific activities if such activities were present.
- ♦ Retrieved assemblages would be compared with the results from other relevant archaeological projects in order to assess significance.

Research Question

The results of the proposed salvage excavation would increase our understanding of subsurface archaeology of the study area. In particular, research would focus on the creek margins addressing questions about past activity events and survivability of the deposit. Understanding how flooding and erosion impact on archaeological sites is less well developed on the Cumberland Plain, yet findings from these locations are becoming increasingly important in interpreting the flow of archaeology within a landscape. Research thus far indicates that archaeological objects located within homogenised soils are in a secondary context and have only limited scientific value (regardless of the quantity of objects) (Kelleher and Barham 2006).

Question 1: What cultural activities are archaeologically identifiable on the flood margins and what is the effect of flooding on the preservation of these Aboriginal archaeological sites?

What can we expect?

It is anticipated that differences in stone tool assemblages may be related to different cultural activities (e.g. primary reduction vs maintenance flaking). The science of archaeology is paramount to any research question and it is important to stress that the goal for the salvage program for all excavated sites is straight forward: to retrieve a viable sample for comparative analysis using established techniques (see Field Methods below). In this regard interpretation would not precede data collection. The proposed archaeological program would systematically sample the relevant areas using standard techniques with the outcome being a viable, robust and comparable sample. Analysis of the sample would follow and interpretations would be made distinctly separate from the results.

Question 2: What cultural activities are archaeologically identifiable on the Catherine Park South Creek flood margins and how does the identified archaeology compare to other locations (e.g. Camden Valley Way, Leppington)?

Archaeological Salvage Areas

Salvage excavation would be undertaken on identified archaeological sites: CFPP-02, CFPP-08, CFPP-09A and CFPP-14. Salvage excavation of these sites would focus on the extraction of collections of artefacts related to activity areas and geomorphic information.

FIELD METHODS

The goal of the field excavation program is to recover significant assemblages of artefacts and investigation of contributing geomorphic processes.

Salvage Program

In order to achieve the most robust and comparable result, KNC advocates an open area salvage excavation. The first phase in open area salvage is to establish the statistical boundaries of the previously identified archaeological deposit.

This approach is designed to salvage the spatial properties of the site as shown in the lithic continuum. In other words, recording the spread of activities across the site/landscape.

Phase 1

A series of 1 m² squares are excavated on a transect grid overlain on each site to mark the spread of lithics and related geomorphic activity.

AGD coordinates would be recorded for each square to enable three dimensional modelling. Statistical salvage following this method is highly beneficial because it creates a robust inter-site sample, sufficiently random, critical for regional comparative analysis. No other method is as efficient or effective.

Phase 2

Next a series of 9 m² expansion squares (3 m x 3 m area made up of 9x1 m²) are excavated around information bearing deposits along the excavation grid. Information bearing deposits are identified by triggers such as: significant quantities of artefacts, variations in raw material, unusual artefacts, chronological material and/or taphonomic indicators. In this context chronologic material is anything that can be used to date artefacts or deposit: charcoal or charcoal bearing deposit (e.g. hearth ash), sandy deposit, gravels (e.g. aluminium feldspar). It is anticipated that approximately two 9 m² excavation areas would be undertaken at each of the four sites. 9 m² excavations would only be undertaken where Phase 2 excavations are required (based on triggers above). A full 9 m² area would be excavated in all instances where Phase 2 investigations are undertaken.

Phase 3

Open area salvage of significant deposit follows the 9 m² expansion squares and would expand to encompass entire activity areas. The location of Phase 3 open area investigation would be based on Phase 1 and 2 results. It is anticipated that around 50m² would be excavated for each salvage location.

Individual excavation squares measuring 1 m² would be hand excavated in stratigraphic units (Unit A, Unit B, etc.). Squares would be excavated until the basal layer or culturally sterile deposit is reached (usually 25-35 cm). Previous excavation of the podzolic soils associated with the area indicates no archaeological stratigraphy within units. As such the A1 and A2 soil layers are culturally one layer (suffering from cyclical soil transfer resulting in a mixed cultural profile within the soil) and can be salvaged as one unit where possible. All excavated deposit would be wet sieved using nested 5.0 mm and 2.5 mm sieves.

Carbon samples will be collected and analysed for material relating to both the archaeology and geomorphology. Where appropriate cosmogenic and radiometric dating of soils and rock surfaces will be applied (Nishiizumi et al. 1986, 1993).

The location of each excavated square would be identified on a surveyed plan of the site. Stratigraphic sections detailing the stratigraphy and features within the excavated deposit would be drawn and all squares would be photographed. Soil samples as well as thin section profiles (where feasible) would also be collected. The stratigraphy of all excavated areas would be fully documented and appropriate records archived.

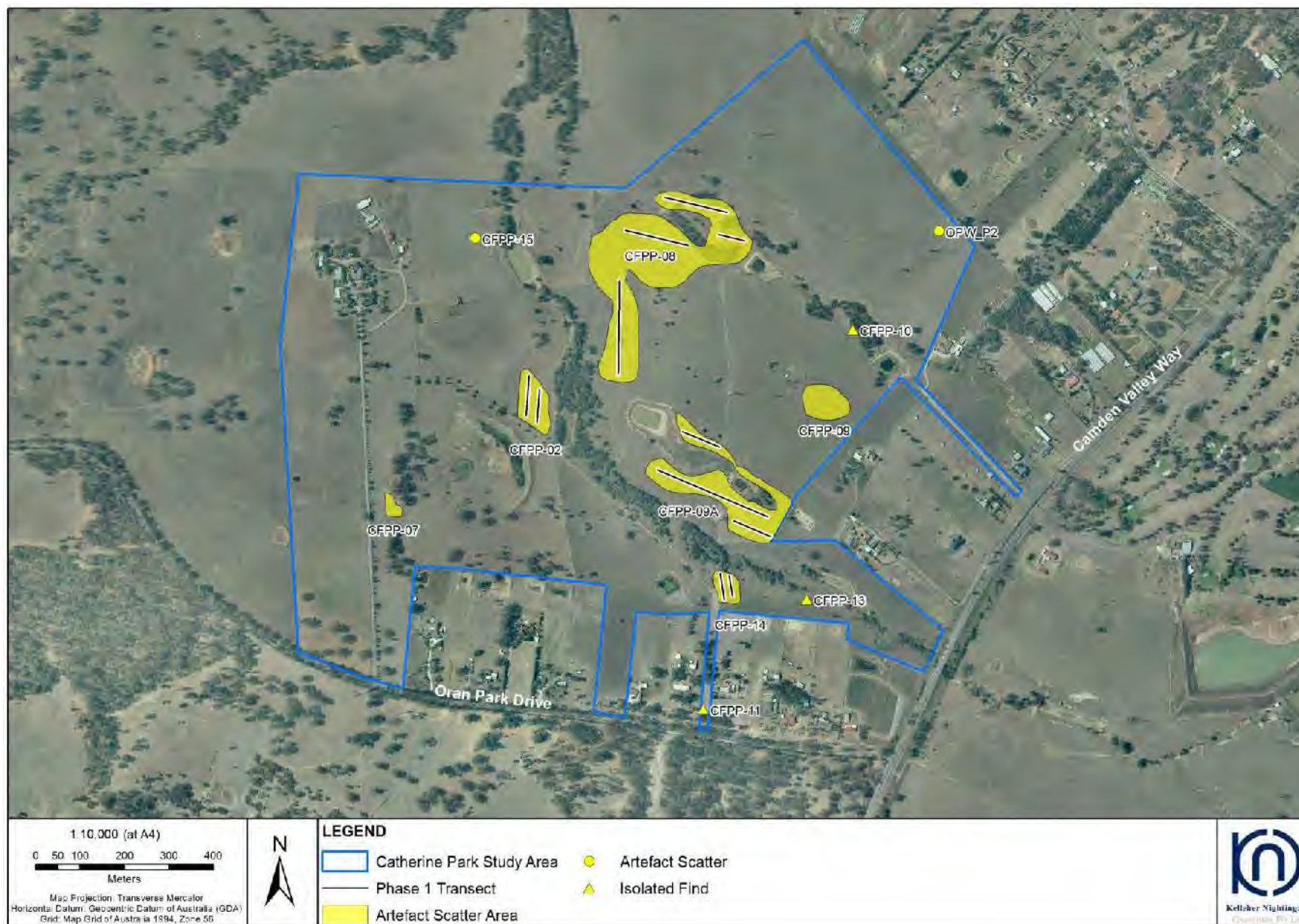


Figure 12. Excavation areas transects for Phase 1

Analysis

Artefacts would be analysed on a comparable level with previous analyses of excavated assemblages. Information derived from this analysis; in particular the identification of specific artefact types and their distributions and associations; would be used to put together interpretations about how sites were used, where sites were located across the landscape, the age of sites and to assess cultural heritage values. By comparing different areas it would be possible to determine whether there were differences in the kinds of activities carried out and if different activities were related to different landforms.

A range of stone artefacts may be present across the salvage areas and the analysis would expand accordingly to account for artefact variability. All information would be recorded in database form (MS Excel). Various types of evidence would be used to determine the kinds of activities that were carried out. A short description of the proposed analysis is outlined below.

- Field analysis would record basic data, such as material type, number and any significant technological characteristics, such as backing or bipolar techniques; added to this would be any provenance data such as pit ID and spit number. The purpose of the field recording is twofold: 1) establish a basic recording of artefacts retrieved and 2) to allow on-going assessment of the excavation regime (e.g. whether higher stratigraphic resolution is required while digging).
- Detailed (laboratory) analysis would entail recording a larger number of characteristics for each individual artefact. These details would be recorded in matrices suitable for comparative analysis (e.g. multivariate and univariate) of the excavated assemblage on a local and regional basis.
- Lithic characteristics to be recorded cover a range of basic information but are not limited to these categories (see example below). For transparency, terms and category types would in large part be derived from Holdaway and Stern (2004).

Sample Categories		
Record Number	% Cortex	Flake Type
Pit ID	Length	Termination Type
Spit Number	Width	Core Type
Count	Thickness	Number of Scars (Core)
Raw Material	Weight	Scar Type (Core)
Colour	Modification	Shape of Flake
Quality	Reduction Type	Platform Type

- A detailed explanation and glossary would be provided with the final excavation report.
- Minimum Number of Flake (MNF) calculations formulated by Hiscock (2000, 2002) would be undertaken where applicable (although past experience indicates MNF calculations would not be required for this excavation program).

The analysis of artefacts recovered during the excavation program would be undertaken in a transparent and replicable fashion so as to permit the comparison of the entire excavated assemblage with data from other areas. This would also allow for an interpretation of the study area's archaeological significance.

Field Team

KNC directors, Dr Matthew Kelleher and Alison Nightingale, would be responsible for the salvage excavation program. Dr Matthew Kelleher would direct the excavation component of the Aboriginal archaeological assessment. Matthew has extensive experience in managing archaeological excavations and research projects. Matthew would also be the principal contact for the overall Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the project. The geoarchaeological assessment will be undertaken by a suitably qualified geomorphologist and Dr Matthew Kelleher

Appendix J

Catherine Park Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Test Excavation Report



CATHERINE PARK
Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment
Test Excavation Report

Prepared for Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd

Camden Local Government Area

May 2014

Ref. 1222

KELLEHER NIGHTINGALE CONSULTING PTY LTD
Archaeological and Heritage Management
ACN 120 187 671

Level 10, 25 Bligh Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Phone 02 9232 5373
Fax 02 9223 0680

Document Information

Project Name	Catherine Park: Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Test Excavation Report
Project Number	1222
Status	Final
Revision	0.2
Client Name	Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd
Recipient	Trevor Jensen
Issue Date	19 May 2014
Prepared by	Dr Matthew Kelleher; Kylie McDonald; Cristany Milicich; Ben Anderson
Approved by	Dr Matthew Kelleher

Executive Summary

Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd (Hixson/Dandaloo) propose residential development of land known as Catherine Park, within the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct in Sydney's South West Growth Centre. The land has been subject to precinct planning and rezoning for urban development. The proposed Hixson/Dandaloo development is consistent with the Indicative Layout Plan developed during precinct planning.

A comprehensive Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was completed for the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct which identified a number of Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park. As development of Catherine Park proceeds, potential impacts to Aboriginal archaeological sites have been identified. Based on the level of existing knowledge about the study area's archaeological landscape, it was identified that further information regarding the extent and nature of subsurface archaeology would be required in order to make a full assessment of significance and impact.

An archaeological test excavation program was carried out at Catherine Park to determine the nature and extent of subsurface archaeology and the extent to which flood events and erosion had affected the stability and integrity of the archaeological deposit along South Creek. This information would assist in interpreting the archaeological landscape and requirements for development.

Seven excavation areas were selected for the test program, including four previously identified site locations and three areas with potential to provide information on the nature and extent of flooding impact on the sediment profiles surrounding South Creek.

Artefacts were recovered from all seven test excavation areas, resulting in site boundaries being refined and four additional sites being registered. Consideration of the results in relation to assessment of the soils, flooding and land use disturbance reveals how these environmental factors has affected the survivability and integrity of the archaeological landscape.

The more archaeologically valuable data at Catherine Park occurs on the margins of the flood zone, where stable landforms of low gradient would have been favoured for occupation and subsequently provide more favourable contexts for preservation of information.

The development of Catherine Park will impact on identified Aboriginal heritage sites within the lands. An Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) is required prior to any harm to Aboriginal objects. The test excavation program has helped to refine the level of impact of development and the recommended archaeological salvage program to mitigate impact of development on Aboriginal heritage.

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
CONTENTS.....	IV
FIGURES	V
TABLES	V
PLATES	V
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2 LOCATION AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY.....	1
3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK	4
3.1 DATABASE SEARCH (AHIMS)	4
3.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	4
3.3 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE STUDY AREA	7
4 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	8
5 REGIONAL CHARACTER	9
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY	11
7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION.....	12
7.1 AIMS	12
7.2 METHODOLOGY.....	12
7.3 RESULTS.....	15
7.3.1 <i>Soils and Stratigraphy.....</i>	<i>15</i>
7.3.2 <i>Artefact distribution.....</i>	<i>19</i>
7.3.3 <i>Raw Material</i>	<i>26</i>
7.3.4 <i>Lithics.....</i>	<i>28</i>
7.3.6 <i>Site Extent.....</i>	<i>33</i>
7.4 SUMMARY	33
8 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT.....	34
8.1 ASSESSMENT PROCESS	34
8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	35
9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT	36
9.1 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS.....	38
10 MANAGEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	39
REFERENCES.....	40
APPENDIX A AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS.....	41
APPENDIX B TEST EXCAVATION LITHICS DATABASE	46

Figures

Figure 1. Regional context of study area.....	2
Figure 2. Local context of study area	3
Figure 3. Registered Aboriginal archaeological sites.....	5
Figure 4. Geology of the study area	8
Figure 5. Soil landscapes of the study area	9
Figure 6. South Creek flood extent, flood energy mapping and elevations within the study area	10
Figure 7. Previously identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park.....	11
Figure 8. Test excavation zones and location of test excavation units	13
Figure 9. Location of soil profile transects and sample soil profile locations.....	14
Figure 10. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-02.....	19
Figure 11. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-07.....	20
Figure 12. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-08.....	21
Figure 13. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-09 and Area A	22
Figure 14. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area B	24
Figure 15. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area C.....	25
Figure 16. Archaeological sites and disturbance within the study area	30
Figure 17. Results of test excavation program – archaeological sites within Catherine Park	31
Figure 18. Catherine Park Indicative Layout Plan and Aboriginal archaeological sites	37

Tables

Table 1. Frequency of site types from OEH AHIMS database search	4
Table 2. Recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in Catherine Park	11
Table 3. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-02	19
Table 4. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-07	20
Table 5. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-08	21
Table 6. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-09	22
Table 7. Test excavation artefact densities for Area A.....	23
Table 8. Test excavation artefact distribution for Area B.....	24
Table 9. Test excavation artefact distribution at Area C	25
Table 10. Summary of artefact raw material types at Catherine Park	26
Table 11. Summary of artefact reduction types at Catherine Park.....	28
Table 12. Expected impact on registered Aboriginal sites in the study area	36
Table 13. Recommendations for identified archaeological sites at Catherine Park.....	39

Plates

Plate 1. Excavation at CFPP-02.....	27
Plate 2. Test transect at CFPP-02	27
Plate 3. Area B looking upslope to Oran Park House	27
Plate 4. Area C, 040E 750N in foreground	27
Plate 5. Excavation at CFPP-07.....	27
Plate 6. Looking across CFPP-07.....	27
Plate 7. Looking west across CFPP-09, South Creek at treeline	27
Plate 8. Sieving and excavation at CFPP-09.....	27
Plate 9. Silcrete core fragment/core tool (artefact ID 1).....	29
Plate 10. Chert proximal flake fragment with usewear on lateral margin (artefact ID 60)	29
Plate 11. L-R: silcrete distal flake fragment, quartz flake (pebble cortex on dorsal surface) and quartz angular fragment from 900E 730N, Area C (artefact IDs 16-18).....	29
Plate 12. L-R: silcrete flake, silcrete angular fragment and basalt/rhyolite cobble fragment from 865E 525N, CFPP-08 (artefact IDs 50-52)	29
Plate 13. Artefacts from 441E 131N, CFPP-02 (artefact IDs 19-24).....	29
Plate 14. Tuff flake from 902E 010N, CFPP-09 (artefact ID 59).....	29
Plate 15. Tuff proximal flake fragment with usewear on lateral margin, 441E 131N CFPP-02 (artefact ID 23)	29
Plate 16. Dorsal and ventral views of basalt/rhyolite cobble fragment (artefact ID 52).....	29

1 Introduction

Hixson Pty Ltd and Dandaloo Pty Ltd (Hixson/Dandaloo) propose to undertake residential development at Catherine Park, within the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct of the South West Growth Centre, in south western Sydney (Figure 1). A comprehensive Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was completed for the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct as part of the precinct planning process in 2012 (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2012). A review of background information, archaeological field survey and consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders identified a number of archaeological sites within the part precinct. Seven of these identified archaeological sites were located within the smaller Catherine Park (the study area, as shown in Figure 2).

As development within Catherine Park proceeds, potential impacts to Aboriginal archaeological sites have been identified. Based on the level of existing knowledge about the study area's archaeological landscape, it was identified that further information regarding the extent and nature of subsurface archaeology would be required in order to make a full assessment of significance and to create and implement management and mitigation measures for those sites likely to be impacted by development.

Hixson/Dandaloo engaged Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (KNC) to prepare an Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the study area, including a test excavation program.

2 Location and scope of activity

The proposal forms part of a broader plan involving the development of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct, or CFPP, within Sydney's South West Growth Centre. CFPP was one of two Precincts released for planning by the NSW Government in August 2011 under the Precinct Acceleration Protocol. CFPP is bounded by Oran Park Drive and Harrington Park in the south, Camden Valley Way and the Turner Road Precinct in the east and Kolombo Creek and the Oran Park Precinct in the north west. Currently unreleased rural properties adjoin the north eastern boundary of the part precinct. The CFPP was rezoned for urban development in December 2013. The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006* has been amended and new planning controls now apply to lands within the part precinct. When complete, it is estimated that the CFPP could accommodate up to 3,000 dwellings, as well as schools, open spaces, a neighbourhood centre and associated infrastructure including drainage works, an electrical substation and construction of local roads.

Catherine Park is a portion of land within the CFPP, specifically comprising the following Lot and DP:

- Lot 17 DP 31996
- Lot 24 DP 31996
- Lot 25 DP 31996
- Lot 26 DP 31996
- Lot 27 DP 213330
- Lot 28 DP 213330
- Lot 293 DP 708154

These properties will be subject to a development program in accordance with the differing land use zones indicated in the final Indicative Layout Plan. While development activities will vary based on projected land use, the development of Catherine Park represents a major landscape modification and it is expected the entirety of the lands will be impacted.

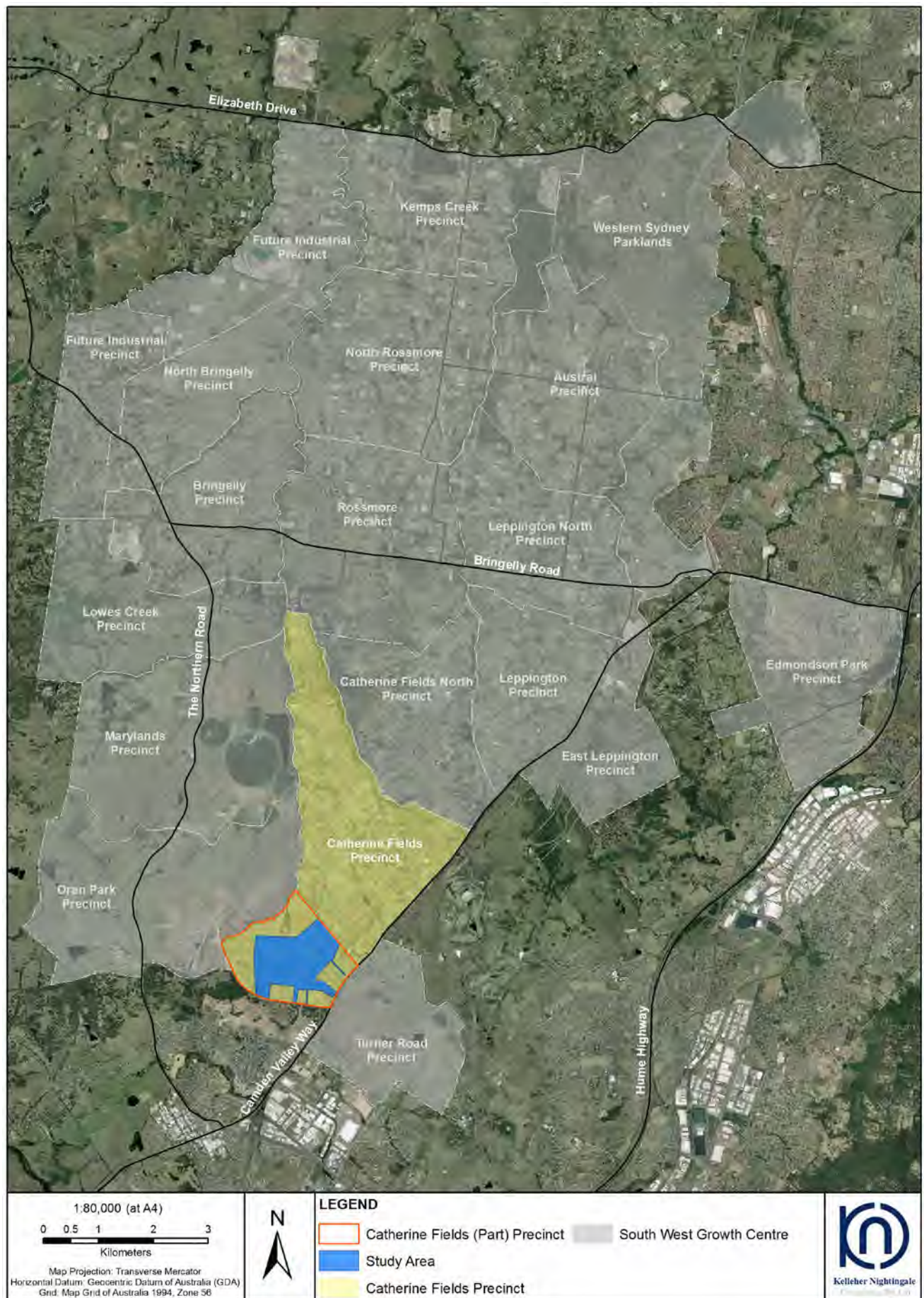


Figure 1. Regional context of study area



Figure 2. Local context of study area

3 Previous Archaeological Work

3.1 Database Search (AHIMS)

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database operated by OEH and regulated under section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. AHIMS contains information and records related to registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (Aboriginal objects, as defined under the Act) and declared Aboriginal places (as defined under the Act) in NSW.

A search of AHIMS was conducted on 24 June 2013 to identify registered (known) Aboriginal sites or declared Aboriginal places within or adjacent to the study area (AHIMS Client Service ID: 103085). Search results are attached as Appendix A.

The AHIMS Web Service database search was conducted within the following coordinates (GDA, Zone 56):

Eastings: 0291000 to 0294000
Northings: 6233000 to 6236500
Buffer: 50 metres

The AHIMS search results showed:

49	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location

The distribution of recorded Aboriginal sites within the AHIMS search area is shown in Figure 3, with site context and features ('site types') listed in Table 2.

Table 1. Frequency of site types from OEH AHIMS database search

Site Context	Site Features	Number	%
Open Site	Artefact	36	73.5
	Artefact; Potential Archaeological Deposit	5	10.2
	Potential Archaeological Deposit	6	12.2
	Modified Tree (scarred or carved)	2	4.1
Total		49	100

3.2 Previous archaeological investigations

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place both within and surrounding the current study area, including archaeological field survey, test excavation and salvage excavation. Information from previous studies helps to characterise the archaeology that is typical of the local landscape and describe what is likely in the study area. Catherine Park lies within the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct of the South West Growth Centre (SWGC). Adjoining SWGC Precincts have been the focus of several archaeological investigations as Precinct planning and development has progressed. Oran Park Precinct to the north and west, Turner Road Precinct to the east and south and lands affected by development activities unrelated to the SWGC at Harrington Grove to the south west have all been subject to various archaeological programs.

Oran Park Precinct and Turner Road Precinct were both assessed in stages. Stage 1 for both Precincts consisted of a desktop study, primarily using topographic maps and aerial photography to make an assessment of likely areas of high, moderate and low archaeological potential (JMCHM 2007a). Previously identified sites in the Precincts consisted of low density artefact scatters and isolated finds and these were considered to be representative of sporadic use of lower hillslopes more distant from major creeklines.

Stage 2 assessment of both Precincts consisted of archaeological field survey to ground truth the generalised conclusions about archaeological potential drawn during Stage 1. Field survey within the Oran Park Precinct identified 38 previously unrecorded sites and four areas of PAD, while survey of the Turner Road Precinct identified 14 sites and four additional areas of PAD. The archaeological sites identified during the field survey consisted of artefact scatters and isolated finds. Sensitivity mapping carried out during this stage of investigation suggested that over 50% of each Precinct displayed moderate to high archaeological potential (JMCHM 2007b; 2007c).



Figure 3. Registered Aboriginal archaeological sites

Archaeological test excavation was then undertaken in those areas considered to demonstrate high potential for intact archaeological deposit. At Oran Park Precinct, three test areas were selected based on their partial location within conservation areas. The aim was to test the portion of the area outside the conservation zone, in order to identify the archaeological content and Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the conservation zones. At Turner Road Precinct, a single test location was identified on the same premise. At each test location, a 25m x 1m trench was excavated adjacent to the conservation area boundary. In total, 744 artefacts were retrieved from Phase 1 excavation at the four test locations. The majority of the assemblage consisted of red silcrete (likely derived from the Cumberland Plain) and a small amount of grey silcrete.

Subsequent Phase 2 excavation at both Precincts aimed to test representative samples of each landform located within the Precincts. A total of 340 1m² test pits were excavated across both areas, followed by 160m² of open area salvage excavation. This phase of investigation recovered 4040 artefacts. The 4784 artefacts retrieved from both Phases of excavation were predominantly silcrete (75%) followed by smaller frequencies of silicified tuff, quartz, quartzite, chert, fine grained silicious (FGS) material and igneous materials. The majority of artefacts (75%) measured less than 30mm, with backed artefacts and cores generally measuring greater than 30mm. In terms of artefact distribution across the Precincts, conclusions drawn from the excavation results underscored the relationship between artefact densities and environmental factors. In particular, elevated areas within 300m of 3rd order creeklines and 120m of 2nd order creeklines demonstrated a virtually continuous archaeological deposit (AECOM 2009a).

Further to the south of the current study area, a number of archaeological sites have been investigated in the lands then known as Harrington Park, Orielton and Mater Dei. Archaeological field survey identified numerous sites across the three properties, including artefact scatters, isolated finds and scarred trees (Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services 2004; AMBS 2006). These site identifications were consistent with predictions made for the area, namely that low-moderate density artefact distribution was representative of more reduced or sporadic Aboriginal use of areas away from major watercourses like the Nepean River. As development plans have progressed in this area, several archaeological excavations have been undertaken.

Salvage excavation at site HPK9 (AHIMS 52-2-3382), approximately 750m southwest of Catherine Park, took place on a small, well-defined area elevated above Campbell Rivulet, a 2nd order stream (KNC 2009). A total of 769 artefacts were retrieved from 55m² of excavation. The dominant raw material was silcrete (70%), with the assemblage also containing a notable proportion of quartz (26%) and assorted low frequencies of other raw materials. The site was interpreted as representing small, single knapping events dating to within the last 5,000 years. Two further salvage excavations have taken place within Harrington Park at sites HPO1 (AHIMS 52-2-3329) and HPO2 (AHIMS 52-2-3328). Preliminary results indicated a range of activities occurring at both sites, with a large knapping floor present on the small elevation overlooking Cobbitty Creek at HPO2 and lower density silcrete knapping on the broad, gentle slopes leading down to a 2nd order tributary at HPO1 (KNC *in prep*).

A series of investigations have taken place on similar landforms to the northeast of Catherine Park, within the East Leppington Precinct of the SWGC (Heritage Concepts 2008; Biosis 2010; GML 2012a, 2012b). A number of archaeological field surveys identified a range of sites, predominantly isolated finds, with the remainder being artefact scatters and four culturally modified trees (which later studies suggested were not in fact culturally modified (GML 2012c:6). Subsequent test excavation of 533 test units within the Precinct across a variety of environmental and landform contexts recovered 531 artefacts. Based on the artefact distribution identified during testing and in combination with previously identified archaeological sites in the Precinct, 37 Aboriginal Heritage Management Areas were created to amalgamate archaeological evidence that was considered to be connected spatially. These Management Areas (MAs) were then registered on AHIMS and became the units by which further investigations were to be undertaken. AHIP #1132181 was subsequently issued to cover Management Areas and individual sites within the Precinct, with provision for mitigatory salvage where sites could not be conserved. Results of this excavation program are forthcoming.

Archaeologically focused flood modelling undertaken during assessment of a wastewater services corridor passing through the East Leppington Precinct examined the relationship between artefact density and flood extent (KNC 2013). Based on the test excavation data from the GML program, low density scatters and isolated finds were found to be common within the flood extent, while concentrations of more intact archaeological information were located on the flood margins, at the interface between the flood zone and more elevated, stable landforms. The steeper slopes within the Precinct were also found to display low artefact densities, possibly as a result of erosional processes moving them from their original context within the soil profile.

Two assessments have previously taken place directly within the study area. The first of these was an investigation undertaken along a narrow corridor of land in the northeast of the study area for a rising sewer main (AECOM 2009b). The sewer main was to run northwest across South Creek and into Oran Park. Archaeological field survey of the corridor identified areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) and artefact scatters associated with one of the areas of PAD. The identified PADs were designated on the basis of a predictive model developed based on results from previous investigation in the Oran Park and Turner Road Precincts. The predictive model associated artefact distribution with distance from water and stream order; specifically, that a virtually continuous archaeological deposit

would be found within 300m of major creeklines and 120m of 2nd order creeklines. Accordingly, PAD OPW_P1 (north of the current study area) was extended 300 m from South Creek, while OPW_P2 and OPW_P3 were located where the sewer main easement passed within 120m of the 2nd order watercourse in the northeast of the current study area. OPW_P2 falls within the current study area, while OPW_P3 is located outside the eastern study area boundary. The sites and PADs were all assessed as displaying low scientific significance and no further archaeological work was recommended. An AHIP was subsequently issued for these four registered locations (Permit #3225).

The most extensive investigation that has occurred within the study area to date is the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, undertaken as part of the Precinct planning process (KNC 2012). The three step process of the assessment reviewed all available background information, identified and assessed Aboriginal cultural heritage values and developed land use and management options. The assessment included a field survey component (see Chapter 7) which identified a total of 16 archaeological sites (including the PADs registered by AECOM in 2009) and in combination with a comprehensive consultation process with the Aboriginal community, allowed the development of recommendations for identified sites in the part precinct. Of the identified sites, eight were considered to have moderate archaeological significance, while eight were considered to have some/low significance. Where sites were considered to be of moderate significance, it was recommended that salvage excavation be undertaken to obtain a representative sample of the archaeological resource prior to impact from development activities. For all identified sites, it was determined that an AHIP would be required prior to any development impact.

3.3 Implications for the study area

Previous investigations both within and around the study area have allowed the development of general trends which influence expectations of local archaeology. The most frequently identified site types in the local area are artefact scatters, isolated finds and occasional culturally modified trees. Artefact raw material is most commonly silcrete, followed by varying proportions of silicified tuff and quartz and smaller frequencies of chert, FGS, petrified wood and volcanic material. Within the study area, identified sites include artefact scatters and areas of PAD. These surface manifestations are reflective of an underlying archaeological record of deposits of varying density and integrity. The preservation of this archaeological landscape depends on several factors, the influences of which have been identified in neighbouring Precincts.

Landforms similar to those investigated within the East Leppington, Oran Park and Turner Road Precincts extend into the current study area. Namely, gently rolling hills divided by wide valley floors and drainage lines with slopes of varying but generally moderate-low gradient. The spatial distribution of artefacts and sites within these environmental contexts reflects the varied influence of erosion and soil movement, flood events, land use practices and disturbance, as well as actual past Aboriginal occupation patterns of the area.

The highest artefact densities in the region tend to be situated close to major creek lines, reflecting past Aboriginal people's more focused use of these areas and the resources they offered. Within the flood zones of these watercourses, the archaeological record of this occupation is impacted by repeated episodes of erosion and deposition. These processes affect the spatial integrity of archaeological deposits, by moving artefacts out of context and redepositing them elsewhere within the flood zone. Isolated finds and artefact scatters are common along creek systems, but often the spatial integrity of these is compromised and the archaeological information they contain is limited.

Concentrations of high value archaeological information are therefore more likely to occur at the interface between the flood zone and more stable low gradient landforms, where evidence for past Aboriginal occupation of the area bordering the creek system is liable to be preserved intact. The study area is bisected by South Creek, one of the major watercourses of the western Cumberland Plain. South Creek is variably a 3rd or 4th order stream within the study area and elsewhere in the Cumberland Plain it has been demonstrated to have been a focus for Aboriginal occupation and activity. It can be expected that the environmental processes described above will have variably impacted the archaeological record of such past activity along South Creek within Catherine Park.

4 Landscape Context

The study area is located in the southern portion of the Cumberland Plain, a large and gently undulating physiographic region of the Sydney Basin. Underlying geology of the study area is predominantly Bringelly Shale, a late Triassic deposit of the Wianamatta Group (Figure 4). Bringelly Shale is generally composed of shale, carbonaceous claystone, laminate, rare coal and tuff. Small occurrences of an unnamed Wianamatta sandstone member consisting of fine- to medium-grained quartz lithic sandstone are also found in the underlying geology, thought to be indicative of channel deposits on the Triassic coastal plain (Clark and Jones 1991). Raw materials suitable for artefact manufacture occur widely across the Cumberland Plain, in the form of rock outcrops, large cobbles and various river gravels, with cobbles and clasts deposited across the landscape by the complex network of stream channels.

Hydrology within the study area is dominated by South Creek, a major waterway of the Cumberland Plain, which flows north through the centre of the study area. A smaller tributary waterway also flows northwest from the southeast of the study area and has a confluence with South Creek just within the northern study area boundary. Smaller intermittent channels and drainage lines are present on the hillslopes surrounding South Creek. Dam construction within the study area has altered the natural hydrological flow of the landscape.

Soils within the study area are from two chief soil landscapes (Figure 5). The Blacktown residual soil landscape characterises the majority of Catherine Park. The Blacktown soil landscape is present on the broad rounded crests and slopes of the study area. Soils of this type are shallow to moderately deep red, brown and yellow podzolic soils and soloths (Bannerman, Hazleton & Tille 1990). Minor to moderate sheet and gully erosion occur where vegetation cover is not maintained. Archaeologically, Blacktown soils are conducive to the preservation of Aboriginal objects in areas of low disturbance, although vertical stratigraphic integrity may be compromised. Bordering the major waterway of South Creek, the fluvial South Creek soil landscape is present. South Creek soils are often very deep layered sediments, over older relict soils or bedrock (Bannerman, Hazleton & Tille 1990). Being on an active floodplain, this soil landscape is dynamic with multiple and frequent episodes of both erosion and deposition. Aboriginal objects may be present in this soil landscape but their context and stratigraphic integrity will be variably affected by disturbance from flood episodes.

Landforms within the study area include broad crested ridges in the northeast and southwest, with moderate and gentle slopes leading down to a series of low terraces and the broad, shallow floodplain of South Creek (Figure 6). Minor intermittent drainage channels are present on the slopes. Archaeologically, the landforms and soil types within the study area are conducive to artefact survival but it can be expected that flooding episodes of South Creek, slope gradient and other disturbances will have differentially affected the integrity of the archaeological deposit.

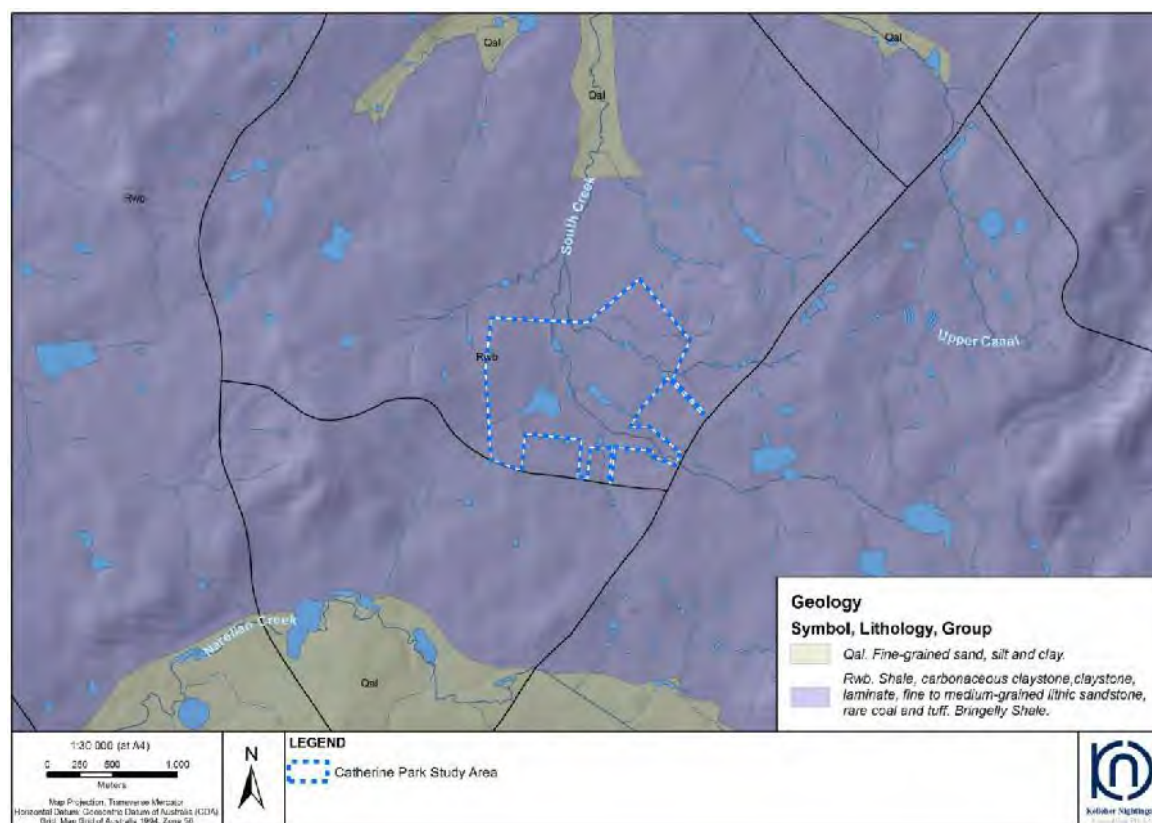


Figure 4. Geology of the study area

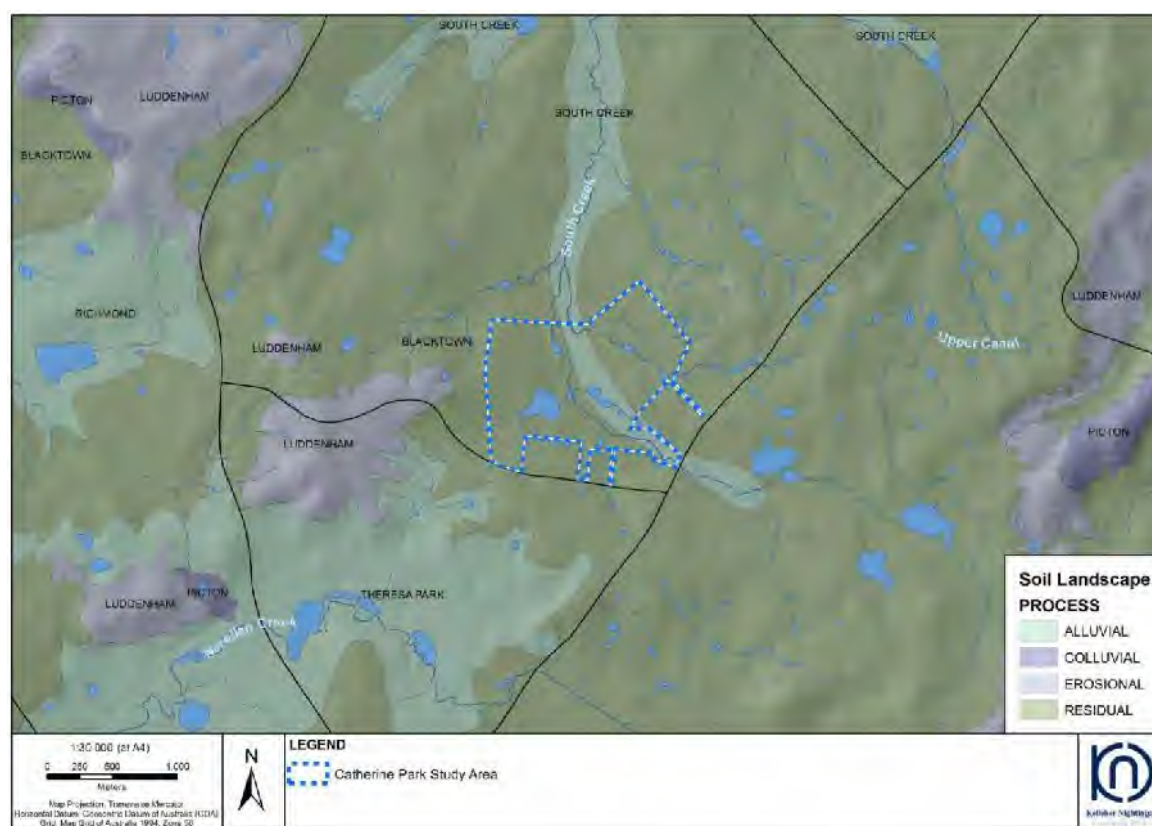


Figure 5. Soil landscapes of the study area

5 Regional Character

Previous archaeological field surveys and excavations across the Cumberland Plain have provided data on artefact distribution, site typology and lithic raw material use that assist in the development of site predictions within the study area. Site typology in the region is dominated by artefact scatters of varying densities and isolated finds of chiefly silcrete with occasional quartz, chert and tuff. Scarred trees have been recorded in areas where original vegetation remains intact. Many of the discussions regarding the distribution of archaeological material focus on a combination of artefact density and landform context.

One finding has been the relationship between high artefact density and high order waterways, with lower artefact densities consistently recorded at excavated sites in upper slopes and ridge crest contexts away from high order drainage lines. This trend is evident in the vicinity of the study area, with artefact density decreasing with distance from higher order waterways and highest within proximity to higher order streams.

In assessing the potential for material traces of Aboriginal occupation within the landscape, the nature of geomorphic and site formation processes that occur over time and the likely implications of these factors on site composition, preservation and detectability must also be considered. Erosion, flooding and the movement of soil are significant factors influencing artefact survivability. Flooding in particular is a major factor in the preservation of archaeological sites, with large and repeated flooding episodes affecting sediments of the landforms close to major waterways. Flood energy modelling was undertaken for Catherine Parks land to identify possible areas of more intact archaeological deposit (Figure 6).

In this sense, it can be considered that environmental factors largely control artefact frequencies; however, artefact frequencies alone do not determine the archaeological and cultural value of an area. Archaeological sites of high value occur where sediments are relatively stable and intact, as these areas provide information with the most archaeological integrity.

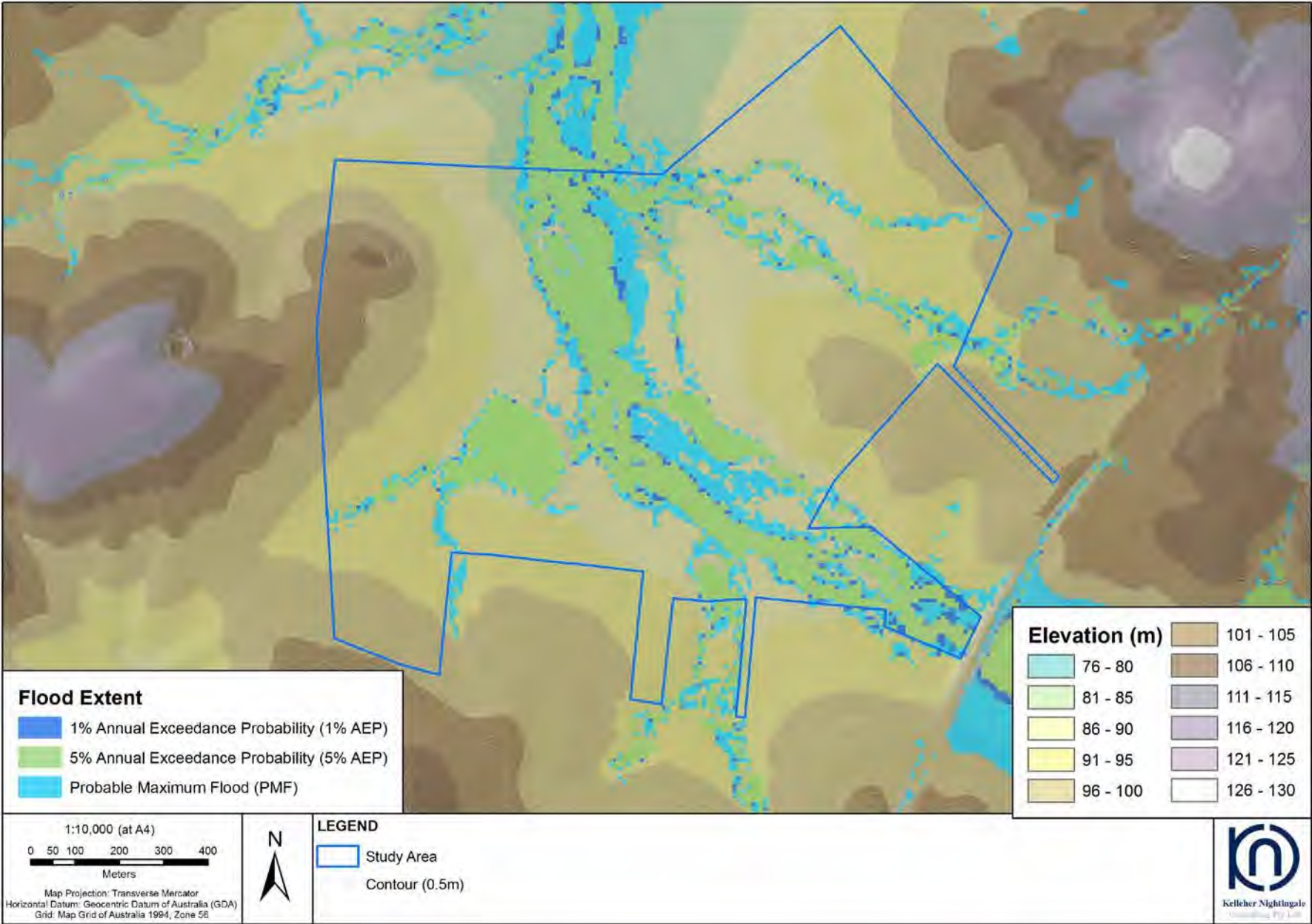


Figure 6. South Creek flood extent, flood energy mapping and elevations within the study area

6 Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey of the study area was carried out during the Aboriginal heritage assessment of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct (KNC 2012). The field survey encompassed the entire Catherine Fields (part) Precinct, including Catherine Park and identified 19 archaeological sites in the part precinct. Of these, nine were newly recorded, four had been identified during prior investigations and three were previously recorded sites found to extend into the survey area. Within the smaller Catherine Park area, the results of the field survey and previous investigation identified seven archaeological sites. Identified sites within the study area are presented in Table 3 below and shown on Figure 7.

Table 2. Recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in Catherine Park

AHIMS Number	Site Name	Landform Context	Site Type	Summary
52-2-3761	OPW_P2	Creek and bank	Artefact Scatter	Open artefact scatter located near tributary of South Creek on the edge of a ford across the creek and extending approximately 100m from bank of creek. Partial section 90 consent issued (Permit ID 3225).
52-2-3926	CFPP-02	Flat / terrace	Artefact scatter	Open artefact scatter located on exposed bank of large dam. Artefacts included a red silcrete angular fragment and yellow tuff medial flake fragment.
52-2-3931	CFPP-07	Slope	Artefact scatter	Small site bounded by ephemeral drainage lines. Approximately 300m from South Creek, at base of slope of Oran Park House, east of unsealed driveway.
52-2-3932	CFPP-08	Flat / slope	Artefact scatter	Slope and creek flat landforms overlooking confluence of South Creek and tributary.
52-2-3933	CFPP-09	Crest / slope	Isolated artefact	Single tuff proximal flake fragment and associated landform.
52-2-3934	CFPP-10	Slope	Isolated artefact	Single quartz backed distal flake fragment and associated landform.
52-2-3935	CFPP-11	Slope	Isolated artefact	Single silcrete flake fragment eroding out of a modified drainage channel.

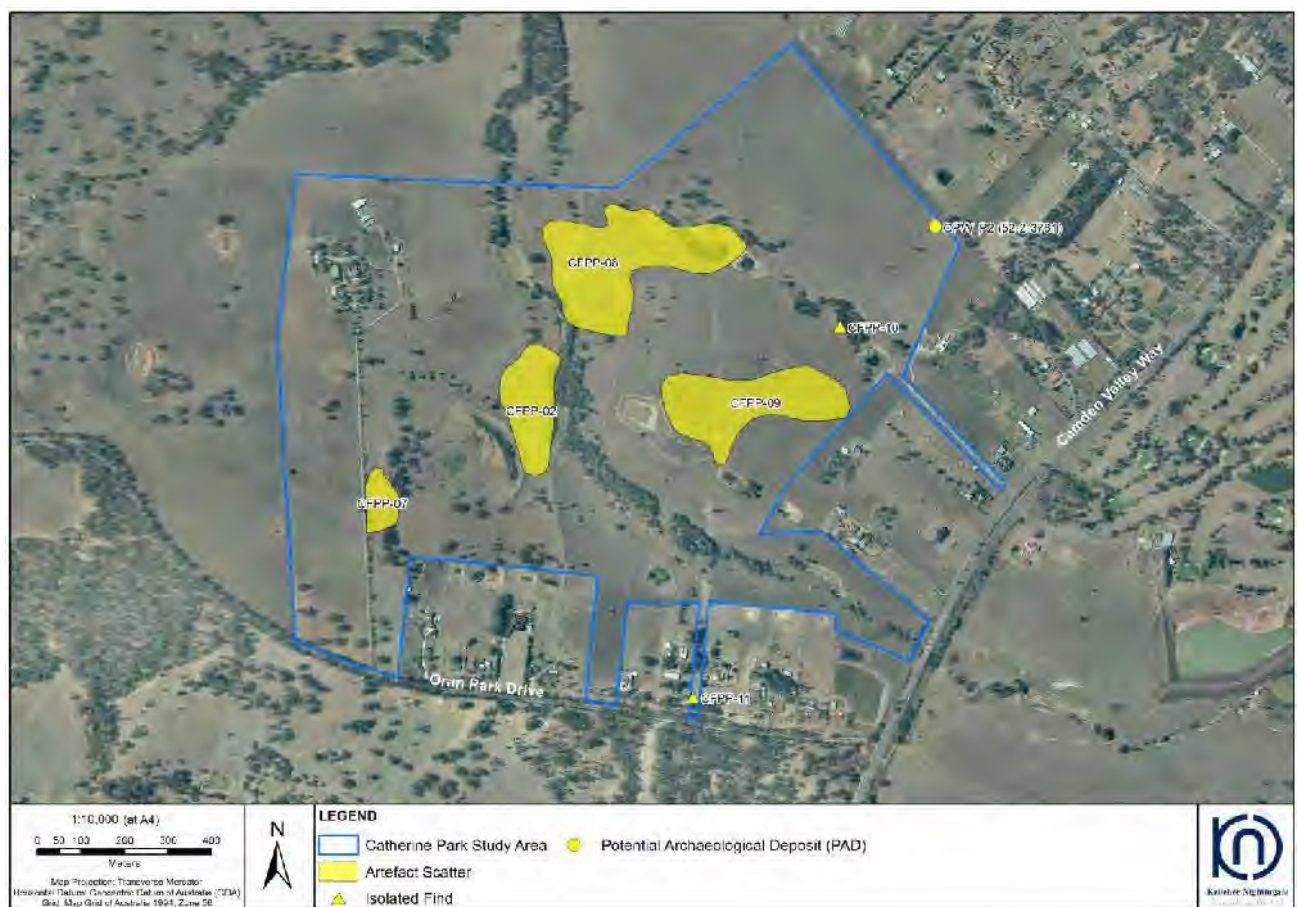


Figure 7. Previously identified Aboriginal archaeological sites within Catherine Park

7 Archaeological Test Excavation

Test excavation was carried out by KNC in August and September of 2013, in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. Aims, methodology and results of the test excavation program are presented below.

7.1 Aims

The identified archaeological sites within Catherine Park stand to be impacted as development within the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct proceeds. The chief aim of the test excavation program was to determine the significance of archaeological sites within the study area and make appropriate recommendations. Specifically, the testing program aimed to determine the nature and extent of subsurface archaeology in those locations where artefacts had been identified at the ground surface. Additionally, the testing program aimed to determine the extent to which flood events and erosion had affected the stability and integrity of the archaeological deposit along South Creek. This information is of assistance in interpreting the archaeological landscape that remains in the study area and aids detailed planning and management of the archaeological resource. The sampling area was restricted to ensure an adequate sample without having significant impact on the archaeological value of the identified sites.

7.2 Methodology

Field methodology was developed and carried out in accordance with Requirement 16a of the OEH *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*. The test excavation program was specifically designed to target questions of artefact survivability through assessing the intactness of the Catherine Park deposit.

Four site areas (CFPP-02, CFPP-07, CFPP-08, CFPP-09) were selected for testing were defined based on their prior identification as archaeological sites at the field survey stage of investigation. Three further test areas (Areas A, B, C) were selected based on their potential to provide additional information regarding the nature and extent of flooding impact on the sediment profiles surrounding South Creek. Area A was located along the base of the slope containing site CFPP-09, east of South Creek. Area B was located west of CFPP-08, above the opposite bank of South Creek. Area C was located on the low terrace and flats within the south Creek floodplain in the south of the study area. In total, this resulted in seven excavation zones (Figure 8).

Assessment of soil integrity was created using the test results from each investigation area. Assessment of soil integrity was vital to understanding the survivability and movement of archaeological objects within Catherine Park. Soil integrity tested the validity of the flood energy modelling. Soil integrity was described along two topographic transects crossing the study area (Figure 9).

At each area of investigation, site datums were recorded and transects spaced on a staggered 15m grid. In accordance with the Code of Practice, test excavation units measured 50cm x 50cm and were evenly distributed to sample each site and landform of interest. Test units were given identifying easting/northing coordinates at the north west corner of each excavation unit location.

Following OEH guidelines, the first excavation unit at each test area was excavated in 5cm spits onto a culturally sterile deposit (basal clay) to determine the nature of the subsurface deposit and the presence or absence of artefactual material. Based on the results of the first excavation square, subsequent squares in each area were excavated in either 5cm or 10cm spits until culturally sterile soils were reached. Where there was a clear stratigraphic sediment profile and the strata interval was less than 10cm, squares were excavated stratigraphically.

Data including detailed deposit description, excavated features and unit depths, was recorded by the excavators on standardised excavation unit recording sheets. At the end of the excavation program, all squares were photographed and soil section profiles were drawn.

All excavation was undertaken using hand tools. All excavated material was placed in buckets and transported to the adjacent sieving area and wet sieved using a combination of nested 5mm and 2.5mm wire mesh screens. Artefacts retrieved from the excavation were retained for further investigation.

Excavation commenced on Thursday 15 August 2013 and was completed on Monday 2 September 2013.

Personnel present on site included:

Project Director: Dr Matthew Kelleher, Site Supervisor: Kylie McDonald, Archaeologists: Leigh Bate, Andrew Crisp, Sylvia Daly, Tristram Miller, Sam Player, Stacey Ward

Aboriginal Stakeholder Representatives: Glenda Chalker, Rebecca Chalker, Kirsty Chalker (CBNTAC), Justine Coplin, Brendan Calva, Alyce Mervin, Rhiannon Wright (DCAC), John Reilly (DTAC).

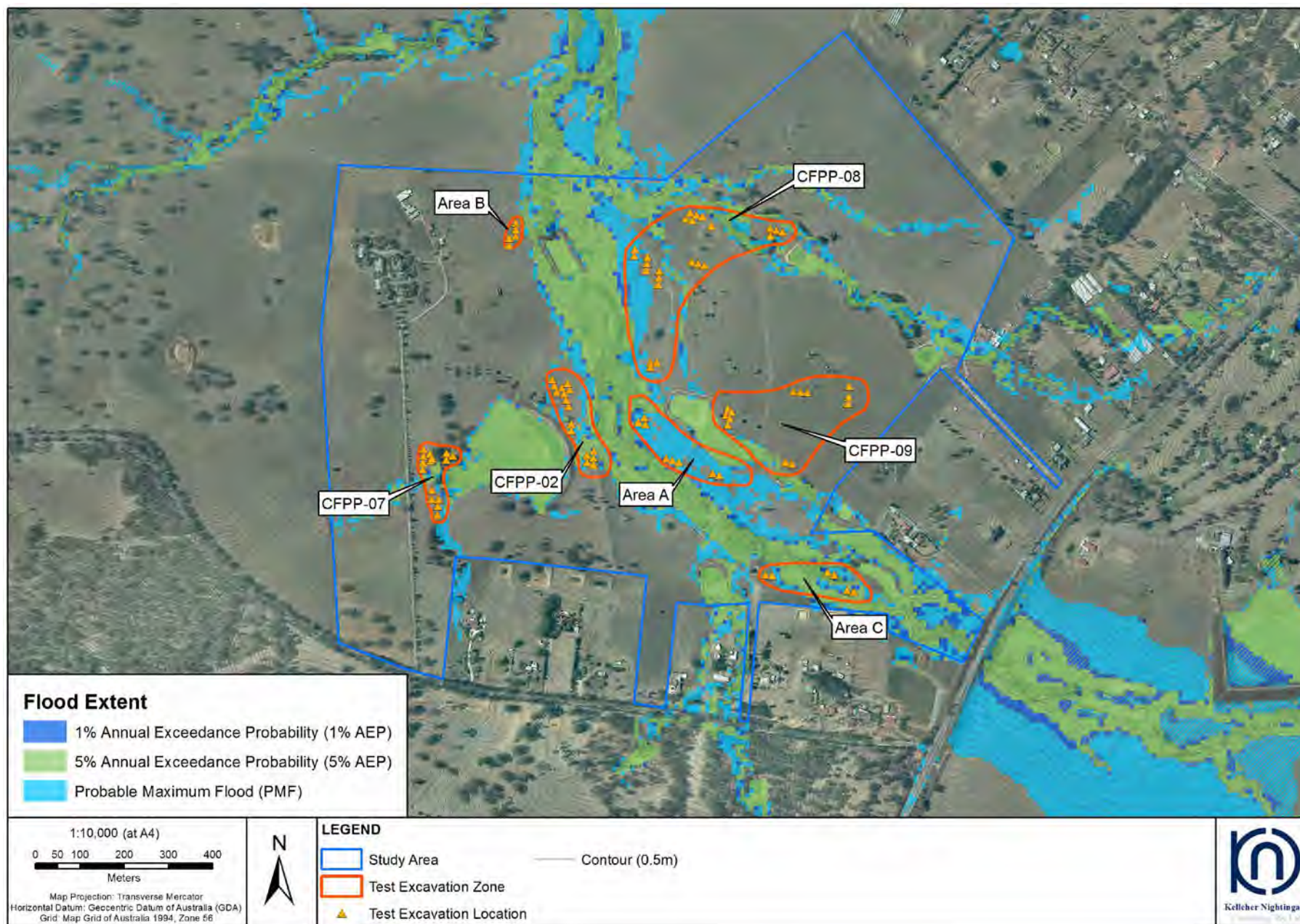


Figure 8. Test excavation zones and location of test excavation units

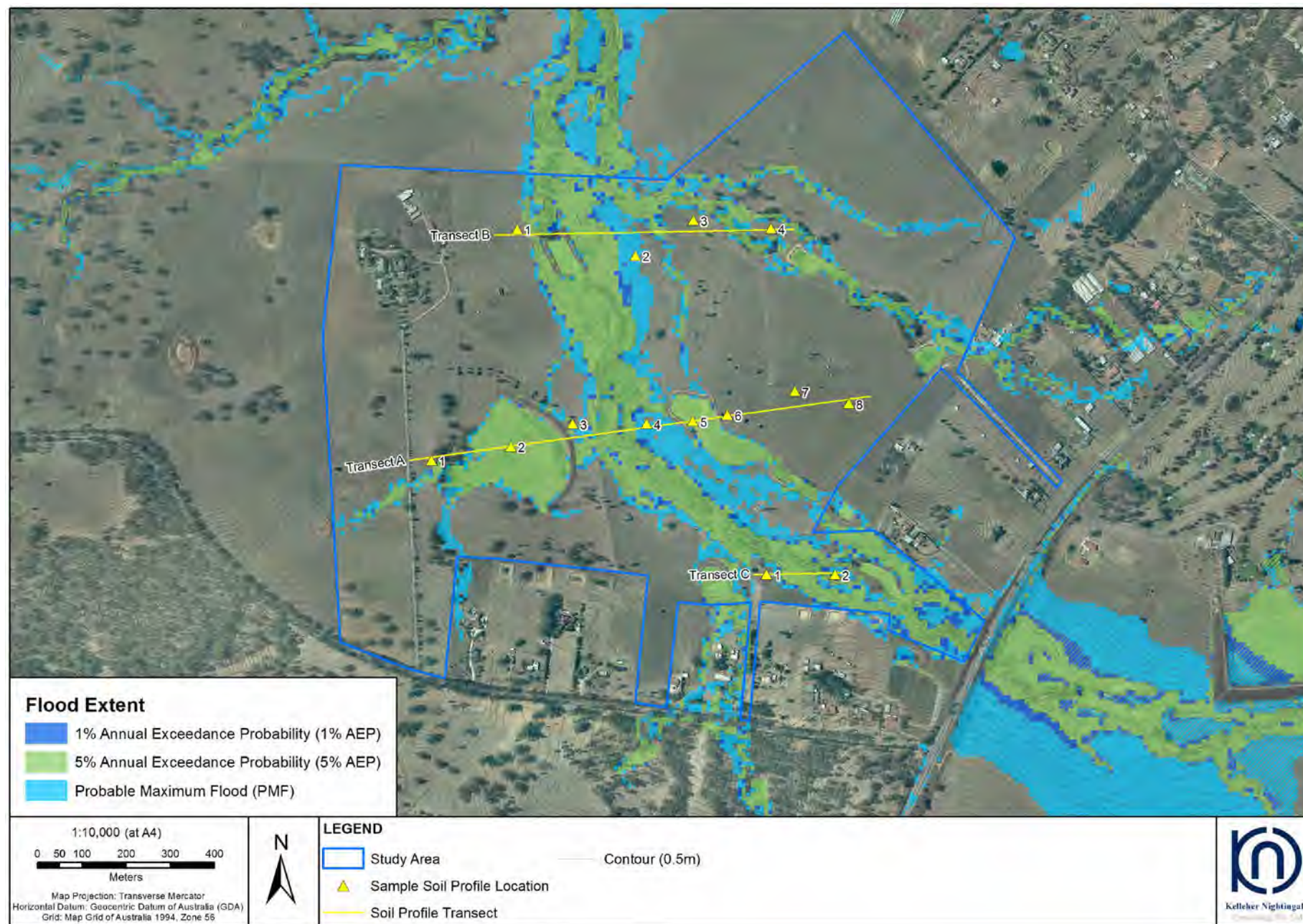


Figure 9. Location of soil profile transects and sample soil profile locations

7.3 Results

7.3.1. Soils and Stratigraphy

Sediment profiles were found to vary widely across the study area, both within and between excavation zones. Gentle slopes and raised flats generally demonstrated stable soil profiles indicative of retained in situ deposit, while soils of the low flats and floodplain demonstrated a homogenous alluvial deposit. Representative sections of test excavation units occurring along Transect A and Transect B (Figure 9) are presented and described below.

TRANSECT A



CFPP-07 128E 009N South Facing Section

The westernmost unit of transect A, this unit was located on a gentle lower slope above a drainage channel. A grey brown humic layer (I) overlay a brown silty loam (II) with sub-rounded charcoal fragments <10mm and charcoal scatter <2mm. Fine sub-rounded shale gravels were <5mm. There was a clear boundary to the B horizon of plastic medium orange clay (III) with few visible inclusions.



CFPP-02, former dam. Looking west toward CFPP-07 behind trees at right.

Between CFPP-07 and CFPP-02 was a large former dam. The majority had been drained but the eastern margin retained water. Dam construction, use and eventual drainage in this portion of the transect precluded the excavation of any test units, as the sediments could be expected to offer little archaeological integrity or intact soil profiles. The previously submerged portion of the dam (now grassed) appeared moderately-highly disturbed.



CFPP-02 447E 091N South Facing Section

Located on a level-very gentle slope landform c. 100m west of South Creek, this unit displayed a brown silty loam humic layer (I), underlain by a grey-brown silty clay with rounded charcoal fragments <5mm diameter (II). Charcoal scatters increased with depth. Fine sub-rounded ironstone and shale gravels were <5mm in (I) and (II). Grey/yellow clay B horizon (III) with no visible inclusions was the limit of excavation.



Area A 614E 091N North Facing Section

This excavation unit was located on the flat floodplain immediately east of South Creek. The sediment profile was of a relatively homogenous grey brown silty clay loam (I) above a yellow-brown and grey mottled clay B horizon. Rounded ironstone gravels <10mm were present from 5cm depth. Infrequent charcoal scatter (<2%) and baked clay nodules <10mm formed the only visible inclusions.

5



Area A, former dam. Looking east to high point of CFPP-09

Between the northern portion of Area A and site CFPP-09 was a former dam, now drained. Construction of the dam has disturbed the soils along the base of the slope leading up from the South Creek floodplain to the crest and elevated portion of CFPP-09.

6



CFPP-09 892E 030N North Facing Section

This test excavation unit was located on the gentle lower slope immediately east of the dam. The unit section demonstrated a brown silty clay loam (I) with clustered sub-angular charcoal fragments <5mm. A slight colour change to a red-brown silty clay loam (II) occurred above a B horizon of red and grey mottled clay. Fine shale gravels <10mm and charcoal scatter <3mm occurred throughout units (I) and (II).

7



CFPP-09 950E 170N South Facing Section

Located on the midslope of CFPP-09, this unit demonstrated a fine brown silty humic loam (I) above a brown silty clay loam (II). Sub-rounded charcoal <10mm and fine gravels <10mm increased with depth, with occasional charcoal fragments <50mm continuing into a light brown silty clay loam (III). Charcoal scatter <5mm occurred throughout (II) and (III). A narrow transitional stratum of red-brown clay loam (IV) overlay a B horizon of red clay.

8



CFPP-09 080E 155N South Facing Section

This excavation unit was located adjacent to the crest in the eastern portion of CFPP-09. All three units excavated on this crest appeared subject to disturbance, with degrading sandstone brick fragments and clay nodules <20mm throughout and biochannels indicating bioturbation of sediments. Grey brown to red brown silty clay loam (I) with charcoal <20mm and shale gravels <10mm occurred over a B horizon of orange and red mottled clay (II).

TRANSECT B**Area B 321E 531N North Facing Section**

This excavation unit was located on a gentle lower slope above the flats and floodplain of South Creek to the east. A dark humic stratum (I) overlay a very loose brown silty clay loam (II) with fine manganese scatter <3mm throughout. A moderately clear boundary lay between (II) and a loose pale grey silty clay loam (III), again with fine manganese scatter <3mm throughout. A slight colour change occurred above a B horizon of orange brown medium-light clay, with manganese scatter as per (II) and (III) continuing into the basal clay.

**CFPP-08 600E 440N South Facing Section**

Located on the flats of the South Creek floodplain, this excavation unit demonstrated a relatively homogenous profile of brown silty clay loam (I). Degraded shale gravels <10mm were present throughout, with larger degraded sandstone nodules <70mm from 10cm depth. Sub-rounded charcoal scatter <10mm occurred throughout (I). B horizon was mottled orange, yellow and grey clay.

**CFPP-08 705E 535N South Facing Section**

This excavation unit was located on the level-very gentle lower slope south of a tributary to South Creek. The soil profile demonstrated a brown light clay of weak strength and granular structure (I), with very fine red/orange soft segregations, sub-rounded shale gravel <3mm and baked clay nodules <5mm. An abrupt, even boundary occurred between (I) and the B horizon of yellow medium clay.

**CFPP-08 860N 540E South Facing Section**

Located on the very gentle slope between two drainage channels, this test excavation unit demonstrated a brown light clay (I) of weak strength and granular structure, with scattered red and dark soft segregations <3mm. Sub-angular charcoal <10mm occurred from 5cm depth. A clear and even boundary introduced a pale light clay with similar inclusions. Infilled biopores occurred at the basal interface between (II) and the B horizon of yellow medium clay.

TRANSECT C

Assessment of soil integrity of Area C was also undertaken to assess survivability characteristic of 'islands' within the creek corridor. . The western portion of Area C was located on a slightly raised flat terrace above the main South Creek channel, while the eastern portion was located on a flat low 'island' between two split channels of the creek. A representative soil profile from each portion of Area C is presented and described below.



Area C 915E 730N North Facing Section

Located on the raised terrace flat west of South Creek, this unit displayed a brown silty loam (I) with fine charcoal scatter <10mm and occasional baked clay nodules <10mm. Clay content increased with depth, with the A2 horizon displaying a brown silty clay loam (II) with more frequent charcoal <5mm. Basal clay was mottled orange, red and grey.



Area C 025E 750N South Facing Section

This excavation unit was located on a low, flat 'island' between two channels of South Creek. A brown-grey silty loam (I) was present beneath thin grass cover, with a colour change differentiating (II), a brown-yellow silty loam with inclusions of rounded charcoal <10mm, ironstone and extensive ferro-manganese staining throughout. Inclusions increased in frequency with depth, with the transitional zone (III) a brown-yellow silty clay loam with inclusions of charcoal, ironstone and ferro-manganese reaching 40%. The limit of excavation was plastic brown-yellow clay.

Summary

Overall, soil profiles clearly demonstrated the relationship between sediment stability and flood energy/extent, with test excavation units in the flood zone generally displaying deeper, silty homogenous alluvial deposits (e.g. Transect A Location 4, Transect B Location 2, Transect C Location 2). Locations more distant from the flood zone displayed soil profiles with more distinct stratigraphy (e.g. Transect A Locations 1 and 7, Transect B Location 1), grading from silty clay loam to light clay, with B horizons of plastic rolled clay. Charcoal from burning events and gravel inclusions displayed varying degrees of sphericity ranging from sub-angular (generally on gentle slopes and raised flats) to sub-rounded and rounded (generally within the flood zone). Sphericity of inclusions is often an indicator of water transport, with rounded edges suggesting that gravels have been moved and more angular edges suggesting they have been derived from the underlying geology and are not far from their place of origin. The highest levels of integrity were found on the margins of the flood zones (e.g. Transect A Locations 3 and 6, Transect B Locations 3 and 4, Transect C, Location 1).

7.3.2. Artefact distribution

A total of 61 artefacts were retrieved from the test excavation program at Catherine Park. All seven of the investigated areas contained artefacts. Organisation of the test results is as follows:

- CFPP-02
- CFPP-07
- CFPP-08
- CFPP-09
- Area A (CFPP-09A)
- Area B (CFPP-15)
- Area C (CFPP-13,14)

CFPP-02

A total of 13 artefacts were retrieved from 16 dispersed 50cm x 50cm test excavation units across CFPP-02. Test units were laid out on a 15m grid pattern, with units on the north-south axis offset by 5m intervals. The total area of excavation was 4m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit is shown on Figure 10 and Table 3.

Table 3. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-02

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
426	166	0	447	091	1
426	181	0	456	166	1
426	196	0	456	181	1
441	131	6	482	005	0
441	146	2	482	020	0
441	161	2	497	010	0
441	176	0	497	025	0
447	077	0	497	040	0

Mean artefact density across the site was 3.25/m². Ten test units contained no artefactual material (62.5% of test units). The majority of artefacts retrieved from CFPP-02 were located in excavation unit 441E 131N (n=6 or 46%), with adjacent units 441E 146N and 441E 161N both containing two artefacts each. Excavation units at 447E 091N, 456E 166N and 456E 181N each contained a single artefact. When the distribution of artefacts recovered at CFPP-02 is superimposed on flood modelling data and topography, the spatial relationship between these factors and artefact density is evident. Artefacts were concentrated on the higher, more stable northern terrace landform. Test excavation units located in the southern portion of the site did not yield any artefacts. It can be expected that this area will have been subject to more frequent and high-energy flooding events than the northern portion and this has adversely affected any archaeological deposit in this location.

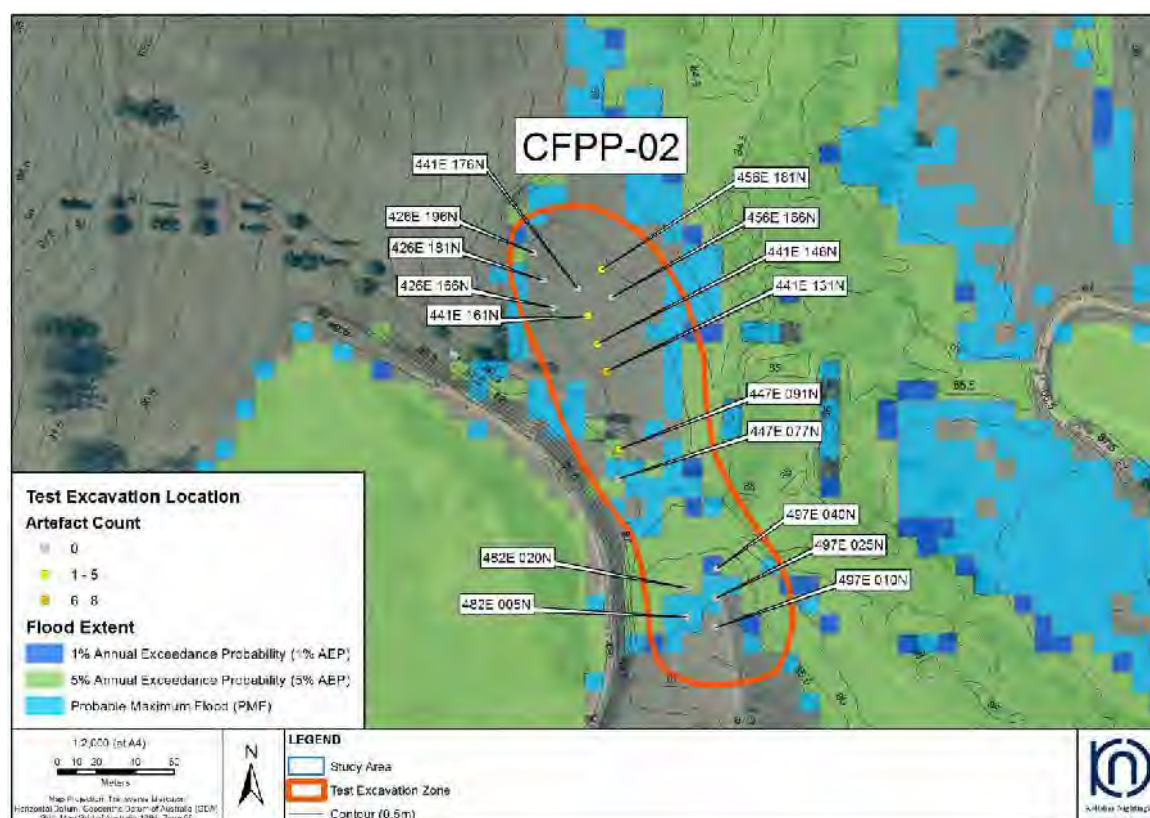


Figure 10. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-02

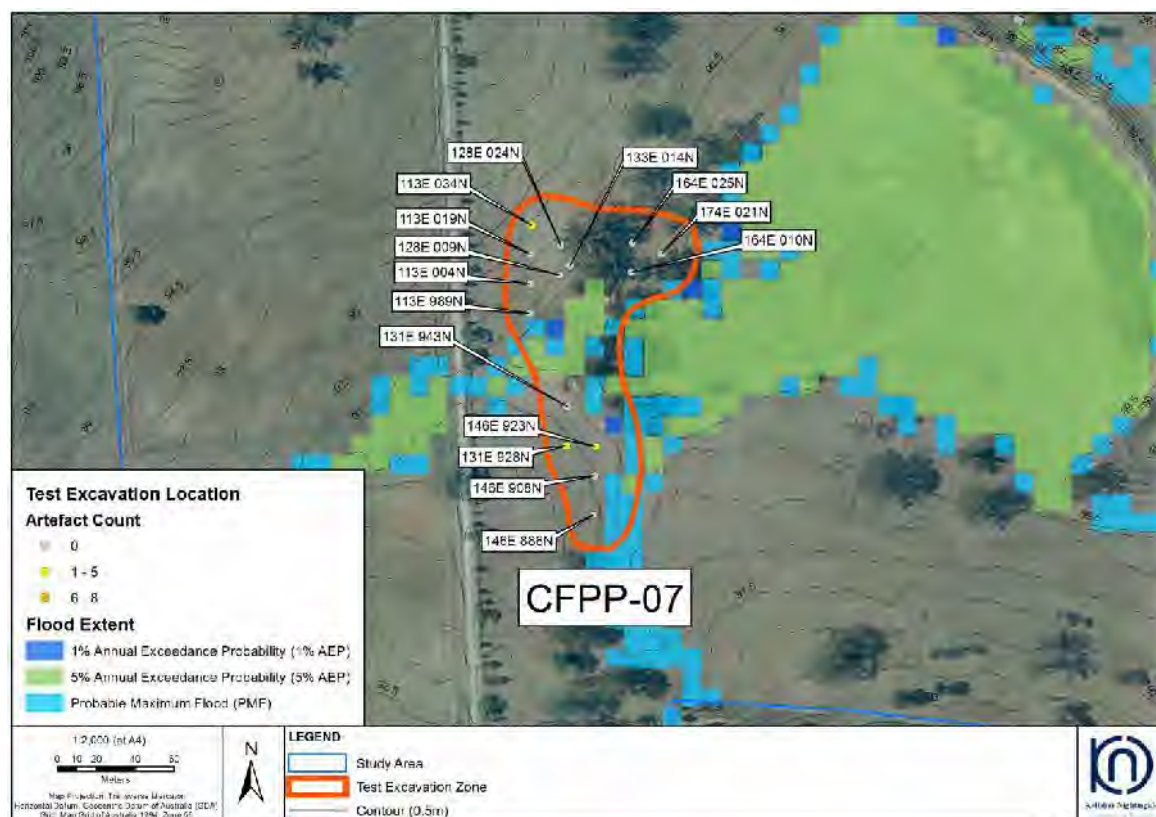
CFPP-07

Three artefacts were retrieved from test excavation at CFPP-07. A total of fifteen 50cm x 50cm test excavation units were dispersed across the site on a 15m grid pattern, with occasional offsets to avoid obstacles. The total area of excavation at this site was 3.75m². Artefact distribution for each excavation unit is presented in Table 4 and Figure 11.

Table 4. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-07

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
113	989	0	133	014	0
113	004	0	146	888	0
113	019	0	146	908	0
113	034	1	146	923	1
128	009	0	164	010	0
128	024	0	164	025	0
131	928	1	174	021	0
131	943	0			

Three artefacts were identified during test excavation, giving a mean artefact density across the site of 0.8/m². The majority of test excavation units contained no artefacts (n=12 or 80%), while a single artefact was retrieved from each of 113E 034N, 131E 928N and 146E 923N.

**Figure 11. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-07**

CFPP-08

A total of 20 artefacts were recovered from excavation at site CFPP-08. A total of 24 test excavation units measuring 50cm x 50cm were dispersed across the site. The total area of excavation was 6m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit is presented below in Table 5 and Figure 12.

The mean artefact density across the site was 3.3/m². A high proportion of test units contained artefacts at CFPP-08 (n=12 or 50%). Test units with more than one artefact contained therein were all located outside of the flood zone, on the slightly more elevated and stable flats and lower slopes to the east of South Creek.

Deposits within the flood zone were generally found to be homogenous and alluvial in nature, with more structured subsoils present on the slightly elevated lower slopes and flats.

Table 5. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-08

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
600	440	0	695	550	1
600	455	1	705	535	0
625	220	0	710	550	0
625	230	1	725	455	0
640	230	3	725	550	3
630	405	1	740	455	0
630	420	0	750	535	2
630	435	1	755	455	1
660	355	0	860	540	0
660	370	0	865	525	3
660	385	1	875	540	0
690	535	0	890	540	2

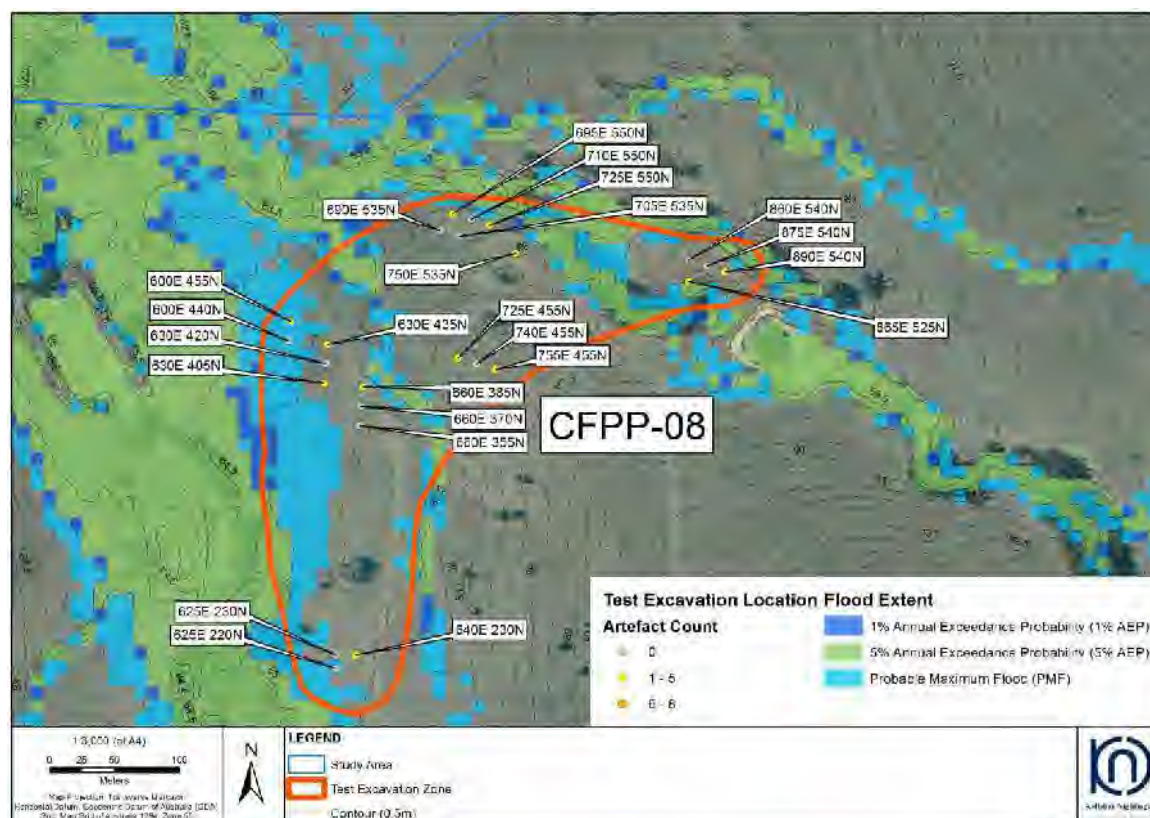


Figure 12. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-08

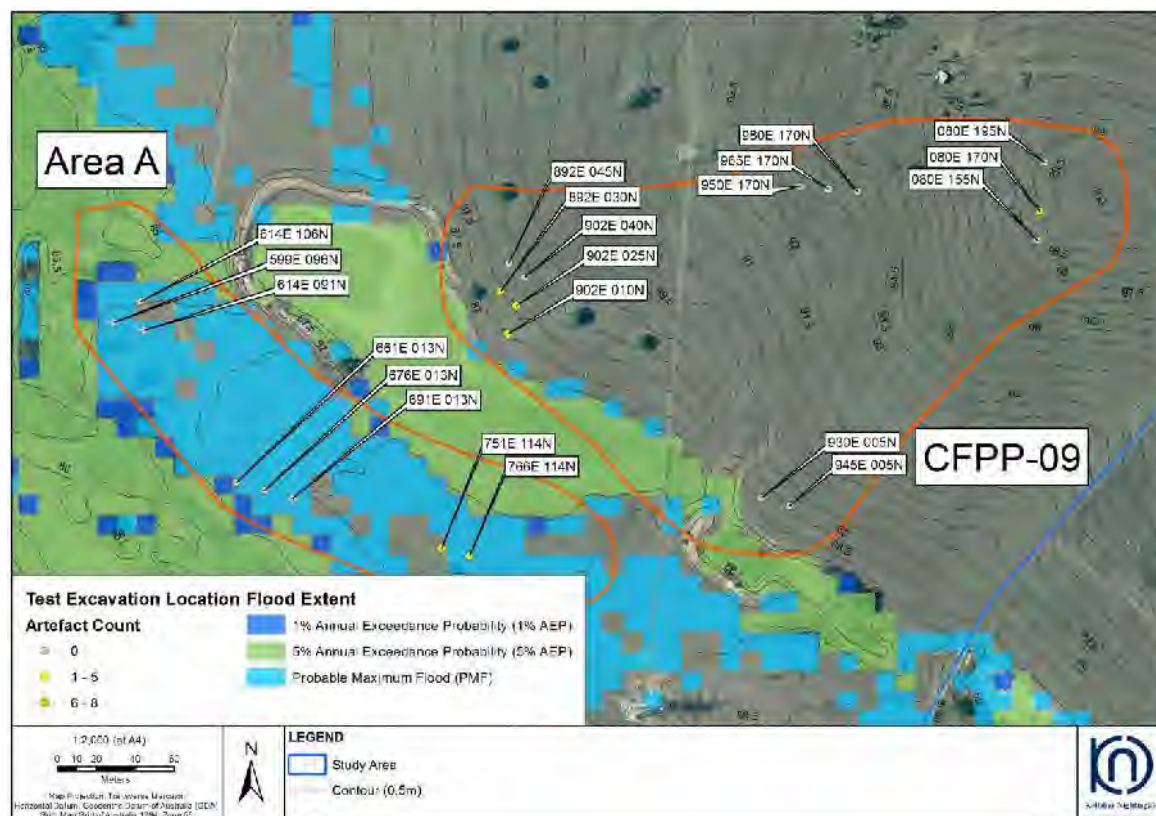
CFPP-09

Seven artefacts were retrieved from excavation at site CFPP-09. A total of 13 test excavation units measuring 50cm x 50cm were distributed on a 15m grid across the site. The total area of excavation at CFPP-09 was 3.25m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit is presented in Table 6 and Figure 13.

Table 6. Test excavation artefact densities for CFPP-09

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
892	030	1	950	170	0
892	045	0	965	170	0
902	010	3	980	170	0
902	025	2	080	155	0
902	040	0	080	170	1
930	005	0	080	195	0
945	005	0			

Mean artefact density across the site was 2.1/m². Artefacts were recovered from four excavation units (31% of units), while the majority of test units contained no artefacts (n= 9 or 69%).

**Figure 13. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at CFPP-09 and Area A**

Area A (CFPP-09A)

A total of three artefacts were recovered from excavation at Area A. Eight test units were excavated, measuring 50cm x 50cm and dispersed across the area on a 15m grid, giving a total excavation area of 2m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit at Area A is presented in Table 7 and Figure 13.

Table 7. Test excavation artefact densities for Area A

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
599	096	0	676	013	0
614	091	0	691	013	0
614	106	0	751	114	1
661	013	0	766	114	2

Only two excavation units at Area A contained artefacts (751E 114N and 766E 114N). The majority of excavation units (n=6 or 75%) did not contain artefactual material. The mean artefact density across Area A was 0.4/m².

Artefacts were present in two areas of deposit across the landform containing CFPP-09 and Area A: on the crest at CFPP-09 and on the flats and lower slope bordering a drainage line east of South Creek. This lower slope area would likely have originally been contiguous with the flats but the landform has been bisected by a dam and drainage channel. The lower slope and flat context represents a deposit distinct from that present on the CFPP-09 hill crest and has been designated as CFPP-09A, with the site boundaries of original site CFPP-09 revised to contain the hill crest deposit (see Figure 17). In this manner, site areas now accurately reflect the actual extent of archaeological deposit.

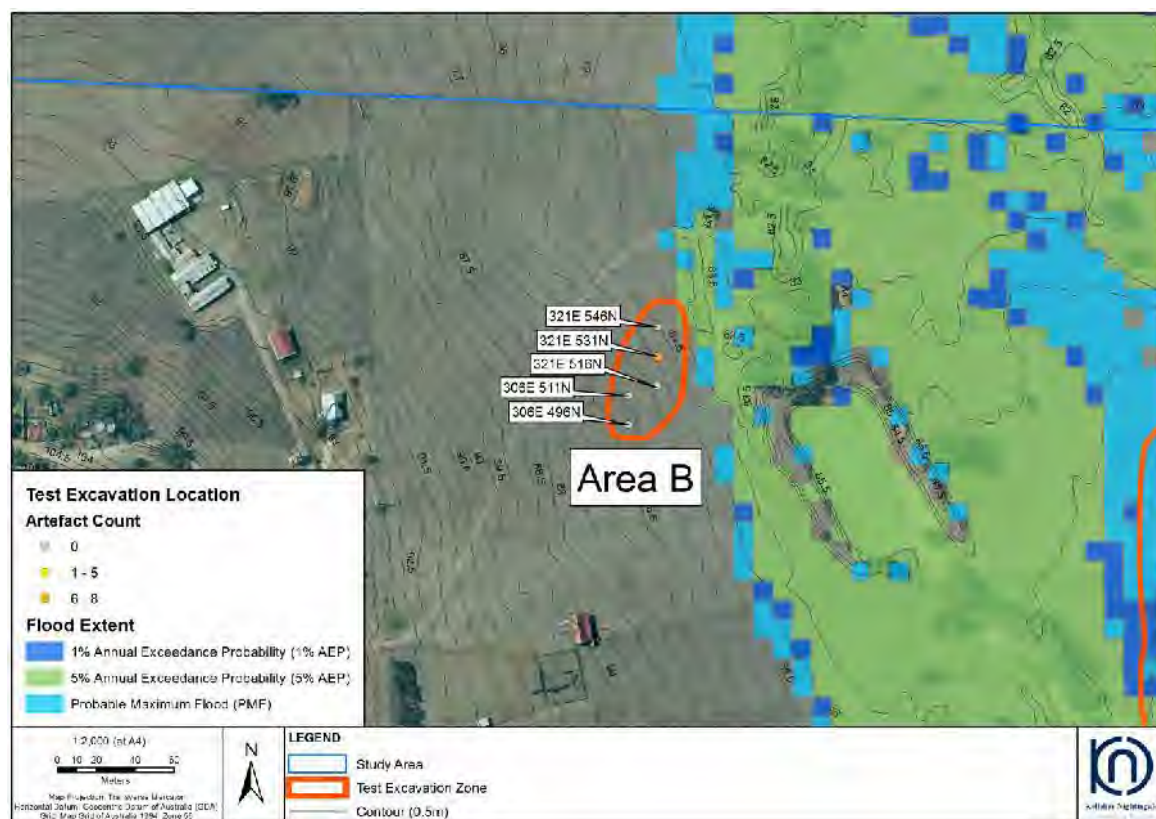
Area B (CFPP-15)

Eight artefacts were retrieved from test excavation at Area B. A total of five excavation units measuring 50cm x 50cm were excavated at this area on a 15m grid pattern, with a total excavation area of 1.25m². Artefact distribution for each test excavation unit at Area B is presented in Table 8 and Figure 14.

Table 8. Test excavation artefact distribution for Area B

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
306	496	0	321	531	8
306	511	0	321	546	0
321	516	0			

All artefacts at Area B were retrieved from a single test excavation unit, 321E 531N. Mean artefact density extrapolated across the area was 6.4/m². The archaeological deposit identified at Area B constitutes an artefact scatter and has been designated as site CFPP-15 (see Figure 17).

**Figure 14. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area B**

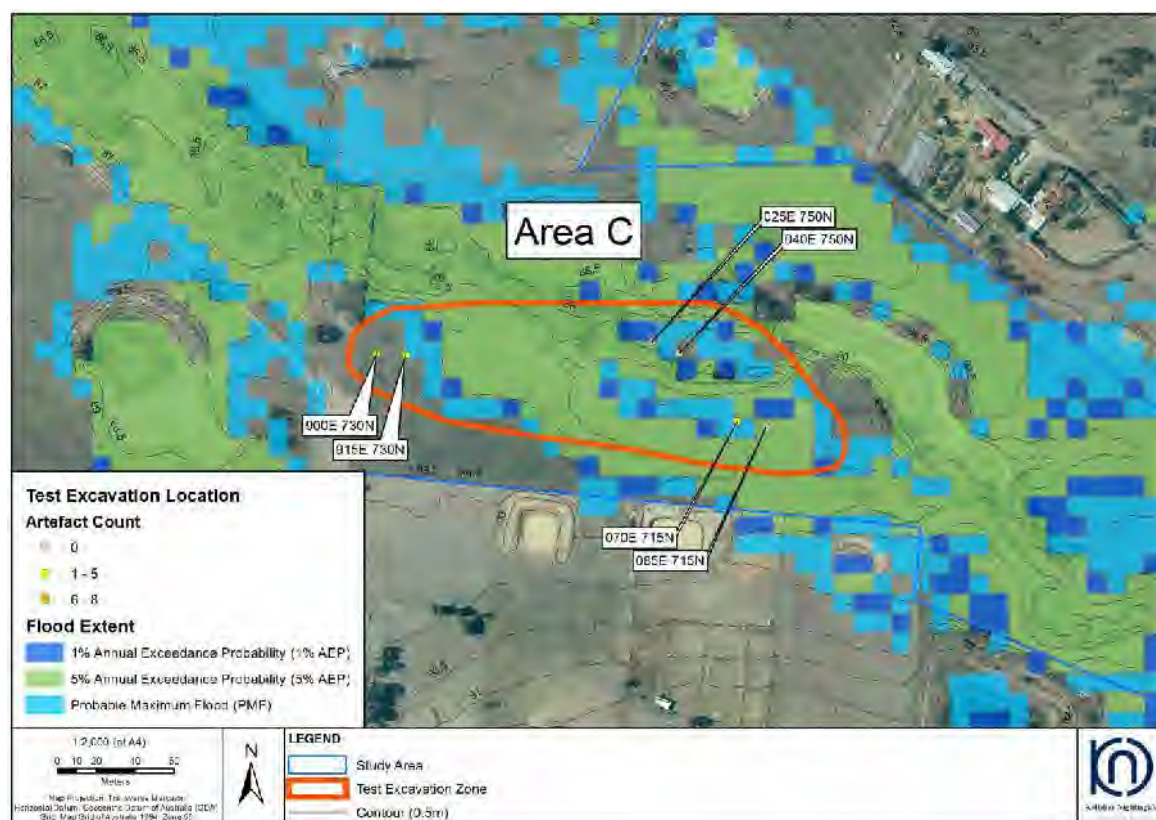
Area C (CFPP-13 and CFPP-14)

A total of seven artefacts were retrieved from test excavation at Area C. Six test excavation units measuring 50cm x 50cm were dispersed across the area on a 15m grid pattern. The total excavation area was 1.5m². Artefact distribution for Area C is presented in Table 9 and Figure 15.

Table 9. Test excavation artefact distribution at Area C

Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts	Easting	Northing	Total Artefacts
900	730	3	040	750	0
915	730	3	070	715	1
025	750	0	085	715	0

Three excavation units at Area C contained artefacts (50% of units), with 900E 730N and 915E 730N containing three artefacts each, while 070E 715N contained a single artefact. Mean artefact density across the area was 4.6/m². The two excavation units containing the highest number of artefacts were both located outside the flood zone, in the western portion of the investigated area. This western artefact scatter has been formally recorded as CFPP-14, with the isolated find in the eastern portion of Area C designated as CFPP-13 (see Figure 17).

**Figure 15. Test excavation locations and artefact counts at Area C**

7.3.3. Raw Material

Information on artefact raw materials and reduction types across all seven investigation areas is presented below.

Table 10. Summary of artefact raw material types at Catherine Park

	Silcrete	Quartz	Tuff	Granite / Rhyolite	Chert	Petrified Wood	<i>Total</i>
Area A	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Area B	6	1	1	0	0	0	8
Area C	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
CFPP-02	4	7	1	0	1	0	13
CFPP-07	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
CFPP-08	14	2	3	1	0	0	20
CFPP-09	0	1	3	0	2	1	7
Total	31	17	8	1	3	1	61

The results from the excavation program accord with known trends from the local and regional area, namely that the most frequent raw material in archaeological assemblages is silcrete. Silcrete made up the largest component of the overall assemblage (n=31 or 51%). The next most common raw material was quartz (n=17 or 28%), followed by tuff (n=8 or 13%), chert (n=3 or 5%) and single instances of granite/rhyolite and petrified wood. The high proportion of quartz in the combined Catherine Park assemblage is similar to the proportion of quartz in the salvage assemblage at site HPK9 to the south (Harrington Grove); however, the small sample size of the assemblage retrieved during testing makes inter-site comparisons difficult at this early stage of investigation.



Plate 1. Excavation at CFPP-02



Plate 2. Test transect at CFPP-02



Plate 3. Area B looking upslope to Oran Park House

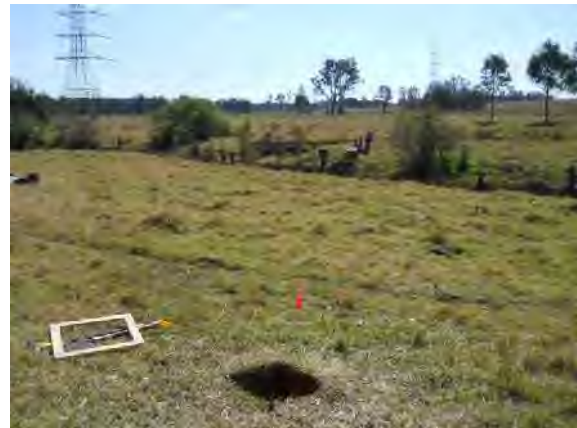


Plate 4. Area C, 040E 750N in foreground



Plate 5. Excavation at CFPP-07



Plate 6. Looking across CFPP-07



Plate 7. Looking west across CFPP-09, South Creek at treeline



Plate 8. Sieving and excavation at CFPP-09

7.3.4. Lithics

A limited range of reduction types were identified in the test excavation assemblage at Catherine Park. No complete cores or formal tool types were recovered, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of debitage (flakes and flake fragments). Non-diagnostic angular fragments were the most common artefact reduction type encountered (n=16 or 26%), followed by distal flake fragments and complete unbroken flakes (n=14 or 23% each) and proximal flake fragments (n=10 or 16%). Three split flakes (5%) and single instances of a core fragment/core tool, a medial flake fragment, a pebble fragment and a cobble fragment were also recovered. The lithics database is attached as Appendix B.

Table 11. Summary of artefact reduction types at Catherine Park

	Core Fragment / Core Tool	Flake	Proximal Flake Fragment	Medial Flake Fragment	Distal Flake Fragment	Split Flake	Angular Fragment	Pebble Fragment	Cobble Fragment	Total
Area A	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Area B	0	1	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	8
Area C	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	7
CFPP-02	0	4	2	0	2	0	4	1	0	13
CFPP-07	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
CFPP-08	0	5	3	1	1	3	6	0	1	20
CFPP-09	0	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	7
Total	1	14	10	1	14	3	16	1	1	61

The small size of the assemblage recovered from the test excavation program means it is not well suited to a more detailed analysis, however, when combined with artefact distribution data, several observations can be made regarding the nature of the assemblage present in each area of excavation.

Area A (CFPP-09A)

Area A contained three artefacts: one quartz distal flake fragment, one silcrete distal flake fragment and one core fragment/core tool also of silcrete. The distal flake fragments were both retrieved from the same excavation unit (766E 114N) while the core tool was retrieved from 751E 114N. These excavation units were located on the margin of the Probable Maximum Flood extent and are likely only affected by infrequent flooding. The deposit at Area A was distinct from the remnant intact deposit encountered on the hill crest at CFPP-09 and has been designated a separate (although still spatially linked) site to the originally mapped CFPP-09. This new site has been given the name CFPP-09A to indicate its relationship as a discrete deposit within the broader landform context of CFPP-09. Site CFPP-09A encompasses the archaeological deposit on the flats and lower slope at the margins of the flood zone, while CFPP-09 encompasses the deposit on the hill crest. The intervening hill slope was found to be archaeologically unfavourable due to gradient and subsequent erosion of sediments (Figure 16). Site boundaries for these sites were revised to more accurately reflect the locations of the existing archaeological deposit (Figure 17).

Area B (CFPP-15)

All eight artefacts retrieved from Area B came from a single excavation unit. The majority of artefacts were silcrete (n=6 or 75%), with single instances of quartz (distal flake fragment) and tuff (distal flake fragment). The complete silcrete flake at Area B displayed some remnant cortex. The remainder of the assemblage was broken debitage. The concentration of artefacts at the base of slope represents a lag deposit, capturing artefacts that have moved downslope to collect in an area of relatively recent slopewash. The artefact scatter discovered at Area B as a result of the test excavation program has been designated archaeological site CFPP-15 (Figure 17).

Area C (CFPP-13 and CFPP-14)

The seven artefacts retrieved from Area C were composed of quartz (n=4 or 57%) and silcrete (n=3 or 43%). All identified artefacts were debitage. One silcrete proximal flake fragment showed signs of usewear, one of the few artefacts from the testing program to do so. Artefacts were concentrated in the two western excavation units, located on a flat landform outside the principal flood zone and a single quartz distal flake fragment was retrieved from the eastern series of excavation units which were all located within the flood corridor. The results from the western part of Area C indicate that archaeological deposit survives with moderate integrity in this location, while the mostly culturally sterile excavation units and the single artefact retrieved from the eastern portion of the area more likely reflects the effects of flood transportation of cultural material from further up the catchment and redeposition at Area C. The recovery of artefacts from Area C has led to the identification of two new archaeological sites: the western portion of Area C constitutes an artefact scatter and has been designated site CFPP-14, while the isolated artefact at the eastern portion of the investigated area has been designated as CFPP-13 (Figure 17).



Plate 9. Silcrete core fragment/core tool (artefact ID 1)



Plate 10. Chert proximal flake fragment with usewear on lateral margin (artefact ID 60)



Plate 11. L-R: silcrete distal flake fragment, quartz flake (pebble cortex on dorsal surface) and quartz angular fragment from 900E 730N, Area C (artefact IDs 16-18)



Plate 12. L-R: silcrete flake, silcrete angular fragment and basalt/rhyolite cobble fragment from 865E 525N, CFPP-08 (artefact IDs 50-52)



Plate 13. Artefacts from 441E 131N, CFPP-02 (artefact IDs 19-24)



Plate 14. Tuff flake from 902E 010N, CFPP-09 (artefact ID 59)



Plate 15. Tuff proximal flake fragment with usewear on lateral margin, 441E 131N CFPP-02 (artefact ID 23)



Plate 16. Dorsal and ventral views of basalt/rhyolite cobble fragment (artefact ID 52)

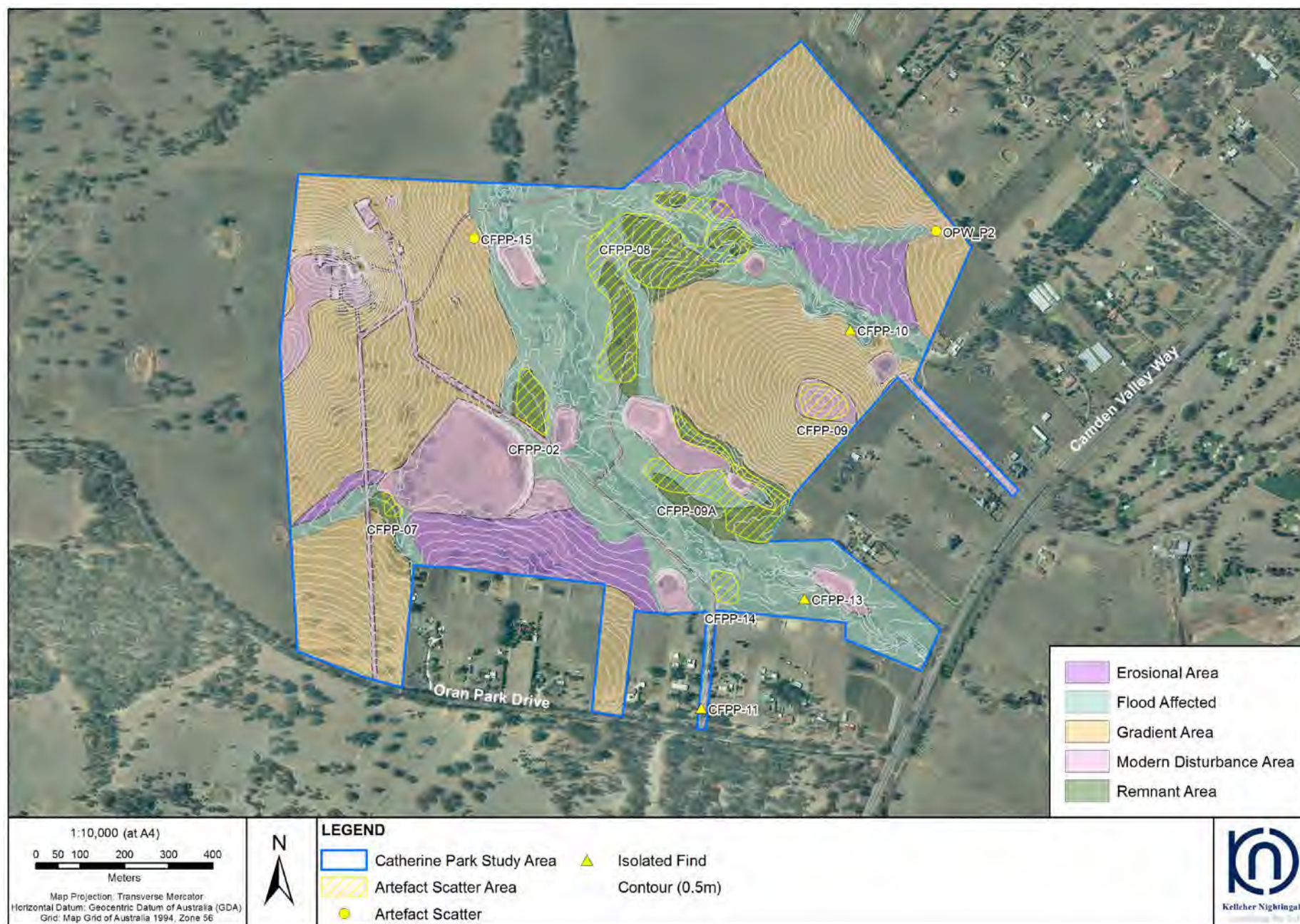


Figure 16. Archaeological sites and disturbance within the study area

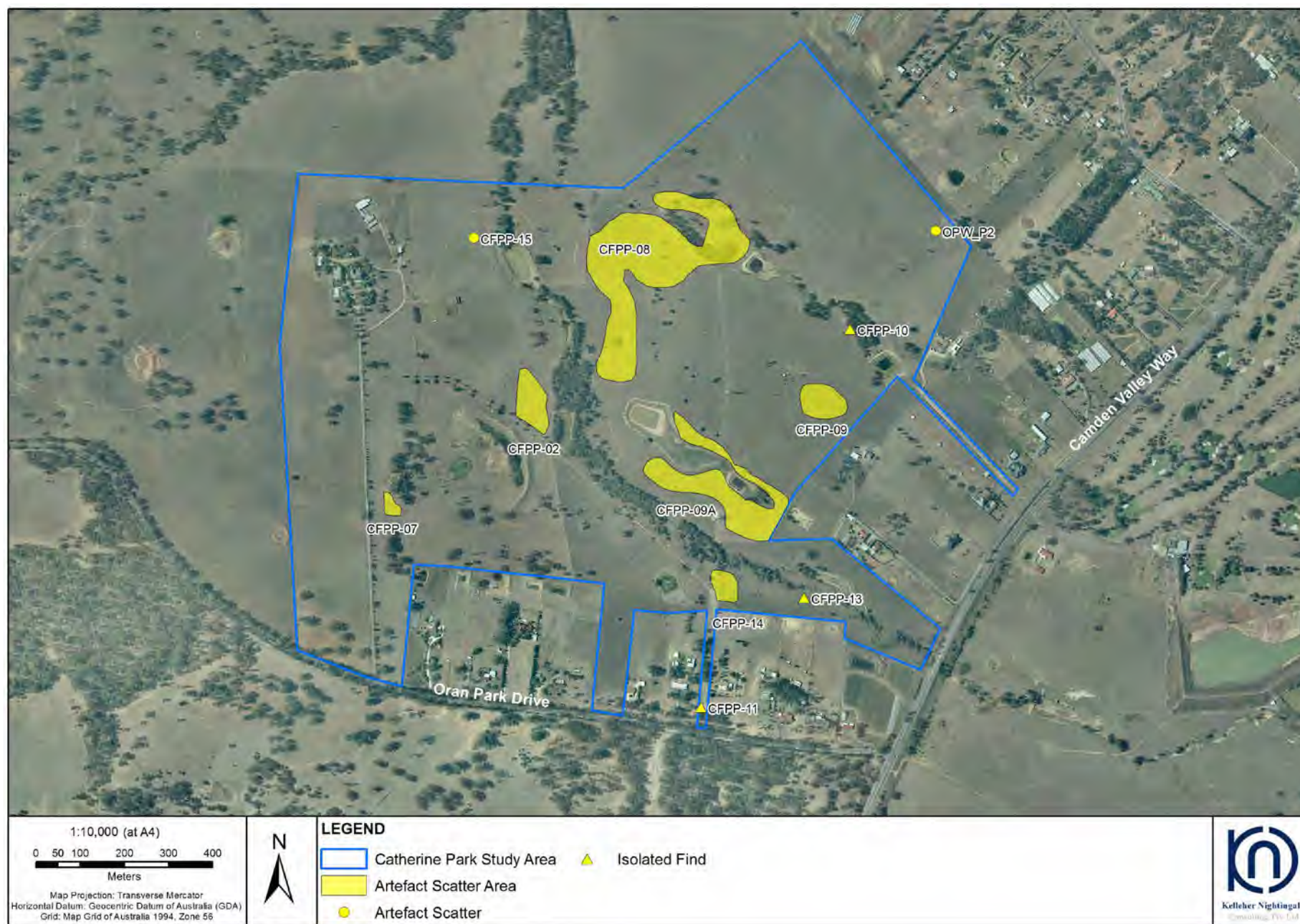


Figure 17. Results of test excavation program – archaeological sites within Catherine Park

CFPP-02

The assemblage retrieved from CFPP-02 was also dominated by quartz (n=7 or 54%), with a smaller frequency of silcrete (n=4 or 31%) and single instances of chert and tuff. All artefacts consisted of debitage (complete flakes and flake fragments), with one quartz pebble fragment also identified. The chert distal flake fragment was heavily patinated, while the tuff proximal flake fragment showed sign of usewear suggesting it had been employed as a tool. The three more unusual items (the tuff, chert and quartz pebble fragment) were all recovered from the same excavation unit (441E 131N), which also contained the highest density of artefacts at CFPP-02 (n=6 or 46%).

Artefacts at this site were concentrated on the more stable northern portion of the terrace flat. A series of excavation units located on the southern portion did not yield any artefacts. These excavation units are located within the flood zone and likely to have been disturbed by repeated flood events. The northern portion of the site contained a higher number of artefacts and more contextually stable information. Based on test excavation results, the site boundaries for CFPP-02 were able to be modified to more accurately reflect the location of the archaeological deposit (Figure 17).

CFPP-07

The three artefacts retrieved from test excavation at CFPP-07 were all distal flake fragments: two of red silcrete and one of white quartz. The site was divided into two by a minor drainage channel running down to the large (former) dam to the east. One artefact was retrieved from the northern portion of the site and two from the southern portion. Each artefact was recovered from a different excavation unit. The very low density of objects recovered at CFPP-07 suggests the site represents background scatter of Aboriginal objects within the landscape, possibly colluvially derived from further upslope and not in original context. The southern part of the site represents the greater portion of the remnant, albeit disturbed, archaeological deposit and site boundaries have been revised accordingly (Figure 17).

CFPP-08

The artefact assemblage retrieved from site CFPP-08 was widely distributed, with the 20 artefacts retrieved from excavation units spread across the site. Over 50% (n=12) of excavation units at CFPP-08 contained artefacts. The assemblage itself was dominated by silcrete (n=14 or 70%), followed by tuff (n=3 or 15%), quartz (n=2 or 10%) and a single occurrence of granite/rhyolite. Reduction types were dominated by debitage, chiefly angular fragments (n=6 or 30%) and complete flakes (n=5 or 25%). The granite/rhyolite artefact consisted of a cobble fragment. One proximal flake fragment of tuff displayed signs of usewear.

Artefacts were widely distributed across the site and sediment profiles indicated that those areas outside of the flood zone displayed good integrity and appeared relatively undisturbed. Some of the more unusual items recovered during the test excavation (two tuff artefacts from the same excavation square and the granite/rhyolite artefact) were recovered from a small area of raised ground between two drainage channels of the tributary leading to South Creek. This portion of the site would have remained unaffected by flood events and may retain further information relating to the use of less common raw materials. Site boundaries of CFPP-08 have been revised in light of the test excavation results, to more accurately reflect landform boundaries and the location of artefacts on the more stable remnant areas immediately outside the flood zone (Figures 16 and 17).

CFPP-09

The test excavation at CFPP-09 yielded a total of seven artefacts, the majority of which were located in a lower slope context north of the (former) dam leading to South Creek. No artefacts were recovered from the erosional mid-slope context and one (a single fragment of petrified wood) was recovered from the more disturbed sediments on the hill crest. Artefacts were identified in three test excavation units bordering the flood zone. Although the assemblage size was small (n=7), it is unusual in that it contained no silcrete, which is common in similar sites within the local area and wider region. Instead, artefacts were composed of tuff (n=3 or 43%), chert (n=2 or 29%) and single instances of quartz and petrified wood. All artefacts were debitage. Both chert artefacts (one proximal flake fragment and one complete flake) were recovered from the same excavation unit and both showed signs of usewear. One chert artefact was also heavily patinated. The distribution of artefacts along the lower slope suggests that this may represent a discrete low density archaeological deposit or may have been colluvially derived from further upslope. Being located outside the flood zone, these sediments have not been heavily affected by fluvial depositional or erosional events.

The test excavation program has been able to refine the boundaries of the archaeological deposit at this location. Site boundaries for the originally identified site CFPP-09 have been revised to include the hill crest landform only (Figure 16). The lower slope and flat portion of site CFPP-09 has been designated as a separate deposit and named CFPP-09A. Based on the results of the test program and unfavourable gradient and erosion of sediments, the hill slope between the two distinct site locations does not retain intact archaeological deposit.

7.3.6. Site Extent

The extent of sites investigated during the test excavation program may be circumscribed by a number of factors. A number of hill slopes present within the study area are of a gradient high enough that they would not have been favourable locations for Aboriginal camps or activity areas and thus unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects. The steeper hill slopes within the study area can thus be considered to have low archaeological potential and identified sites on their boundaries are unlikely to extend. Erosional areas were also present where the loss of original surface vegetation and topography caused downslope sheetwash erosion and movement of sediments. Similarly, deposits bordering the creekline within the flood zone are likely to have been affected by numerous and occasionally high-energy episodes of erosion and deposition, limiting their archaeological integrity. Modern disturbance such as construction of dams, roads, houses and outbuildings has also limited archaeological potential in these areas.

These disturbances effectively delineate archaeological site boundaries, as intact deposit related to existing sites is unlikely to survive in these areas. Viable quantities of archaeological information survive in small remnant areas that have been relatively unaffected by the processes described above. Although Aboriginal objects may exist in any location, including highly disturbed contexts, the quality of archaeological information they offer is compromised by the lack of context. When combined with disturbance mapping, the remnant areas present within Catherine Park generally correlate with the locations of the larger identified archaeological sites, underscoring the importance of deposit stability and context within the local landscape (Figure 16). The smaller identified sites and isolated objects were found to be located within areas affected by flooding, erosion and modern disturbance (Figures 16 and 17).

7.4 Summary

Archaeological test excavation at Catherine Park took place in seven areas including previously identified sites CFPP-02, CFPP-07, CFPP-08, CFPP-09 and three further locations designated Area A, Area B and Area C. The presence of artefacts in each of these additional test areas has led to the identification of four additional archaeological sites to add to those previously recorded. CFPP-09A represents a separate artefact scatter at the base of the slope leading to CFPP-09, on either side of a drainage line above the South Creek flood zone. CFPP-13 was an isolated find on the flat floodplain of South Creek in the southeast of the study area. CFPP-14 was a small artefact scatter to the west of CFPP-13, on an elevated flat adjacent to the flood corridor. CFPP-15 was a concentrated artefact scatter on the lower slope above the creek in the north west of the study area.

Artefacts were identified in all sites and areas subject to test excavation and the results assisted in refining the boundaries of sites and areas of archaeological potential at Catherine Park. When combined with assessment of environmental factors and how these affect the survivability and integrity of the archaeological landscape, a more comprehensive understanding of Aboriginal archaeology in the study area emerges.

The archaeological test excavation program demonstrated a varied archaeological landscape, differentially affected by these environmental factors. Sediment profiles were found to vary with distance from the major landscape feature of South Creek, with mostly well developed and stable residual soils present on crests, raised flats and terraces and homogenous alluvium present within the flood zone and along the creek line. This has implications for the quality of archaeological information in the differing environmental contexts of Catherine Park. While artefacts have been demonstrated to occur along the creek line and within the flood zone, these items are likely to be in a secondary depositional context and do not offer any information about Aboriginal landscape use other than the objects themselves. The more archaeologically valuable data at Catherine Park occurs on the margins of the flood zone, where stable landforms of low gradient would have been favoured for occupation and subsequently provide more favourable contexts for preservation of information.

8 Significance Assessment

8.1 Assessment Process

The aim of this assessment is to obtain sufficient information to allow the values of these objects and sites to be determined. This assessment of the test excavation results deals with scientific values. Aspects of social value, historic values and aesthetic value are assessed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report in accordance with the OEH *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and Code of Practice.

Assessment criteria have been developed in line with OEH guidelines for assessing scientific value of archaeological sites:

- Research potential (including integrity/condition, complexity and archaeological potential)
- Representativeness
- Rarity

Previous significance assessment has been carried out for the identified archaeological sites within Catherine Park using the criteria outlined above. These same criteria have been used to reassess the significance of these sites in light of the test excavation results.

Site CFPP-02 (52-2-3926) was an artefact scatter site located on a flat terrace immediately west of South Creek. A large dam borders the site to the west. Test excavation demonstrated that the archaeological deposit at this site is concentrated on the stable northern portion of the terrace at the margin of the flood zone, with all artefacts recovered from the site located in this area. Artefact scatters are a common site type in the local and regional context. The terrace displayed good archaeological integrity and the artefact assemblage retrieved during testing suggests there may be some differences in raw material use at this location. The site is considered to have moderate research potential.

Site CFPP-07 (52-2-3931) was a small artefact scatter bounded by ephemeral drainage lines at the base of the slope leading to Oran Park House. Archaeological test excavation at CFPP-07 demonstrated a very low density artefact distribution on this landform and it is considered unlikely that the site is able to provide further archaeological information on Aboriginal landscape use. The low artefact densities recorded demonstrate a low level of site complexity. The site is considered to have low research potential.

Site CFPP-08 (52-25-3932) is an artefact scatter located on the slope and creek flats overlooking the confluence of South Creek and a 3rd order tributary. Archaeological test excavation revealed a relatively stable deposit in areas located outside of the flood zone. Artefacts were retrieved from a number of test excavation units across the site, suggesting a continuous deposit exists along this portion of the creek corridor. CFPP-08 is a representative but not outstanding example of an open camp site, a common site type locally and regionally. Based on the extent of the apparently intact archaeological deposit bordering the creek at this location, it is considered to display moderate research potential.

Site CFPP-09 (52-2-3933) was an artefact scatter located on a hill crest approximately 500m east of South Creek. Archaeological test excavation revealed a deposit of limited integrity with the hill crest demonstrating somewhat disturbed deposits. The site type is common both locally and regionally and while representative, it is not considered to be an outstanding example of its type. Better examples exist within Catherine Park. This low density deposit was considered to have limited archaeological integrity and low research potential.

Site CFPP-09A (52-2-4102) was an artefact scatter located on either side of a small drainage line and (former) dam at the base of the hill slope leading to CFPP-09. Artefacts were retrieved from test excavation units on remnant stable portions of the landform, outside the flood zone and relatively free of disturbance. Archaeological integrity and potential at this site are moderate and the site is representative of the artefact scatter site type common to the region. The site is considered to have moderate research potential.

Site CFPP-10 (52-2-3934) was an isolated find located on a slope above a minor tributary of South Creek. The isolated find site type is common locally and regionally and the site is a poor example of its type, being of a common raw material, artefact type and located out of context. The site has low archaeological potential and low research potential.

Site CFPP-11 (52-2-3935) was an isolated find eroding out of a modified drainage channel. The site type is common both locally and regionally and the site is not considered to retain any further archaeological information. The site is considered to be of low archaeological potential and low research potential.

Site CFPP-13 (52-2-4104) was an isolated find of a single quartz flake fragment within the flood zone of South Creek in the south east of the study area. The site type is common both locally and regionally and the site is not considered to retain any further archaeological information, being located within an area disturbed by repeated episodes of fluvial erosion and deposition. The site offers low archaeological potential and low research potential.

Site CFPP-14 (52-2-4105) constitutes the western portion of Area C and consisted of an artefact scatter located on a flat landform outside the principal flood zone of South Creek. This low density artefact scatter was located in an area displaying moderate integrity of deposit and moderate archaeological potential. The site displays moderate research potential.

Site CFPP-15 (52-2-4106) was an artefact scatter recorded on the lower slope of test excavation location Area B. Artefacts recovered from the testing program included raw materials and artefact types common in sites within the local area and region. The integrity of the archaeological deposit at this site was low-moderate and the site is representative of a low density archaeological deposit. The site is considered to retain low research potential.

OPW_P2 (52-2-3761) is located near a small tributary to South Creek. The area was originally defined based on proximity to the watercourse. The deposit is considered to have low archaeological potential and low research potential. The deposit was previously partially destroyed under AHIP # 3225.

8.2 Archaeological Significance

Based on the assessment criteria outlined in Section 8.1, overall scientific significance of the archaeological sites addressed in this report is presented below.

The following sites are considered to have **moderate archaeological significance**:

CFPP-02 (52-2-3926)
CFPP-08 (52-2-3932)
CFPP-09A (52-2-4102)
CFPP-14 (52-2-4105)

These sites are considered to display some representativeness, some rarity, moderate-high archaeological integrity and moderate research potential. These sites are considered to retain archaeological information that will contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal people's use of landscapes at Catherine Park and in the local area.

The following sites are considered to have **low archaeological significance**:

CFPP-07 (52-2-3931)
CFPP-09 (52-2-3933)
CFPP-10 (52-2-3934)
CFPP-11 (52-2-3935)
CFPP-13 (52-2-4104)
CFPP-15 (52-2-4106)
OPW_P2 (52-2-3761)

These sites are considered to display low representativeness, low rarity, low archaeological integrity and low research potential. They are unlikely to retain any further information to inform on past Aboriginal people's use of the landscape at Catherine Park and in the local area.

9 Impact Assessment

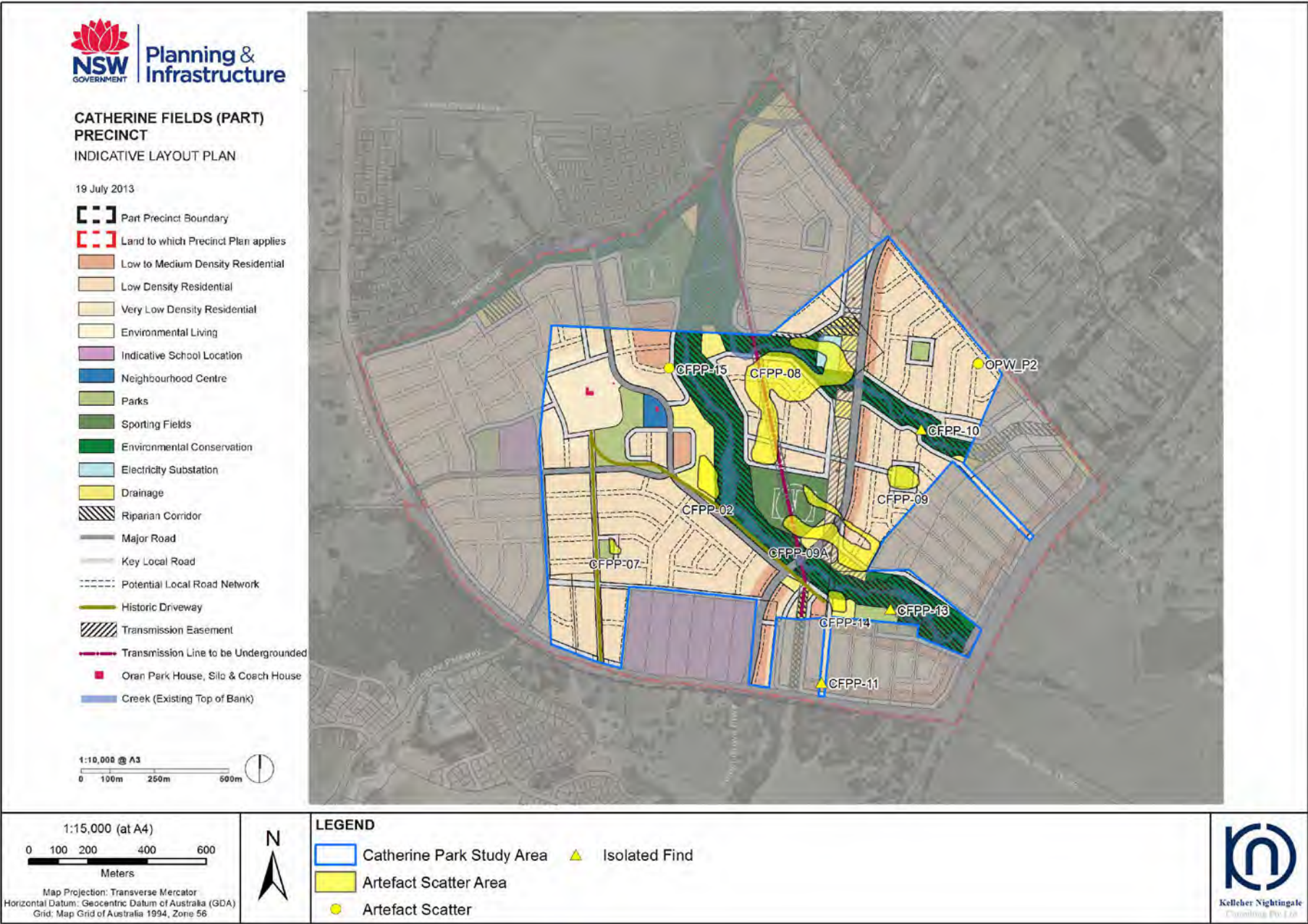
The location of identified archaeological sites within Catherine Park will be impacted by the proposed development of the land. Development activities will vary based on the projected land uses as indicated on the final Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) of the Catherine Fields (part) Precinct. The development program constitutes major landscape modification and it is expected that the entirety of the Catherine Park lands will be impacted as a result of the construction and development program.

The location of identified Aboriginal archaeological sites in relation to the development layout ILP is shown in Figure 18 and outlined in Table 12.

Table 12. Expected impact on registered Aboriginal sites in the study area

Site Name	AHIMS #	Type / Degree of harm	ILP Zoning	Consequence of harm
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	Direct / Total	Drainage Low-medium density residential Local road	Total loss of value
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	Direct / Total	Low density residential	Total loss of value
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	Direct / Total	Drainage Low density residential Electricity substation Underground transmission line Local road Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	Direct / Total	Neighbourhood park Low density residential Local road	Total loss of value
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	Direct / Total	Sports fields Drainage Local road Major road Underground transmission line Transmission easement Low density residential Low-medium density residential	Total Loss of Value
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	Direct / Total	Local road Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	Direct / Total	Low density residential	Total loss of value
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	Direct / Total	Neighbourhood park Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	Direct / Total	Drainage Environmental conservation* Riparian corridor*	Total loss of value
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	Direct / Total	Low-medium density residential	Total loss of value
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	Direct / Total	Low density residential	Total loss of value

* Assessment of impact to areas zoned Environmental Conservation and Riparian Corridor has been based on the understanding that it is likely some services and infrastructure which are not shown on the ILP will be placed along South Creek, in lands shown with these ILP zonings. These future activities would impact on Aboriginal heritage located in these zones.



9.1 Statutory Requirements

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is the primary statutory control dealing with Aboriginal heritage in New South Wales. Items of Aboriginal heritage (Aboriginal objects) or Aboriginal places (declared under section 84) are protected and regulated under the NPW Act.

Under the Act, an “Aboriginal object” is defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains”. As such, Aboriginal objects are confined to physical evidence and are commonly referred to as Aboriginal sites.

Aboriginal objects are protected under section 86 of the Act. It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object, either knowingly [section 86 (1)] or unknowingly [section 86 (2)].

There are offences and penalties relating to harm to, or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes to destroy, deface, damage or move.

Penalties are tiered according to offences, which include:

- a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object;
- a person must not harm an Aboriginal object (strict liability offence);
- a person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place (strict liability offence);
- failure to notify Office of Environment and Heritage of the location of an Aboriginal object (existing offence and penalty); and
- contravention of any condition of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

Under section 87 (1) it is a defence against prosecution if “(a) the harm or desecration concerned was authorised by an Aboriginal heritage impact permit and (b) the conditions to which that Aboriginal heritage impact permit was subject were not contravened”.

Section 87 (2) of the Act provides a defence against prosecution under section 86 (2) if “the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether the act or omission constituting the alleged offence would harm an Aboriginal object and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed”.

Section 89A of the Act relates to the notification of sites of Aboriginal objects, under which it is an offence if the location of an Aboriginal object is not notified to the Director-General in the prescribed manner within a reasonable time.

Under section 90 (1) of the Act “the Director-General may issue an Aboriginal heritage impact permit”. The regulation of Aboriginal heritage impact permits is provided in Part 6 Division 2 of the Act, including regulations relating to consultation (section 90N).

An Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) is required for any activity which will harm an Aboriginal object.

10 Management and Recommendations

General management principles for Aboriginal archaeological sites include avoiding harm to Aboriginal objects where possible. The ILP for Catherine Park indicates that it is not possible to avoid harm to identified Aboriginal archaeological sites. Where impacts are unavoidable, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required for any activity which will harm an Aboriginal object. The degree of proposed impact means that measures are required to mitigate harm to Aboriginal objects in Catherine Park.

An AHIP will be required prior to impacting any identified archaeological site in Catherine Park. Management and recommendations for identified archaeological sites are tied to their significance. Sites of low archaeological significance will require an AHIP prior to any impact but do not warrant further archaeological investigation. Measures for mitigating harm to Aboriginal objects (e.g. salvage excavation) are recommended for sites or areas with moderate archaeological or high cultural values. These sites require mitigation to compensate for the loss of information resulting from impact to sites. An AHIP would be required for mitigation activities.

Recommendations for the identified sites at Catherine Park are presented in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Recommendations for identified archaeological sites at Catherine Park

Site Name	AHIMS Number	Recommendations
CFPP-02	52-2-3926	AHIP and salvage Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-07	52-2-3931	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-08	52-2-3932	AHIP and salvage Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-09	52-2-3933	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-09A	52-2-4102	AHIP and salvage Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-10	52-2-3934	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-11	52-2-3935	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-13	52-2-4104	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
CFPP-14	52-2-4105	AHIP and salvage Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site. Given the moderate significance of the site and degree of proposed impact, salvage excavation of a representative sample of the site is required prior to impact.
CFPP-15	52-2-4106	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.
OPW_P2	52-2-3761	AHIP Aboriginal heritage impact permit (AHIP) required prior to commencement of works affecting the site.

References

- AECOM, 2009a. Report on Phase 2 archaeological excavations, Oran Park Precinct and Turner Road Precinct, South West Sydney. Report to Landcom, Dart West Developments and Paynter Dixon Golf.
- AECOM, 2009b. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment, Sewer Rising Main from SP1169. South West Growth Centre. Prepared for Landcom.
- AMBS, 2006. Harrington Park 2 and Mater Dei Rezoning Project: Phase 2 Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Conservation Strategy. Report to APP Corporation on behalf of Camden Council.
- Biosis Research, 2010. Camden Gas Project: Northern Expansion Part 3A Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment. Report prepared for AECOM on behalf of AGL Gas Production (Camden) Pty Ltd.
- Central West Archaeological and Heritage Services Pty Ltd, 2004. A Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological Study of the Proposed Harrington Park 2 and Mater Dei Residential Subdivisions, near Camden, NSW. A report to Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners Pty Ltd and APP Corporation Pty Ltd.
- Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML), 2012a. East Leppington Precinct Planning Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment. Report prepared for NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
- GML, 2012b. East Leppington. Lands North of Denham Court Road. Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report. Report prepared for NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
- GML, 2012c. East Leppington: Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment report. Report prepared for Stockland Development.
- Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd, 2008. Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment, East Leppington NSW. Draft consultancy report prepared for Walker Corporation Pty Limited.
- Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCD CHM), 2007a. Archaeological Investigation of the Turner Road and Oran Park Precincts within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW. Report to APP on behalf of the Growth Centres Commission and Camden City Council.
- JMCD CHM, 2007b. Archaeological Investigation of the Oran Park Precinct within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW. Report to APP on behalf of the Growth Centre Commission and Camden City Council.
- JMCD CHM, 2007c. Archaeological Investigation of the Turner Road Precinct within the South West Growth Centre, Camden, NSW. Report to APP on behalf of the Growth Centre Commission and Camden City Council.
- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting (KNC), 2013. SWGC Second Release Precincts Wastewater Infrastructure – Package 1: Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. Report prepared for GHD on behalf of Sydney Water.
- KNC, 2012. Catherine Fields (part) Precinct, South West Growth Centre: Aboriginal Heritage Assessment. Report to Valad Development Management and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.
- KNC, 2009. Archaeological salvage excavations at site HPK9, Harrington Park Sydney. Report for Harpak Developments.
- KNC, *in prep.* Archaeological Salvage Excavation Program: Harrington Grove Lands. Report prepared for Dandaloo Pty Ltd.

Appendix A AHIMS Search Results



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number: 123

Client Service ID: 103795

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
52-2-3327	HYD-1	AGD	56	291970	6233210	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 3		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-2-3328	HYD-7	AGD	56	291990	6233313	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-2-3325	HYD-8	AGD	56	291437	6233415	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-2-3326	HYD-9	AGD	56	291463	6233417	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 3		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
52-2-3543	OPB-6	AGD	56	291037	6235153	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 5		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
52-2-3544	OPB-7	AGD	56	291219	6235018	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
45-5-3366	OPB-8	AGD	56	290953	6235645	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 2		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
45-5-3367	OPB-9	AGD	56	291163	6235651	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 9		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
45-5-3369	OPB-11	AGD	56	291328	6236006	Open site	Valid	Meddow Tree (Carved or Carved)		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
52-2-3545	OPB-12	AGD	56	291217	6234732	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
45-5-3370	OPB-15	AGD	56	291821	6236186	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 193		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
45-5-3371	OPB-16	AGD	56	291304	6236000	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 3		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
52-2-3546	OPB-17	AGD	56	291756	6234756	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 2		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3106	
52-2-3360	HYD-9	AGD	56	291463	6233417	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3562	
52-2-3565	TR-9	AGD	56	293602	6233310	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 17		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3111	
52-2-3566	TR-10	AGD	56	293913	6233067	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 15		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	3111	
52-2-3549	OPB-18	AGD	56	292271	6234941	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 3		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristany Millich for the following area at Datum: AGD, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49.

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such act/omission.

Page 10/11



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number: 123

Client Service ID: 103095

SiteID	SiteName	Contact	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
52-2-3550	OPB-19	T Russell	AGD	56	292406	6235177	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 3	<u>Permits</u>	2792,3106
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell								<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
52-2-3551	OPB-20	T Russell	AGD	56	292534	6235138	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1	<u>Permits</u>	3106
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell								<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
52-2-3553	OPB-23	T Russell	AGD	56	291350	6234437	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1	<u>Permits</u>	3106
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell								<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
52-2-3554	OPB-24	T Russell	AGD	56	292070	6235225	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 2	<u>Permits</u>	3106
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell								<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
52-2-3555	OPB-26	T Russell	AGD	56	291918	6234874	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1	<u>Permits</u>	3106
	<u>Contact</u>	T Russell								<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management
52-2-3760	OPW-PT		GDA	56	292496	6235100	Open site	Valid	Mindful Tree (Carved or Scurred)		
52-2-3761	OPW-22	<u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	291391	6234900	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								Mr Rick Buller	<u>Permits</u>
52-2-3762	OPW-23		GDA	56	292626	6234317	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								Mr Rick Buller	<u>Permits</u>
52-2-3763	OPW-2		GDA	56	292496	6235208	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		
45-5-3766	OP1	<u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	292660	6235680	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 103 Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								Mr Rick Buller	<u>Permits</u>
45-5-3767	OP2	<u>Contact</u>	GDA	56	290950	6235270	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 425	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								Mr Alan Williams ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously BIA-EnviroScience)	<u>Permits</u>
45-5-3768	OP3		GDA	56	292250	6235275	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 66	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously BIA-EnviroScience)	<u>Permits</u>
45-5-3770	OP Transect B		GDA	56	291870	6235080	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1	<u>Permits</u>	3225
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								ARCOM Australia Pty Ltd (previously BIA-EnviroScience)	<u>Permits</u>
45-5-3771	OP Transect C		GDA	56	292550	6235880	Open site	Valid	Artifact: 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristiana Millich for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49.

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment & Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such act or omission.

Page 10/11



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number: 123

Client Service ID: 109799

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types	Reports
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4725	Artifical Scatter PAD 2052-16	GDA	56	293890	6233340	Open site	Valid	Artifical - 1		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
45-5-4046	Artifical Scatter PAD 2049-6	GDA	56	291011	6236474	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
45-5-4047	Artifical Scatter PAD 2052-16	GDA	56	292695	6236401	Open site	Valid	Artifical - Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
45-5-4048	Artifical Scatter PAD 2052-16	GDA	56	292628	6235770	Open site	Valid	Artifical - Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4726	Artifical Scatter PAD 2052-16	GDA	56	292634	6235623	Open site	Valid	Artifical - Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
45-5-4049	Artifical Scatter PAD 2052-16	GDA	56	291349	6236949	Open site	Valid	Artifical - Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) -		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4727	CPH 07	GDA	56	292920	6235160	Open site	Valid	Artifical		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4727	CPH 08	GDA	56	292441	6235180	Open site	Valid	Artifical - 1		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4728	CPH 09	GDA	56	291455	6234835	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) - 1		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4729	CPH 05	GDA	56	291065	6234875	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) - 1		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							
57-2-4730	CPH 10	GDA	56	292120	6235120	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) - 1		
Contact	Contact	Recorders	Permits							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristany Millich for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 291000 - 294000, Northings: 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info: Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49.
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such act/omission.

Page 3 of 4



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref Number : 1222

Client Service ID : 103065

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
52-2-3931	CFPP-07	GDA	56	292115	6233910	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3932	CFPP-08	GDA	56	292675	6234510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3933	CFPP-09	GDA	56	292970	6234160	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3934	CFPP-10	GDA	56	293174	6234240	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3935	CFPP-11	GDA	56	292836	6233467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3936	CFPP-12	GDA	56	292947	6233392	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		
52-2-3925	CFPP-01	GDA	56	293510	6234194	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>				Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd		<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 24/06/2013 for Cristany Millich for the following area at Datum : GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 291000 - 294000, Northings : 6233000 - 6236500 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Archaeological Assessment and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 49

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

Page 4 of 4

Appendix B Test Excavation Lithics Database

Artefact ID	Site Code	Square Number	Material Colour	Material Type	Artefact Type	Notes
1	Area A	751E 114N		Silcrete	Core frag / Core tool	
2	Area A	766E 114N		Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
3	Area A	766E 114N		Quartz	Distal Flake Fragment	
4	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
5	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Angular Fragment	
6	Area B	321E 531N		Quartz	Distal Flake Fragment	
7	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
8	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
9	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Flake	Cortex
10	Area B	321E 531N		Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
11	Area B	321E 531N		Tuff	Distal Flake Fragment	
12	Area C	070E 715N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
13	Area C	900E 730N		Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
14	Area C	900E 730N		Quartz	Flake	
15	Area C	900E 730N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
16	Area C	915E 730N		Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	Usewear
17	Area C	915E 730N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
18	Area C	915E 730N		Silcrete	Flake	
19	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Chert	Distal Flake Fragment	Heavily patinated
20	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Silcrete	Flake	
21	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Quartz	Flake	
22	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
23	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Tuff	Proximal Flake Fragment	Usewear
24	CFPP-02	441E 131N		Quartz	Pebble fragment	
25	CFPP-02	441E 146N	White	Quartz	Flake	
26	CFPP-02	441E 146N	Red	Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
27	CFPP-02	441E 161N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
28	CFPP-02	441E 161N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
29	CFPP-02	447E 091N		Silcrete	Flake	
30	CFPP-02	456E 166N		Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
31	CFPP-02	456E 181N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
32	CFPP-07	113E 034N	Red	Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
33	CFPP-07	131E 928N	Red	Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
34	CFPP-07	146E 923N	White	Quartz	Distal Flake Fragment	
35	CFPP-08	600E 455N	Red	Silcrete	Flake	
36	CFPP-08	625E 230N	Pink	Silcrete	Medial Flake Fragment	
37	CFPP-08	630E 405N	Red	Silcrete	Angular Fragment	
38	CFPP-08	630E 435N		Tuff	Proximal Flake Fragment	Usewear
39	CFPP-08	640E 230N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
40	CFPP-08	640E 230N		Silcrete	Angular Fragment	
41	CFPP-08	640E 230N		Quartz	Angular Fragment	
42	CFPP-08	660E 385N	Pink	Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
43	CFPP-08	695E 550N	Red	Silcrete	Distal Flake Fragment	
44	CFPP-08	725E 550N	Red	Silcrete	Flake	
45	CFPP-08	725E 550N	Red	Silcrete	Flake	
46	CFPP-08	725E 550N	Grey	Silcrete	Split flake	
47	CFPP-08	750E 535N	Red	Silcrete	Flake	
48	CFPP-08	750E 535N	Grey	Silcrete	Split flake	
49	CFPP-08	755E 455N	Red	Silcrete	Proximal Flake Fragment	
50	CFPP-08	865E 525N		Silcrete	Angular Fragment	

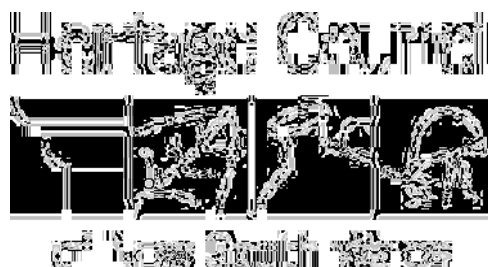
Artefact ID	Site Code	Square Number	Material Colour	Material Type	Artefact Type	Notes
51	CFPP-08	865E 525N	Red	Silcrete	Flake	
52	CFPP-08	865E 525N	Dark Grey	Granite / rhyolite	Cobble fragment	
53	CFPP-08	890E 540N		Tuff	Split flake	
54	CFPP-08	890E 540N		Tuff	Angular Fragment	
55	CFPP-09	080E 170N		Petrified Wood		Possibly not artefactual, fragment only
56	CFPP-09	892E 030N		Tuff	Angular Fragment	
57	CFPP-09	902E 010N		Tuff	Distal Flake Fragment	
58	CFPP-09	902E 010N		Quartz	Distal Flake Fragment	
59	CFPP-09	902E 010N		Tuff	Flake	
60	CFPP-09	902E 025N		Chert	Proximal Flake Fragment	Usewear
61	CFPP-09	902E 025N		Chert	Flake	Heavily patinated / usewear

Appendix K

NSW Heritage Council - Heritage Exemption Guidelines

HERITAGE INFORMATION SERIES

STANDARD EXEMPTIONS FOR WORKS REQUIRING HERITAGE COUNCIL APPROVAL



DISCLAIMER

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith but on the basis that the State of New South Wales, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement or advice referred to above.

Heritage Branch,
Department of Planning
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124
Ph: (02) 9873 8500
Fax: (02) 9873 8599
www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

© Crown copyright 1999
New edition 2003, revised 2004, 2005
New edition 2006, revised 2009

ISBN 1 921121 03 3

HO 06/04

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
WHY HAVE STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?	5
HOW WILL EXEMPTIONS ALREADY IN PLACE BE AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?	5
WHAT OTHER APPROVALS ARE NECESSARY TO DO WORK ON A HERITAGE ITEM?	5
HOW TO RELATE THE STANDARD EXEMPTION CLAUSES TO YOUR HERITAGE ITEM	6
SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS	7
GENERAL CONDITIONS	8
STANDARD EXEMPTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING	10
STANDARD EXEMPTION 2: REPAIRS	11
STANDARD EXEMPTION 3: PAINTING	13
STANDARD EXEMPTION 4: EXCAVATION	15
STANDARD EXEMPTION 5: RESTORATION	17
STANDARD EXEMPTION 6: DEVELOPMENT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OR DIRECTOR-GENERAL	18
STANDARD EXEMPTION 7: MINOR ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE OR NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	19
STANDARD EXEMPTION 8: NON-SIGNIFICANT FABRIC	20
STANDARD EXEMPTION 9: CHANGE OF USE	21
STANDARD EXEMPTION 10: NEW BUILDINGS	22
STANDARD EXEMPTION 11: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	23
STANDARD EXEMPTION 12: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE	24
STANDARD EXEMPTION 13: SIGNAGE	26
STANDARD EXEMPTION 14: BURIAL SITES AND CEMETERIES	28
STANDARD EXEMPTION 15: COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS AND ORDERS	29
STANDARD EXEMPTION 16: SAFETY AND SECURITY	30
STANDARD EXEMPTION 17: MOVABLE HERITAGE ITEMS	31

INTRODUCTION

In NSW important items of our environmental heritage are listed on the State Heritage Register. Any changes to those items should respect and retain those qualities and characteristics that make the heritage place special.

Any major works proposed for **State Heritage Register items** therefore need to be assessed and approved by the Heritage Council to ensure that the heritage significance of the item will not be adversely affected.

However, the assessment process can waste the time and resources of both the owner and the Heritage Council if the works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place. The Heritage Act allows the Minister for Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council, **to grant exemptions for certain activities** which would otherwise require approval under the NSW Heritage Act.

There are two types of exemptions which can apply to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register:

1. **standard exemptions** for all items on the State Heritage Register. Typical activities that are exempted include building maintenance, minor repairs, alterations to certain interiors or areas and change of use.
2. **site specific exemptions** for a particular heritage item can be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council.

These guidelines have been prepared to inform owners and managers of heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register about the standard exemptions. They also explain how to develop site specific exemptions for a heritage item.

The State Heritage Register

Heritage places and items of particular importance to the people of New South Wales are listed on the State Heritage Register. The Register was created in April 1999 by amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977*.

The key to listing on the State Heritage Register is the level of significance. Only those heritage items which are of **state significance in NSW** are listed on the State Heritage Register.

To check whether an item is listed on the register, check the online heritage database on the homepage of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning:

www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

This online database lists all statutorily protected items in NSW. It may be accessed from the homepage, via the Listings tab, then Heritage databases.

WHY HAVE STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

The standard exemptions apply to all items listed on the State Heritage Register. These exemptions came into force on 5 September, 2008. They replace all previous standard exemptions.

The current exemptions replace those gazetted on 4 April 2006 and as amended 28 April 2006. They relate to a broad range of minor development and will result in a more streamlined approval process.

The purpose of the standard exemptions is to clarify for owners, the Heritage Branch and local councils what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval. This ensures that owners are not required to make unnecessary applications for minor maintenance and repair.

The Heritage Council has prepared guidelines to help owners and managers to interpret and apply the standard exemptions. Those guidelines were first published in 2004 and have been incorporated into this document.

HOW WILL EXEMPTIONS ALREADY IN PLACE BE AFFECTED BY THE NEW STANDARD EXEMPTIONS?

1. **Standard Exemptions:** The new standard exemptions replace all existing standard exemptions.
2. **Site Specific Exemptions:** Some heritage items have site specific exemptions for works other than those in the standard list. Site specific exemptions will continue to remain in force.

WHAT OTHER APPROVALS ARE NECESSARY TO DO WORK ON A HERITAGE ITEM?

The exemptions only reduce the need to obtain approval from the Heritage Council, under section 60 of the Heritage Act, to carry out works to a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register. You should check with your local council for information on additional development and building approvals, and with the Heritage Branch for other approvals which may be required under the Heritage Act, such as an Excavation Permit.

HOW TO RELATE THE STANDARD EXEMPTION CLAUSES TO YOUR HERITAGE ITEM

The standard exemption clauses can be grouped under two headings:

- maintenance and repairs;
- alterations.

Clauses have been kept as concise as possible to avoid ambiguities. The terminology used is consistent with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Australia ICOMOS is the Australian Chapter of International Council on Monuments and Sites, a UNESCO-affiliated international organisation of conservation specialists. The *Burra Charter* is a nationally accepted standard for assessing and managing change to heritage items.

Before you develop firm proposals for changes to the heritage item, take the following actions:

- [1.] Check the boundaries of the item to which the State Heritage Register listing applies;
- [2.] Check the exemptions which apply to your heritage item;
- [3.] Read these explanatory notes to ensure that the work you propose is exempted, and check if prior Heritage Council notification and endorsement is required before the works are commenced;
- [4.] If the work is not exempted, apply to the Heritage Council for approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act;
- [5.] Check with the local council concerning other approvals that may be required;
- [6.] Check with the Heritage Branch if the work you propose involves the disturbance of relics more than 50 years old.

SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS

HERITAGE ACT, 1977

NOTICE OF ORDER UNDER SECTION 57(2) OF THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:

- 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 22 February 2008; and**
- 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.**

FRANK SARTOR
Minister for Planning
Sydney, 11 July 2008

SCHEDULE OF EXEMPTIONS TO SUBSECTION 57(1) OF THE

HERITAGE ACT 1977

MADE UNDER SUBSECTION 57(2)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. These general conditions apply to all of the following Exemptions.
2. Anything done pursuant to the following Exemptions must be carried out in accordance with relevant Guidelines issued by the Heritage Branch including *“The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide” 1998, “Movable Heritage Principles” 2000 and “The Heritage Council Policy on Managing Change to Heritage Items”*.
3. The following Standard Exemptions do not apply to anything affecting objects, places, items or sites of heritage significance to Aboriginal people or which affect traditional access by Aboriginal people.
4. The Director, and Managers employed by the Heritage Branch,- Department of Planning; the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services, employed by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority; the Executive Director Culture & Heritage employed by the Department of Environment and Climate Change and the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation may perform any of the functions of the Director-General of the Department of Planning (Director-General) under these exemptions.

The authorisation to the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director, Tenant and Asset Management Services.

The authorisation to the Executive Director Culture & Heritage of the Department of Environment and Climate Change is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is satisfied, must not be carried out by the Executive Director Culture & Heritage.

The authorisation to the General Manager, Sustainability employed by the Sydney Water Corporation is restricted to land for which it is the delegated approval body under section 169 of the Heritage Act, and the preparation and submission of information required to demonstrate that compliance with the criteria contained in these exemptions is

satisfied, must not be carried out by the General Manager, Sustainability.

- 5. In these Exemptions, words shall be given the same meaning as in the *Heritage Act 1977* ("the Act") unless the contrary intention appears from the context of the exemption.**
- 6. Anything done pursuant to the following Exemptions must be specified, supervised and carried out by people with knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the work.**

Guidelines

In addition to the above guidelines listed in paragraph two, the Heritage Council adopted further guidelines on 7 April 2004 (revised 2009) for use in interpreting and applying the standard exemptions.

If it is unclear whether proposed development satisfies the requirements of these exemptions, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

1. The following maintenance and cleaning does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

- (a) the maintenance of an item to retain its condition or operation without the removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials;
- (b) cleaning including the removal of surface deposits, organic growths or graffiti by the use of low pressure water (less than 100 psi at the surface being cleaned) and neutral detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing.

NOTE 1: Traditional finishes such as oils and waxes must continue to be used for timber surfaces rather than modern alternative protective coatings such as polyurethane or acrylic which may seal the surface and can cause damage.

NOTE 2: Surface patina which has developed on the fabric may be an important part of the item's significance and if so needs to be preserved during maintenance and cleaning.

Guidelines

Maintenance is distinguished from repairs, restoration and reconstruction as it does not involve the removal of or damage to existing fabric or the introduction of new materials. It is a continuing process of protective care. Typical maintenance activity includes:

- *the removal of vegetation and litter from gutters and drainage systems;*
- *resecuring and tightening fixings of loose elements of building fabric;*
- *lubricating equipment and services which have moving parts;*
- *the application of protective coatings such as limewash, polish, oils and waxes to surfaces which have previously had such coatings applied; and*
- *cleaning by the removal of surface deposits using methods other than aggressive mechanical or chemical techniques such as high pressure, high temperature or strong solvents which may affect the substrate.*

This standard exemption applies to the maintenance of all types of heritage items including buildings, works, landscapes, cemeteries and movable heritage. Reference should be made to other relevant standard exemptions (#12, 14 and 17) for particular types of items.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 2: REPAIRS

1. 1. Repair to an item which is of the type described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:

- (a) the replacement of services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing service routes, cavities or voids or replaces existing surface mounted services and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric;
- (b) the repair (such as refixing and patching) or the replacement of missing, damaged or deteriorated fabric that is beyond further maintenance, which matches the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric.

NOTE 1: Repairs must be based on the principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Therefore replacement must only occur as a last resort where the major part of an element has decayed beyond further maintenance.

NOTE 2: Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric for future maintenance.

NOTE 3: Repair must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing detailing, such as vents, capping, chimneys, carving, decoration or glazing.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is not intended to allow the cumulative replacement of large amounts or a high proportion of the fabric of an item. If replacement of large amounts of fabric is necessary, an application will be required to be submitted under s. 60 of the Heritage Act. If there is uncertainty about whether the proposed extent of repair is exempt from approval, advice should be sought from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

Repairs should have detailed specifications and carried out by licensed tradespeople with experience in the conservation of heritage buildings. It is essential that the composition of elements of the fabric such renders, mortars, timber species and metal types remain the same to assist with matching appearance and avoiding chemical incompatibility.

Repair may involve reconstruction which means returning an item to a known earlier state. This may involve the use of new or recycled materials.

Reconstruction must satisfy a four-part test to qualify for exemption from approval:

- 1. The nature of the earlier state being reconstructed must be known. Where there is conjecture about the earlier state of the fabric or where it is proposed to change the appearance, material or method of fixing of the fabric an application under s.60 of the Heritage Act will be required.*
- 2. The replacement fabric must be matching in appearance and method of fixing. The use of salvaged or recycled fabric can be a valuable resource in matching appearance in preference to the use of new fabric which may appear obtrusive. However the damage to other heritage buildings by the salvaging of fabric for reuse is unacceptable. Salvaged materials must be judiciously sourced so as not to encourage secondary damage to other heritage resources. The use of artificial ageing techniques to assist the matching of new with original fabric is only advocated where there is an obtrusive mismatch of materials which negatively impacts on the heritage significance of the item. Ideally, new and original fabric should be subtly discernable on close examination to assist interpretation of the history of change to the building.*
- 3. The fabric being replaced must be beyond further maintenance. The replacement of fabric may only occur where fabric is missing or it is so damaged or deteriorated that it is beyond further maintenance. In many cases the judgement about the level of deterioration and the effectiveness of further maintenance will require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. If it is unclear that the fabric is beyond further maintenance, its replacement will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.*
- 4. Significant fabric must not be damaged or removed. In all cases of repair, the damage or removal of significant fabric is not permitted without approval. Significant fabric is that which contributes to the heritage significance of the item. The identification of the level of significance of fabric will usually require the advice of a person who is suitably experienced in similar heritage conservation projects. The damage or removal of significant fabric will require the submission of an application under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.*

New material used in repairs should where possible be date stamped in a location which is not conspicuous but is legible on close examination. Archival recording of removed and replacement fabric is advocated and should be used in interpretive displays where practicable.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 3: PAINTING

1. Painting does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act if the painting:
 - (a) does not involve the disturbance or removal of earlier paint layers other than that which has failed by chalking, flaking, peeling or blistering;
 - (b) involves over-coating with an appropriate surface as an isolating layer to provide a means of protection for significant earlier layers or to provide a stable basis for repainting; and
 - (c) employs the same colour scheme and paint type as an earlier scheme if they are appropriate to the substrate and do not endanger the survival of earlier paint layers.
2. Painting which employs a different colour scheme and paint type from an earlier scheme does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that:
 - (a) the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item; and
 - (b) the person proposing to undertake the painting has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied.
3. A person proposing to undertake repainting of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed colour scheme, paint type, details of surface preparation and paint removal involved in the repainting. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

NOTE: Preference should be given to the re-establishment of historically significant paint schemes of the item that are appropriate to the significance of the building.

Guidelines

Painting of surfaces which have not previously been painted such as face brickwork, stone, concrete or galvanised iron is likely to adversely affect the heritage significance of the item and is not exempt from approval under this standard exemption. Likewise, the stripping of paint coatings which were intended to be protective may expose the substrate to damage and cause the loss of the historical record and significance of the building. In cases where surface preparation has revealed significant historic paint layers, repainting should facilitate the interpretation of the evolution of the building by displaying appropriately located sample patches of historic paint schemes. This

information should also be examined if it is proposed to recreate earlier finishes or paint schemes.

Paint removal of failed layers to achieve a stable base for repainting is exempt from approval but intervention should be minimised to avoid the loss of the significant historical record. Where old paint layers are sound they should be left undisturbed. The removal of paint with a high content of lead or other hazardous materials requires considerable care and use of experienced tradespeople as its disturbance can create health hazards. If the removal of such paint layers will adversely affect the heritage significance of the item, an application will be required under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Reference should be made to The Maintenance Series, NSW Heritage Branch, particularly Information Sheets 6.2 Removing Paint from Old Buildings, 7.2 Paint Finishes and 7.3 Basic Limewash which are available online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 4: EXCAVATION

- 1. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a), (b) or (c) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied that:**
 - (a) an archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or**
 - (b) the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; or**
 - (c) a statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.**
- 2. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) the excavation or disturbance of land is for the purpose of exposing underground utility services infrastructure which occurs within an existing service trench and will not affect any other relics;**
 - (b) the excavation or disturbance of land is to carry out inspections or emergency maintenance or repair on underground utility services and due care is taken to avoid effects on any other relics;**
 - (c) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain, repair, or replace underground utility services to buildings which will not affect any other relics;**
 - (d) the excavation or disturbance of land is to maintain or repair the foundations of an existing building which will not affect any associated relics;**
 - (e) the excavation or disturbance of land is to expose survey marks for use in conducting a land survey**
- 3. A person proposing to excavate or disturb land in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed excavation or disturbance of land and set out why it satisfies the criteria set out in paragraph 1. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 (a), (b) or (c) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

NOTE 1: Any excavation with the potential to affect Aboriginal objects must be referred to the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

NOTE 2: If any Aboriginal objects are discovered on the site, excavation or disturbance is to cease and the Department of Environment and Climate Change is to be informed in accordance with section 91 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

NOTE 3: This exemption does not allow the removal of State significant relics.

NOTE 4: Where substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment, zoning plan, management plan or statement required by this exemption, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

NOTE 5: Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics which are likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites or archaeological resources.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 5: RESTORATION

- 1. Restoration of an item by returning significant fabric to a known earlier location without the introduction of new material does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.**
- 2. The following restoration does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the restoration has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:**
 - (a) the restoration of an item without the introduction of new material (except for fixings) to reveal a known earlier configuration by removing accretions or reassembling existing components which does not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.**
- 3. A person proposing to undertake restoration of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and set out why there is a need for restoration to be undertaken and the proposed material and method of restoration. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

Restoration in accordance with clause 1 of this standard exemption does not involve the removal of fabric and only relates to the return of fabric which has been removed to storage or has been dislodged from its original location.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 6: DEVELOPMENT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OR DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- 1. Minor development specifically identified as exempt development which does not materially impact on heritage significance, by a conservation policy or strategy within a conservation management plan which has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW or by a conservation management strategy endorsed by the Director-General does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.**
- 2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

This standard exemption does not exempt development that is consistent with a conservation policy or strategy contained in an endorsed conservation management plan or interim conservation management strategy other than development that is specifically identified as exempt development in that conservation plan or strategy.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 7: MINOR ACTIVITIES WITH LITTLE OR NO ADVERSE IMPACT ON HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

1. Anything which in the opinion of the Director-General is of a minor nature and will have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.
2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed activity. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed activity meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

This standard exemption has the potential to relate to a wide range of minor development. In determining whether a proposed development is minor the Director may have regard to the context of the particular heritage item such as its size and setting. For instance a development may be considered to be minor in the context of Prospect Reservoir's 1200ha curtilage whereas a similar proposal affecting an item on a smaller site may not be considered to be minor.

In order to assess whether a proposal has an adverse affect on heritage significance it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item's heritage significance and an assessment of whether a proposal impacts on that significance.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 8: NON-SIGNIFICANT FABRIC

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the alteration of a building involving the construction or installation of new fabric or services or the removal of building fabric which will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the item.
2. A person proposing to do anything of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed development. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

In order to assess the level of significance of fabric it is necessary to submit a clear and concise statement of the item's heritage significance and to grade the fabric of the place in accordance with its association with or impact on that significance. It may not always be concluded that more recent fabric is of less or no heritage significance.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 9: CHANGE OF USE

1. The change of use of an item or its curtilage or the commencement of an additional or temporary use does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the change of use has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the use does not involve the alteration of the fabric, layout or setting of the item or the carrying out of development other than that permitted by other standard or site specific exemptions; and
 - (b) the use does not involve the cessation of the primary use for which the building was erected, a later significant use or the loss of significant associations with the item by current users;
2. A person proposing to change the use of an item or its curtilage or to commence an additional or temporary use of an item or its curtilage in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the changes proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) and (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

For the purposes of this standard exemption any change of use which is inconsistent with specific conditions of any previous approval or consent such as hours of operation or nature of conduct of an activity requires approval under section 57(1) or the modification of an approval under section 65A of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 10: NEW BUILDINGS

1. Subdivision under the *Strata Scheme (Freehold Development) Act* or *Strata Scheme (Leasehold Development) Act* of the interior of a building that has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.
2. Alteration to the interior of a building which has been constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register or the publication of an interim heritage order in the Gazette which applies to the land does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

Subdivision to which clause 1 of this standard exemption applies must not subdivide the curtilage of the exterior of a building other than approved car spaces. A strata plan which otherwise proposes the subdivision of the curtilage of a heritage item requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.

For the purposes of clause 2 of this standard exemption, alterations to the interior of a building:

- *do not include internal alterations to additions to buildings which existed prior to the listing of the site on the State Heritage Register or publication of the interim heritage order;*
- *must not affect the external appearance of the building such as by balcony enclosure or window screening; and*
- *must not be inconsistent with any specific conditions of a previous approval.*

Such alterations require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 11: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

- 1. The erection of temporary structures does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) have been met and the person proposing to erect the structure has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:**
 - (a) the structure will be erected within and used for a maximum period of 4 weeks after which it will be removed within a period of 2 days and not erected again within a period of 6 months; and**
 - (b) the structure is not to be located where it could damage or endanger significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items.**
- 2. A person proposing to erect a structure of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and set out the nature of the structure, the use for the structure and how long it will remain in place and the next occasion on which it is anticipated that the structure will be erected. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

Guidelines

The cumulative impact of the multiple use of this standard exemption will be considered by the Director in the assessment of the simultaneous construction of a number of temporary structures or a succession of temporary structures which may have a prolonged adverse impact on heritage significance of the item.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 12: LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE

- 1. Landscape maintenance which is of the type described below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) weeding, watering, mowing, top-dressing, pest control and fertilizing necessary for the continued health of plants, without damage or major alterations to layout, contours, plant species or other significant landscape features;**
 - (b) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material), not exceeding 10% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;**
 - (c) pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material) between 10% and 30% of the canopy of a tree within a period of 2 years;**
 - (d) removal of dead or dying trees which are to be replaced by trees of the same species in the same location; or**
 - (e) tree surgery by a qualified arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon necessary for the health of those plants.**
- 2. A person proposing to undertake landscape maintenance in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) 1(c) or 1(d) must write to the Director-General and describe the maintenance proposed and provide certification by a qualified or experienced arborist, horticulturist or tree surgeon that the maintenance is necessary for the tree's health or for public safety. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed maintenance meets these criteria, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**

NOTE 1: In relation to cemeteries, landscape features include monuments, grave markers, grave surrounds, fencing, path edging and the like.

NOTE 2: Other standard exemptions may apply to landscape maintenance such as #4 Excavation and #6 Development endorsed by the Heritage Council; and #7 Minor works with no adverse heritage impact.

Guidelines

Landscape features and gardens can be of heritage significance in their own right. They are often vital to the curtilage of a heritage item and fundamental to the setting of other (eg; built or archaeological) heritage items and important to the appreciation of their heritage significance. Landscape setting is by its nature evolving and often requires more regular maintenance than other elements of heritage fabric. Horticultural advice may be required to ensure a regime of maintenance appropriate to the retention of the heritage significance of a place.

General advice about landscape maintenance is provided by The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A Practical Guide Information Sheet 9.1 Heritage Gardens and Grounds, printed versions available from the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

General advice about heritage gardens is also available on the Heritage Branch website at: http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/06_subnav_10.htm and at: www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 13: SIGNAGE

- 1. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:**
 - (a) temporary signage which is located behind or on the glass surface of a shop window which is not internally illuminated or flashing and is to be removed within eight weeks; or**
 - (b) a real estate sign indicating that the place is for auction, sale or letting and related particulars and which is removed within 10 days of the sale or letting of the place;**
- 2. The erection of signage which is of the types described in (a) or (b) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) and (b) respectively have been met and the person proposing to erect it has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:**
 - (a) the erection of non-illuminated signage for the sole purpose of providing information to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the item and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage or obstruct significant views of and from heritage items; or**
 - (b) signage which is in the form of a flag or banner associated with a building used for a purpose which requires such form of promotion such as a theatre or gallery, which is displayed for a maximum period of eight weeks and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage;**
- 3. A person proposing to erect signage of the kind described in paragraph 2 must write to the Director-General and describe the nature and purpose of the advertising or signage. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 2(a) or 2(b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.**
- 4. Signage of the kind described in paragraphs 1 and 2 must:**
 - (a) not conceal or involve the removal of signage which has an integral relationship with the significance of the item;**
 - (b) be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the item;**
 - (c) be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the item; and**
 - (d) reuse existing fixing points or insert fixings within existing joints without damage to adjacent masonry.**

Guidelines

In addition to the requirements of clause 4 of the standard exemptions, signage may be controlled by development control plans or signage policies prepared by the relevant local council. The operation of the standard exemptions do not affect the requirements for consent by local councils or the need to satisfy any signage policies which may have been adopted by them.

Additional forms of signage not addressed by this standard exemption may not require approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if they satisfy the requirements of other standard exemptions such as Standard Exemption 7 (Minor Activities with no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or Standard Exemption 8 (Non-significant Fabric).

Signage in accordance with clause 2(a) of the standard exemption for the purpose of assisting the interpretation of heritage significance:

- requires approval under section 57(1) of the Heritage Act if additional information is provided which is unrelated to heritage interpretation such as commercial promotion or sponsorship; and*
- must be in accordance with Interpreting Heritage Places and Items published by the Heritage Council and available online.*

STANDARD EXEMPTION 14: BURIAL SITES AND CEMETERIES

1. Development on land within a burial site or cemetery which is of the type described in (a), (b) or (c) below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act:
 - (a) the creation of a new grave;
 - (b) the erection of monuments or grave markers in a place of consistent character, including materials, size and form, which will not be in conflict with the character of the place; or
 - (c) an excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of carrying out conservation or repair of monuments or grave markers;

provided that there will be no disturbance to human remains, to relics in the form of grave goods, associated landscape features or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance.
2. A person proposing to carry out development in the manner described in paragraph 1(b) or (c) must write to the Director-General and describe the development proposed. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1, the Director-General shall notify the applicant.
3. This exemption does not apply to the erection of above-ground chambers, columbaria or vaults, or the designation of additional areas to be used as a burial place.

NOTE 1: Other standard exemptions apply to the maintenance, cleaning and repair of burial sites and cemeteries.

Guidelines

In addition to burial remains and artefacts, above ground cemetery elements may include headstones, footstones and other burial markers or monuments and associated elements such as grave kerbing, iron grave railings, grave furniture, enclosures and plantings. It is important that cemeteries listed on the State Heritage Register have a conservation policy or conservation management plan endorsed by the Heritage Council and that it records the history and significant fabric of the place with policies for conservation, relocation and the erection of new monuments and grave markers.

Additional advice about the management of heritage cemeteries is provided in:

- Cemeteries: Guidelines for their Care and Conservation, *Heritage Council of NSW and Department of Planning, 1992;*
- Skeletal Remains, *NSW Heritage Council, 1998;*
- Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation, *National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2002.*

STANDARD EXEMPTION 15: COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS AND ORDERS

1. Development which is required for the purpose of compliance with the minimum standards set out in Part 3 of the *Heritage Regulation 1999* or an order issued under either:
 - (a) section 120 of the *Heritage Act 1977* regarding minimum standards of maintenance and repair; or
 - (b) section 121S of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* regarding an order which is consistent with a submission by the Heritage Council under subsection 121S(6) of that Act;does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.

Guidelines

This standard exemption is intended to facilitate and expedite compliance with orders and minimum standards of maintenance and repair.

The Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair replaced the “wilful neglect” provisions of the Heritage Act in 1999. The minimum standards are contained in Part 3 of the Heritage Regulation 2005 and are reproduced in the Heritage Information Series published by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The minimum standards only apply to items listed on the State Heritage Register and relate to:

- *weather protection;*
- *fire prevention and protection;*
- *security; and*
- *essential maintenance and repair to prevent serious or irreparable damage.*

Maintenance and repair which exceed the minimum standards in the Regulation may be exempt from approval under other standard exemptions (refer to #1 and #2).

Orders under s.121S(6) of the EP&A Act are those given by a council or other consent authority in relation to an item listed on the State Heritage Register, land to which an interim heritage order applies or a heritage item listed under an environmental planning instrument. Orders must not be given in relation to items listed on the State Heritage Register or land to which an interim heritage order relates unless the consent authority has given notice of it to the Heritage Council and considered any submission made by it.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 16: SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. The following development does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that the criteria in (a) or (b) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the development has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) the erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the item including landscape or archaeological features of its curtilage; or
 - (b) development, including emergency stabilisation, necessary to secure safety where a building or work or part of a building or work has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and poses a safety risk to its users or the public.
2. A person proposing to undertake development of the kind described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the development and, if it is of the kind set out in 1(b), provide certification from a structural engineer having experience with heritage items confirming the necessity for the development with regard to the criteria set out in 1(b) and any adverse impact on significant fabric. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1(a) or (b), the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Development exempt under this standard exemption must be for the temporary or emergency securing of safety for users or the public.

Permanent upgrading of site or building security may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #7 (Minor Activities with little or no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance) or #8 (Non-significant Fabric). Development described in 1(b) of this exemption is intended to apply in circumstances where there has been damage caused by a sudden change in circumstances of the building such as a catastrophic event, rather than safety risks which may arise from ongoing neglect of maintenance.

Emergency maintenance and repairs such as required following a storm event may be exempt under other standard exemptions such as #1 (Maintenance and Cleaning) and #2 (Repairs). More intrusive means of upgrading security which may damage significant fabric will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Development in accordance with this exemption must be undertaken with minimal intervention to significant fabric.

STANDARD EXEMPTION 17: MOVABLE HERITAGE ITEMS

1. The temporary relocation of movable heritage items, including contents, fixtures and objects, to ensure their security, maintenance and preservation, for conservation or exhibition, to ensure health or safety, the need for a controlled environment for those heritage items, or to protect the place, and which are to be returned to their present location within six months, does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act.
2. A person proposing to relocate a movable heritage item as set out in paragraph 1 must advise the Director-General in writing of the proposed location and the reasons for its relocation. If the Director-General is satisfied that the temporary relocation meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 the Director-General shall notify the applicant.

Guidelines

Movable heritage items or objects which are listed on the State Heritage Register must be specifically referred to in the gazetted listing. Unless specifically listed, the movable content of buildings such as furniture, paintings and other decoration is not movable heritage for the purposes of the Heritage Act which triggers approval requirements to “move, damage or destroy it”.

The permanent relocation of an item of movable heritage such as listed ships or railway rolling stock will require the submission of an application under section 60 of the Heritage Act.

Additional advice regarding movable heritage is provided by:

- Objects in Their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council, 1999; and
- Movable Heritage Principles, NSW Heritage Council and Ministry for the Arts, 1999.

END