HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE
ROUSE HILL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (STAGE 1)
WORKS
ADDITIONAL SITES

October 1993

Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd
51 Thompson Street, Drummoyne, 2047
Consultant Archaeologists
Telephone 02 819-7962
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Casey & Lowe Associates
Archaeological & Heritage Consultants
68 Warren Road Marrickville (02) 5582014

on behalf of

Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd
Consultant Archaeologists
CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
  1.1 Background 1
  1.2 Study Area 1
  1.3 Methodology 1
  1.4 Limitations 2
  1.5 Author Identification 2
  1.6 Acknowledgments 2
  1.7 Executive Summary 3

2.0 Historical Overview 4

3.0 Archaeological Survey
  3.1 Additional Sites Identified 5

4.0 Assessment of Impact
  4.1 Sewerage 5
  4.2 Kellyville Elevated Reservoir 6
  4.3 Department of Housing 6

5.0 Assessment of Cultural Significance
  5.1 Basis of Assessment 6
  5.2 Assessment of Cultural Significance 8

6.0 Archaeological Potential and Significance 8

7.0 Constraints
  7.1 Legislative Constraints 9

8.0 Management Procedures
  8.1 Archaeological Sites in the Area of Impact 11

9.0 Recommendations
  9.1 General Recommendations 13
  9.2 Management Recommendations for Archaeological Sites/Relics in Area of Impact 14

10.0 References 14

11.0 List of Figures 15

12.0 Abbreviations 16

Appendices
  Appendix 1 Inventory of Sites
  Appendix 2 Burra Charter
  Appendix 3 Excavation Permit

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RHIP (Stage 1) Works
1.0 Introduction
1.1 Background

This report was commissioned by Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd on behalf of Rouse Hill Pty Ltd. Rouse Hill Pty Ltd plans to develop sections of Rouse Hill, Parklea, and Kellyville. This report covers sites that were not identified in original Survey report but were reported or recorded after the original report was delivered to the client. These sites are near to or impacted by infrastructure works involving the laying of pipelines for sewerage, potable and reclaimed water; the construction of drainage basins and dumping of spoil, and the construction of sewage pumping stations and elevated reservoirs. In addition, the Department of Housing is developing a housing estate and the RTA is widening sections of Windsor and Old Windsor Road.

The report by Brayshaw McDonald Pty Ltd on the Aboriginal archaeology made recommendations for further work to be carried out on the Historical Archaeology because they had identified a number of historic sites during their field work and recognised the need for further investigation by a qualified historical archaeologist.

1.2 Study Area

The Study Area covers the Cattai Creek area and the access road line into the sewage pumping station and sites within the original survey area that were not identified in the original report (Fig. 1, 2, 3).

1.3 Methodology

The historical archaeological survey did not cover all the study area. The prehistorians carried out the major field survey, following all the creek lines and pipelines. During this survey they identified a number of sites of European heritage. These sites were reported to the historical archaeologists who then resurveyed the sites. A few sites were not reported to the historical archaeologists until after they had completed the original survey report. Additional survey work by the prehistorians was carried out for the Cattai Creek area sewer lines and sewage pumping station. Further sites were identified by the historical archaeologists in Historical Archaeological Heritage Study and Assessment of Old Windsor and Windsor Roads, Rouse Hill, NSW. These sites have not been included in this report. All sites recorded in this report are shown on Figure 3, all sites recorded in the study area are shown on Figure 4.

All sites identified for this report are recorded on inventory sheets in Appendix 1. The numbering system employed in the Dallas et al report was used for the numbering of the new sites. All new sites were numbered consecutively from RH/83, the last number used in the Historical Archaeological Heritage Study and Assessment of Old Windsor and Windsor Roads, Rouse Hill, NSW.

Assessments of impacts for this report were made from survey plans supplied by the Rouse Hill Pty Ltd.

1Dallas, Mackay and Karskens Archaeological Study of the Land within the Shire of Baulkham Hill in the Parklea Release Area 1989 for Baulkham Hill Council

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RHIP (Stage 1) Works
Figure 1: Locality Map, Rouse Hill Development Area.
Figure 3: Study Area showing the location of additional sites recorded in this survey.

CMA Topographic Map Riverstone 9030-1-S, 1:25 000
1.4 Limitations

This report should be used in conjunction with the two other reports completed by Casey & Lowe Associates on the RHIP (Stage 1) Works: Historical Archaeological Survey of the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 1) Works and Historical Archaeological Heritage Study and Assessment of Old Windsor and Windsor Roads, Rouse Hill, NSW. It is a supplement to the original survey report. No additional survey work was done other than to visit the sites included in this report.

1.5 Author Identification

This report was written by Mary Casey and Anthony Lowe of Casey & Lowe Associates. Most of the photographs were taken by Anthony Lowe, a few were taken by Mary Casey.

1.6 Acknowledgments

Many thanks are due to:

Baulkham Hills Historical Society
Pam Trimmer
Harry Carr

Rouse Hill (Stage 1) P/L: Denise Eisenhuth

Department of Planning: Iain Stuart

Grace Karskens

Brayshaw McDonald P/L: Josephine McDonald

Blacktown Council:
Sue Galt, Planner
Leonie Gendal, Blacktown Local Studies Librarian

Baulkham Hills Council:
Simon Kinchington, Planner

1.7 Executive Summary

1.7.1 Additional Sites Identified

The following sites were identified and briefly recorded for this report. They are:

RH/84 A sandstock well/cistern
RH/85 A corrugated barn/shed with well/cistern
RH/86 Cattai Creek 1/Afflick holiday house
RH/87 Cattai Creek 2

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Each site was individually surveyed and photographed. This information is included in the inventory of sites (Appendix 1).

1.7.2 Management Recommendations for Archaeological Sites/Relics in Area of Impact (section 9.2)

1. RH/84, this site will be impacted to some extent by the housing development project. This site should be retained in situ and if necessary filled in. Any disturbance to this site will require an excavation permit to be submitted by a qualified archaeologist to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

2. RH/85, the barn/shed belonging to this site will be removed. This will require an excavation permit to be submitted by a qualified archaeologist to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The site will require recording prior to any disturbance.

3. RH/86, this site is not directly impacted by the works programme but it is near to the access road into the sewage pumping station. This site should be fenced off so as to indicate the location of the site to the contractors. The contractor should be warned about the site and that it is illegal to disturb this relic. All workers should be warned that there should be no pilfering of sandstone or other artefacts from the site. All relics and artefacts are the property of the owner of the site. The fencing off of the area should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist.

4. RH/87, this site is not directly impacted by the works programme but it is near to the access road into the sewage pumping station. This site should be fenced off so as to indicate the location of the site to the contractors. The contractor should be warned about the site and that it is illegal to disturb this relic. All workers should be warned that there should be no pilfering of sandstone or other artefacts from the site. All relics and artefacts are the property of the owner of the site. The fencing off of the area should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist.

5. Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Works Pty Ltd should confirm with the various parties, including the archaeologists, this assessment of the likely impact upon the additional items from the Works programme.
2.0 Historical Overview

Most of the land around Rouse Hill was first granted from about 1802, some eight years after the first grant in the district along Toongabbie Creek, to the south of the study area.² The land on the western side of Old Windsor Road north of Meurants Lane to the southern boundary of the Stanhope Park property was part of a Government Stockyard established by 1800.³ There was movement through the region though, initially when Governor Phillip explored the countryside in 1791, but more regularly after 1794 when Grose made 22 grants at the Hawkesbury and people started to move to and from Sydney to their land. Grose had a track cut to the Hawkesbury in the same year. He described it as a 'very good road' and noted that an officer using it had taken only eight hours to walk from Sydney to the Hawkesbury.⁴ This track was periodically improved until about 1812 when Macquarie, describing it as scarcely passable, had it replaced by a properly constructed turnpike road (33 feet wide with a ditch either side to drain away water) to link his new town of Windsor with Parramatta.⁵ There were tollgates at Parramatta and Rouse Hill.⁶

This convenience of having road access meant that land along either side of the road to Windsor was gradually taken up. From 1802 several grants were made along Old Windsor Road at the southern end of the study area. Many of these early grantees were free men or marines and they received large grants of 100 acres and more, in contrast with the mainly emancipist areas to the south. These settlers grew crops such as wheat and maize while the more wealthy ran sheep and cattle. Some took advantage of the road traffic and set up inns, like the free immigrant John Hillas who set up his business on a 160 acre grant he called 'Stanhope Farm' between the two Windsor Roads. Matthew Pearce took up land in the southern part of the area and at one stage members of his family owned large portions of the land along Old Windsor Road from Seven Hills to Rouse Hill.⁷ The Pearce family by the 1890s was one of the dominant orcharding concerns in Australia.⁸

The sparsely settled area was the scene of an important battle between mainly Irish convicts and government troops when in 1804 a rebel force was engaged near Rouse Hill by a squad of soldiers from Sydney. Although short-lived this rebellion contrasts with the social and administrative changes that the colony was starting to experience. It was not long before even a discriminated-against Irish convict could find himself accepted within the new society.

Freed convicts could do well in this frontier region. An example is an Irish convict, Hugh Kelly, who arrived in 1803, was freed in 1810, and was a land holder and self-sufficient by 1814.⁹ By 1815 he was supplying meat to the Government and he seemed to be operating a roadhouse, The Halfway House (i.e., between Parramatta and Windsor), along the Windsor Road. This later was The Bird in Hand. By 1821 he owned 1000 acres, only 60 of which seems to have been granted. Later in 1821 he was granted 200 acres after he had petitioned Macquarie for compensation for materials taken from his land for re-building of the Windsor Road. By the time of his death in 1835 he could lay claim to 1600 acres.¹⁰ Kelly though was one of the most successful of the emancipists. Other convict settlers are commemorated by local roads: Meurants Lane after Ferdinand Meurant, a convict jeweller; Schofields Road after John Schofield.

² Dallas et al, 1989:29
³ Casey & Lowe Associates, 1993, Historical Archaeological Heritage Study and Assessment of Old Windsor and Windsor Roads, Rouse Hill NSW.
⁴ The Roadmakers, 5
⁵ ibid, 10
⁶ Blacktown Heritage Study, 15
⁷ ibid, 9
⁸ ibid, 9
⁹ Galea 1984(?):30
¹⁰ ibid, 33

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In the 1810s Macquarie granted land along Windsor Road, north of the junction with the old road. By the 1820s some of the landowners attempted to consolidate their holdings. George and Isabella Acres, granted 500 acres in 1823, established a stud, orchard and vineyard. They bought a neighbouring property in 1838.

After 1860 the land left ungranted was the least fertile areas to the north-west of the study area in the Rouse Hill-Cattai Creek area. Lots of 50 acres were subdivided from 1860. Several of these lots were bought by John Seath, who maintained the present Royal Oak Inn near the corner of Commercial Road.

The 1885 survey of Old Windsor Road shows a few scattered houses and somewhat more citrus orchards and a few areas of cultivation (Fig. 4). There is a post office, police station, and church (Christ Church) at Rouse Hill. Problems with rust had meant the cessation of wheat crops from the middle of the century but citrus crops obviously did quite well. The well-known orchard at 'Glenwood Park' dated from 1850 and covered about 70 acres. Small scale dairying was also introduced. From the 1890s dairying replaced citrus growing to a large extent. The 'Stanhope Park' dairy was considered to be the largest and most modern in the southern hemisphere. Poultry farming also became popular, replacing many of the orchards.

The land in the study area has remained semi-rural to the present time, with some small centres such as Rouse Hill. Houses are spread along the widely spaced roads and open fields with dairy cattle, golf courses, and market gardens are the most common landscape features.

3.0 Archaeological Survey

3.1 Additional Sites Identified

The following sites were identified and briefly recorded for this report. They are:

RH/84 A sandstock well/cistern
RH/85 A corrugated barn/shed with well/cistern
RH/86 Cattai Creek 1/Afflick holiday house
RH/87 Cattai Creek 2

Each site was individually surveyed and photographed. This information is included in the inventory of sites (Appendix 1).

4.0 Assessment of Impact

4.1 Sewerage

The two Cattai Creek sites (RH/86, RH/87) are close to the access road into the sewage pumping station. The sewer line will be laid down below these sites, on the drainage line running into Cattai

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Dallas, et al, 32
Ibid, 33
Blacktown Heritage Study, 26
Thorp 1993:7
Ibid, 28

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RHIP (Stage 1) Works
Creek. While there appears to be no direct impact from the proposed works these sites will require some protection from construction activities, especially the access road.

4.2 Kellyville Elevated Reservoir

An easement into the Kellyville Elevated Reservoir will require the demolition of the barn at RH/85 but should have no impact on the well.

4.3 Department of Housing

RH/84 is in the area of the housing development and will probably be impacted by this development.

5.0 Assessment of Cultural Significance

5.1 Basis of Assessment

To identify the cultural significance of a heritage item it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the sites identified in the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the sites' manifold values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (Appendix 2). The Burra Charter principles are important to the conservation and assessment of sites and relics.

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:16

**Historic Significance**

An item may be associated with and effectively illustrate the evolution and pattern of cultural political, social, economic, industrial or technological development of its area, region or state.

**Scientific Significance**

Scientific significance relates to an item's ability to reveal information which will contribute to the development of research on particular or various subjects.

**Cultural Significance**

Cultural significance pertains to those items which reflect the aspirations, values and changes in contemporary tastes of society.

**Social Significance**

Social significance relates to the way in which an item can illustrate social life - the working and living conditions, often of past eras, but also of contemporary life.

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16 These definitions are taken from Heritage Assessment Guidelines, 1990 Dept of Planning, NSW.
Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance requires an item to have the potential to define or expand knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities and events through archaeological research.

Archaeological significance has been further defined as pertaining to a site’s research potential if the following questions can be answered:

Does the site
(a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
(b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?

And
(c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?¹⁷

Architectural Significance

an item may have architectural or technical significance as a notable, rare, representational or early example of vernacular building...

Aesthetic Significance

an item may demonstrate important creative accomplishments that influence or challenge standards of beauty or refinement recognised by connoisseurs, a cultural group or community.

Aside from the Nature of significance the Degree of significance must be addressed. A site may have Rarity, Associative, Group, or Representative Values, the Integrity of the site will also affect its degree of significance.

Rarity
individual items or groups which are rare surviving examples of something that was once widespread

Associative
Significant for association with people, activities, phases or events in the evolution of New South Wales.¹⁸

Group
Collectively, these items contribute to the distinctive continuity or character of the street, neighbourhood or landscape of an area - its 'sense of place'.

Representative
an item may be regarded as a good example of its type, a seminal or optimal development of its type, or a significant variant of its type.

¹⁸ Taken from Domicelj, SHIP, 1990, p.5

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RHIP (Stage I) Works
Integrity

The degree to which an item or site is intact, without disturbance to the original fabric.

The nature and degree of significance for each site has been assessed based on the basic historical material that was available for each site and the field survey. All sites will be allocated a level of significance which relates to their degree of significance:

- of exceptional significance
- of considerable significance
- of some significance
- of low significance
- of no significance

Where a site has been previously assessed and we have concurred with that assessment we have used that level of significance. If we have disagreed with the level of significance or if we have new evidence available we may give it a new level of significance. The sites in this report have not previously been assessed.

The assessment of significance of these sites is based on a superficial level of knowledge. Among the recommendations for the sites of levels of significance between some significance and exceptional will be a further assessment of the items cultural significance if they are to be impacted by the Works programme.

5.2 Assessment of Cultural Significance

Of exceptional significance
None of the sites recorded in this report fall into this level of significance.

Of considerable significance
RH/87 is the only site of considerable cultural significance.

Of some significance
RH/85 and RH/86 have some cultural significance.

Of low significance
RH/84 has a low level of cultural significance.

6.0 Archaeological Potential and Significance

Archaeological potential specifically relates to the probability of archaeological remains surviving in the ground while archaeological significance relates to the site's ability to contribute knowledge that no other site or resource can. These archaeological sites must also contribute knowledge about general questions of human history and other research questions in Australian History.

RH/87 has considerable archaeological potential, RH/86 has some archaeological potential and RH/84 and RH/85 have a low level of archaeological potential.
7.0 Constraints

7.1 Legislative Constraints

7.1.1 Blacktown LEP 1988

There are four sites listed on the Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988 that are in or near the study area:

1. Exeter Cottage, Meurants Lane
2. *Glenwood Park Dairy*, Sunnyholt Road, Lot 41, D.P. 814447, Parklea
3. *Merriville*, Vinegar Hill Road - Lot 1, D.P. 204060, Kellyville
4. Site of the Battle of Vinegar Hill, Memorial Site, Part Lot 4, D.P. 550771, Kellyville

None of these sites are included in the sites covered by the additional survey.

7.1.2 Baulkham Hills LEP 1991

There are sites in or near the study area that are included in Schedule 1 of the Baulkham Hills LEP 1991.

1. 50. 'Bella Vista', Lot 1 and 2 D.P. 584274 and Pt Lot 102 D.P. 624884, Old Windsor Road Kellyville
2. 89. Former Divine Word Missionaries, 100 Windsor Road, Part Portion 93, Parish of Castle Hill (Pt 79832), Kellyville
3. 90. 'Mungerie', Lot 2, D.P. 702137, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill.
4. 91. Royal Oak Inn, Lot 1, D.P. 747364, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill
5. 92. Christ Church, Part portion 79, Parish of Castle Hill, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill
6. 103. 'Wellgate', Withers Road, Kellyville

Amendment 3 to the 1991 LEP was gazetted in June 1992. A number of other items that are in or near the study area were added to the LEP list:

7. Cemetery, Lot 49, 50 and 51, D.P. 193021, Mile End Road Rouse Hill
8. 'Aberdoon', House, Lot 1, D.P. 740110, Mile End Road, Rouse Hill
9. Slab Hut, Lot 3, D.P. 564652, Mile End Road, Rouse Hill
10. 'Marylands Stud' gates, Lot 11, D.P. 30803, Victoria Road, Kellyville
11. 'Mount St. Francis', House, Lot 4, D.P. 402692, Windsor Road, Kellyville
12. Private burial ground and ruins, Lot 2, D.P. 564652, Withers Road, Kellyville.
13. House, Lot 11, D.P. 2123, Wrights Road, Kellyville
14. 'Winslow', House, Lot 1, D.P. 513521, Wrights Road, Kellyville

None of these sites are among the additional sites covered by this survey.

7.1.3 Regional Environmental Plans (REP)

A number of sites of environmental heritage were identified in Schedule 1 of the SREP 19 that are near or in the study area:
1 Divine Word Mission, House, 100 Windsor Road, Kellyville
2 'Bella Vista' and outbuildings and Bunya Pines, Lot 2 D.P. 584274
3 Christ Church, part portion 79, Parish of Castle Hill, Windsor Road
4 Royal Oak Inn, Lot 3, D.P. 30916, Windsor Road
5 'Meurants Cottage', part Lot 244, D.P. 260104, Meurants Lane
6 'Glenwood Park Dairy', residence, Lot 4, D.P. 615621, off Sunnyholt Road
7 'Merriville', Lot 1, D.P. 204060, Vinegar Hill Road

None of these sites are among the additional sites covered by this survey.

7.1.4  *Heritage Act 1977 (Amended)*

7.1.4.1 Section 139 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit

There are a number of legislative constraints that will affect the course of the works programme. Under the relics provisions Section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977*:

A person shall not disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, not being a relic subject to a conservation instrument, except in accordance with an excavation permit.

A 'relic' as defined by the Act is:

..any deposit, object or material evidence-
(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement; and
(b) which is 50 or more years old;

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* as:

those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State.

An item identified as an archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an excavation permit. An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council and it may take two to four weeks for it to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relic. A excavation permit application is contained in Appendix 3. There is a processing fee attached to each excavation permit.

The following sites are affected by the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*:

RH/84 A sandstock well/cistern
RH/85 A corrugated barn/shed with well/cistern
RH/86 Cattai Creek 1/Afflick holiday house
RH/87 Cattai Creek 2

If during the course of the works programme physical evidence of foundations or groups of artefacts are exposed it will be necessary to stop work and notify the Heritage Council of NSW of this disturbance to this site. A suitably qualified archaeologist will have to examine the site before work proceeds.
7.1.4.2 Permanent Conservation Orders

None of the additional sites identified for this survey are protected by a PCO.

7.1.5 Australian Heritage Commission Act

None of the additional sites in this study are listed on the National Estate. The listing of an item on the National Estate only has legislative constraint if an item to be impacted is owned by the Australian Government or the activity affecting the site was the result of Federal Government funding, or if it required Federal Government consent prior to development proceeding.

7.1.6 National Trust (NSW)

None of the additional sites are listed by the National Trust.

8.0 Management Procedures

8.1 Archaeological Sites in the Area of Impact

8.1.1 Sites of exceptional significance

In the Dallas et al report a number of procedures were recommended for dealing with historical archaeological sites.\textsuperscript{19} For sites of exceptional significance the major recommendation was for a conservation plan to be produced prior to consideration of development. None of the additional sites in this report were of exceptional significance.

8.1.2 Sites of considerable significance

In the Dallas et al report the recommendation for dealing with sites of considerable archaeological potential was to recommend historical research. We extend this further to recommend the production of a Baseline Archaeological Assessment.

A Baseline Archaeological Assessment is a management tool for recognising the extent of potential archaeological remains, assessing their cultural significance and making recommendations to deal with the identified archaeological deposits in the light of proposed impact from development.

The production of a Baseline Archaeological Assessment is a systematic methodological process which involves a series of phases:

1. Historical research utilising primary material such as maps, pictorial material, directories, and council records, and secondary sources. Through this process sub-surface remains may be located on plan with an analysis of their historical development, construction and use. This provides a picture of the likely extent of archaeological remains and a mini-picture of land use for the site within the context of a wider land use scenario.

2. This analysis is then compared to the existing site and the probable impact upon the sub-surface remains. From this synthesis an assessment can be made of the nature and extent of existing archaeological deposits. This leads to a discussion of the archaeological potential of the site.

3. The cultural significance of the site's archaeological deposits are addressed through criteria listed in the *Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the Burra Charter. They include the nature and levels of cultural significance such as archaeological, historical, social, architectural, scientific, aesthetic, degree of rarity and other types of significance.

4. Based on this assessment of archaeological potential and significance, policy and recommendations are produced regarding the management of the archaeological deposits and mitigating actions in light of a proposed development.

The above process is based on the *Burra Charter* guidelines for the establishment of cultural significance and the development of a conservation policy. Through this methodology the archaeological resource will be best served and there will be minimal delays to or interference with development proposals.

Only one site in the four additional sites covered by this survey is of considerable significance, RH/87. This site appears not be impacted by the works programme. If its status changes at any time it will require a Baseline Archaeological Assessment.

### 8.1.3 Sites of some significance

The sites included in this group have limited archaeological potential. A basic assessment has indicated that their cultural significance has been reduced by the diminished integrity of the sites. The preferred option for managing these sites is to leave them intact and undisturbed. If this is not possible they must be fully recorded and monitored during works that are likely to disturb them.

There are two sites that fall into this category, RH/85 and RH/86. RH/85 will be demolished by the works programme but RH/86 appears not to be impacted. The demolition of RH/85 requires an excavation permit from the Heritage Council, Department of Planning.

### 8.1.4 Sites of low significance

The sites included in this group have little archaeological potential. The preferred option for managing these sites is to leave them intact and undisturbed. If this is not possible they must be fully recorded and monitored during works that are likely to disturb them. Only one of the additional sites falls into this category, RH/84, a well. This well is not associated with any other structures. It has little archaeological potential although it does have some. Any disturbance of this site will require an excavation permit.

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RHIP (Stage 1) Works
9.0 **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

i. Legal requirements under S. 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* where it is:

   illegal to disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of
discovering, exposing or moving a relic, not being a relic subject to a
conservation instrument, except in accordance with an excavation
permit;

ii. Legal requirements of the *EPA Act* in respect of LEPs and REPs where disturbance to
scheduled items requires consent from the local council;

iii. The results of the archaeological survey for historical sites based on the current water,
sewerage, road, housing and drainage design plans;

iv. The assessment of the archaeological requirements of the new sites found and the previously
known sites relocated during this survey;

The recommendations fall into two categories:-

1. General management principles which should be adhered to, where possible, in the location of the works programme,

2. Specific recommendations about the management of individual sites,

9.1 **General Recommendations**

1. Historical archaeological sites of exceptional significance should not be disturbed and appropriate protection should be put in place. Various management options should be considered for these sites, such as, protective measures, and relocation of development to minimise impact.

2. Historical archaeological sites and heritage items of considerable significance should be avoided if possible and appropriate protection should be put in place. Various management options should be considered for these sites, such as, protective measures, and relocation of development to minimise impact. Where an archaeological site cannot be avoided an excavation permit will be required.

3. Historical archaeological sites and heritage items of some significance should be avoided where possible and appropriate protection should be put in place. If an archaeological site cannot be avoided an excavation permit will be required prior to disturbance.

4. Historical archaeological sites and heritage items of low significance should be avoided where possible and appropriate protection put in place. If an archaeological site cannot be avoided then an excavation permit will be required prior to disturbance. In most cases no further work will be required on these sites.
9.2 Management Recommendations for Archaeological Sites/Relics in Area of Impact

1. RH/84, this site will be impacted to some extent by the housing development project. This site should be retained *in situ* and if necessary filled in. Any disturbance to this site will require an excavation permit to be submitted by a qualified archaeologist to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

2. RH/85, the barn/shed belonging to this site will be removed. This will require an excavation permit to be submitted by a qualified archaeologist to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The site will require recording prior to any disturbance.

3. RH/86, this site is not directly impacted by the works programme but it is near to the access road into the sewage pumping station. This site should be fenced off so as to indicate the location of the site to the contractors. The contractor should be warned about the site and that it is illegal to disturb this relic. All workers should be warned that there should be no pilfering of sandstone or other artefacts from the site. All relics and artefacts are the property of the owner of the site. The fencing off of the area should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist.

4. RH/87, this site is not directly impacted by the works programme but it is near to the access road into the sewage pumping station. This site should be fenced off so as to indicate the location of the site to the contractors. The contractor should be warned about the site and that it is illegal to disturb this relic. All workers should be warned that there should be no pilfering of sandstone or other artefacts from the site. All relics and artefacts are the property of the owner of the site. The fencing off of the area should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist.

5. Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Works Pty Ltd should confirm with the various parties, including the archaeologists, this assessment of impact on all items from the Works programme.

10.0 References

Primary Sources

Mitchell Library
State Archives Office
Blacktown Local Studies Library

Secondary Sources

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Casey & Lowe Associates October 1993

RHIP (Stage 1) Works
Casey & Lowe Associates
1993a
**Historical Archaeological Survey of the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project**, for Brayshaw McDonald and RHIP (Stage 1) Works Pty Ltd.

1993b
**Historical Archaeological Heritage Study and Assessment of Old Windsor and Windsor Roads**, for Brayshaw McDonald and Rouse Hill (Stage 1) Works Pty Ltd

Dallas, Mackay and Karskens 1989
**Archaeological Study of the Land within the Shire of Baulkham Hill in the Parklea Release Area** for Baulkham Hill Council

Envirosciences Pty Ltd 1993
**Heritage Sites of Significance within the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project Region** for Rouse Hill Joint Venture

Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants P/L and Rodney Jensen and Associated P/L 1985
**Blacktown Heritage Study** for Blacktown Council

Gutteridge Haskins & Davey P/L 1992
**Review of Environmental Factors, Rouse Hill Development Area Stage 1 - Infrastructure Works: Potable Water, Reclaimed Water, Drainage, Sewerage**

Department of Main Roads 1976
**The Roadmakers**, Department of Main Roads.

Mitchell McCotter and Associates P/L 1993
**Extract from Environmental Impact Study for the RTA**

Department of Planning 1990
**Heritage Assessment Guidelines**, NSW Department of Planning.

Howard Tanner & Associates P/L 1983
**North-West Sector Heritage Study** for the Department of Planning

Thornton, C.
**Rouse Hill House and the Rouses**

W. Thorp 1993
**Survey of Historic Resources, Stanhope Park, Parklea, NSW**, for the Department of Housing

11.0 **List of Figures**

Figure 1: Locality Map, Rouse Hill Development Area.
Figure 2: Study Area showing the location of proposed developments.
Figure 3: Study Area showing the location of additional sites recorded in this survey.
Figure 4: Study area showing all the sites recorded within the area of impact from RHIP (Stage 1) Works.
12.0 Abbreviations

D.P. Deposited Plan  
LEP Local Environmental Plan  
PCO Permanent Conservation Order  
RHAS Rouse Hill Archaeological Study  
REP Regional Environmental Plan  
RHIP Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project  
SAO State Archives Office  
WB Water Board
Appendix 1  Inventory of Sites
**ROUSE HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY 1993**
For Rouse Hill Pty Ltd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: ‘Stanhope Park’ well</th>
<th>Site Number: RH/84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Item: Well</td>
<td>Date: August 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Hill to north of ‘Stanhope Park’ site</td>
<td>Recorder: MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Ref: E: 3076000/ N: 6267980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:** Large sandstock well or cistern that is full of metal debris. There appears to be a ladder against one side. The well is located on the top of a hill.

**History/Comments:** Associated with ‘Stanhope Park’.

**Assessment of Cultural Significance:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Significance:</th>
<th>Rare</th>
<th>Associative</th>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Integrity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Significance:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Significance:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Significance:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Significance:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic Significance:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Rare</td>
<td>Associative</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Level of Cultural Significance:** Of some significance

**Nature of Impact:**

- Potted Water
- Reclaimed Water
- Basin
- Sewerage
- Dept of Housing
- RTA Road
- Dump

**Heritage Listings/Planning Instruments:**

- SREP 19
- BKTN LEP
- BH LEP
- NAT. TRUST
- RHAS
- OTHERS

**Recommendations:** Retain, fill in if necessary.

**Caption:** Sandstock brick well looking south with the transmission line in the background

**Informants:** J. McDonald

**References:**

---

Casey & Lowe Associates September 1993  
RHIP (Stage 1) Works
**Name:** Mr Dimech's barn  
**Site Number:** RH/85  
**Type of Item:** Shed/Barn  
**Date:** August 1993  
**Location:** Wrights Road, Kellyville near Victoria Road corner  
**Recorder:** MC  
**Grid Ref:** E: 311950/ N: 6267470

**Description:** Central gable with skillion additions, red-painted corrugated iron cladding and roller doors in eastern face. Bush post frame, some circular sawn timbers. A brick-lined well is said to be located on the property. Mr Dimech has provided the approx. location as it is filled in and covered over.

**History/Comments:** This shed/barn is thought to have been built by the 1880s. The well was the source of water for the property prior to the property being connected to town water. The barn will be removed for the construction of the access road. See figure overleaf.  
**Date:** 1880s

**Themes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of Cultural Significance:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic Significance: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Rare Associative</td>
<td>Representative x Integrity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Level of Cultural Significance:** Of some significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Impact: Elevated Reservoir access road</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potted Water x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed Water x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTA Road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Listings/Planning Instruments:**

| SREP 19 | BKTN LEP | BH LEP | NAT. TRUST | RHAS | OTHERS |

**Recommendations:** Retain if possible; if destroyed, it must be properly recorded.

**Caption:** View of barn from south-east showing roller door and timber doors along the eastern wall.

**Informants:**

**Photographs:** 10:6-8

**References:** D. Ardley 1993
Plan showing the land owned by Mr Dimech and the approximate location of the barn and well. Scale 1:1500, WB
ROUSE HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY 1993
For Rouse Hill Pty Ltd

Name: Cattai Creek 1/ Afflick Holiday House
Site Number: RH/86

Type of Item: Archaeological site/House site
Date: 30.9.1993

Location: Track off Green Road near corner of Poole Road
Recorder: AL MC

Grid Ref: E:311700/ N:6269450

Description: Ruined rubble sandstone house footings near existing access track. Timber framed rectangular structure with verandah to the west and east. Collapsed timber frame with corrugated iron roofing and walling with evidence of two fireplaces, in situ tongue and groove timber flooring, some evidence of burning. There is some cement flooring in the western verandah with waste holes, possibly used as a bathroom.

History/Comments: This property was bought by the Afflick family in 1939. In 1941 a holiday house was built. Part of a grant made in 1839 to Isaac Titterton. Part of portions 29 and 30.
Date: 1941

Themes:
Assessment of Cultural Significance:
Historic Significance: Rare Associative Representative x Integrity
Archaeological Significance: Rare Associative Representative x Integrity
Social Significance: Rare Associative Representative Integrity
Architectural Significance: Rare Associative Representative Integrity
Scientific Significance: Rare Associative Representative Integrity
Aesthetic Significance: Rare Associative Representative Integrity
Other: Rare Associative Representative Integrity

Level of Cultural Significance: Of some significance

Nature of Impact: Near access road
Potted Water ☐ Reclaimed Water ☐ Basin ☐ Sewerage ☑
Dept of Housing ☐ RTA Road ☐ Dump ☐

Heritage Listings/Planning Instruments:
SREP 19 ☐ BKTN LEP ☐ BH LEP ☐ NAT. TRUST ☐ RHAS ☐ OTHERS ☐

Recommendations: Retain, no impact, cordon off from access road, no pilfering of ruins

Caption:
Informants: Mrs Pam Noble

References:
Casey & Lowe Associates September 1993
RHIP (Stage 1) Works
RH/86: Cattai Creek No. 1

Not to Scale
ROUSE HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY 1993
For Rouse Hill Pty Ltd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Cattai Creek 2</th>
<th>Site Number: RH/87</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Item: Archaeological Site</td>
<td>Date: 30/9/1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Recorder: MC, AL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Ref: E:311720/ N:6269500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:** Remains of an extensive sandstone retaining wall and building with upright fireplace with chimney. The rear sandstone retaining wall is approx. 15m long with between 2 to 5 courses of sandstone, it then curves off to the east. There is a small area of quarrying to the north-west. Surrounded by bushland.

**History/Comments:** This allotment was originally granted to Isaac Titterton in 1839. No details are known about the date of construction of the house.

**Themes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment of Cultural Significance:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetic Significance:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other:</td>
<td>Rare x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Level of Cultural Significance:** Of considerable significance

**Nature of Impact:** Near access road

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potted Water</th>
<th>Reclaimed Water</th>
<th>Basin</th>
<th>Sewerage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dept of Housing</td>
<td>RTA Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Heritage Listings/Planning Instruments:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SREP 19</th>
<th>BKTN LEP</th>
<th>BH LEP</th>
<th>NAT. TRUST</th>
<th>RHAS</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Recommendations:** Retain, there should be no impact, cordon off from access road, no pilfering

**Caption:**

Informants: Mrs Pam Noble

**Photographs:** 16: 19, 24

References:

Casey & Lowe Associates September 1993

RHIP (Stage 1) Works
View of rubble stone chimney.
RH/87: Cattai Creek No. 2

Not to Scale
Appendix 2  Burra Charter
APPENDIX C

THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
(The Burra Charter)

Preamble
Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions

Article 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

1.1 Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.

1.2 Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

1.3 Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

1.4 Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

1.5 Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

1.6 Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 Restoration means returning the EXISTING fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

1.10 Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Explanatory Notes
These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS.

Article 1.1
Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.

Article 1.5
The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters to their place
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.
Conservation Principles

Article 2. The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance and its future.

Article 3. Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.

Article 4. Conservation should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a place. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

Article 5. Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

Article 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a place must first be determined by an understanding of its cultural significance.

Article 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

Article 8. Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

Article 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

Article 10. The removal of contents which form part of the cultural significance of the place is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and preservation. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.
Conservation Processes

Preservation

Article 11. *Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Article 12. *Preservation* is limited to the protection, maintenance and, where necessary, the stabilization of the existing fabric but without the distortion of its cultural significance.

Restoration

Article 13. *Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the fabric and only if returning the fabric to that state reveals the cultural significance of the place.

Article 14. *Restoration* should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the place. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

Article 15. *Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

Article 16. The contributions of all periods to the place must be respected. If a place includes the fabric of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight cultural significance and the fabric which is to be revealed is of much greater cultural significance.

Reconstruction

Article 17. *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a place is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the cultural significance of the place as a whole.

Article 18. *Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the fabric of a place.

Article 19. *Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of fabric, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

Article 20. *Adaptation* is acceptable where the conservation of the place cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.
Article 21. Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

Article 22. Fabric of cultural significance unavoidably removed in the process of adaptation must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Practice

Article 23. Work on a place must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing fabric recorded before any intervention in the place.

Article 24. Study of a place by any intervention in the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary conservation or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a place for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the place.

Article 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the cultural significance and proposed conservation procedure together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

Article 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

Article 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

Article 29. The items referred to in Articles 10 and 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.
GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

These guidelines for the establishment of cultural significance were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 14 April 1984 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

Contents
1.0 PREFACE
1.1 Intention of guidelines
1.2 Applicability
1.3 Need to establish cultural significance
1.4 Skills required
1.5 Issues not considered
2.0 The Concept of Cultural Significance
2.1 Introduction
2.2 Aesthetic value
2.3 Historic value
2.4 Scientific value
2.5 Social value
2.6 Other approaches
3.0 The Establishment of Cultural Significance
3.1 Introduction
3.2 Collection of information
3.3 The assessment of cultural significance
   3.3.1 Extent of recording
   3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric
   3.3.3 Hypotheses
3.4 Statement of cultural significance
4.0 The Report
4.1 Content
4.2 Written material
4.3 Graphic material
4.4 Sources
4.5 Exhibition and adoption

1.0 PREFACE
1.1 Intention of guidelines
These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for assessing the cultural significance of a place, for preparing a statement of cultural significance and for making such information publicly available.

1.2 Applicability
The guidelines apply to any place likely to be of cultural significance regardless of its type or size.

1.3 Need to establish cultural significance
The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance, embodied in a report as defined in section 4.0, are essential prerequisites to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required
In accordance with Article 4 of the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to assess cultural significance and prepare a statement. Sometimes in the course of the task it will be necessary to engage additional practitioners with special expertise.

1.5 Issues not considered
The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement do not involve or take account of such issues as the necessity for conservation action, legal constraints, possible uses, structural stability or costs and returns. These issues will be dealt with in the development of a conservation policy.

2.0 THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
2.1 Introduction
In the Burra Charter cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations".

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives "aesthetic", "historic", "scientific" and "social", given alphabetically in the Burra Charter, can encompass all other values.

The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is discussed below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, for example, architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.

2.2 Aesthetic value
Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

2.3 Historic value
Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.
2.4 Scientific value
The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

2.5 Social value
Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

2.6 Other approaches
The categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values is one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance. However, more precise categories may be developed as understanding of a particular place increases.

3.0 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction
In establishing the cultural significance of a place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to an understanding of the place and its fabric. The task includes a report comprising written material and graphic material. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations on the task, but it will generally be in two sections: first, the assessment of cultural significance (see 3.2 and 3.3) and second, the statement of cultural significance (see 3.4).

3.2 Collection of information
Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:
(a) the developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
(b) the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
(c) the rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
(d) the functions of the place and its parts;
(e) the relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
(f) the cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
(g) the significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
(h) the historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
(i) the scientific or research potential of the place;
(j) the relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
(k) any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

3.3 The assessment of cultural significance
The assessment of cultural significance follows the collection of information.

The validity of the judgements will depend upon the care with which the data is collected and the reasoning applied to it.

In assessing cultural significance the practitioner should state conclusions. Unresolved aspects should be identified.

Whatever may be considered the principal significance of a place, all other aspects of significance should be given consideration.

3.3.1 Extent of recording —
In assessing these matters a practitioner should record the place sufficiently to provide a basis for the necessary discussion of the facts. During such recording any obviously urgent problems endangering the place, such as stability and security, should be reported to the client.

3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric —
Intervention in, or removal of, fabric at this stage should be strictly within the terms of the Burra Charter.

3.3.3 Hypotheses —
Hypotheses, however expert or informed, should not be presented as established fact. Feasible or possible hypotheses should be set out, with the evidence for and against them, and the line of reasoning that has been followed. Any attempt which has been made to check a hypothesis should be recorded, so as to avoid repeating fruitless research.

3.4 Statement of cultural significance
The practitioner should prepare a succinct statement of cultural significance, supported by, or cross referenced to, sufficient graphic material to help identify the fabric of cultural significance.

It is essential that the statement be clear and pithy, expressing simply why the place is of value but not restating the physical or documentary evidence.

4.0 THE REPORT

4.1 Content
The report will comprise written and graphic material and will present an assessment of cultural significance and a statement of cultural significance. In order to avoid unnecessary bulk, only material directly relevant to the process of assessing cultural significance and to making a statement of cultural significance should be included. See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

4.2 Written material
The text should be clearly set out and easy to follow. In addition to the assessment and statement of cultural significance as set out in 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 it should include:
(a) name of the client;
(b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task;
(c) authorship of the report;
(d) date;
(e) brief or outline of brief;
(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
(g) sources (see 4.4).

4.3 Graphic material
Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, and should be reproduced with sufficient quality for the purposes of interpretation.
All components discussed in the report should be identified in the graphic material. Such components should be identified and described in a schedule.
Detailed drawings may not be necessary. A diagram may best assist the purpose of the report.
Graphic material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

4.4 Sources
All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them. It is necessary for all sources consulted to be listed, even if not cited.
All major sources or collections not consulted, but believed to have potential usefulness in establishing cultural significance, should be listed.
In respect of source material privately held the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

4.5 Exhibition and adoption
The report should be exhibited and the statement of cultural significance adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.
Appendix 3  Excavation Permit
HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
APPLICATION FOR EXCAVATION PERMIT UNDER SECTION 140, HERITAGE ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED.

To: The Secretary,
Heritage Council of New South Wales,
P.O. Box A284
Sydney South 2000.

Note: (1) This application must be submitted in duplicate and must be accompanied by a fee of $5
Cheques should be made payable to 'Heritage Council of New South Wales'.
(2) Insufficient information may result in the return of the application or a delay in its processing.

I hereby apply for an excavation permit to disturb and excavate the land described below,
for the purpose of discovering/exposing/moving* a relic.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Mun/Shire</th>
<th>Suburb/Town/Village</th>
<th>Post Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>Side of Street</td>
<td>House No. &amp;/or Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot or Portion</td>
<td>Section D.P. or S.P.</td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol/Book</td>
<td>Fol/No.</td>
<td>Frontage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nearest Cross Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nature of property (whether vacant land, house, etc.)

Owner's Full Name:
Address:

Has the consent of the Owner been obtained?

Name of the Excavation Director:

Where the Excavation Director has not previously supplied details of qualifications and past experience: The attached form, Page 3, must be completed.

To what extent is the excavation (1) a training exercise? (2) salvage? (3) research? (4) preliminary site exploration?

Proposed date of commencement of excavation work:
Estimated date of completion of excavation work:

Signature of Applicant Date

Note: This application must be accompanied by:
(1) Why the excavation is to be undertaken
(2) A research design which includes:
(i) Detailed history
(ii) Statement of Cultural Significance
(iii) Inter and Intra research questions to be answered by the excavation director
(iv) *Accurate location plan
(v) *Accurate site plan showing details of the area to be excavated
(vi) Proposed excavation methods
(vii) Information about team members (numbers, experience, etc.) and arrangements for recording the information (photographer, draftsperson, etc.)
(viii) A bibliography and illustrative material where available
* to show north point and scale
(3) A description of the relic, where the application is for a permit to expose or move a relic and why.

PERMIT UNDER SECTION 140, HERITAGE ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED. Heritage Council use only

This permit is issued subject to the conditions on the reverse of this form.

Issued by the authority of the Heritage Council of N.S.W.

For Secretary
Date
CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE EXCAVATION PERMIT
(Section 140)

Note: For the purpose of these conditions, "relic" is defined in Section 4 of the Heritage Act, as Amended, as: "any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement and is 50 or more years old". This definition also includes the archaeological terms "artefact", "feature" and "structure".

1. This permit is valid only while the approved excavation is being carried out under the direction of the nominated Excavation Director.

2. The Excavation Director must take adequate steps to record all relics and structures discovered on the site during the excavation.

3. The Excavation Director must endeavour to ensure that artefacts and structures are not subject to deterioration, damage or destruction.

4. The Applicant shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all artefacts recovered from the area of the site and shall consult with the Heritage Council regarding the final location for storage of artefacts recovered. In accordance with the Amended Act, this shall be:

   (i) The Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences or another museum specified in the notice; or
   (b) a person who, in the opinion of the Minister, is able to conserve the relic

(ii) The artefact collection will be accompanied by a copy of the excavation report.

5. The Excavation Director shall be responsible to ensure that the artefacts are cleaned, identified and labelled, stabilised and that the identification is affixed to each artefact indicating the provenance of each or referring to a catalogue.

6. The excavation shall be backfilled to the satisfaction of the Heritage Council and if necessary landscaped on completion of the project.

7. The Heritage Council reserves the right to inspect the records from the site at all times.

8. The Excavation Director shall make available to the Heritage Council copies, or originals for copy, of all relevant records (written and photographic) as soon as practicable on completion of the excavation.

9. An interim report shall be submitted to the Heritage Council within six (6) months of each session of the excavation. (Typed A4).

10. The final report should incorporate any comments made by the Heritage and Conservation Branch on content/style/format following the submission of the draft report. The final report is to be prepared, to publication standard, within one (1) year of the conclusion of the project unless an extension of time is approved by the Heritage Council. (Typed A4). Selected reports will be published.

11. The final report shall include:

   (i) An abstract of the excavation report in a form acceptable to academic journals.
   (ii) Due creditation to the client paying for the excavation on the title page.
   (iii) Research questions and discussion.
   (iv) Accurate site location and site plan.
   (v) Historical research, references, names and addresses of local informants and bibliography.
   (vi) Detailed information on the excavation, including aim, procedure, conclusions, treatment of artefacts (cleaning, sorting, cataloguing, labelling, scale drawings, photographs, repository).

12. If after two years of receipt of the final report the Excavation Director has not published the material, the Heritage Council reserves the right to publish the findings of the excavation.

13. When written material is published by the Excavation Director, regarding the excavation, the subject of this permit, he/she shall provide the Heritage Council with a copy of the publications.

14. Should any Aboriginal relics be uncovered, excavation or disturbance of the area is to stop immediately and the National Parks and Wildlife Service is to be informed in accordance with Section 91 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

N.P.&W.S. CONTACT NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAD OFFICE-SYDNEY</th>
<th>(02) 237 6795</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PARRAMATTA</td>
<td>(02) 689 5008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAFTON</td>
<td>(066) 42 0598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEANBEYAN</td>
<td>(062) 97 6144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROKEN HILL</td>
<td>(080) 88 2488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Other conditions:
1) Agree to undertake the proposed excavations in accordance with the abovementioned conditions;

2) Certify that to the best of my knowledge the information supplied herewith is correct.

6. Consent of Owner:

of ________________________________

being the owner of the building, work, relic, land or place which is the subject of this application, hereby consent to the making of this application.

Signature of Owner: ________________________________ Date: ____________