

Appendix H

Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Archaeological Assessment prepared by Artefact

Dunmore St, Pendle Hill Rezoning

Non-Aboriginal (Historic)
Archaeological Assessment

Report to Fresh Hope Care

March 2020



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fresh Hope Care proposes to rezone their site at Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill, which currently comprises of a mix of uses including independent living units, residential aged care facilities, place of public worship, affordable housing, residential dwellings and community facilities. The future development of the site will provide improved independent living units, residential aged care facilities, assisted living, affordable housing and community uses to create a vibrant seniors precinct that will meet the future needs of patients and residents, all which will be owned and managed by Fresh Hope Care.

Fresh Hope Care has engaged Artefact Heritage (Artefact) to prepare a non-Aboriginal (historic) archaeological assessment (HAA) for the proposed rezoning. This assessment provides an overview of the land use history of the study area, the results of an archaeological site inspection, and a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present in the study area. This Non-Aboriginal Historic Archaeological Assessment has been prepared in conjunction with an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment of the site, also prepared by Artefact Heritage.

Conclusions

This non-Aboriginal archaeological assessment has concluded that:

- The study area was owned, but not likely occupied by the Wentworth family between 1819 and 1884.
- The first building constructed in the study area was Dunmore House (Holroyd LEP 2013 I) in 1887 by Sir William McMillan, and there was a secondary building located on the property from this time. The study area was later purchased by George Bond, but there is no documentation of additional structures being constructed within the study area during his ownership.
- The Churches of Christ NSW purchased the property in 1934, using Dunmore House as a boy's home/orphanage, and later constructing Ashwood House (1938) for use as a women's aged care facility, and later constructed several new residential villas to form the current aged care complex.
- The secondary building from McMillan's ownership, as well as several outbuildings surrounding Dunmore House, are now no longer extant on the site.
- Due to very limited historical and photographic documentation it is difficult to attribute particular features in the study area to certain archaeological phases.
- The archaeological potential for significant archaeological remains being located within the study area ranges from **nil** to **high** across the study area in terms of time periods and space.
- This assessment assessed for the purposes of rezoning **only**. This assessment does not include an impact assessment or specific archaeological management measures for any ground-breaking activities.
- The proposed masterplan has taken into consideration potential significant archaeological remains identified in this document. The proposed rezoning will not impact archaeological resources.

Recommendations

- This report should be provided to Cumberland Council in their consideration of the Planning Proposal Application for the proposed masterplan. This report has only assessed the impacts to potential archaeology as a result of rezoning. The proposed Masterplan has been reviewed by Artefact Heritage, however potential impacts to archaeology as a result of the development or construction phases have not been assessed.
- Accompanying future Development Applications and before any future works involving ground-breaking works take place, a detailed archaeological impact assessment and archaeological research design **must** be prepared for the planned works
 - As a result of future proposals associated with a Development Application, archaeological management and mitigation measures to be considered in archaeological assessment for future development may include: archaeological test excavation, salvage excavation if testing has demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains, and archaeological monitoring prior to and/or during proposed works
 - Where archaeological assessment for future development identifies the potential for impact to relics, an application for uncovering or harming relics must be submitted to Heritage Division. Relics must not be impacted without prior approval under the Heritage Act 1977 from Heritage Division
- Any heritage interpretation of the site should consider and incorporate the results of archaeological investigation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fresh Hope Care proposes to rezone their site at Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill, which currently comprises of a mix of uses including independent living units, residential aged care facilities, place of public worship, affordable housing, residential dwellings and community facilities. The future development of the site will provide improved independent living units, residential aged care facilities, assisted living, affordable housing and community uses to create a vibrant seniors precinct that will meet the future needs of patients and residents, all which will be owned and managed by Fresh Hope Care.

Fresh Hope Care has engaged Artefact Heritage (Artefact) to prepare a non-Aboriginal (historic) archaeological assessment (HAA) for the proposed rezoning. This assessment provides an overview of the land use history of the study area, the results of an archaeological site inspection, and a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of any archaeological remains that may be present in the study area. This Non-Aboriginal Historic Archaeological Assessment has been prepared in conjunction with an Aboriginal Due Diligence assessment of the site, also prepared by Artefact Heritage.

1.2 Study area

The study area for this assessment is located within the suburb of Pendle Hill, NSW. The study area includes Lots 2 and 3 DP 554208, Lot A DP 335578, Lot 472 DP 1204429 as well as Lots 1, 2, 8-12 DP 24728, known as Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill and covers an area of approximately 7.3 hectares (see Figure 1).

The study area is within the Cumberland Local Government Area (LGA), formerly the former Holroyd LGA, and within the parish of Prospect and county of Cumberland. The Holroyd LEP 2013 applies over the former Holroyd LGA, including the current study area.

The study area is currently occupied by independent living units, residential aged care facilities, place of public worship, affordable housing, residential dwellings and community facilities as well as two heritage listed items listed on the Holroyd LEP 2013.

1.3 Proposed rezoning

Fresh Hope Care proposes to rezone the site at Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill which currently comprises of a mix of uses including independent living units, residential aged care facilities, place of public worship, affordable housing, residential dwellings and community facilities. The future development of the site will provide improved independent living units, residential aged care facilities, assisted living, affordable housing and community uses to create a vibrant seniors precinct that will meet the future needs of patients and residents, all which will be owned and managed by Fresh Hope Care.

1.4 Limitations

This HAA report has been prepared to provide an assessment of the non-Aboriginal archaeological resources within the study area for rezoning only. A built heritage assessment, including assessment of significant views, has been prepared as a separate report by Weir Phillips Heritage. An Aboriginal

Due Diligence Assessment has been prepared as a separate report by Artefact Heritage. The current assessment should also be read in conjunction with these reports.


This assessment has been prepared for proposed rezoning only. This report does not include an assessment of potential impacts to archaeological resources from any ground disturbing activities.

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgements

This report has been prepared by Sarah Hawkins (Graduate Heritage Consultant) with management input and review provided by Jenny Winnett (Principal) and Josh Symons (Principal).

Figure 1: Location of the study area



 Dunmore Street, Pendle Hill Site Boundary

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act consists of three main parts of direct relevance to Aboriginal cultural heritage; Part 3 which governs the preparation of planning instruments, Part 4 which relates to development assessment processes for local government (consent) authorities, and Part 5 which relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities.

Planning decisions within LGAs are guided by Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Each LGA is required to develop and maintain a LEP that includes Aboriginal and historical heritage items which are protected under the EP&A Act and the *Heritage Act 1977*. The study area is located in the Cumberland LGA and is subject to consents under the Holroyd LEP 2013.

Cumberland Council is the consent authority for the current project.

2.1.1 Holroyd LEP 2013

One of the aims of Holroyd LEP 2013 (Part 1, Clause 1.2 (2) (g)) is '...to protect the environmental and cultural heritage of Holroyd'.

Under Part 5, Clause 5.10 (2) (c) and (2) (d) development consent is therefore required for:

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

disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

The study area is within the curtilage of the following item listed on the Holroyd LEP 2013:

- "Ashwood House", Inter-war Georgian Revival residence, listed as locally significant (Item I95)
- 'Dunmore', Victorian Italianate residence and garden setting, listed as locally significant (Item I94)

The following heritage items listed on the Holroyd LEP 2013 are located within 150m of the study area:

- "Bonds administrative building, storage building, cutting room and cotton bale stores", listed as locally significant (Item I109 – adjacent to study area)
- 'Former Bonds Bobbin Mill Façade', listed as locally significant (Item I93 – approximately 115m from study area)

There is one archaeological item listed on the Holroyd LEP 2013 located within 150m of the study area:

- "Bonds site," listed as a locally significant archaeological item (A7 – adjacent to study area)

2.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (*Heritage Act*) provides protection for items of 'environmental heritage' in NSW. 'Environmental heritage' includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW.

2.2.1 The 2009 'Relics provisions' – Division 9: Section 139, 140-146

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. According to Section 139:

- (1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (2) A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (3) This section does not apply to a relic that is subject to an interim heritage order made by the Minister or a listing on the State Heritage Register.
- (4) The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:
 - a. Any relic of a specified kind or description,
 - b. Any disturbance of excavation of a specified kind or description,
 - c. Any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,
 - d. Any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance

A relic has been further defined as:

Relevant case law and the general principles of statutory interpretation strongly indicate that a 'relic' is properly regarded as an object or chattel.

A relic can, in some circumstances, become part of the land be regarded as a fixture (a chattel that becomes permanently affixed to land).¹

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR or under Section 60 for relics listed on the SHR. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the Heritage NSW, DPC (formerly NSW Heritage Division) archaeological guidelines. Minor works that will have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

2.2.2 Archaeological 'works'

The Heritage Act places 'works' in a separate category to archaeological 'relics'. 'Works' refer to remnants of historical structures which are not associated with artefactual material that may possess research value. 'Works' may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a 'work' does not require approved archaeological excavation permits under the Act.

The following examples of remnant structures have been considered to be 'works' by the NSW Heritage Council:

- Former road surfaces or pavement and kerbing.
- Evidence of former drainage infrastructure, where there are no historical artefacts in association with the item.
- Building footings associated with former infrastructure facilities, where there are no historical artefacts in association with the item.
- Evidence of former rail track, sleepers or ballast.
- Evidence of former rail platforms and former platform copings.

Where buried remnants of historical structures are located in association with historical artefacts in controlled stratigraphic contexts (such as intact historic glass, ceramic or bone artefacts), which have the potential to inform research questions regarding the history of a site, the above items may not be characterised as 'works' and may be considered to be 'relics'. The classification of archaeological remains as a 'work' therefore is contingent on the predicted remains being associated with historical structures as well as there being no prediction of the recovery of intact artefactual deposits which may be of research interest.

2.2.3 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the *Heritage Act* and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The State Heritage Register (SHR) is administered by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and includes a diverse range of over 1500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of

¹ Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Heritage Division, 2009. *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, p. 7.

the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage branch document *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*² or in accordance with agency specific exemptions. This includes works that are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place.

Archaeological remains which are situated within the curtilage of an item listed on the State Heritage Register may be impacted with an approved s60 or s57 permit, depending on the predicted significance of the remains and the proposed degree of impact. Should significant archaeological remains be identified to be impacted, an Excavation Director who fulfils the requirements of the NSW Heritage Division's *Excavation Directors Assessment Criteria* must be nominated and an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) prepared which outlines the archaeological management strategy for the proposed works.

There are no properties listed on the State Heritage Register located within the study area, or within 150m of the study area.

² Heritage Council of New South Wales 2009

3.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

3.1 Aboriginal history of the area

Prior to the European settlement of the Pendle Hill and greater Blacktown region, the area formed part of the traditional lands of the Darug nation. Several Aboriginal groups of the Darug nation are believed to have inhabited the area. Aboriginal people lived in small groups comprised of several families, which were associated with particular territories or places. Darug occupation stretches over a broad region from the coast, north to Wisemans ferry, west to the Blue Mountains and Hartley, heading south along both sides of the Nepean River to Appin and east along the Georges River to Botany Bay. The boundary between the Darug in the west and the Dharawal in the southeast is formed by the Georges River.³

The Darug people have continuously lived in the Cumberland Plain, Blacktown and Parramatta region for thousands of years. After European colonisation Aboriginal people continued to manufacture tools, sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramic. There are several sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, including at Prospect.⁴ The Aboriginal population remained dense within the area during the first years of European settlement, however interactions with the settlers were often hostile. Notably, Pemulwuy and his son Tedbury of the Bidjigal people led various resistance acts against the colonists from during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.⁵ Nearby Prospect Hill became the site of the first organised conference between Aboriginal people and the European settlers, when Reverend Samuel Marsden held a conference in 1805 to discuss ways of ending the restrictions and indiscriminate reprisals inflicted on the Aboriginal people in the area.⁶

Much cultural knowledge was lost due to the destructive relations along with the introduction of foreign diseases and removal of Aboriginal groups from the traditional lands. However, in the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries, descendants of Darug language speakers have continued to live in Western Sydney along with Aboriginal people from other areas of NSW. As such, there are contemporary cultural, social and spiritual meanings for this area.

3.2 Early European Settlement

3.2.1 D'Arcy Wentworth (1819-1827)

The first land grants in the study area were granted to D'Arcy Wentworth who received two adjacent land grants, one of 2200 acres and another of 550 acres, on the 31st of August 1819 (Figure 2). Originally from Ireland, Wentworth began training as a medical practitioner in the 1780s and after a series of court cases in which he was tried for highway robbery, Wentworth was acquitted and decided to leave for Sydney, serving as Assistant Surgeon. Sailing on the *Neptune*, Wentworth arrived at Port Jackson on June 28th 1790, and following his arrival in the colony he began an esteemed career. He served as an assistant surgeon on Norfolk Island until 1796, when he returned to Sydney where he was appointed as treasurer of the Police Fund by Governor Macquarie and later established the Bank of New South Wales. Wentworth served as Governor Macquarie's personal physician, was contracted to build the 'Rum Hospital' in 1810 and was influential in establishing

³ Ngara Consulting, 2003. p.8.

⁴ Ngara Consulting, 2003.

⁵ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, n.d. 'Great Western Road.' *NSW Office of Environment and Heritage*. Accessed online 28/2/2020 at:

⁶ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2018. 'Prospect Hill.' Accessed online 28/2/2020 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5051526>

ethical hospital treatment practices in the colony. As a result of Wentworth's work, by the end of his life Wentworth was the wealthiest man in the colony, earning between £700 and £800 a year.⁷

D'Arcy Wentworth received several land grants after arriving in Sydney, the first of which was likely 147 acres in Parramatta, granted by Governor Hunter in 1799. On 31 August 1819 he received the two land grants in future Pendle Hill, presumably granted by Governor Macquarie. By 1821 he had accumulated 17,000 acres. Wentworth's Prospect grant was bordered by Windsor Old Road (now Old Windsor Road) to the north east, Prospect Old Road on the south east and south side and his two land grants were separated by the 'Western Road' to Parramatta. At the south east of his land grant was a 30-acre grant belonging to Simeon Solomon, and 100 acres were set aside at the north-east corner for the Toongabbie Township, bordering Toongabbie Creek and Old Windsor Road. Over the two grants owned by Wentworth there were three large creeks noted on historic Parish Maps, crossed by three bridges along the Western Road. The Old Windsor Road was formed as early as 1794 and the Western Road (now the Great Western Highway) in 1813 after the expedition by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson, and William Charles Wentworth, the eldest – illegitimate but acknowledged – son of D'Arcy to Catherine Crowley, a convict who sailed with D'Arcy on the *Neptune* to Sydney. The development of these roads predated Wentworth's land grants and would have shaped the size and form of Wentworth's land grants.

It is unknown exactly what impact D'Arcy made to the property at Pendle Hill, although it is presumed that fence lines along the edges of the property would have been constructed in addition to some land clearance. It seems unlikely that D'Arcy ever lived at the study area – or at his Parish of Prospect land grants at all – as there was no house constructed at the study area until 1887. As Wentworth was highly involved in public life in Sydney, to fulfil these roles he would have been required to live closer to Sydney itself. Wentworth retired from public life in 1825 and lived at his Home Bush estate.⁸ In May 1826 Wentworth placed an advertisement for ten or twelve good mowers to work at Home Bush,⁹ and in other newspaper reports from the mid-1820s he is "Mr Wentworth of Home Bush"¹⁰ or "D'Arcy Wentworth ESQ., Homebush."¹¹

⁷ Auchmuty, J.J., 1967. 'Wentworth, D'Arcy (1762-1827),' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/wentworth-darcy-1545>

⁸ *The Australian*, 11 July 1827. 'The Late D'Arcy Wentworth Esq.' Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/37071433>

⁹ *The Australian*, 23 March 1826. 'Advertising', Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/37073925?searchTerm=Darcy%20Wentworth&searchLimits=-australian=y||l-availability=y||sortby=dateAsc>

¹⁰ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 2 July 1827. 'Shipping Intelligence,' Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2188524?searchTerm=Darcy%20Wentworth&searchLimits=-australian=y||l-availability=y||sortby=dateAsc>

¹¹ *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 31 January 1827. 'The Colonial Meeting,' Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2187543?searchTerm=Darcy%20Wentworth&searchLimits=-australian=y||l-availability=y||sortby=dateAsc>

Figure 2. Map of the Parish of Prospect, n.d. Source: HLRV



3.2.2 William and Fitzwilliam Wentworth (1827-1884)

D'Arcy died at his estate in Home Bush, approximately 10km east of Pendle Hill, in 1827 and his death notice in *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* wrote that "Mr Wentworth leaves large possessions for his posterity to enjoy."¹² It seems unlikely that any of D'Arcy's three sons lived at the Pendle Hill property however, as William Charles and John both had several of their own land grants, primarily in the Illawarra region. William built Vaucluse House as his own grand estate. D'Arcy's second son, also D'Arcy, died without issue in 1861. William Wentworth's son, Fitzwilliam Wentworth, came to own the property, although the date at which he inherited the property is uncertain. As Fitzwilliam was not born until 1832, five years after his grandfathers' death, it is most likely that the property passed to William Charles at D'Arcy's death, and was then inherited by Fitzwilliam when William died in 1872.

It also seems unlikely that Fitzwilliam ever lived at the property. He purchased Grey Stanes house in December of 1875, extending it to its final form however he sold it in 1881.¹³ A 1910 newspaper article references him as Fitzwilliam Wentworth of Vacluse, implying that he lived at the Wentworth Estate of Vacluse House, but continued ownership of Home Bush. Fitzwilliam Wentworth's obituary

¹² *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 9 July 1827. 'Deaths,' Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2188558?searchTerm=Darcy%20Wentworth&searchLimits=-australian=y|||-availability=y|||sortBy=dateAsc>

¹³ Prospect Heritage Trust, 1990. 'Grey Stanes House,' Accessed online 18/4/2019 at: <http://www.prospectheritagetrust.org.au/page47.html>

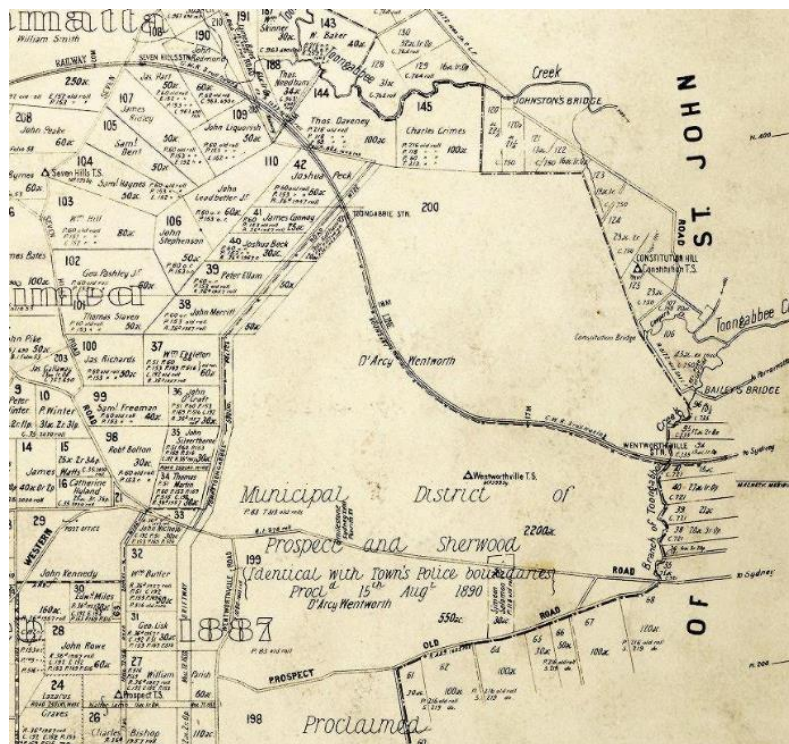
in 1915 claimed that he was “largely engaged in pastoral pursuits in Australia”¹⁴ however it is likely that these pursuits were carried out at Home Bush, as his ancestors established a horse stud, racecourse, and training facilities at Homebush.¹⁵

Fitzwilliam sold 8 acres of the Pendle Hill property to Sir William McMillan in 1884, which included the study area. Contemporaneous maps show that Fitzwilliam still owned the portion of D’Arcy’s original grant that was located south of the Great Western Road.

3.2.2.1 The Main Western Railway

During the mid-nineteenth century, the extension of Sydney’s railway westward was viewed as a priority by the Colonial Government in order to capitalise on the rich natural resources of the Bathurst Plains. In 1848, the *Sydney Railway Company* announced proposals to establish a railway line to Bathurst. In 1855 the railway opened between Sydney and present-day Granville. This railway was extended to Parramatta station in 1860, and was again extended to Penrith in 1863, running directly through the centre of Darcy Wentworth’s original land grant (Figure 3). The line was duplicated again in 1886, although there was no station constructed at Pendle Hill on the original line or the duplicated line.

Figure 3. Map of Prospect Parish and the Wentworth land grant after the construction of the Main Western Railway, 1894. Note that Pendle Hill Station is not yet built. Source: HLRV.



3.2.3 Sir William McMillan (1884-1912)

Sir William McMillan was an Irish merchant who arrived in Sydney in 1869. He worked in Melbourne as a merchant for several years before returning to Sydney in 1878, where he met several politicians

¹⁴ *The Maitland Daily Mercury* 11 August 1915. ‘Death of Mr Fitzwilliam Wentworth.’ Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/121724257?searchTerm=%22fitzwilliam%20wentworth%22%20death&searchLimits=>

¹⁵ *Canada Bay Heritage*, 1990. ‘History of Homebush Bay’. Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <https://canadabayheritage.asn.au/history-of-homebush-bay/>

and developed an aptitude for public speaking and an interest in free trade and economic legislation. By 1889 McMillan had become the treasurer of Henry Parkes' cabinet.¹⁶

In the early 1880s, after the construction of the railway line throughout Wentworth's land grant, a 448-acre package was subdivided, called the Wentworthville Estate (Figure 4). Parish maps from the time show the subdivision area was bordered on the north by the Main Western Railway line and on the south by the Great Western Road, and included the study area, which was located in the north-western portion of the subdivision area. It appears that this was the first part of D'Arcy Wentworth's land to be sold.

Eight acres were purchased by McMillan in 1884, and in the same year he took out a mortgage. In 1885 McMillan purchased the adjoining 27 acres of land,¹⁷ and in 1887 he began construction of Dunmore House, named after the McMillan family estate in Scotland.¹⁸ The house was constructed in Late Victorian Italianate style.

A subdivision plan dating from 1884 (Figure 5) shows McMillan's land and the markings of Dunmore House, indicated only by a rectangle with a veranda on the northern and western sides of the house. To the north-west corner of the study area, near the intersection of modern Dunmore Street and Pendle Way a second building is indicated on the map. This building is also rectangular and is situated facing towards the north-east and has a veranda on the two northern sides. The inclusion of the veranda suggests that this building was also residential – possibly a cottage. On the 1943 aerial imagery a small building is evident in roughly the same area as the subdivision plan, however the alignment of the house is slightly different (Figure 6). It is possible that these are the same building, however it is impossible to say for certain.

A 'bachelor's cottage' was constructed in the 1880s and was located to the south-east of the main house, where it is still extant. A stables/coach house was also associated with the cottage, and these two structures are visible together in aerial imagery from 1943.¹⁹ There are no indications of outbuildings associated with Dunmore House on early subdivision plans, although some likely existed and are evident on 1943 aerial imagery towards the west and south-west of the house, as well as to the east. An 1888 sales listing states that the property contained six tanks, an outdoor lavatory, and stables/coach houses associated with the bachelor's cottage.²⁰

The house was built on the highest point of McMillan's land and was built to overlook the surrounding land at Wentworthville and modern Pendle Hill. After marital troubles and separation from his wife, McMillan attempted to sell Dunmore several times throughout the late 1800s, first in 1888. McMillan moved out of the house but could not attract a buyer. It was leased to the Pearce family between 1897 and 1906, but the property was not sold until 1912.²¹ Real estate listings suggested that part of the land was used as paddocks, so it is possible that some animal grazing occurred at the property.

¹⁶ Martin, A.W., 1986. 'McMillan, Sir William (1850-1926', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mcmillan-sir-william-11105>

¹⁷ Holroyd LEP 2013. 'Ashwood House'.

¹⁸ Integrated Design Associates, 2014. *Conservation Management Plan and Statement of Heritage Impact for Proposed Accommodation and Training Facilities 'Dunmore House', 222-226 Dunmore Street Pendle Hill*, p.13.

¹⁹ Integrated Design Associates, 2014. *Conservation Management Plan and Statement of Heritage Impact for Proposed Accommodation and Training Facilities 'Dunmore House', 222-226 Dunmore Street Pendle Hill*, p. 79.

²⁰ *Op. Cit.*

²¹ Integrated Design Associates, 2014. p. 25.

Figure 4. Map of the Parish of Prospect with Wentworthville Subdivision, n.d. Source: HLRV

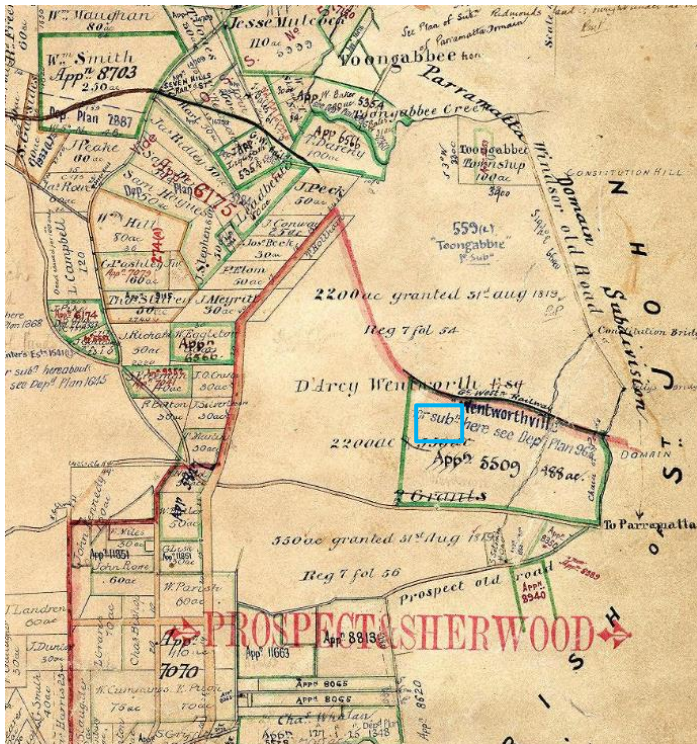
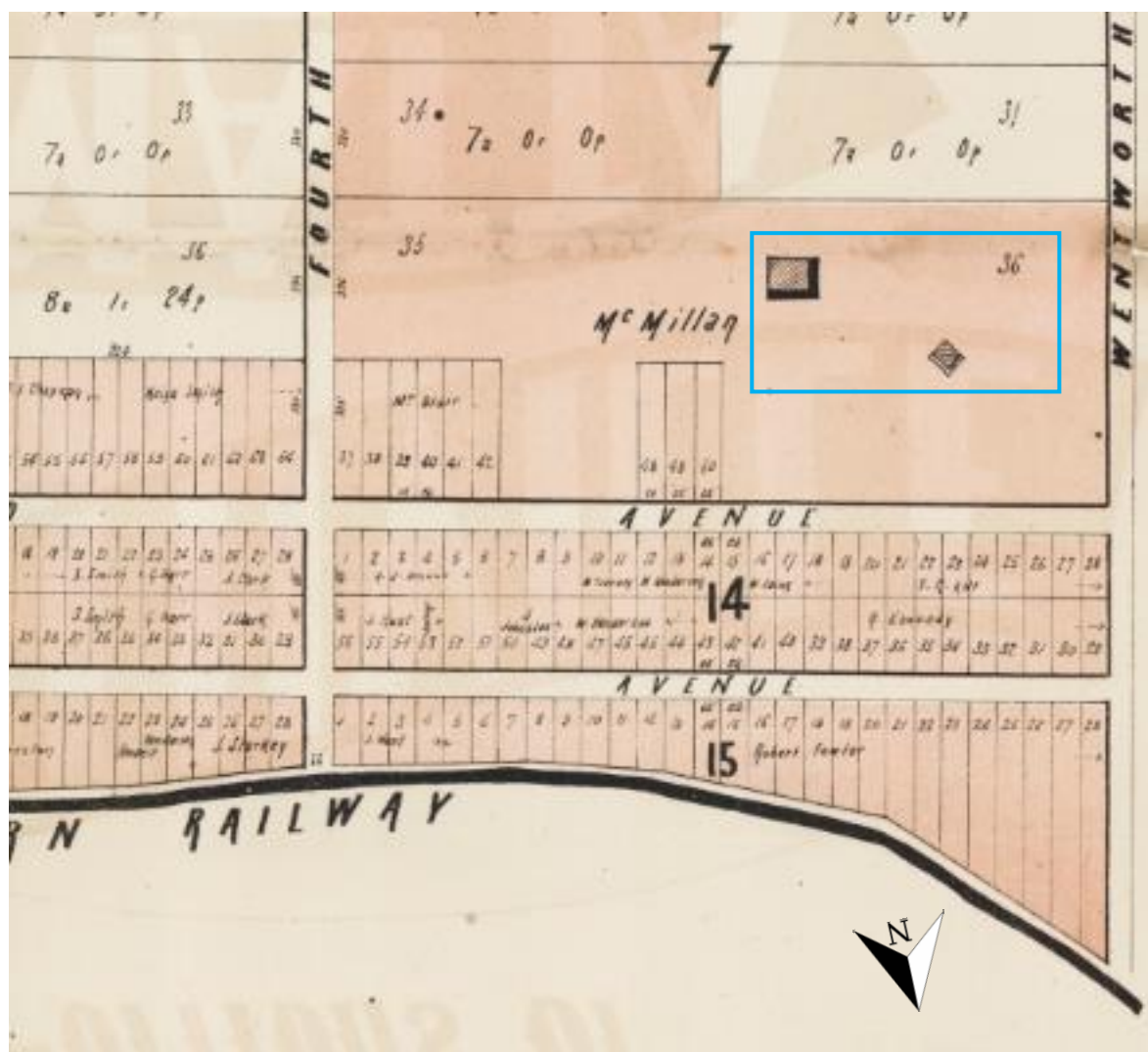


Figure 5. Detail of McMillan's land and two houses built on the property from a subdivision plan, 1884. Source: State Library of New South Wales.²²



²² *The Unsold Portions of Wentworthville near Parramatta, 1884*. State Library of New South Wales. Accessed online 24/4/2019 at: http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE9128076&change_lng=

Figure 6. The study area in 1943 aerial imagery with Dunmore House (red), Ashwood House (blue) and unknown house (green), as well as several outbuildings. Source: SixMaps



3.2.3.1 Percival Edgar Thompson (1912-1920)

In 1912 the land was purchased by Percival Thompson, originally from Gosford. There is limited information about Thompson himself or his ownership of Dunmore, other than he became a Partner at David Jones in 1901.²³

3.2.4 George Bond (1920-1934)

George Alan Bond was born in Kentucky, USA and moved to Sydney in 1906 with his wife Jeanette. They became Australian citizens in 1922. When he first arrived in Sydney, Bond was an importer of hosiery and underwear but as a result of import shortages during World War I he began manufacturing hosiery in Redfern. The business was successful, and Bond then purchased Dunmore House from Thompson on the 31st of January 1920.²⁴ Bond's land was bordered by Pendle Way, Dunmore Street, and Jones Street.²⁵

Bond used Dunmore House as his residence while constructing his cotton factory in the paddocks to the north-east of Dunmore House (Figure 7). Bond's father lived at the residence also, having recently suffered from a stroke and needing care. The factory complex was designed and built by the well-

²³ *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales*, 2 August 1901. 'Notice.-' Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/222064155?searchTerm=%22Percival%20Edgar%20Thompson%22&searchLimits=>

²⁴ MUSEscape, 2016. 'Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville. Conservation Management Plan.' Accessed online 24/4/2019 at: <https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-10/Conservation-Management-Plan.pdf>

²⁵ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2017. *Pendle Hill Railway Station Group*. Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800257>

known Sydney architecture firm Robertson & Marks and opened in 1923.²⁶ At the time Wentworthville was still semi-rural, with native remnant woodland still present and limited residential development, primarily located around the train line as the result of early 20th century subdivisions, as seen in aerial imagery from the 1930/40s (Figure 8).²⁷ If the land at Dunmore had been used for any pastoral purposes by previous owners, it was now split between residential and industrial uses.²⁸ Cotton processed at the Wentworthville facility was all grown offsite at various farms.²⁹

Coinciding with the Great Depression, the Bond's company was forced into liquidation and Bond lost his fortune. The factory was sold to a new company – Bond's Industries Ltd. – and Bond was forced to sell Dunmore in 1934 when he was declared as bankrupt.

**Figure 7. 'Lathing in the foundations for the cotton spinning mill, Wentworthville', c.1923.
Source: Pacific Brands Archives via Musecape³⁰**



²⁶ MUSEscape, 2016. 'Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville. Conservation Management Plan.' Accessed online 24/4/2019 at: <https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-10/Conservation-Management-Plan.pdf>

²⁷ *Op. Cit.*

²⁸ *Op. Cit.*, p.28.

²⁹ Forster, C. 1979. 'Bond, George Alan,' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bond-george-alan-5285>

³⁰ Musecape, 2016. 'Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville. Conservation Management Plan.' Accessed online 24/4/2019 at: <https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-10/Conservation-Management-Plan.pdf>

Figure 8. Aerial photograph of the Bonds factory dating to late 1930s or early 1940s. The study area is to the right of the factory, with Dunmore House out of view. Source: Pacific Brands Archives via Musescape³¹



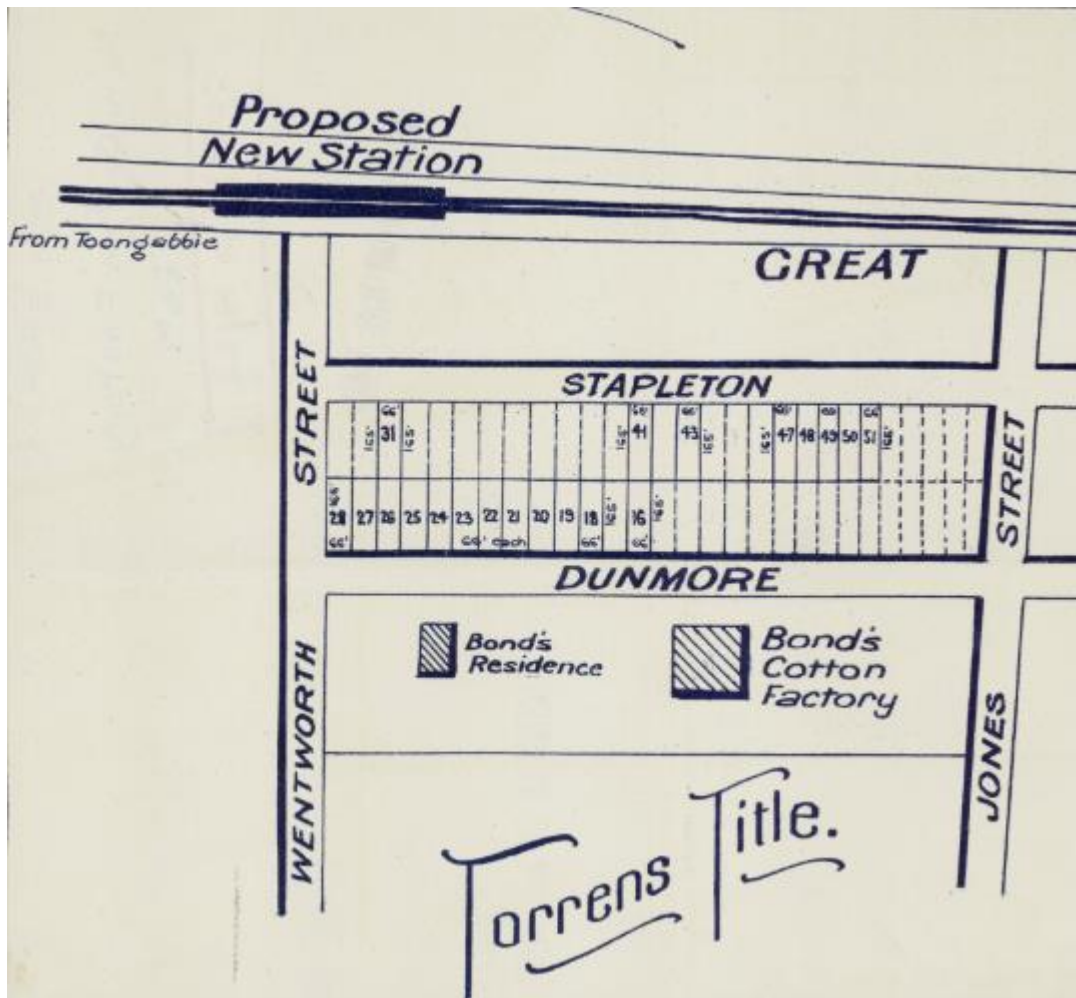
3.2.4.1 Pendle Hill Station

After purchasing Dunmore House and opening his factory, Bond lobbied the local government to establish a new train station closer to the factory so that his employees could easily walk to and from work. The proposed (and approved) location was at the northern end of Wentworth Street (now Pendle Way), only a short walk from the Bonds factory (Figure 9). Pendle Hill station opened in 1924 and mainly serviced Bonds employees (Figure 10). It has also been suggested that it was Bond who led to the station being named Pendle Hill, suggesting that it should be named after Pendleton in England, which was the centre of the English cotton industry.³²

³¹ Musescape, 2016. 'Bonds Factory Site, Dunmore Road, Wentworthville. Conservation Management Plan.' Accessed online 24/4/2019 at: <https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-10/Conservation-Management-Plan.pdf>

³² NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2017. *Pendle Hill Railway Station Group*. Accessed online 23/4/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4800257>

Figure 9. Detail from 'New Cotton Factory Estate, Wentworthville' subdivision plan, 1923.
Source: State Library of New South Wales³³



³³ 023 – Z-SP/P8-23 – New Cotton Factory Estate, Wentworthville – Wentworth St, Jones St, Layton St, Emert St, Frame St, Carfield St, Station St, Stapleton St, Dunmore St, 1923. State Library of New South Wales. Accessed online 29/4/2019 at:
http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE9051725&change_lng=

Figure 10. Pendle Hill Station, 1924. Source: NSWrail.net³⁴



3.2.5 The Churches of Christ NSW Ownership (1934-)

In 1934-5 Dunmore House was sold to the Churches of Christ NSW, who established a home for orphans and destitute boys.³⁵ 20 acres were purchased for \$35,000 and a site on the corner of Wentworth Street (now Pendle Way) and Dunmore Street was reserved for a chapel. While there is some confusion regarding the accumulation of surrounding property, it was mentioned in the 1950 Conference of the Churches of Christ that the 16-acre property of Dunmore House was not their property, suggesting that it had not been purchased in 1935. Two and a half acres were set aside for the Committee of the Aged Women's Home where the Ashwood house was later constructed.

Ashwood House was constructed in 1938 with the purpose of an aged care home for women and was donated to the Women's Conference of Churches of Christ in NSW by Florence Ashwood.³⁶ 1943 aerial imagery shows Ashwood in its early stages, featuring a design that corresponds with the current building. A circular driveway is evident in the image and presumably dates to the original construction of Ashwood. The north-western conservatory-style room with apsidal northern windows is also evidence. There is a structure adjoining the western room apparent on the aerial imagery however it is unknown from the aerial whether it is another part of the building or a separate outbuilding, or rather some sort of outdoor veranda/patio or garden area. At the rear of the house there are four smaller structures evident, yet their purpose is unknown also. These could be small outbuildings such as sheds. A series of internal roads, possibly only dirt roads lead to the south and south-east from the rear of Ashwood.

Approximately 62 metres directly south of Ashwood House is another building, seemingly featuring a veranda on the two northern sides and is accessed by a path leading from Ashwood. Several large trees are scattered across the properties. At the rear of the property, west from Dunmore House there are approximately 6 structures of varying size that are identifiable and are screened by a row of trees

³⁴ 'Pendle Hill Station – Photographs.' NSWrail.net. Accessed online 29/4/2019 at: <https://www.nswrail.net/locations/show.php?name=NSW:Pendle+Hill>

³⁵ Holroyd LEP 2013, 'Dunmore House'; Holroyd LEP 2013 'Ashwood House';

³⁶ Holroyd LEP 2013, 'Ashwood House.'

on the eastern side. Two of these structures are quite large and two are quite small, possibly outhouses or small sheds.

Historical documentation of the aged care facility and surrounding residential properties is somewhat limited. Architectural analysis of the residential properties along Pendle Way suggest that they are post-war houses dating to the late 1950s-1980s and are either brick or fibro single-storeyed houses, mostly built on bearers and joists.

Many of the buildings associated with the aged care facility, particularly the residential aged care facility on Pendle Way, the Pathways Community Church and Centre, and the Crawford Lodge building likely date to the early 21st century. The residential houses within the aged care facility appear to be slightly older, dating to the 1980s and 1990s. Photographic evidence of the study area is limited, however a collection of photographs of Dunmore House and grounds from 1989 show that several of the extant buildings were established by this date.

The managers residence located immediately to the west of Dunmore House is evident in a photograph looking in that direction from the upper-storey verandah (Figure 11), and another photograph shows that the building and main carpark at the north-eastern corner of the study area were also established (Figure 12). The flagpole at the front of Dunmore House is also evident in this photograph, as is a dirt track running between the carpark and the house. Other photographs show that the circular driveway at the west of the house was asphalt by this stage and that the current slope adheres to the slope in the 1989 imagery (Figure 13).

Historical satellite imagery from 2004 (Figure 14) shows that the aged care facility buildings extant across the site had all been constructed by that time, with the exception of the double-storey townhouses facing Pendle Way. Smaller single storey houses on separate blocks were existent then. Current landscaping across the study area, notably the concrete paths across lawns, are not evident in the 2004 imagery. Informal versions of these pathways begin to appear in imagery from 2005, however they don't seem to be concreted until 2007 (Figure 15).

In October 2013 (Figure 16) five houses along Pendle Way were demolished and the land was cleared of vegetation for the construction of the double-storey townhouses which appear to have been completed in mid-2014.

Figure 11. Photograph looking west from the upper verandah of Dunmore House, 1989.
Source: State Library of New South Wales



Figure 12. Photograph from verandah of Dunmore House looking towards Dunmore Street, 1989. Source: State Library of New South Wales



Figure 13. Western face, lawn, and driveway of Dunmore House, 1989. Source: State Library of New South Wales



Figure 14. Historical satellite imagery of study area, 2004. Source: Google Earth



Figure 15. Historical satellite imagery, 2007. Note the established footpaths. Source: Google Earth

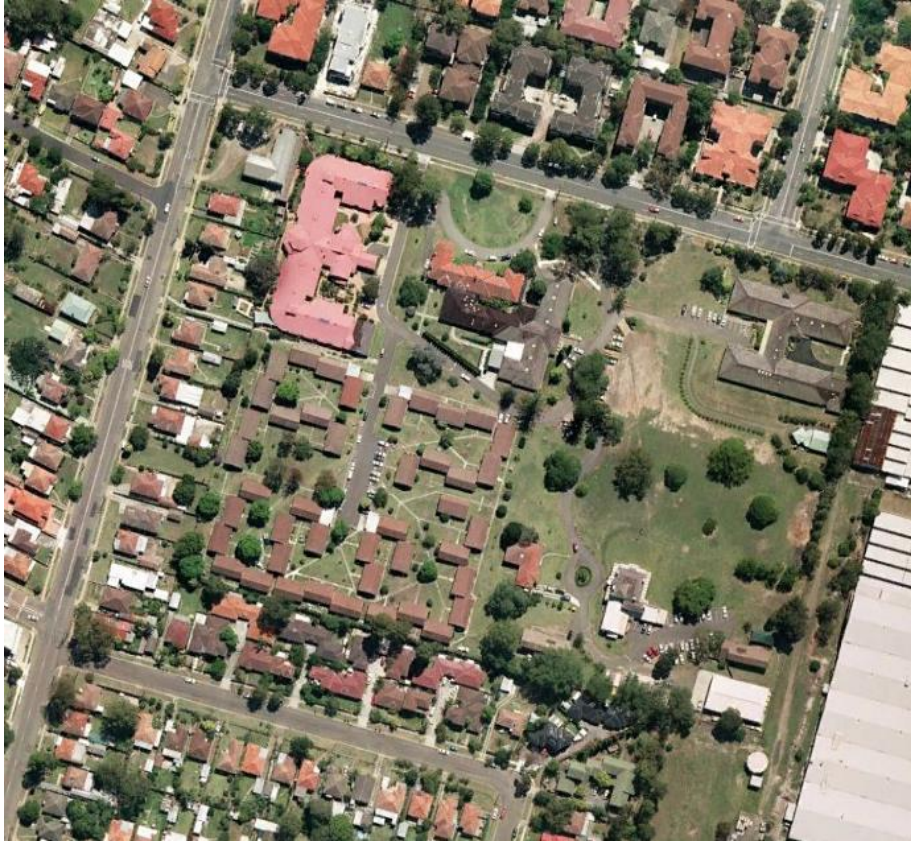


Figure 16. Historical satellite imagery showing demolition of houses on Pendle Way, 2013. Source: Google Earth



4.0 SITE INSPECTION

4.1 Introduction

A site inspection of the study area was conducted on 17 April 2019 by Graduate Heritage Consultants Sarah Hawkins and Latisha Ryall of Artefact Heritage. The inspection was undertaken on foot. Photographs were taken to record the physical context of the study area as well as any exposed archaeological remains and evidence of past ground disturbance.

4.2 Study area

The study area is located on Dunmore Street and Pendle Way, and bounded on the south by residential buildings that are accessible from Collins St, Pendle Hill. The eastern portion of the site, primarily the curtilage of the locally heritage listed Dunmore House, is mostly large lawns and relatively open excluding a small number of residential buildings, while the western portion of the site is heavily built as part of the Fresh Hope Aged Care facility and with a few independent residential properties on the Pendle Way frontage.

4.2.1 Dunmore House and Grounds

Upon entering the aged care facility from the main entrance on Dunmore Street, there is a main access road throughout the facility, which leads to a carpark and residential facility in the north-eastern portion of the site (Figure 17). Between the carpark and Dunmore Street there is approximately 30 metres of lawn space, occupied by two pathways and several mature trees clustered around the main entrance to the facility (Figure 18). South of the carpark, towards Dunmore House, there is a large exposed dirt and gravel patch which curves around to the south-east (Figure 19). Inspection of this surface located fragments of ceramic, metal, and small pieces of glass (Figure 20). There were also pieces of a possible remnant cobble surface, as well as a small concrete pad that may represent demolition rubble (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Immediately south of the exposed surface was a narrow, raised mound which ran south-west to north-east across the grounds (Figure 25). To the south east of the carpark a line of young bottlebrush trees have been planted along a drainage ditch (Figure 26). The grounds sloped upwards from Dunmore Street towards Dunmore House which is situated at the highest point of the landscape. Several mature fig trees are located across the lawns, particularly in the east (Figure 27).

At the eastern extent of the property, the rear of the Bonds Factory is visible and it was particularly noticeable that the factory buildings were at a significantly lower ground level than the Dunmore House grounds (Figure 28 and Figure 29). This suggested that the factory buildings were cut into the natural slope extending east from Dunmore House. Also located at the eastern extent of the property were two waste pits, both mostly comprised of green waste, however both pits appeared to be in natural ditches and there were noticeable differences in the grass in this area (Figure 30 and Figure 31).

Dunmore House is situated on a terraced highpoint that has been artificially levelled (Figure 32). A small staircase is cut into the terrace slope, comprised of weathered timber sleepers and aged concrete bonding (Figure 33). At the east of the house there is a row of trees at the base of the terrace and an eroded dirt track created by vehicles had exposed pieces of glass and ceramic. Directly east of Dunmore House was a large, well-established fig tree and a thin tree beside it, both of which featured markings consistent with scarring (Figure 34). This is discussed further in the accompanying Aboriginal Due Diligence report prepared by Artefact Heritage.

At the western side of Dunmore House the land slopes towards the circular driveway and the foundations of the southern side of the house are at a lower level than the northern rooms, suggesting some earthworks had occurred to create a flattened plateau for the house (Figure 35, Figure 36, and Figure 37). The area south of Dunmore House was heavily built up for the carpark and buildings in the south-eastern corner of the site. At the very southern extent of the property there were several well-established Moreton Bay fig trees, each of which had raised mounds of mulch around their bases, although it was uncertain at the time whether this was reflecting natural land levels. A garden bed at the southern extent of Dunmore House was formalised by a series of stone blocks and pavers, a few of which featured works marks (Figure 38). The bachelor's cottage was also located in this area (Figure 39).

The aged care facility building at the north-eastern corner of the study area was built in the late 20th century and has been cut into the natural slope down towards Dunmore Street (Figure 40). On the northern side of the building was a manicured lawn area, bordered by tall trees that provided a dense privacy screening between the facility and Dunmore Street.

Figure 17. Main visitor carpark, eastern aspect **Figure 18. View of eastern front lawn facing Dunmore St, northern aspect**



Figure 19. Gravel overflow carpark looking towards main carpark and Dunmore Street, northern aspect



Figure 20. Fragment of cobbled surface in gravel overflow carpark



Figure 21. Slate and glass fragments in gravel overflow carpark



Figure 22. Metal and ceramic fragments in gravel overflow carpark



Figure 23. Early remnant asphalt in gravel carpark



Figure 24. Ceramic fragments in gravel carpark



Figure 25. Earthen mound running SW-NE across grounds, south-western aspect



Figure 26. Curved garden bed, northern aspect



Figure 27. Overview of mature trees on grounds, south-eastern aspect



Figure 28. View to Bonds factory from study area, north-eastern aspect



Figure 29. View to Bonds factory from study area, south-eastern aspect



Figure 30. Ditched areas of grass at eastern side of grounds, southern aspect



Figure 31. Ditched areas of grass at eastern side of grounds, south-eastern aspect



Figure 32. Tree line, path and slope towards Dunmore House, western aspect



Figure 33. Timber sleeper staircase on slope to Dunmore House, south-western aspect



Figure 34. Detail of scarred markings on trees just east of homestead, eastern aspect



Figure 35. Circular driveway at west of Dunmore House, western aspect



Figure 36. Western lawn, drive and side of Dunmore House, southern aspect



Figure 37. Rear of Dunmore House, northern aspect



Figure 38. Stone garden border at rear of Dunmore House, north-eastern aspect



Figure 39. Garden and Bachelor's Cottage (in background) at rear of Dunmore House, eastern aspect



Figure 40. Sloped area towards north-eastern aged care building, eastern aspect



4.2.2 Ashwood House and Lawn

Ashwood House, a 1930s residence constructed as a purpose-built aged care home, is located in the north-western quadrant of the study area and fronts Dunmore Street. The house is constructed on bearers and joists, with the main entry accessed via a staircase (Figure 41). The land levels slope to the west and the western side of the house is split-level, with a lower storey evident beneath the conservatory and at the western side of the building (Figure 42). The lawn to the west of the house again slopes down towards the level of the internal road (Figure 43).

There is a circular driveway at the front of Ashwood House, following the original circular driveway evident on 1943 aerial imagery and dating to the construction of the house in 1938 (Figure 44 and Figure 45). Within the lawn there were several rose bushes (Figure 46 and Figure 47). At the rear of Ashwood House is a fenced in lawn that is screened by tall conifer or golden cypress hedging (Figure 48). The main access road for the aged-care facility runs directly behind Ashwood House.

Figure 41. Front of Ashwood House, southern aspect



Figure 42. Western side of Ashwood House, southern aspect



Figure 43. Footpath, sloped lawn and access road at western side of Ashwood, southern aspect



Figure 44. Driveway and Ashwood House, south-eastern aspect



Figure 45. Circular lawn and Ashwood House, southern aspect



Figure 46. Lawn and garden at front of Ashwood House, western aspect



Figure 47. Lawn and gardens at front of Ashwood House, north-western aspect



Figure 48. Main access road behind Ashwood House, south-eastern aspect



4.2.3 Aged Care Facility

The aged care facility consists of several mid-late twentieth-century brick construction villas and possibly twenty-first century communal rooms (Figure 49). Crawford Lodge, located in the north-western corner of the study area, is split level, indicated by an external staircase at the south of the building. The internal access roads are modern road surfaces bordered with graded concrete kerbs and access ramps (Figure 50 and Figure 51). Pedestrian footpaths across the site are a mixture of brick paving and cement footpaths (Figure 51 and Figure 52). There are several gardens within the facility and comprise primarily of moderate sized tree species, such as various hedges along the houses, laurel trees, and several mature jacarandas at the south-western extent of the study area. In the south-western area of the site there is a small timber rotunda, chicken coop, and vegetable garden (Figure 52).

At the western extent of the study area there is a small reserve belonging to the aged care facility that fronts Pendle Way, separated from the street by a low metal fence and gate (Figure 53 and Figure 54). Along the northern side of this reserve there is an alignment of mature *melaleuca leucadendra*, or weeping paperbark trees.

Figure 49. Example of residential area with paths and lawns, south-eastern aspect



Figure 50. Residential carpark, northern aspect



Figure 51. Garden area with trees and paths, eastern aspect



Figure 52. Residential lawn area, western aspect



Figure 53. View of reserve towards Pendle Way, western aspect



Figure 54. Reserve from Pendle Way towards aged care facility, south-eastern aspect



Figure 55. Crawford Lodge, north-western view



Figure 56. Descent at southern end of Crawford Lodge, north-western view



4.2.4 Dunmore Street and Pendle Way

Along Dunmore Street, many of the aged-care buildings are built up from the road level and retaining walls are evident along the street front, attesting to the difference in ground levels and the earthworks that have occurred to create areas suitable for construction (Figure 57, Figure 58, Figure 59, and Figure 60). At the eastern side of the study area there are large mature hedging trees that provide privacy screening for the aged care facility. The heritage listed former Bonds Bobbin Mill Façade (Holroyd LEP 2013 I93) is located diagonally to the north-east from this portion of the study area, however the large privacy screening prevents vistas between the heritage item and the aged care facility and Dunmore House grounds (Figure 57). At the very north-western corner of the study area, at the intersection of Dunmore Street and Pendle Way is the Pathways Community Church and Centre, with a carpark located on the corner. The carpark is accessed by two ramps off Dunmore Street and Pendle Way, and is higher than the street level (Figure 59), bordered by a timber retaining wall (Figure 60).

Along Pendle Way residential properties are interspersed between the aged care facility (Figure 63). At the northern end of the study area, the buildings are higher than the road level and have retaining walls. Further south, the slope west towards Pendle Way is more gradual.

Figure 57. Access ramp to property at north-eastern corner of study area, south-eastern aspect



Figure 58. Retaining wall along Dunmore Street, north-western aspect



Figure 59. Pathway Community carpark ramp to Dunmore Street, northern aspect



Figure 60. Timber retaining wall at corner of Dunmore St and Pendle Way, south-eastern aspect



Figure 61. Pathway Community front facade, southern aspect



Figure 62. Pathway Community carpark and western side, eastern aspect



Figure 63. Example of house along Pendle Way, south-eastern aspect



Figure 64. Residential aged care facility on Pendle Way, southern aspect



5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

Historical archaeological potential is assessed by identifying former land uses and associated features through historical research and evaluating whether subsequent actions (either natural or human) may have impacted on evidence for these former land uses.

Consideration of archaeological research potential is required when undertaking a significance assessment of an historical archaeological site. Bickford and Sullivan developed three questions to assess the research potential of an archaeological resource (Bickford & Sullivan 1984: 23 – 24).

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) issued a new set of guidelines in 2009: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. These guidelines call for broader consideration of multiple values of archaeological sites beyond their research potential. The following section presents a discussion of the potential archaeological resource's research potential and an assessment against the NSW heritage significance criteria.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Studies

5.2.1 GML Heritage, 2016. Bonds Spinning Mills, Wentworthville Heritage Assessment

GML Heritage were engaged in 2013 to undertake a peer review of the draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) written by Musecape, and to subsequently provide input into revisions of the CMP. The study area for the GML report focused on the Bonds Factory site and did not include the current study area.

The CMP and GML reports prepared for the Bonds Factory site state that any potential pre-factory phase archaeology had likely been 'compromised by the extensive earthworks associated with the construction of additional factory buildings and bitumen car parks' in the late 20th century.³⁷ The CMP concluded that there were five distinctive areas of archaeological potential at the Bonds site, however the potential across each area was graded as low, and there was no potential for archaeology pre-dating the factory, particularly in the southern area where there has been 'considerable cut and fill'.³⁸

5.3 Land use summary

The historical land use of the study area has been divided into discrete phases of occupation and activity, outlined below.

- Phase 1: Wentworth's Original Grant (1819 – 1884). The study area was located within D'Arcy Wentworth's 1819 land grant, which was inherited by his grandson Fitzwilliam Wentworth.

³⁷ GML Heritage, 2016. *Bonds Spinning Mills, Wentworthville: Heritage Assessment*, p.12. Accessed online 16/4/2019 at: <https://www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/2017-10/Appendix-F-Bonds-Spinning-Mills-Heritage-Assessment-5.9.16.pdf>

³⁸ GML Heritage, 2016. P.23.

Historical documentation about the Wentworth's use of the land, particularly in the study area, is limited although it is likely that fences were established along the property boundaries and along roads. Some tree clearance dating to this time is also likely. There is also the possibility that some of the Wentworth land was used for animal grazing, however this is not confirmed in the historical record. A 448-acre portion of the Wentworth land was subdivided in the early 1880s which included the study area.

- Phase 2: William McMillan and Percival Thompson (1884 – 1920). An 8-acre land parcel was purchased by William McMillan in 1884, and in 1887 he began the construction of Dunmore House, as well as a possible secondary residence towards the north-west corner of the site. Internal roads would have been formed, along with the circular driveways at the western side and rear of the house. By 1888, outbuildings including outhouses and stables were constructed. Water management structures, including tanks or wells would have likely also been constructed. Further boundary formalisation and landscaping would have occurred, along with the establishment of grazing paddocks or light crops.
- Phase 3: George Bond (1920-1934): In 1920, George Bond purchased the land between Pendle Way, Dunmore Street and Jones Street. On the north-eastern portion of that land, he constructed the early stages of the Bonds Factory, which opened in 1923. Bond was also instrumental in the opening of Pendle Hill Railway Station. New internal roads and tracks, along with property boundaries and fences between Bonds residence and factory may have been established. Light agriculture and landscaping may have occurred however there is no documentation to attest to this.
- Phase 4: Churches of Christ NSW (1935 – Present): In 1934/5, Dunmore was purchased by the Churches of Christ NSW and Dunmore House converted into an orphanage. Ashwood House was later constructed in 1938. The demolition of the several buildings – small outbuildings and the larger residential building – occurred and they were eventually replaced with the villas associated with the Fresh Hope Care facility. The 1943 aerial of the property shows that light agricultural paddocks were present, as were dirt tracks between buildings. Tree clearance and later landscaping, particularly in the forms of formal gardens, occurred. Internal roads were formalised and realigned in certain places and were tarred, with several carparks established by the late 1980s. Bulk earthworks for construction of extant aged care facilities also occurred in this period, particularly in the north-eastern and north-western corners of the study area. Several inter-war and modernist houses were constructed along Pendle Way, with five demolished in 2013 for the construction of a residential aged care facility.

5.4 Previous impacts

Significant ground-disturbing activities have occurred in the western and north-eastern portions of the study area associated with the construction of the extant Fresh Hope Care facility and residential properties fronting Pendle Way. Comparatively little ground disturbing activities have occurred across the eastern portion of the study area in the vicinity of Dunmore House.

To the rear of Dunmore House, several smaller outbuildings have been demolished and modern facility buildings and car park constructed in their place, however this carpark does not appear to have involved substantial excavation into the natural ground level.

5.5 Assessment of archaeological potential

This section provide a preliminary assessment of the study area's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. This assessment is based on consideration of current ground conditions, previous ground disturbance, historical development within the study area, and the likelihood of materials to survive.

Identification of potential archaeological remains is based on written documentation, maps and plans, and aerial imagery. Several former structures within the study area are evident on 1943 aerial imagery (Figure 65) and the areas of potential or sensitivity are illustrated in Figure 66, based on the 1943 aerial.

5.5.1 Phase 1: Wentworth Land Grant (1819 – 1884)

The land grant for the study area was originally apportioned to D'Arcy Wentworth in 1819 and later was inherited by D'Arcy's grandson Fitzwilliam Wentworth. There is no evidence in the historical record to suggest that the Wentworth's built on the study area. A 448-acre portion of Fitzwilliam Wentworth's land was subdivided in the early 1880s.

Some tree clearance likely occurred across Wentworth's land grant, however historical documentation does not provide evidence for whether this occurred within the study area or not. Wentworth would have likely established fences along the property boundaries and along the Great Western Road, which is located approximately 650m south of the study area. As such, it is not expected that fences would have been constructed within the study area. The land may have been used for animal grazing, however there is no historical documentation to support this.

Archaeological remains from this phase would be highly ephemeral and may include remains such as tree boles and post holes. However, remains of these types are not well preserved and distinguishable in sub-surface contexts which have experienced later periods of ground disturbance. Due to the ephemeral nature of any possible archaeological remains and ground disturbance in the area, it is considered that the archaeological potential from this period is **nil**.

5.5.2 Phase 2: William McMillan and Percival Thompson (1884-1920)

In 1884 William McMillan purchased the study area from Fitzwilliam Wentworth and began construction of Dunmore House in 1887. Dunmore House is still extant with modifications to the rear. An outhouse, tanks, and stables/coach house were constructed contemporaneously with the main construction of Dunmore House.

The main entranceway to Dunmore House is along the western and southern sides of the house. Due to the orientation of the entranceway it is likely that any outbuildings, privies, or refuse pits were located to the east and southeast of Dunmore House and not visible from the main entrance. 1943 aerial photography supports this analysis, with outbuilding structures visible to the east and south east of the house. Many of the structures visible immediately east of Dunmore House in the 1943 aerial have been demolished and a car park constructed in that area (Figure 65).

Included amongst the structures to the east and southeast of Dunmore House was a 'bachelor's cottage' and accompanying stable constructed to in the 1880s.³⁹ The bachelor's cottage is still extant, located at the southern extent of the study area, whilst the associated stable has been demolished. A structure immediately north of the bachelor's cottage visible on the 1943 aerial imagery is likely to be the stable or coach house (Figure 65).

A subdivision plan from the 1880s suggests that there was a second house on McMillan's property, to the north-west of Dunmore house. The house is likely to be the structure visible on the 1943 aerial (Figure 65). That house was demolished prior to the construction of the aged care facility. It is likely that the house would have been constructed with sandstone footings or foundations, which are often found intact and preserved despite demolition.

Potential archaeological remains associated with Phase 2 may include evidence of former structures, such as footings, foundations, postholes; remains of refuse pits; and remains of privies. Privies from this period were typically connected to the municipal sewer system or utilised a pan toilet system, and as such are not likely to accumulate material/biological samples. There is some potential for wells and cisterns to occur in association with Dunmore House and the second residence. These have the potential to contain backfill deposits containing discarded artefacts.

The extant artificial terrace around the northern and north-eastern margin of Dunmore House provides observable evidence of landscaping activities undertaken during Phase 2. Other potential remains of landscaping activities during Phase 2 may include retaining walls, garden soils, and formalised walking paths.

There is **moderate-high** potential for archaeological remains associated with Dunmore House and associated features. The area is generally intact, with those activities that have taken place, such as construction of a car park adjacent to Dunmore House, potentially covering archaeological remains rather than removing them.

There is **moderate** potential for archaeological remains associated with the second house and associated features. This portion of the study area has been subject to bulk earthworks for construction of aged care facilities. There is potential, however, for remains of the house and associated structures to be located within a landscaped garden area between extant structures.

5.5.3 Phase 3: Bonds Industries (1920-1934)

George Bond purchased Dunmore House and grounds in 1920 and began constructing the Bonds factory to the east of the current study area. It is likely that the boundaries between the industrial land (the factory) and Bond's personal residence were formalised during this phase, which would have included the establishment of fence lines along the eastern margin of the study area.

Activities across the study area during Phase 3 are likely to have included ephemeral walking paths to and from different structures on the site, fencing works, plantings, and continuation of existing agricultural and pastoral activities. Due to the largely ephemeral nature of these activities, there is **nil-low** archaeological potential for these remains.

5.5.4 Phase 4: The Churches of Christ NSW (1935-present)

Phase 4 the current phase of use, encompassing use of the study area as an orphanage/boys home, and the construction of Ashwood House and the aged care facility.

³⁹ Integrated Design Associates, 2014.

Ashwood House was constructed in 1938 and was built for the purpose of an aged-care home. The 1943 aerial imagery of Ashwood shows small unidentifiable structures located at the rear and western side of the house, however these structures have been demolished sometime by the end of the 20th century and Ashwood House was extended into this area. These yard structures were likely constructed of timber and would have been dismantled or demolished. Furthermore, small timber structures are not often preserved well. There is therefore **low-moderate** potential to uncover these structures as they are likely to have been destroyed by subsequent bulk earthworks and construction activities.

A group of structures is visible on the 1943 aerial approximately 100 m west of Dunmore House. The function and phasing of these structures is unknown, although it is possible that they were associated with agricultural and pastoral activities within the study area. The structures were demolished in the 20th century for construction of extant aged care facilities, however there is **low-moderate** potential for archaeological remains beneath a landscaped garden area.

Figure 65. The study area in 1943 with structures numbered (Source: SixMaps)



1. Bachelor's Cottage
2. Potential Stable/Coach House associated with Bachelor's Cottage
3. Outbuilding – unknown purpose
4. Outbuilding – unknown purpose
5. Outbuilding group – unknown purpose – possibly agricultural
6. Second Residence
7. Ashwood House yard and external structures

5.5.5 Summary of Archaeological potential

A summary of potential archaeological features is located below in Table 1 and shown in Figure 66.

Table 1. Archaeological features and potential.

| Feature | Potential Remains | Phases | Potential |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|
| Dunmore House - associated structures and landscaping | Evidence of former structures (brick footings, stone footings, postholes, associated deposits) | | |
| | Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, garden soils, terracing) | Phase 2-4 | Moderate - high |
| | Refuse pits | | |
| | Back-filled privies | | |
| Second residence (demolished) - evident in 1880s subdivision plan and 1943 aerial | Evidence of former structures (brick footings, stone footings, postholes, associated deposits) | | |
| | Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, garden soils, terracing) | Phase 2-4 | Moderate |
| | Refuse pits | | |
| | Back-filled privies | | |
| Ashwood House yard structures (demolished) | Evidence of landscaping (such as stone or brick retaining walls, garden soils, terracing) | Phase 4 | Low-moderate |
| | Structures typically located in rear yards, such as outhouses, storage sheds | | |
| Outbuilding Group | Evidence of former structures (postholes, associated deposits) | Phase 4 | Low- |
| | Rubbish pits | Phase 2-3 (possibly) | Moderate |

Figure 66. Areas of archaeological potential



Source: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19060 Pendle Hill_Dunmore\PROJECT\19060_Pendle_Hill_Dunmore.qgz



Archaeological Potential

19060 Pendle Hill, Dunmore

LGA: Cumberland

Scale: 1:3000
Size: A4
Date: 16-05-2019

0 50 100 m



5.6 Assessment of archaeological significance

This section provides a preliminary assessment of the significance of potential archaeological remains only. A full significance assessment for Dunmore House and Ashwood House is included in the CMP for the study area.

Similar to other types of heritage items, archaeological remains should be managed in accordance with their significance. Assessing the heritage value of archaeological remains is complicated by the fact that their extent and nature is often unknown. Judgement must therefore be based on expected or potential attributes.

The *NSW Heritage Manual* provides the framework for the following significance assessment of the study area. These guidelines incorporate the aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). Heritage NSW, DPC issued the 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*⁴⁰ and the 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.⁴¹ The assessment of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework in order to consider the range of values of an archaeological site. A full significance assessment of archaeological remains has been prepared in the 2014 Conservation Management Plan (CMP)⁴² and in the 2019 CMP prepared by Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning.⁴³

Table 2. Assessment of archaeological significance

| Criteria | Description |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A – Historical Significance | <p>Archaeological remains would have historic significance for its ability to provide information relating to the development of the study area, which was part of one of the earliest estates in the area. The study area also played a significant role in the development of the suburbs of Wentworthville and Pendle Hill. Potential archaeological remains would attest to the development of Dunmore House and the early uses of the property and could also demonstrate the changing use of the study area after it was purchased by the Churches of Christ in the 1930s to be used as an orphanage.</p> <p>Potential archaeological remains would have local significance under this criterion</p> |
| B – Associative Significance | <p>The study area is strongly associated with Sir William McMillian and George Bond. However, the potential archaeological resource is unlikely to be directly associated with these individuals.</p> <p>The potential archaeological remains would not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion</p> |
| C – Aesthetic Significance | <p>Although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive or aesthetic qualities, only rarely do they meet the NSW significance assessment criteria.</p> <p>The potential archaeological remains would not reach local significance under this criterion</p> |

⁴⁰ NSW Heritage Branch 2009

⁴¹ NSW Heritage Office 1996: 25 – 27

⁴² Integrated Design Associates, 2014.

⁴³ Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning, September 2019. *Conservation Management Plan Dunmore House & Ashwood House Dunmore Street and Pendle Way, Pendle Hill.*

| Criteria | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|
| D – Social Significance | <p>The study area may have social significance for descendants of the owners and occupants of Dunmore House, workers at the Bonds factory, and those who inhabited Dunmore House while it was an orphanage. The study area may also be socially significant for the locals of Pendle Hill overall, as Dunmore House was one of the first houses in the area and the development of the Bonds factory fuelled the expansion of Pendle Hill as a suburb. However, the potential archaeological resource is unlikely to contribute significantly to the social significance of the site.</p> <p>The potential archaeological remains would not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion</p> |
| E – Research Potential | <p>The study area has moderate potential to contain an archaeological resource that may be able to support and enhance the current state of knowledge about its phases of occupation. However, the identified archaeological remains are largely potential structures features associated with outbuildings of Dunmore House, and not necessarily associated with artefact bearing deposits.</p> <p>If high yielding deposits such as wells or refuse dumps are encountered during works, they may reach the local significance threshold through their ability to provide information regarding the phases of use of the study area, and the occupants who inhabited Dunmore House.</p> <p>If particularly evocative, or substantial archaeological remains, dating to the late 19th century, or large numbers of <i>in situ</i> artefacts were recovered, with the potential to answer research questions and contribute to historical knowledge, the potential archaeological resource would have significance at a local level.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource, if intact, would have local significance under this criterion</p> |
| F – Rarity | <p>Potential archaeological remains located within the study area would not meet the threshold for rarity. Potential archaeological remains at the site are not rare in New South Wales, and many are still extant. Similarly, later 19th and early 20th century artefact assemblages are unlikely to reach the local significance threshold under this criterion.</p> <p>The potential archaeological remains would not reach significance under this criterion</p> |
| G – Representativeness | <p>The potential archaeological remains within the study area are likely to be representative of domestic and institutional uses typically found in suburban contexts. Although any remains are likely to demonstrate the principal characteristics of this type site, it is unlikely that they would be considered particularly representative.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion</p> |

6.0 PRELIMINARY RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

6.1 Conservation Management Plan

In 2019 a Conservation Management Plan for Dunmore House and Ashwood House was prepared by Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning.⁴⁴ The CMP includes a detailed historical background, assessment of significance for Dunmore House, Ashwood House and individual elements of the heritage items, and several conservation and management policies.

Policies from the CMP relevant for archaeology and future archaeological assessments are as follows:

7.2.3 Procedures When Dealing With Changes to the Site.

Principle R

Consider potential archaeological significance

Policy

Archaeological impact should be considered in future proposals. The recommendations of any report should be abided by. The current philosophy regarding the conservation of archaeological relics is that they are best conserved by remaining undisturbed.

Key Requirements

R1. If major works are being considered, an archaeological assessment will be required.

R2. If remains are unexpectedly discovered, work must cease immediately and the matter reported to Council and to the relevant consultants (archaeological/heritage).⁴⁵

6.2 Rezoning and Fresh Hope Indicative Masterplan

The following archaeological assessment has been prepared for a rezoning application for the proposed masterplan **only**, and has not assessed impacts to potential significant archaeology for potential future development and construction phases. The proposed masterplan (Figure 67) has been reviewed and there are no expected impacts to significant archaeology from the rezoning process.

There would be no impact to potential archaeological resources as a result of the rezoning associated with the proposed Fresh Hope Care masterplan within the study area. Recommended mitigation measures for future development within the study area are discussed below in Section 6.2.

⁴⁴ Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning, September 2019. *Conservation Management Plan Dunmore House & Ashwood House Dunmore Street and Pendle Way, Pendle Hill.*

⁴⁵ Weir Phillips Heritage and Planning, September 2019. *Conservation Management Plan Dunmore House & Ashwood House Dunmore Street and Pendle Way, Pendle Hill*, p. 139-40.

It is also recommended that heritage interpretation is prepared to showcase the history of the site. As the proposed Fresh Hope Care masterplan is still in the design stages, there is a valuable opportunity to integrate meaningful heritage interpretation into the design. Heritage interpretation can embody a variety of forms, including websites, panels, artefact displays, or landscaping, and is a valuable way of connecting people with their local history in an engaging manner, conveying the significance of historical places, and involving locals and stakeholders in historical discourse through community consultation. If interpretation is considered, which is recommended, a Heritage Interpretation Strategy would be prepared, followed by a Heritage Interpretation Plan.

Figure 67. Proposed Masterplan for the Fresh Hope Care site. Source: Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects, GMU Urban Design and Architecture and ThomsonAdsett Architects

Masterplan



Fresh Hope Care, Pendle Hill

Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects Pty Ltd 22

6.3 Future Investigation

As discussed above, the current Historical Archaeology Assessment has provided an assessment of the site for the rezoning process only.

A detailed archaeological assessment and research design should be prepared as part of any future development applications or other ground-breaking activities within the study area. The archaeological assessment(s) would include:

- A significant assessment for potential archaeological remains within the specific project area
- An impact assessment
- A guide to managing the potential archaeological resource, such as archaeological test excavation, monitoring, etc.
- Recommendations for what exceptions and/or approvals under the Heritage Act 1977 may be required to support the recommended archaeological management measures and potential impacts from the proposed works
- Heritage interpretation should be considered depending on the findings of any future archaeological investigation

Significant archaeological remains identified as 'works', such as structural remains not associated with archaeological deposits, should be managed to their significance.

Archaeological 'relics' are protected under the Heritage Act 1977 and must not be impacted without approval(s) issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (or delegate).

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

This non-Aboriginal archaeological assessment has concluded that:

- The study area was owned, but not likely occupied by the Wentworth family between 1819 and 1884.
- The first building constructed in the study area was Dunmore House (Holroyd LEP 2013 I94) in 1887 by Sir William McMillan, and there was a secondary building located on the property from this time. The study area was later purchased by George Bond, but there is no documentation of additional structures being constructed within the study area during his ownership.
- The Churches of Christ NSW purchased the property in 1934, using Dunmore House as a boy's home/orphanage, and later constructing Ashwood House (1938) for use as a women's aged care facility, and later constructed several new residential villas to form the current aged care complex.
- The secondary building from McMillan's ownership, as well as several outbuildings surrounding Dunmore House, are now no longer extant on the site.
- Due to very limited historical and photographic documentation it is difficult to attribute particular features in the study area to certain archaeological phases.
- The archaeological potential for significant archaeological remains being located within the study area ranges from **nil** to **high** across the study area in terms of time periods and space.
- This assessment assessed for the purposes of rezoning **only**. This assessment does not include an impact assessment or specific archaeological management measures for any ground-breaking activities.
- The proposed masterplan has taken into consideration potential significant archaeological remains identified in this document. The proposed rezoning will not impact archaeological resources.

7.2 Recommendations

- This report should be provided to Cumberland Council in their consideration of the Planning Proposal Application for the proposed masterplan. This report has only assessed the impacts to potential archaeology as a result of rezoning. The proposed Masterplan has been reviewed by Artefact Heritage, however potential impacts to archaeology as a result of the development or construction phases have not been assessed.
- Accompanying future Development Applications and before any future works involving ground-breaking works take place, a detailed archaeological impact assessment and archaeological research design **must** be prepared for the planned works
 - As a result of future proposals associated with a Development Application, archaeological management and mitigation measures to be considered in archaeological assessment for future development may include: archaeological test excavation, salvage excavation if testing

has demonstrated the presence of significant archaeological remains, and archaeological monitoring prior to and/or during proposed works

- Where archaeological assessment for future development identifies the potential for impact to relics, an application for uncovering or harming relics must be submitted to Heritage Division. Relics must not be impacted without prior approval under the Heritage Act 1977 from Heritage Division
- Any heritage interpretation of the site should consider and incorporate the results of archaeological investigation.

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