

West Dapto 2 Precinct Planning

Historical Heritage Assessment

Report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd

November 2018



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Report Register


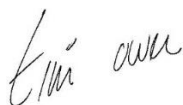
The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled West Dapto 2 Precinct Planning—Historical Heritage Assessment, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

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15-0052	2	Final Report	May 2017
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Quality Assurance

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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Position:	Consultant	Position:	Principal
Date:	8 November 2018	Date:	8 November 2018

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

GML Heritage (GML) Pty Ltd has been engaged by Cardno, on behalf of Stockland Development Pty Ltd (Stockland) to prepare a Historic Heritage Assessment (HHA) for the following West Dapto 2 properties:

- Lot 1 DP810104 (45.9ha);
- Lot 2 DP810104 (6.3ha); and
- Lot 3 DP810104 (58.6ha).

West Dapto 2 is set within a rural landscape noted for its agricultural and natural character and has been historically linked with farming practices over the past 200 years. Stockland's lands will be subject to future land rezoning and consequentially a change in use, from agricultural to residential. The change to residential use includes measures for environmental conservation, which will be formally recognised through land rezoning. As such, the environmental conservation zoning represents an opportunity to retain certain historic sites (and thus values) within the context of the new land use.

The HHA provides an overall assessment of historic heritage values and management strategies for listed and other identified historic heritage items within the study area. These incorporate practical and pragmatic ideas on managing the landscapes, view corridors and historical archaeological potential. This report would serve as a point of reference for Stockland, the Wollongong City Council and the Heritage Division of the Office and the Environment and Heritage (OEH) to appreciate the location, distribution and significance of identified and potential heritage items.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is located to the west of Dapto. It is bounded to the north by Bong Bong Road and to the south by Cleveland Street. The three parcels are currently referred to by Stockland as Avon Lot 1, Avon Lot 3 and Hayes Lot 2 (Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

Table 1.1 Details of the Lands Included in this Report.

Lot and DP	Name	Location	Size
Lot 1 DP810104	Avon Lot 1	Bong Bong Road (north) Avon Lot 3 (south) Hayes Lot 2 (south)	48.74 ha
Lot 2 DP810104	Avon Lot 3	Bong Bong Road (north) Cleveland Road (south)	64.74 ha
Lot 3 DP810104	Hayes Lot 2	Avon Lot 3 (south, east and west) Avon Lot 1 (north)	6.63 ha

1.3 Methodology

The methodology for assessing historic heritage is guided by legislation and a number of best practice guides. This HAA has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division's *Assessing Heritage Significance* (1996) as well as other relevant principles outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual*

guidelines.¹ It is also consistent with the relevant principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013 (the Burra Charter).²

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the definitions provided in Article 1 of the Burra Charter for the following words: place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and compatible use.

1.4 Previous Heritage Studies

A number of heritage assessments within or near the study area have been undertaken in the last decade. This HHA makes reference to the following heritage studies:

- GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Dapto Land Review: Aboriginal Heritage Review and Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, 2014a³;
- GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Avon, Lot 1, DP 810104: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence, draft report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, August 2014⁴;
- GML Heritage Pty Ltd, McPhails Lot 519, DP 1165208: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Pty Ltd, May 2014⁵;
- Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd, Historical Archaeological Research Design & Excavation Methodology: Lot 601 DP 1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto, NSW, report prepared for Stockland Development, January 2011 (amended)⁶;
- Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd, Aboriginal & Historical Archaeological & Cultural Assessment: Lots 1/549692, 60/1063539 & 601/1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto NSW, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, May 2010⁷;
- Graham Brooks and Associates, West Dapto Release Area: Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 54692, Lot 601 DP 1054648. Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, September 2009⁸;
- HLA-Envirosciences, Non-Indigenous Heritage Studies: West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, report prepared for Wollongong Council, February 2006⁹.

Since the development of version 3 of this report, Ecological Australia was commissioned to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Sunnyside and Waples Archaeological sites.¹⁰ This CMP reiterates the heritage assessment presented in version 3 (and version 4) of this report; the CMP presents additional policy and management based on the heritage management directions presented in this report.

1.5 Objectives

The purpose of the HHA is to identify heritage items, objects, places and landscapes and historic heritage value within the study area, and provide recommendations for future management and conservation for the precinct planning process and future residential development.

Its objectives are to:

- provide a synopsis of heritage studies undertaken within and near the study area;
- identify heritage items and places along with their associated values;

- present a statement of significance for the heritage items and places;
- delineate the heritage curtilage for heritage items and places;
- provide guidance on heritage constraints and opportunities for the possible future residential development within West Dapto 2;
- assess the impacts of the proposed development within West Dapto 2 to heritage items and values; and
- present heritage recommendations, including conservation requirements and a heritage management strategy for West Dapto 2.

1.6 Limitations

No physical archaeological investigation of the site has been undertaken as part of this study.

Oral histories were undertaken as part of this project; however, the interviewees were not asked about the social significance of the study area. GML has not consulted the Wollongong City Council, the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) or any other stakeholders in relation to this project.

This report does not consider Aboriginal cultural heritage or archaeological values.

1.7 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This HAA has been prepared by Dr Jennifer Jones, GML Senior Consultant, and Angela So, GML Consultant, with input from Dr Tim Owen, Principal. This HHA was reviewed by Dr Janine Major, GML Associate and Archaeology Manager and Dr Tim Owen.

GML would like to acknowledge the following people for their assistance:

- Ms Rosemary Hooper, Stockland;
- Mr Robert Martin, local resident;
- Mr Evan Perkins, local resident; and
- Mr Greg Pollard, local resident.

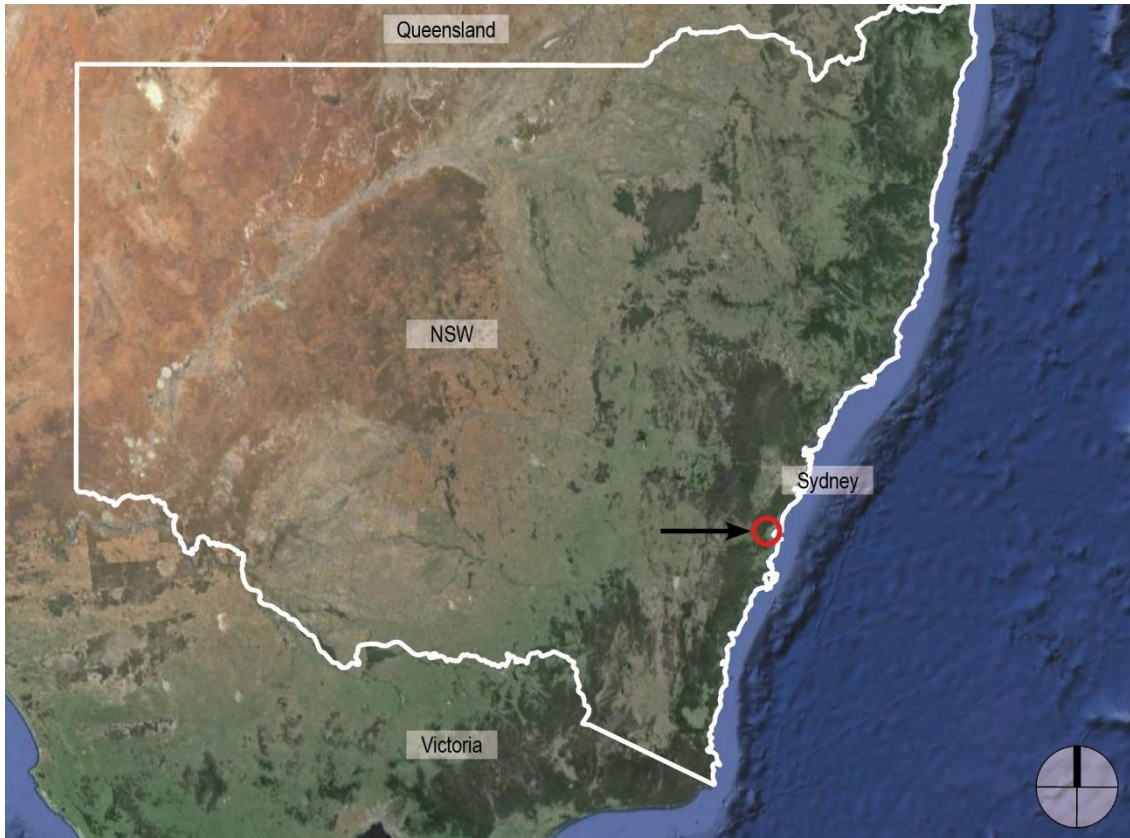


Figure 1.1 Location of the West Dapto 2 study area. (Google Earth with GML overlay 206)

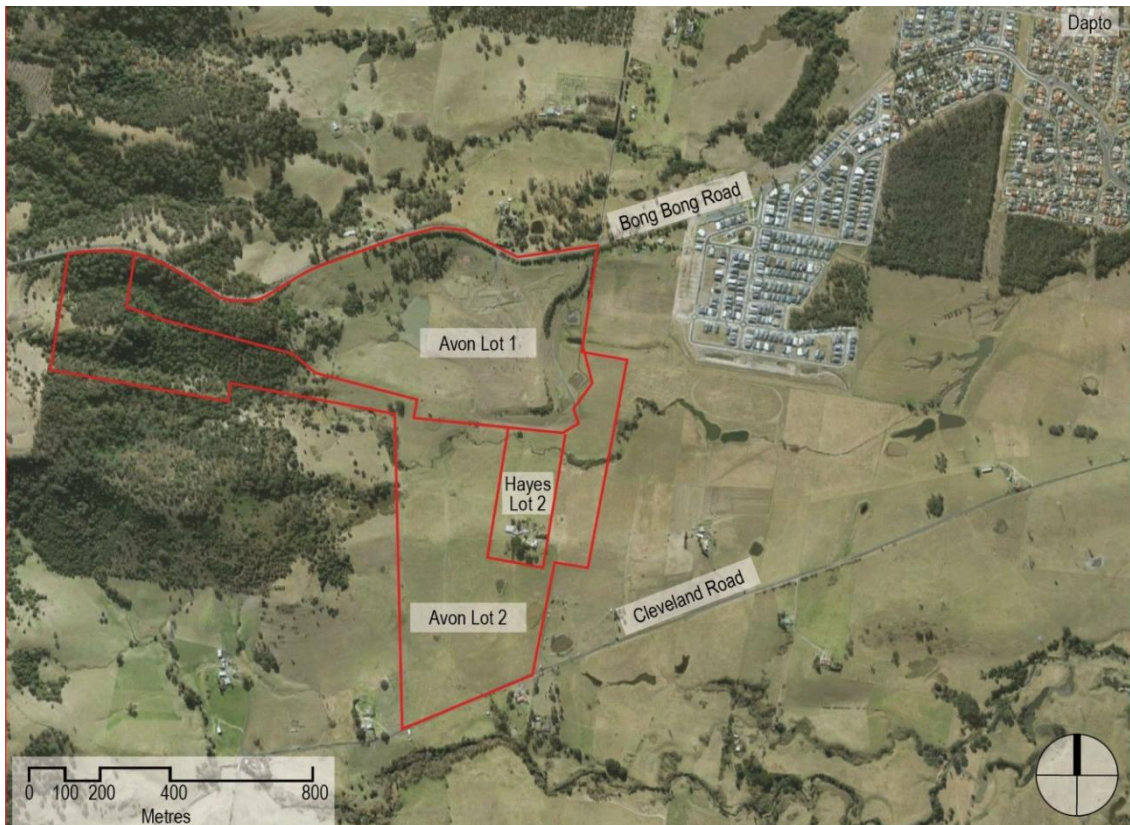


Figure 1.2 The West Dapto 2 study area. (Source: GML 2015)

1.8 Endnotes

- ¹ NSW Heritage Division Office of Environment and Heritage 1996, *NSW Heritage Manual—Assessing Heritage Significance*, Sydney.
- ² Australia ICOMOS 2013, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc Burwood VIC, 2000.
- ³ GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Dapto Land Review: Aboriginal Heritage Review and Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, July 2015.
- ⁴ GML Heritage Pty Ltd, Avon, Lot 1, DP 810104: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence, draft report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, August 2014.
- ⁵ GML Heritage Pty Ltd, McPhails Lot 519, DP 1165208: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Pty Ltd, May 2014.
- ⁶ Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd, Historical Archaeological Research Design & Excavation Methodology: Lot 601 DP 1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto, NSW, report prepared for Stockland Development, January 2011 (amended).
- ⁷ Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd, May 2010, Aboriginal & Historical Archaeological & Cultural Assessment: Lots 1/549692, 60/1063539 & 601/1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto NSW, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, May 2010.
- ⁸ Graham Brooks and Associates, West Dapto Release Area: Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 54692, Lot 601 DP 1054648. Heritage Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, September 2009.
- ⁹ HLA-Envirosciences, Non-Indigenous Heritage Studies: West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, report prepared for Wollongong Council, February 2006.
- ¹⁰ Eco Logical Australia. *West Dapto-Stage 3, Sunnyside and Waples Archaeological Sites, Conservation Management Plan*. Prepared for DFP Planning.' June 2018.

2.0 Statutory Context

2.1 Preamble

The conservation and management of historic heritage items, places and archaeological sites is subject to a range of statutory provisions in Commonwealth and state government legislation. Non-statutory heritage lists and registers, ethical charters, conservation policies and community attitudes and expectations can also have an impact on the management, use and development of heritage items.

The relevant statutory and non-statutory heritage listings are discussed and any items within the study area affected by these provisions are identified.

2.2 Commonwealth Legislation

The principal Commonwealth legislation affecting historic heritage is the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)* (EPBC Act) which includes the National Heritage List and Commonwealth agencies.

2.2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act is the Australian Federal Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It includes a legal framework to protect and manage Commonwealth Heritage places. Part 3, Division 1 of the EPBC Act identifies requirements relating to matters of national environmental significance (Subdivision A—World Heritage and Subdivision AA—National Heritage). The definition of 'environment' in the EPBC Act includes the heritage values of places; ie 'the place's natural and cultural environment having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, and other significance, for current and future generations of Australians.'¹

The EPBC Act is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. Under the EPBC Act, a 'significant impact' is an impact which is important, notable or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity. Whether or not an action is likely to have a significant impact depends upon the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment which is impacted.

One aspect of the EPBC Act was the establishment of the National Heritage List (NHL) to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation. The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned and managed by Commonwealth agencies.

National Heritage List

There are no heritage items listed on the NHL within the study area or its vicinity.

Commonwealth Heritage List

There are no heritage items listed on the CHL within the study area or its vicinity.

2.3 State Legislation (NSW)

In NSW, heritage is principally protected under the following Acts:

- *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* (the Heritage Act); and
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)* (EPA Act).

2.3.1 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The Heritage Act is a statutory tool designed to conserve New South Wales' environmental heritage. It is used to regulate the impacts of development on the state's heritage assets. The Heritage Act defines a heritage item as 'a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct'. To assist in management of the state's heritage assets, the Heritage Act distinguishes between items of local and state heritage significance.

- 'Local heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.
- 'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the state in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Specific to archaeology, the Heritage Act defines a 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and

(b) is of State or Local heritage significance.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the relics provision of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999).

Section 139(1) of the Heritage Act states that:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land 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 unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

An application for an excavation permit must be submitted under Section 140 of the Heritage Act and approved by the Heritage Council of NSW (or by the Heritage Division, OEH, under delegation) for permission to disturb archaeological relics.

The historical archaeological component of this report considers whether the study area has the potential to contain archaeological remains that would be considered 'relics' under the Heritage Act. It also outlines recommendations for the future management of the site's potential archaeological resource.

State Heritage Register

The SHR is established under the Heritage Act and is a list of identified heritage items of significance to the state of NSW. The SHR includes items and places (such as buildings, works, archaeological relics, movable objects and precincts) determined to be of state heritage significance.

No items listed on the SHR are located within the study area or its vicinity.

2.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EPA Act is administered by the NSW Department of Planning and requires environmental planning instruments to be made to guide the process of development and land use. The EPA Act controls the making of Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs). Two types of EPIs can be

prepared: Local Environment Plans (LEPs) which cover Local Government Areas (LEPs); and State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), covering areas of state or regional environmental planning significance.

Clause 36(1) of the EPA Act states that, in the event of inconsistency between EPLs, there is a general presumption that a SEPP will prevail over a LEP. The EPA Act also provides for the preparation of Development Control Plans (DCPs) which can include more detailed guidelines for certain types of development.

The EPA Act provides for the protection of local heritage items, potential archaeological resources and conservation areas through listing on LEPs and SEPPs which guide local councils in planning decisions. DCPs are not statutory documents, and while they provide guidelines to development they do not afford additional statutory protection to heritage items.

The study area is located within the Wollongong LGA and the *Wollongong LEP 2009* is relevant to development within the study area. This LEP and local heritage items in the study area are identified below.

Wollongong LEP 2009

The study area is within the boundaries of the Wollongong LEP 2009.² Under the Wollongong LEP 2009, Clause 5.10(1), the objectives of the 'Heritage Conservation' are listed as:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Wollongong,*
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,*
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

Clause 5.10(2) outlines provisions for development consent requirements for heritage items, archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):*
 - (i) a heritage item,*
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) erecting a building on land:*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*

(f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Clause 5.10(5) outlines the consent authority's requirements for heritage assessments:

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

There are six listed items on the Wollongong LEP 2009 situated near the curtilage of the study area. Figure 2.1 shows the location of these items. The items include houses, a former school, trees (landscape) and the Bong Bong Pass (a road):

- Item 5980, House 'Glen Avon' (640m west of western site boundary);
- Item 5981, Avondale Public School (former) (470m south west from south western corner);
- Item 5979, Trees (former site of 'Benares') (90m west from south western corner);
- Item 5950, Cleveland Homestead (714m south east from south eastern corner);
- Item 61017, Bong Bong Pass (the most eastern point of the curtilage of this item is 430m west of north western corner); and
- Item 61069 Tram railway alignment (former) (1250m north east of north eastern corner).

The heritage significance of the above listed items in association with the study area must be considered as required by clause 5.10(5)(c) of the Wollongong LEP 2009.

Clause 5.10(7) outlines provisions regarding development on land where archaeological sites are known—or are reasonably likely—to be located:

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

2.4 Non-Statutory Planning Instruments

2.4.1 Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009

The Wollongong Development Control Plan (DCP) 2009 provides guidelines for the design and assessment of development proposals for land containing a heritage item or land within a heritage

conservation area as well as land within the vicinity of a heritage item or heritage conservation area. Section 14.2 provides guidelines for development proposals within the vicinity of a heritage item:

- 1. Development on land adjacent to or within the vicinity of a heritage item or a heritage conservation area should not detract from the identified significance or setting of the heritage building or the heritage conservation area.*
- 2. Where development is proposed adjacent to or within the vicinity of a heritage site or heritage conservation area, the following matters must be taken into consideration:-*
 - (a) The character, siting, bulk, scale, height and external appearance of the development;*
 - (b) The visual relationship between the proposed development and the heritage item or heritage conservation area;*
 - (c) The potential for overshadowing of the adjoining heritage item or any building within a heritage conservation area;*
 - (d) The colours and textures of materials proposed to be used in the development;*
 - (e) The landscaping and fencing of the proposed development;*
 - (f) The location of car parking spaces and access ways into the development;*
 - (g) The impact of any proposed advertising signs or structures;*
 - (h) the maintenance of the existing streetscape, where the particular streetscape has significance to the heritage site;*
 - (i) The impact the proposed use would have on the amenity of the heritage site; and*
 - (j) The effect the construction phase will have on the well being of a heritage building.*
- 3. Development in the vicinity of a heritage item should give strong regard to any significant views to and from the heritage item or heritage conservation area and any public domain area.*
- 4. Where subdivision is proposed in the vicinity of a heritage item, the impact of future development of the lots should be considered.³*

Section 19.2 provides guidelines for development of historical (post–European) archaeological sites:

- 1. Any Development Application which proposes the disturbance or development of a heritage item listed in Schedule 5 of the WLEP 2009 as an ‘archaeological site’, or where the site is known, or is likely, to contain an archaeological site, is to undertake an Archaeological Assessment and to submit the assessment as part of the Heritage Impact Statement or Conservation Management Plan.*
- 2. Any development that involves the disturbance of archaeological sites shall not proceed without the appropriate approvals under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. The applicant should seek advice from the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning and Council’s Heritage Officer in relation to these requirements.*
- 3. New development should be designed to avoid impacts on archaeological sites that are considered to be of heritage significance.*
- 4. Where new development will have direct or indirect impacts on an archaeological site, interpretive measures should be given careful consideration as part of the proposed development in order to mitigate the impacts of the proposal.*
- 5. Any disturbance of archaeological sites is to be conditional of Council’s requirements and those of the NSW Heritage Council.*

2.5 Summary

While the study area does not contain any listed heritage items, there are six locally listed items within the vicinity. As required by clause 5.10(5)(c) of the Wollongong LEP 2009, the potential impact of the proposed development to these heritage items will need to be considered. Development consent from Wollongong Council and NSW Heritage Council is also required prior to impacting a site with archaeological potential.

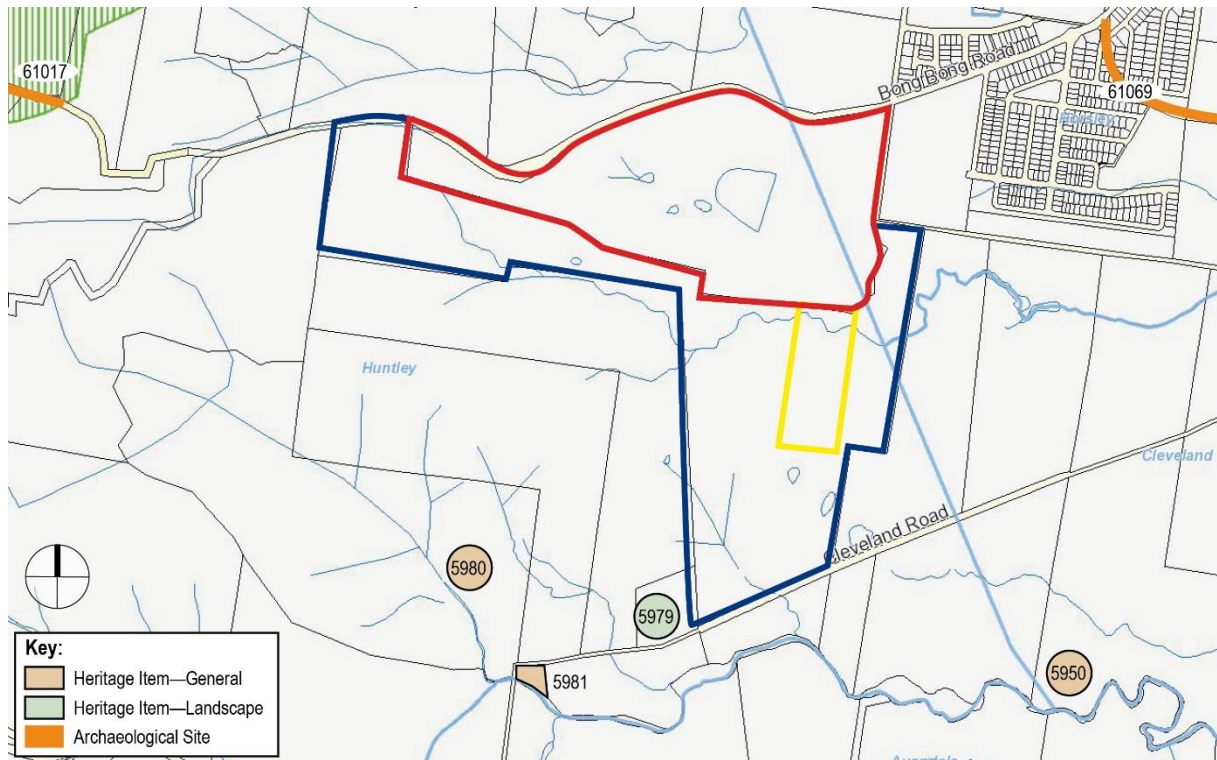


Figure 2.1 Heritage items listed on the Wollongong LEP 2009, within the vicinity of the study area. (Source: Wollongong Council Planning and Constraints Map with study area outline by GML, 2016)

2.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, 2008, *Working Together: Managing Commonwealth Heritage Places, A Guide for Commonwealth Agencies*.
- ² Wollongong City Council, *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
- ³ Wollongong City Council, *Wollongong Development Control Plan 2009*, Chapter 11, pp. 12–13.

3.0 Historical Analysis

3.1 Introduction

The following section provides an overview of the historical development of the study area based on historical evidence and review of background documents. The history for the Illawarra/West Dapto area is based on histories included in:

- GML Heritage, Dapto Land Review: Aboriginal Heritage Review and Assessment, prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, 2014;
- Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS), Aboriginal & Historical Archaeological & Cultural Assessment: Lots 1/549692, 60/1063539 & 601/1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto NSW, prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, 2010;
- Australian Museum Business Services Consulting (AMBS), Preliminary Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment: West Dapto Urban Release Area, NSW, prepared for PB + MWH, 2010;
- Graham Brooks and Associates, West Dapto Release Area: Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 54692, Lot 601 DP 1054648. Heritage Assessment, prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, 2009;
- HLA-Envirosciences, Non-Indigenous Heritage Studies: West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, prepared for Wollongong Council, 2006; and
- AMBS, Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan: West Dapto Release Area, prepared for Wollongong Council, 2005.

Site specific history is based on historical research undertaken at Land and Property Information (LPI), Department of Finance, Service and Innovation; State Library of NSW and through newspapers search via Trove, National Library of Australia. In 2015 and 2016, GML also undertook oral history interviews in order to supplement the below history. The participants were:

- Mr Evan Perkins, interviewed on 17 December, 2015¹;
- Mr Gregory Pollard, interviewed on 17 December 2015²; and
- Mr Robert Martin, interviewed on 13 January 2016³.

3.2 Aboriginal Traditional Owners Connection to the Study Area

The following section provides a summary history of Aboriginal land use within the Illawarra Area. For a comprehensive history, refer to:

- GML Heritage, West Dapto 2 Release Area: Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Report, draft report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, March 2016; and
- GML Heritage, Dapto Land Review: Aboriginal Heritage Review and Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Development Pty Ltd, July 2015.

During community consultation for this and other regional GML projects, the Aboriginal community identified that the Traditional Owners of the wider land area encompassing West Dapto were the *Elouera*, meaning ‘a pleasant place’.⁴ This contrasts with traditional anthropological maps which identify that at the time of European settlement, land encompassing the study area was occupied by a group named the Wodi Wodi.⁵ The Aboriginal territory has been traditionally described as stretching between Wollongong to the Shoalhaven River, and from the coast to Moss Vale, Picton and Marulan. The Aboriginal community has asked that this report refer to the Elouera people as the Traditional Owners of the land.

Consultation with the Aboriginal community has indicated that the language spoken in the area was a dialect of Darug and Gandangara. The language spoken in this area has traditionally been identified as Dharawal (or Tharawal)⁶ (Figure 3.1). Horton’s map of Aboriginal Australia lists the language group of the Illawarra region as Tharawal,⁷ a spelling derivative of Dharawal. The Aboriginal community has indicated that Dharawal was a later construct language.

The importance of Lake Illawarra to the Elouera is demonstrated by the numerous Aboriginal place names, including those of waterways and islands within Lake Illawarra and offshore. The area of West Dapto was known as *Wonjandal* or *Wollindarra*, and was situated just north of *Giringalli* (a second order watercourse). To the east, Lake Illawarra itself was known as *Jubborsay*, and the inlet between Lake Illawarra and the Pacific Ocean was known as *Moolawang*.⁸

It is also thought that Aboriginal people regularly travelled to neighbouring territories for trade, ceremony and other social gatherings, including those territories belonging to the Gandangara, Darug, Dhurga, Awabakal and Wiradjuri.⁹

Aboriginal people had ready access to a wide range of resources. Regular contact with neighbours to the south, west and north allowed them to share culture; trade for scarce items and resources; and partake in ceremonies, dances, songs, poetry and knowledge. The Illawarra environment provided its Aboriginal inhabitants with the identity of fisher people particularly skilled in the knowledge of marine and estuarine resources.¹⁰

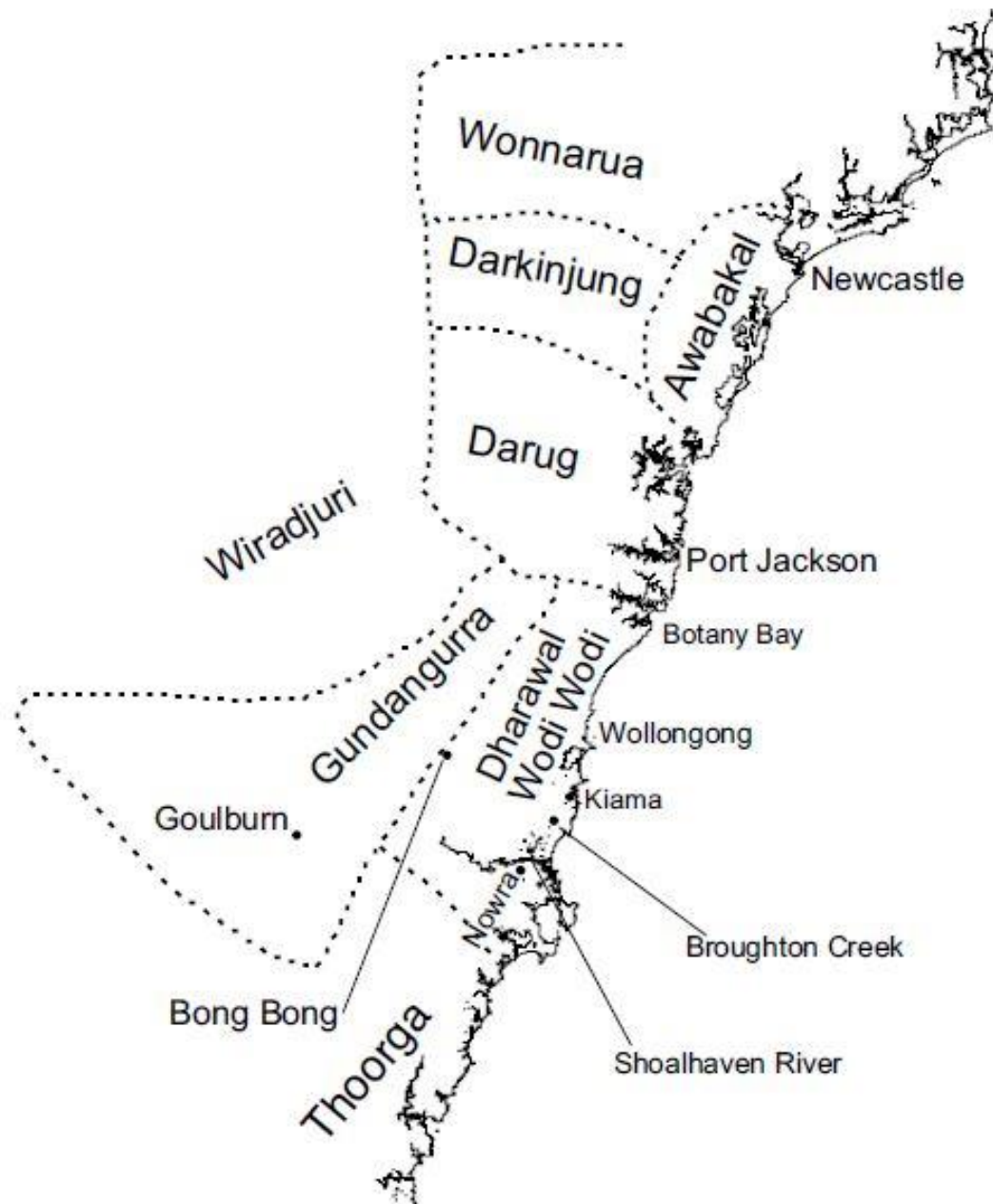


Figure 3.1 Maps showing the location of the Dharawal and other neighbouring Aboriginal Groups. (Source: Wesson, S 2005 (ed), *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770–1970*, Department of Environment and Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service, p 8)

3.3 Early European Settlement

George Bass and Mathew Flinders were the first Europeans to explore the coast of Illawarra in 1796. They landed at Towradgi and later at Lake Illawarra entrance. Dr Charles Throsby became one of the first European settlers in the area, followed by Cornelius O'Brien. In 1816, Surveyor General John Oxley marked out the first official land grants.¹¹ (Figure 3.2) These grants consist of:

- R. Brooks, 'Exmouth', 1300 acres;
- G. Johnston, 'Macquarie's Gift', 1500 acres;
- A. Allan, 'Waterloo', 700 acres;

- R. Jenkins, 'Berkeley', 1000 acres; and
- D. Allan, 'Illawarra Farm', 2200 acres.

During the 1820s and 1830s, land west of Lake Illawarra was further subdivided, including the study area. The study area is located due west of modern day Dapto and Horsley. Horsley is a new suburb; Dapto, however, has a long connection with European occupation in the Illawarra. The original small community called Dapto was located around the 'Ship Inn' which George Brown built on his farm adjacent to Mullet Creek in 1834. This community consisted of 'homesteads and tenant dwellings scattered over a 2–3 mile section of the highway'¹². Once the Illawarra Railway had been constructed, the name 'Dapto' moved south to the new Dapto Railway Station, whilst the former Dapto township near the 'Ship Inn' became known as 'Brownsville'.¹³

By 1830s, Bong Bong Road, which began as a pass between the Illawarra and Robertson districts traversed by Aboriginal people for thousands of years, had become a well-used path by Europeans. In 1819 Throsby 'discovered' this pass and successfully drove a herd of cattle through it.¹⁴ In 1842 George Underwood Alley lobbied for the construction of a road from Dapto to Bong Bong using this pass; it became known as Alley's Line. Surveyor Bourke reported in 1843 that grades of this line were too steep for the safe passage of wheeled vehicles, and Surveyor Shone agreed in 1851 when the construction of a road was still being discussed. Within the study area, Bong Bong Road continued to be used and surveyed for opening as a Parish road in c1865 and 1890 (Figure 3.3 and 3.4). Traffic continued through the pass until the late 1890s when a road was made through Macquarie Pass.¹⁵ The present-day bitumen Bong Bong Road ends in the foothills of the Illawarra escarpment, although an ungraded walking track ascends the escarpment, where in parts, evidence of historical track widening is clearly visible.

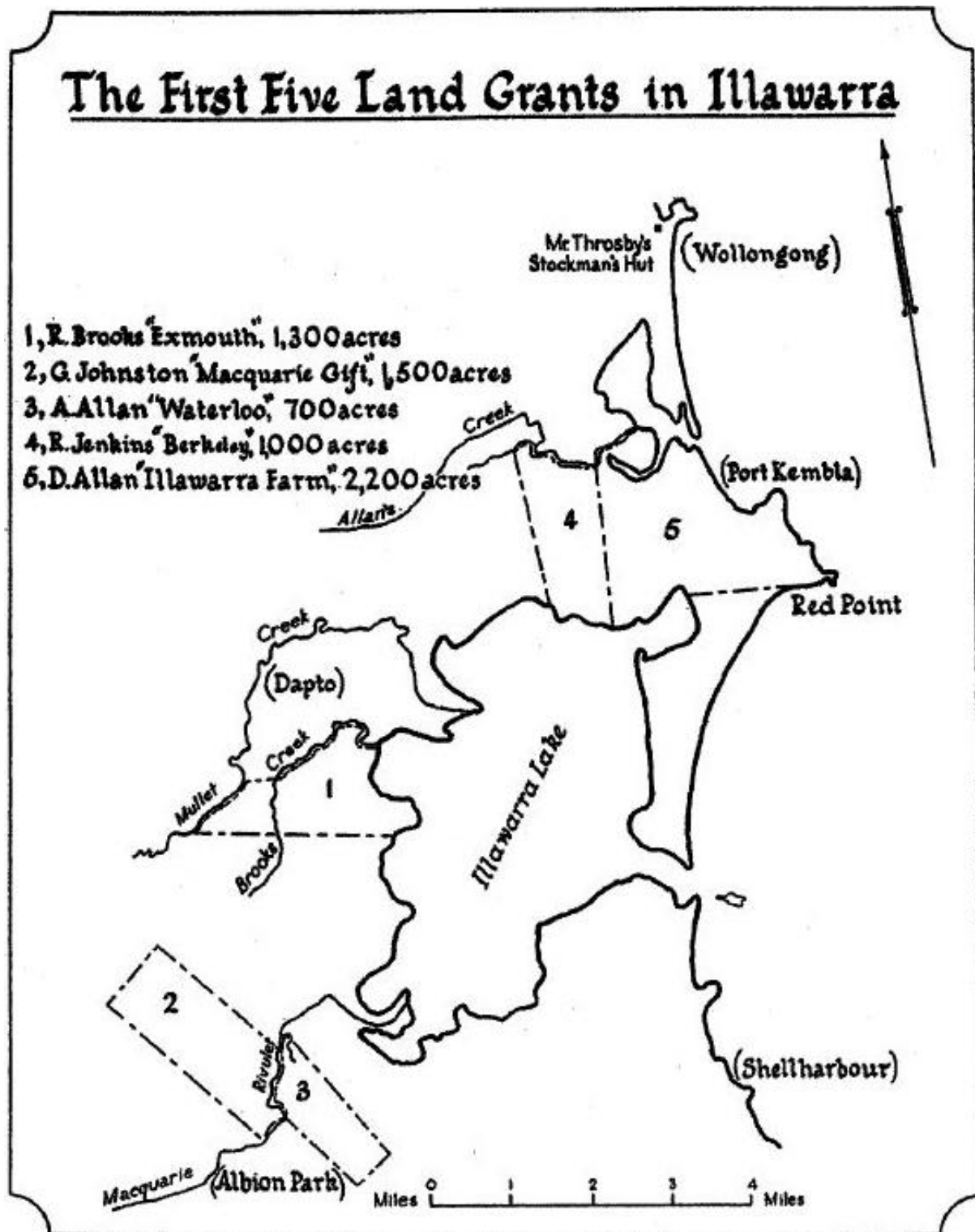


Figure 3.2 The first five land grants in the Illawarra—two of these fell within the West Dapto area, those of Brooks and Johnston. (Source: AMBS Consulting 2005, Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan: West Dapto Release Area, prepared for Wollongong City Council, p 45)

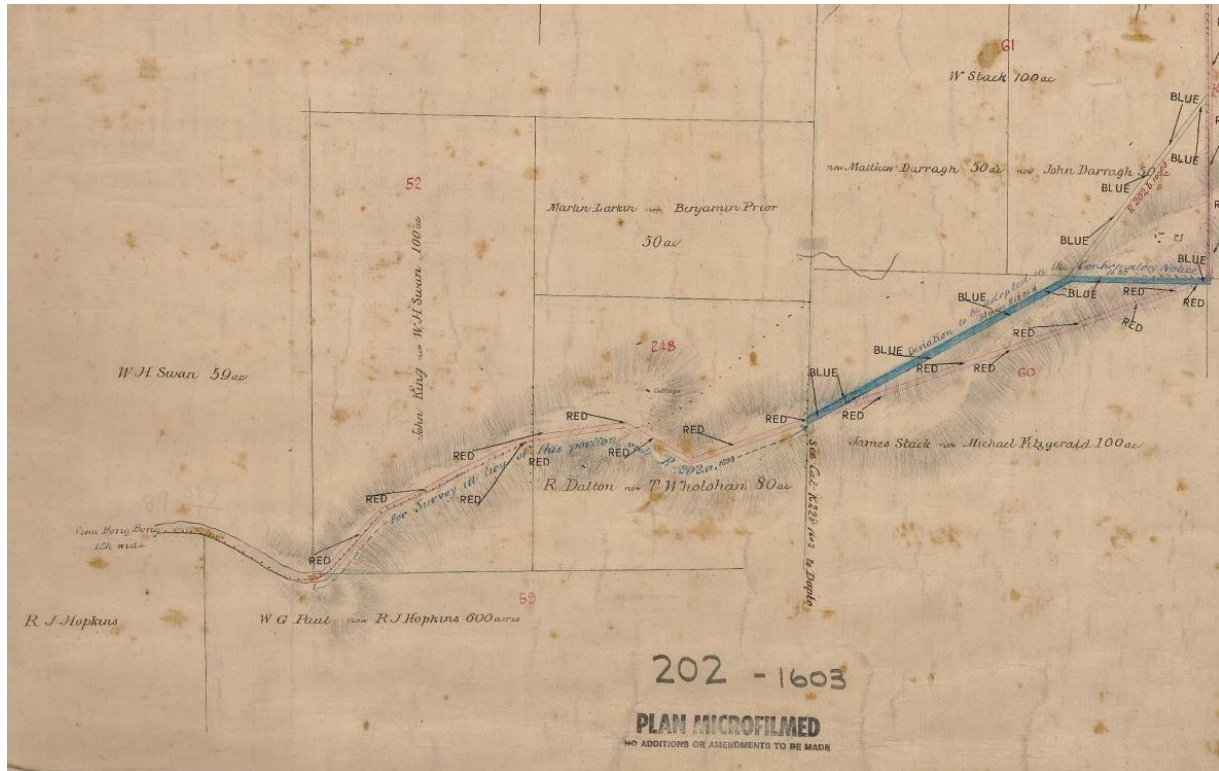


Figure 3.3 c1865 survey of Bong Bong Road that goes through the study area. (Source: NSW LPI)

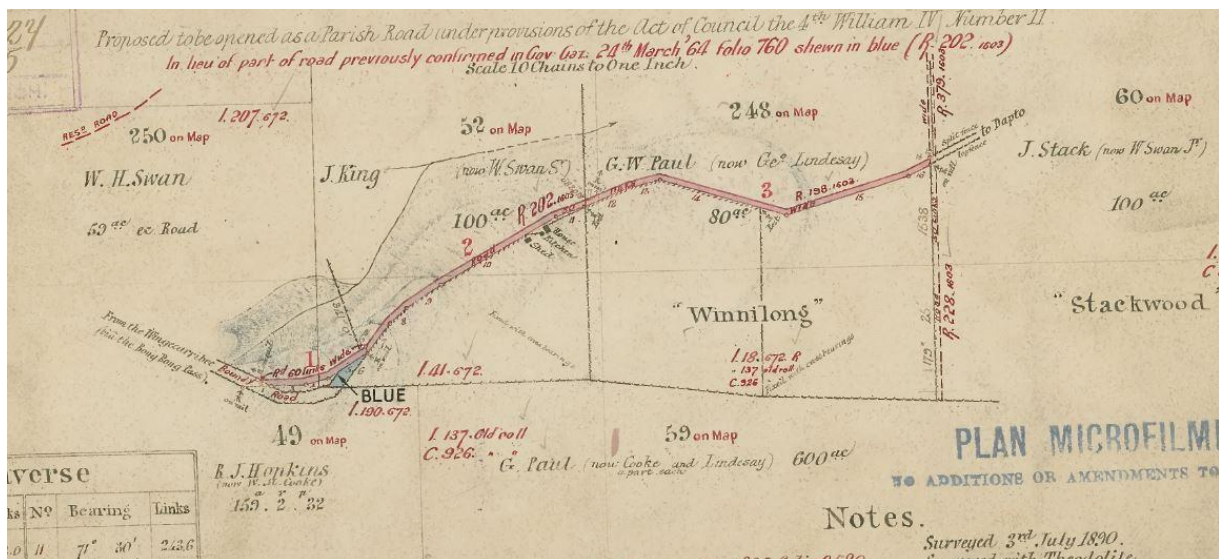


Figure 3.4 1890 survey of Bong Bong Road that goes through the study area. (Source: NSW LPI)

3.4 Local Industry

During the nineteenth century several industries were established in the Illawarra area including timber getting, agriculture, dairying and mining. The primary industries associated with lands encompassing the study area were agriculture and dairying and are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

3.4.1 Agriculture

Early European settlers were drawn to the Illawarra area as they saw the potential for agriculture and cattle grazing.¹⁶ Originally a densely forested region, land clearing began in the Illawarra from 1800.

Produce focused on small crops of vegetables and grains such as oats, barley and livestock included poultry, calves, pigs and horse.¹⁷ Wheat cultivation became one of the major commercial activities for the area and between 1830s and 1840s with several mills were operating within the area. George Brown, the proprietor of the 'Ship Inn', opened the first mill.¹⁸

By 1850, the wheat industry began to decline and collapsed after 1861. Wheat cultivation was mainly impacted by natural phenomenon particularly extreme drought in 1862–63 and 1868–69 and heavy flooding in 1863. Constant rain also increased the occurrence of 'rust' on the crops. By early 1860s, dairying had become the preferred industry of the Illawarra area.¹⁹

Local farmers in the area continued to grow their own crops even though agriculture was no longer the primary industry. Crops and orchards were grown mainly for the occupants' personal consumption.²⁰ This included the farms which comprised the study area.

From the 1920s up until the 1950s, West Dapto farmers grew green peas during periods of low production/profit from dairying. Peas are best grown on a slope and were grown on farms that backed on to the Escarpment. Seasonal pickers were employed to pick peas and the produce was sent to Sydney to be sold by agents in Haymarket.²¹

3.4.2 Dairying

The dairy industry also had an early beginning in the Illawarra, dating from the 1820s, and becoming the main industry by 1860s. The typical dairy farm was a small family run operation. The *Illawarra Mercury* wrote in 1871:

*Dairy farms vary in size from 50 to 400 acres and are mostly let to tenants according to the quality of the land and the state of the pastures. Many of these farmers milk from 60 to 100 cows and send two to five kegs a week to Sydney...The tenant is expected to erect all buildings, and fences and otherwise improve the land for the landlords benefit.*²²

Operation of a dairy required a number of defined buildings. Dairy buildings would have been constructed from brick, in which milk was left to stand and later skimmed and churned. There would have also been milking sheds with a roughly paved floor. Most farms had a piggery where the pigs were raised on the skim milk from the dairy.

Jersey cattle were a popular breed for milk production and four other breeds of cattle were often imported from Britain: the Longhorn, Shorthorn, Red Lincoln and the Ayrshire. Farmers would have their own breeding plan but often shared and sold bulls among the neighbouring properties. The breeding program led to producing a breed that was suitable to the climate and able to supply the requirements of the market—the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn.²³

Butter became the prevalent product of the dairy industry. It was more profitable than milk or cheese and further complemented by the introduction of refrigeration in the late 1880s. Several co-operative factories for dairy formed in the Illawarra area in the 1890s. The Illawarra dairy industry catered to the Sydney market and export market. However, the dairying industry began to decline due to accelerated industrialisation in Illawarra following WWI.²⁴

The Commonwealth Government produced manuals titled *Dairy Farming in Australia* in 1949 and 1950. The following description is a summary of the requirement for an ideal farm detailed in manuals:

- The critical factor is the size of herd, which is determined by the acreage and quality of the land—2/3 of the herd must be milking cows.

- Carrying capacity of the farm must accommodate for a larger herd than those being milked and carrying capacity of the land can be improved through new plant species and fertilisation. Planting of trees is encouraged in order to provide shelter for the cows.
- There needs to be suitable drinking water for the cows (20 gallons per cow in the summer) and water for cleaning equipment. Water should be stored in dams, tanks and troughs.
- Rectangular fenced paddocks with gates were recommended and at a short walking distance from the dairy.
- The milking shed should be constructed on a concrete base, separator room and sterilising room. A separate engine room was also recommended. Other associated buildings included storage sheds, piggeries, hay sheds and a silage.
- A good quality house was recommended as 'A comfortable home makes for contentment and happiness'²⁵.

After 1950 dairying began to decline due to restructuring of the industry and increase in milk production per cow. In NSW, there were 7735 farms in 1971 which dropped to 2220 farms in 1990. From 1980s onwards there was also a gradual decrease in government subsidies which led to full deregulation in 2000. Large companies took over the local production and distribution. There are currently only a handful of working dairy farms remaining in the West Dapto area.²⁶

3.4.3 Mining

Coal was first documented in the Illawarra by George Bass in 1797. The opening of Wollongong Harbour in mid-nineteenth century allowed for bulk transportation, which greatly boosted the mining industry. The first coal mine in the region was opened at Mt Keira in 1849 by James Shoobert.²⁷

Mining continued to boom in the Illawarra becoming an associated activity with the study area in the 1970s, when Austin & Butta Collieries purchased land there. Austin & Butta operated a coal wash in the study area, which was discontinued in 2014.

3.4.4 Site Specific History

The study area is located within the Parish of Kembla and County of Camden. The site specific history has been provided below according to its original Portions, which are:

- Avon Lot 1—parts of Portion 52, 248, 49 and 59;
- Avon Lot 3—parts of Portion 49 and 59; and
- Hayes Lot 2—part of Portion 59.

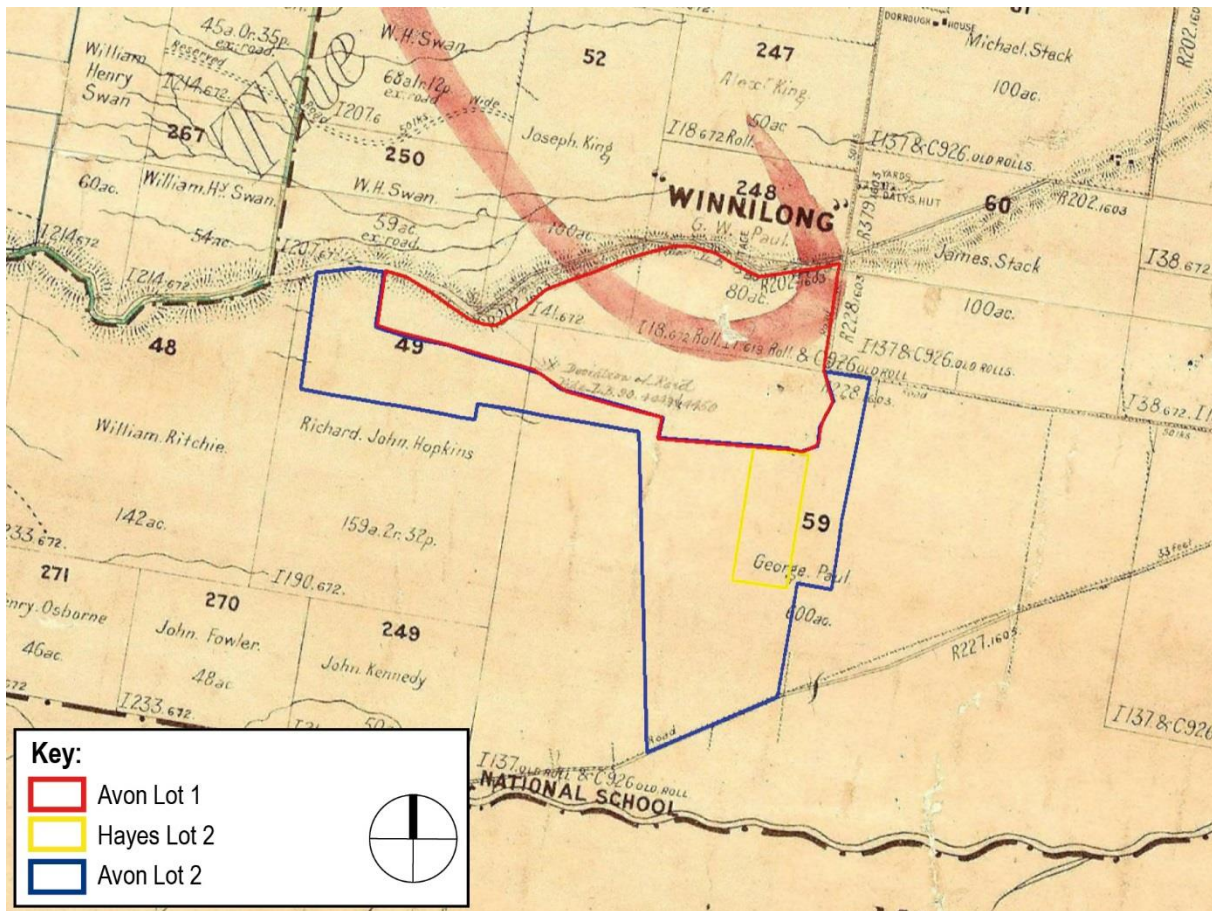


Figure 3.5 1880 parish map. (Source: Department of Lands with GML overlay, 2016)

Portion 49

Portion 49 (160 acres) was granted to Captain Richard J. Hopkins on 1 February 1854.²⁸ He was originally from England and commanded a merchant ship. At the end of one his journeys to Australia, Captain Hopkins decided to stay and moved to the Illawarra.²⁹ He used the land for dairying and farming was also appointed a local magistrate in 1854.³⁰

On the 1853 crown plan of Portion 49, the land is described as 'mountainous and there is no water in the creeks in dry weather' (Figure 3.5). Captain Hopkins began to clear the land within Portion 49 and started construction of a series of stone foundations across the area. This portion continued to be cleared by the occupants up until the early 1940s.³¹

This land remained in Captain Hopkins' possession until 1868 when it was purchased by Samuel Mansfield. In 1880, Portion 49 was purchased by William Manning Cook, who owned the adjacent property Benares (part of Portion 59). Portion 49 was amalgamated into Benares and sold to the McPhails family in 1936.

Portion 49 was purchased by the Austin & Butta Collieries in 1975.³² This land was purchased by Stockland in 2005.³³

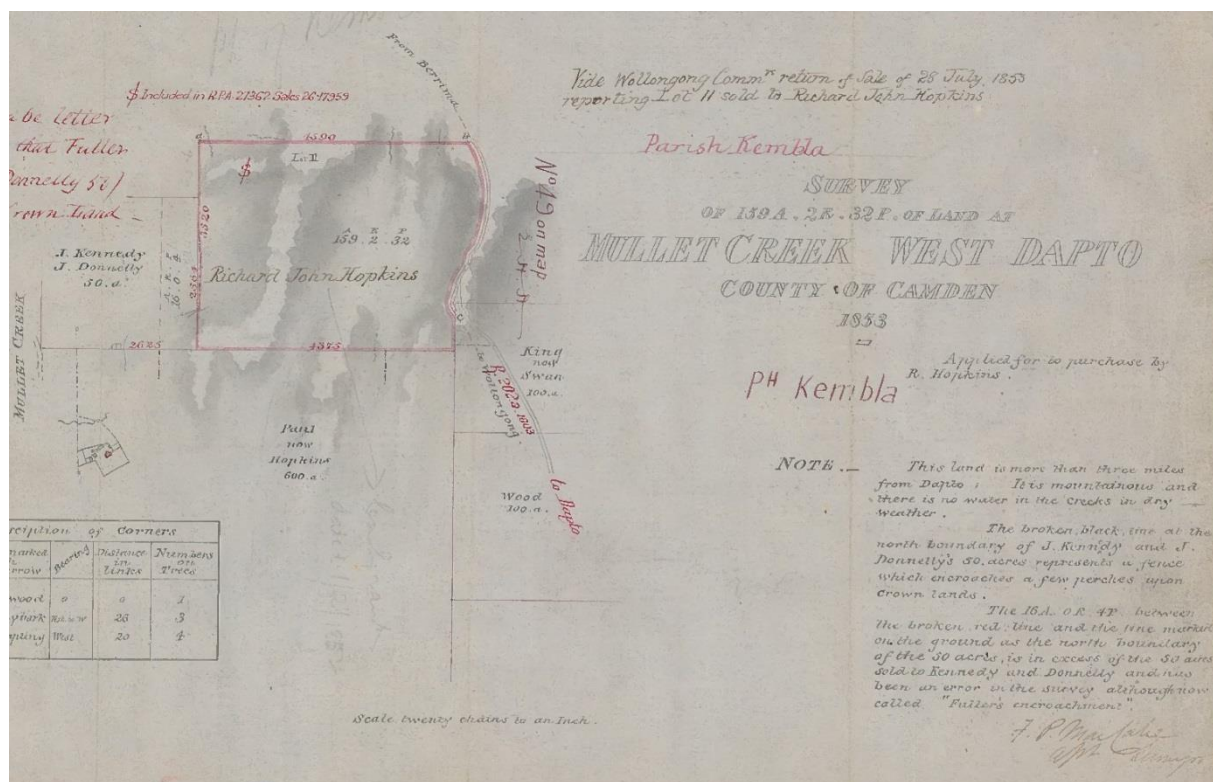


Figure 3.6 1853 survey plan showing Captain Hopkin's Portion 49 (outlined in red) of Parish of Kembla. (Source: Land and Property Information, 1190–672)

Portion 59

Portion 59 (600 acres) was granted to George William Paul, a Sydney merchant and auctioneer, on 23 October 1832, although Portion 59 was promised to him on 18 April 1824.³⁴ By 1 May 1833, Portion 59 was subdivided into 3 parts and available for purchase. A contemporary account by Alexander Stewart, an early Illawarra resident, stated that Portion 59 was left unoccupied while in Paul's ownership.³⁵

The western part was purchased by Cornelius Wholohan and Michael Ryan who leased it to John Kennedy in 1833. It was apparently at this farm where Kennedy developed a method to package butter so it could be sent to Sydney for sale. The butter was wrapped in bangalow leaves, which was treated through a technique used by the local Aboriginal people in order to make the leaves pliable.³⁶

In 1844 the western part (part of Avon Lot 1 and most of Avon Lot 3) was purchased by Captain Richard John Hopkins.³⁷ The central part (Hayes Lot 2 and remaining study area to the east) was purchased by Edward Hancock in 1845.³⁸ The eastern part (outside of the study area) was purchased by Maurice Fitzgerald, who is reputed to be the builder of the nearby Cleveland Homestead.³⁹

Western Part of Portion 59

Captain Hopkins lived on this land with his family, which he named Benares. The 1853 plan of Portion 59 and 49 shows a collection of eight buildings enclosed within a fence, near the south-western corner of Portion 59 (Figure 3.6). One of the buildings is highlighted in red on the plan and is presumed to be the main house. Captain Hopkins is shown to be the current landowner on the plan.

According to local folklore, Captain Hopkins shot and killed one of his maids in Benares after he got her pregnant. Benares was rumoured to be haunted—anyone who lived there has consequentially had multiple deaths in their family.⁴⁰

In 1866, Benares was put up for auction by Captain Hopkins. The newspaper advertisement in the *Empire* described Benares as:

*The well-known & beautifully situated estate, Benares, in Illawarra comprising 400 acres of well cleared and cultivated land, either for dairy or agricultural purposes; well watered in the driest season. The House is large and a commodious, for the reception of a gentleman's family; together with a dairy farm, stables, orchards &c.*⁴¹

Captain Hopkins moved to Sydney and died in 1875 in Stanmore.⁴²

Benares was purchased by Samuel Worthing Mansfield and Mansfield transferred the mortgage to a group that included George Wigram Allen, Sydney based solicitor and politician in 1868.⁴³

Benares was leased to Edward Gibson, whose daughter was born there in 1869. Gibson also used the land for farming and dairying. In 1871, it was recorded in the *Illawarra Mercury* of a 'strange occurrence' on Benares whereby one of the cows was struck by lightning and killed. The cow was among 80 other cows although none of the other animals were injured. In 1875, Gibson had at least 140 dairy cows and 70 young heifers at Benares.

In 1874, Benares was advertised for sale by Andrew Thompson's executor, Francis A. Thompson.⁴⁴ It is uncertain when Thompson purchased Benares. It is possible that he was part of the group that purchased this property in 1868.

Benares was described in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in 1874 as:

*2—BENARES—264 ACRES of fine land, adjoining Avondale, on the Kiama Road, about 2 miles beyond Dapto. The whole is enclosed and subdivided, nearly all clear, and the greater part stumped. The residence is brick-built, contains 7 rooms, kitchen, dairy, barn, stables, and other out-offices. This is a beautifully situated well-improved farm, under Mount Bong Bong. It is let on a yearly tenancy of £190 per annum.*⁴⁵

An 1876 advertisement in *Illawarra Mercury* described Benares as:

Lot 1—BENARES, containing 264 acres of rich, improved land, divided from H. H. Osborne, Esq.'s valuable Avondale Estate by a beautiful stream of water. The premises consist of commodious house, with capacious rooms, suitable outbuildings, forming a most compact property, with every convenience. A school is in close proximity.

The same advertisement also included:

*Lot 1—known as the late Captain Hopkin's Estate—consists of a superior block of land of a highly productive nature in a favoured locality. The premises are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience, and stability of structure; they having been erected at a cost of over £2500 is a guarantee of their unique character.*⁴⁶

Benares was purchased by William Manning Cook in 1877. William M. Cook moved to Australia from Cambridge, England, with his parents when he was 14 years old. His family settled in Wollongong. Cook moved to Benares and had up to 200 dairy cows and also had installed a steam powered butter churning machine on the farm. In 1880, Cook purchased the adjacent property (Portion 49) and amalgamated it into Benares.

When William M. Cook passed away in 1921, his obituary stated he 'played a prominent part in the development of Illawarra.'⁴⁷ Benares was passed on to Cook's widow, Anne. In 1923, Ernst Manning Cook, Anne Cook and William M. Cook's son, put for auction the following items from Benares:

...the whole of his-up-to date Poultry Runs, comprising ten sheds of sawn timber, galvanised iron roofs, 15 nest tins, 300 yards wire netting, 100 posts, 8 incubators (60 to 120 egg) brooder, egg cases and fillers, bone crusher, meal crusher, 1000 and 800 gallon tanks, cart tank, 90 gallon, small 80 gallon, pony and sulky poddy calf, chaffcutter, 1 pair Black Orpingtons, and sundries.⁴⁸

In 1926, Anne Cook subdivided and advertised Benares for sale by auction (Figure 3.7):

[O’Gorman and Burns] Have been instructed by Mrs. W. M. COOK to sell by AUCTION, as above, ‘Benares’, Avondale, now subdivided into two Farms.

No.1—Containing about 222 acres, with Brick Homestead of 12 rooms and kitchen, also Dairy, Milk Room, Bails, and all other necessary Farm Buildings thereon.

No.2—Containing about 200 acres, with Weatherboard Residence of 6 rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom etc., also Barn, Buggy Shed, etc. thereon.

Both Farms comprise exceptionally rich brush. Dairying and Agricultural Land. They are permanently watered by running creek, securely fenced and subdivided into numerous paddocks; all sufficiently cleared and grassed, only sufficient timber being left for necessary shelter.

‘BENARES’ has always been noted for its prolific production of Milk, Maize, Potatoes etc.

The property does not appear to have been sold and was leased to G. O’Brien.⁴⁹ The entirety of Benares was transferred to Ernest and his sister, Eileen Mary Cook in 1929.⁵⁰

In 1936 portion 1 of Benares (outside of the study area) was sold to Patrick James Field. This portion contained the main house, Benares, which was demolished in the early 1990s.⁵¹

Portion 2 (mostly within the study area) was sold to John Alexander McPhail in 1936. Mr Martin informed GML that the weatherboard residence was known as Little Benares⁵² and located on the southern side of Cleveland Road (Little Benares is outside of the study area).

The McPhail Family retained Little Benares and associated land in their family until 1975 when it was sold to Austin & Butta Collieries Pty Ltd.

Following its purchase by Austin & Butta Collieries, the northern portion of this land was used as a coal wash reject facility. This involved construction of a large dam with two drainage channel. A small structure was built between the two drainage channels. Coal washing activities ceased in 2014.

Central Part of Portion 59

Edward Hancock sold the central part of Portion 59 to Thomas Jessett in 1847, who in turn sold this land to Henry Gilbert Smith in 1854 and James Lambert Tritton. In 1857 Captain Hopkins purchased the central part of Portion 59 and mortgaged the property to John Clelland Malcolm. In 1864, the property was transferred to Captain Hopkins’ daughter Elizabeth Anne Throsby nee Hopkins, her husband Patrick Hill Throsby, William Speer and Henry Hill Osborne.

According to Primary Application for this property (Primary Application 51010), this land remained in the above party’s ownership until 1897. However, two 1867 road plans—I288—1603 showing Bong Bong Road) and I227—1603 showing Cleveland Street—identify Andrew Thompson as the owner and J. Knight as the occupant.

By 1867, Patrick Hill Throsby purchased Portion 248, which is directly north of Portion 59, and in 1881, Portion 248 and the central part of Portion 59 was amalgamated. The central part of Portion 59 is further discussed below with Portion 248.

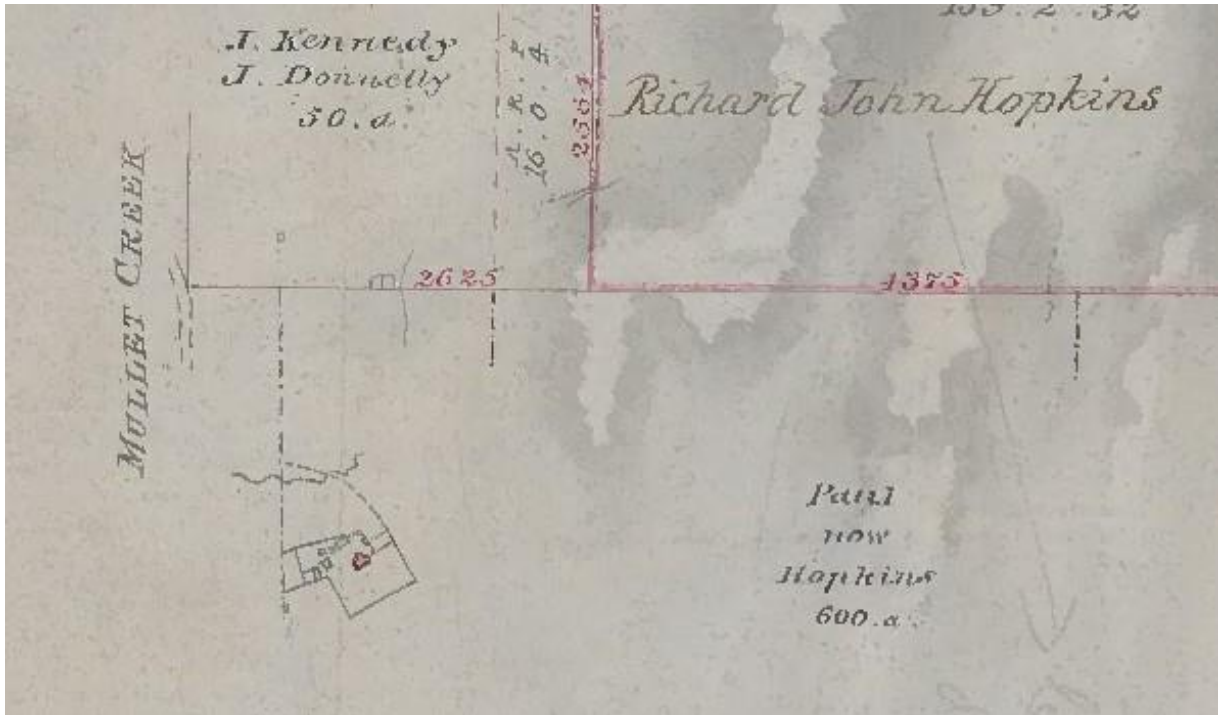


Figure 3.7 Detail of 1853 survey plan showing Benares Homestead, located on Portion 59 of Parish of Kembla. The main house is highlighted in red. (Source: Land and Property Information, 1190–672)

West Dapto 2 Precinct Planning—Historical Heritage Assessment, November 2018

Portion 248

Portion 248 (80 acres) was promised to Richard Dalton on 31 March 1821. Dalton arrived in NSW as a free settler in 1804. He was appointed as a constable in Sydney in 1810 and later became Deputy Gaoler at Sydney Gaol then Master of the Benevolent Asylum. His daughter, Sarah Jane, married George William Paul (as above).⁵³ On 14 March 1838, Portion 248 was officially granted to Paul, although it is possible Paul was in ownership of this land since 1833, as he had been receiving rent for this land.⁵⁴

In 1838, Portion 248 was sold by the Pauls to Cornelius Wholohan, the same person who bought the western portion of Portion 59.⁵⁵ Wholohan died in 1843. Portion 248 was initially put up for auction by his wife, Anne⁵⁶, but was still in possession of the Wholohan family in 1854, when this property was mortgaged to William Lawson.⁵⁷ Lawson died in 1861 and Portion 248 was passed on his wife, Caroline.⁵⁸

Portion 248 was acquired by Patrick Hill Throsby in 1867, who already owned the central part of Portion 59. Patrick H. Throsby was son of Charles Throsby who established Bong Bong Road, and the great-nephew of Charles Throsby, one of the earliest settlers in the Illawarra District and a former naval surgeon.⁵⁹ Patrick H. Throsby and his wife Elizabeth Anne Throsby nee Hopkins and had ten children. Elizabeth A. Throsby died in 1882 and Patrick H. Throsby married her sister Harriet Pritchett Hopkins, who produced another son and daughter. When his father, also Charles Throsby, passed away, Patrick H. Throsby inherited 'The Briar' in Bong Bong in 1854.⁶⁰ In 1891, following the death of Patrick H. Throsby's mother, Elizabeth Throsby nee Broughton, he moved his family back to Throsby Park, while retaining ownership of 'The Briar'. Patrick H. Throsby died in 1894 and left 'The Briar' to his eldest son, Francis Henry.⁶¹

In 1881, Portion 248 and central part of Portion 59 was amalgamated (Figure 3.8). Later that year Patrick H. Throsby sold the property to George Lindsay, a Dapto farmer.⁶² George Lindsay arrived in Australia with his family from Tyrone, Ireland, in 1841. He had six daughters and one son.⁶³

George Lindsay built 'Sunnyside' on the property and established a successful dairy farm. The original house constructed out of weatherboard with a tin roof, which may have replaced an earlier thatched roof. The original house was built between the existing house and fig trees.⁶⁴

Due to failing health, George Lindsay auctioned his stock and agricultural implements on 17 September 1896.⁶⁵ The next day George Lindsay ended his life at Sunnyside by taking a large amount of strychnine. At the coroner's inquest, his son, Robert Lindsay, and daughter, Annie Lindsay, testified that their father had suffered from chronic pain and was depressed.⁶⁶ Tragedy struck again at Sunnyside in 1898 when George Lindsay's daughter, Cassie Bright Lindsay, drowned in a nearby creek.⁶⁷

In 1901, Effie Lindsay, George Lindsay's daughter, married A. G. Martin from Avondale. A.G. Martin took over the running of Sunnyside.⁶⁸ In 1907, Robert Lindsay sold the land to James Swan.⁶⁹ The land was used for dry run farming and growing peas.⁷⁰ James Swan lived at Sunnyside with his family until his wife, Mary, died.⁷¹ James Swan sold this land to John McPhail in 1916.⁷² Figure 3.9 illustrates the extent of development within the Sunnyside homestead complex in 1948.

In 1966, an easement for Electricity Transmission Line was resumed by Electricity Commission of NSW. The easement was 25 links (approximately five meters) wide and ran through Portion 248, Portion 59 and a small part of Portion 59.⁷³

In 1975, the McPhails sold the part of Portion 248, south of Bong Bong Road, and 31 hectares of central part of Portion 59, including Sunnyside to Austin & Butta Collieries.⁷⁴ The remainder of Portion 59 was purchased back into the Swan family by William Maxwell Swan, James Swan's grandson.⁷⁵

The land owned by Austin & Butta Collieries was sold to Avon Properties in 1988. Stockland acquired this land by 2005.⁷⁶

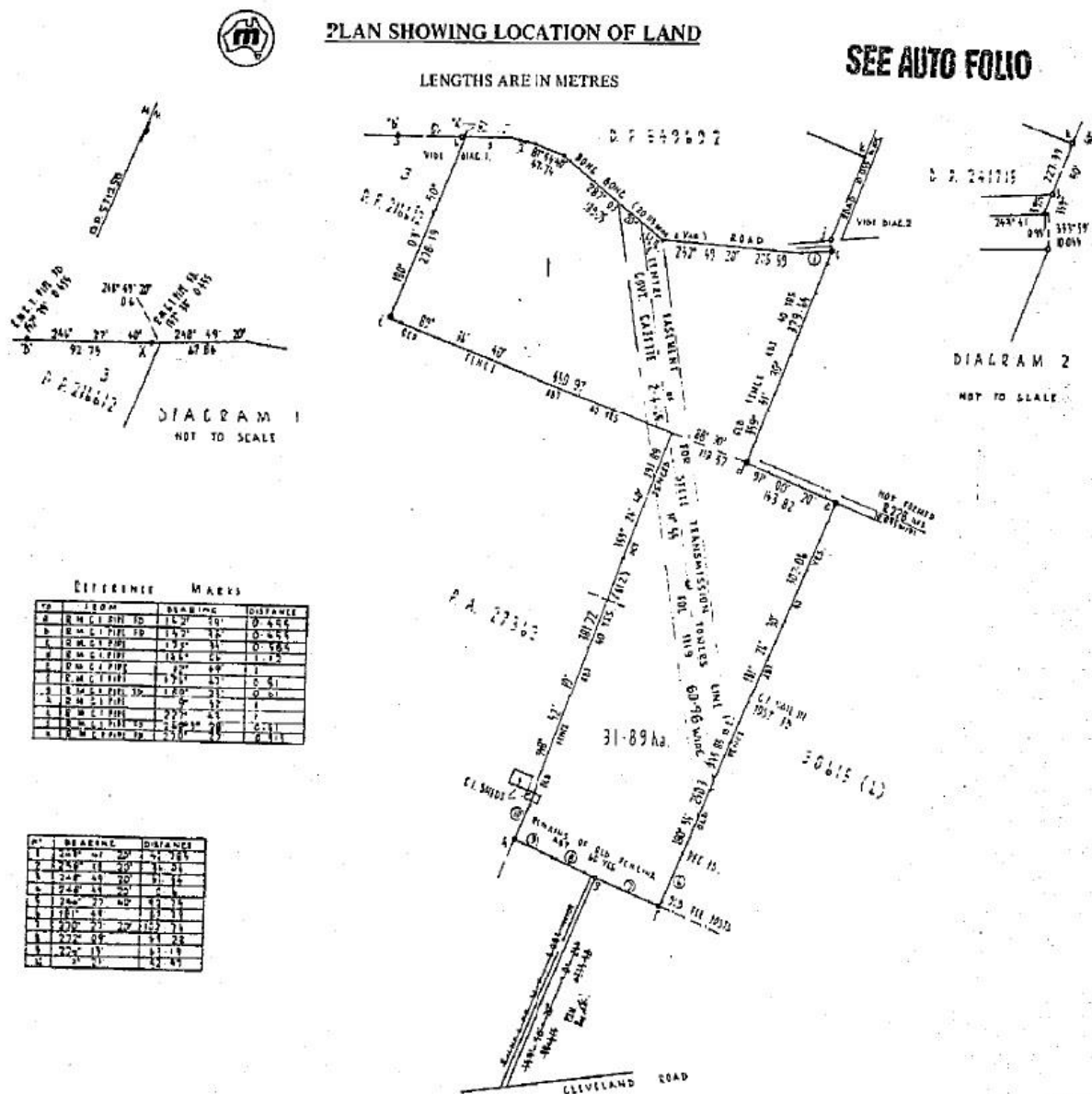


Figure 3.9 1975 Certificate of Title—part of Portion 248 south of Bong Bong Road and part of Portion 59 were first amalgamated in 1881 by Patrick H. Throsby. (Source: Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title 12773-16)



Figure 3.10 Aerial photograph showing the extent of the Sunnyside homestead complex in 1948. (Source: Land and Property Information with GML additions 2016)

Portion 52

Portion 52 (100 acres) was granted to Joseph King on 15 February 1839.⁷⁷ This land was purchased by William Henry Swan in June 1840 and became known as Rose Hill. William H. Swan was also granted Portion 250—50 acres—located to the west of Portion 52 in 1856.

In 1891, William H. Swan sold Portion 52 to his son James Swan, to be paid off in instalments. On a c1890 plan of Bong Bong Road, a house, kitchen and shed is identified on the southern side of Bong Bong Road. (Figure 3.10) William H. Swan died in 1892 and James Swan finished paying off the Portion 52 to William H. Swan's executors in 1907.⁷⁸ Portion 52 remained in the Swan family until the land south of Bong Bong Road was sold to William Waples in April 1924.⁷⁹

William Waples operated an abattoir on the property close to Bong Bong Road and his butcher's shop was located in Dapto. The abattoir was described in 1931 Commission into Cattle Slaughtering as '...situated on a good site, but requires attention to various matters'.⁸⁰

William Waples died in 1944 and the land was sold to Alan Harwood Hayes.⁸¹ Hayes built another house, several outbuildings and an orchard behind the abattoir—the extent of this complex in 1948 is depicted in Figure 3.11. In c.1957, a group of Aboriginal farm hands stayed on Hayes' property. The Aboriginal farm hands assisted with picking peas on the Perkins' farm (on the northern side of Bong Bong Road). Mr Perkins recalled that the farm hands were overseen by an Aboriginal woman who would collect their income and distribute their meals.⁸²

In 1991, Portion 52 was purchased by Avon Properties Pty Ltd.⁸³ Alan Hayes moved to Sunnyside after the property was sold.⁸⁴ Alan Hayes also established an orchard and vegetable garden at Sunnyside.⁸⁵ In 2005, this property was purchased by Stockland.

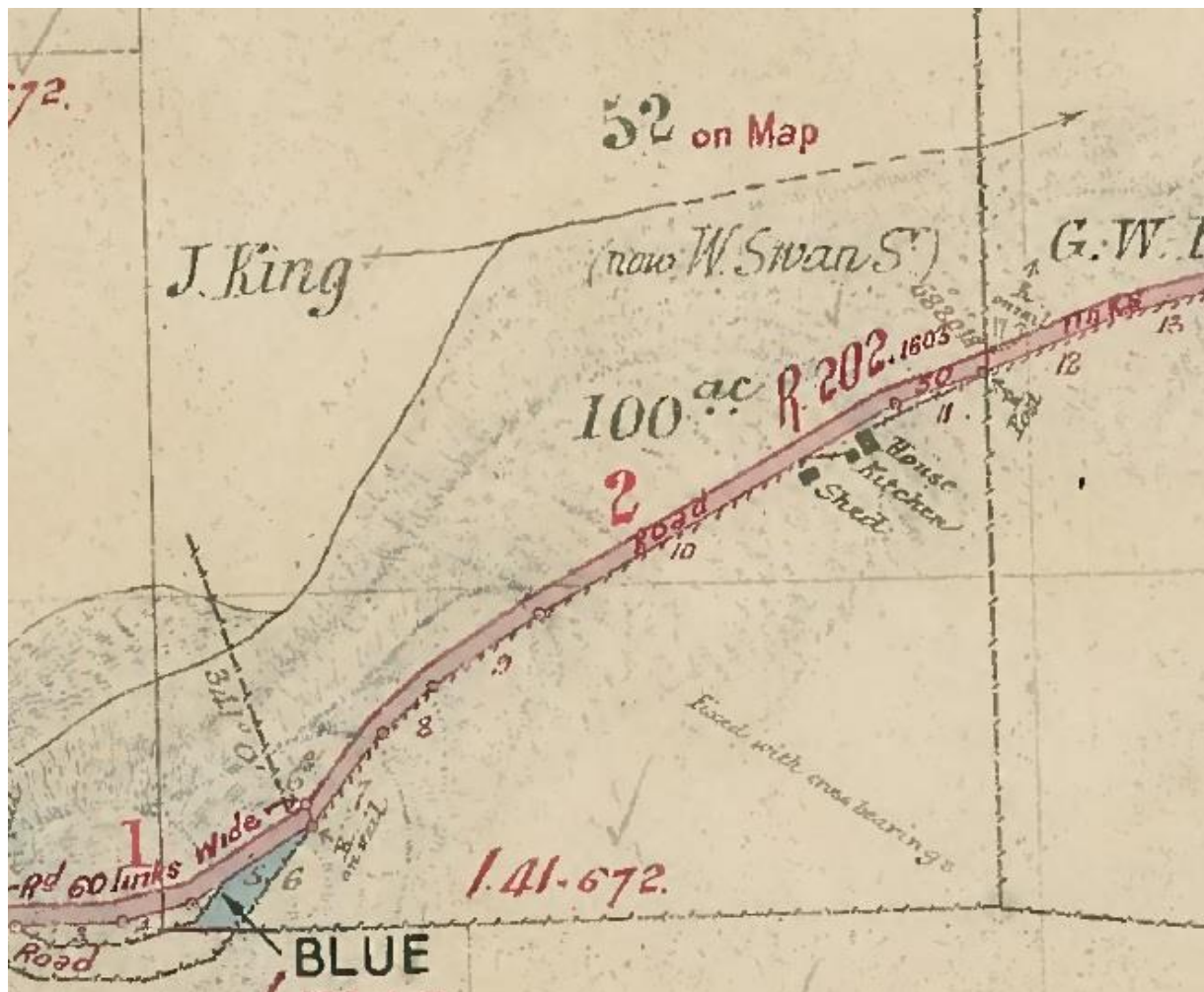


Figure 3.11 c1890 plan identifying a shed, kitchen and house on the southern side of Bong Bong Road within Portion 52. (Source: Land and Property Information).



Figure 3.12 Aerial photograph from 1948 illustrating the extent of the enclosed former Waples Butchery complex and area to the west that contained the house constructed prior to c1890 when the land was owned by the Swan family. A house (likely the post-1944 house built by Hayes) and several outbuildings are clearly visible, as is a path worn into the earth as a likely result of cattle movement to the property. (Source: Land and Property Information)

3.5 Heritage Documents and Literature

This section discusses the study area's and regions potential to contain historical built and archaeological resources. This assessment is based on consideration of the current site conditions and examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the study area, including evidence of demolition and construction activities that may have disturbed archaeological remains associated with former site features and activities.

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

3.5.1 Relevant Archaeological Studies

There are no historical archaeological assessments that have been previously prepared for the study area but there are historical archaeological assessments that look at adjoining properties and provide a regional land review. This section provides an overview of most relevant prior archaeological work connected with the study area.

HLA–Envirosciences Pty Ltd, Non-Indigenous Heritage Study, West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, report prepared for Wollongong City Council, February 2006

HLA-Envirosciences (HLA) prepared this non-Indigenous, ie historical, heritage report as part of the master planning process for the West Dapto Release Area (WDRA), New South Wales. This report identifies non-Indigenous heritage sites and potential issues affecting the development of the WDRA. It also provides management recommendations to be incorporated into a Local Environment Study (LES).

Based on historical research and site survey, this report notes that the WDRA's non-Indigenous cultural landscape reflects the economic changes of the dairying industry, which span from early nineteenth century to present day. The character of the general landscape is: "Smaller rural homesteads and vernacular timber cottages are scattered between the grander homesteads"⁸⁶. Also co-existing within this landscape are introduced plants species such as coral trees, bunya pines, figs used for residential gardens, windbreaks and ornamental driveways, mixed with remnant indigenous vegetation.

HLA identified over 80 listed and unlisted heritage items in the landscape based on heritage database searches (RNE, SHR, Wollongong City LEP 1990 and National Trust Register); historical research and ground truthing survey. One unlisted item identified within this report is located within the study area at Lot 1/810104, along Bong Bong Road—site ID. 78—Hayshed, Loading Ramp & Fencing. This report describes this item as:

The site comprises an early 20th century hayshed, loading ramp and timber fencing. The hayshed is a single storied two-room structure comprising a pitched roof with lean-to addition. Brickwork is constructed in a combination of English and Colonial bond style. A small corrugated iron water tank is located at the rear of the lean-to. A timber and metal loading ramp (including a holding gate) is located to the east of the hayshed. A length of makeshift fencing constructed from bush timber with posts and single railings extends for approximately 60 metres along Bong Bong Road.⁸⁷

This unlisted item is considered to meet the NSW state heritage significance criteria at a local level for (a)—historic, (e)—scientific and (g)—representative.

In regards to non-Indigenous archaeological potential, this report states 'archaeological research in the West Dapto area has not generated a detailed research basis on which to assess whether a site can answer relevant research questions'⁸⁸. Instead, HLA produced a series of general archaeological research questions based on the NSW state historical themes and relating to agriculture, pastoralism, mining, transport, and settlement. Potential archaeological sites within the WDRA are likely to be associated with:

- Structural Foundations—e.g. building foundations from former homesteads, slab huts, outbuildings and other associated archaeological deposits such as wells and remains of a garden.
- Road Alignments—original alignments of early roads and access routes.
- Utilities—representative examples of culverts constructed from different materials include stone, reinforced concrete, corrugated iron and steel.

Graham Brooks and Associates, West Dapto Release Area: Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 54692, Lot 601 DP 1054649, report prepared for Stockland Development, September 2009

This report mainly focused on the built elements of the site and does not provide a historical archaeological assessment. It was prepared for Stockland to accompany an application for the master planning of Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 54692 and Lot 601 DP 1054649, which are a part of WDRA. These lots are located directly north and northeast of the study area, but do not include the current study area.

The main objective of the report was to assess historical heritage significance. The historical research undertaken stated that the area was historically (and presently) used for cultivation and dairying.

No listed heritage items on the NSW State Heritage Register were present within the site but an item of local heritage significance—the former Tramway alignment (item 61069, Wollongong LEP 2009)—was identified within Lot 601 DP 1054648. Other potential heritage items identified included:

- Stockyard—Lot 60 DP 1063539, north of Bong Bong Road;
- House and Dairy—Lot 60 DP 1063539, south of Bong Bong Road;
- Line of trees—Lot 601 DP 1054649; and
- Bong Bong Road (only Bong Bong Pass, the eastern end of Bong Bong Road, Huntely, is listed as an heritage item—item 61017, Wollongong LEP 2009.)

Based on the historical research and physical analysis Graham Brooks concluded that the site did not meet the NSW state heritage criteria for aesthetic, historic, scientific or social or spiritual value. The report acknowledges that while the Tramway alignment is a listed heritage item, only a short stretch of alignment remains. The tracks had been removed and the cutting was severely eroded. The Stockyard and House and Dairy were severely dilapidated and did not meet the threshold for LEP listing. The report recommended the alignment of Bong Bong Road should be retained.

AMBS, Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment: West Dapto Urban Release Area, NSW, report prepared for PB + MWH, March 2010

AMBS was commissioned by PB + MWH, on behalf of Sydney Water, to prepare a preliminary Aboriginal and historic heritage assessment for the provision of proposed water and wastewater infrastructure for WDURA and adjoining areas. The historical research undertaken for this assessment is consistent with previous assessments for this area and fall within historic themes associated with agriculture, pastoralism, mining, transport, and settlement.

This report was not a comprehensive heritage assessment of WDURA, instead it provided:

...an indication of the heritage constraints that should inform the determination of final route options for the development of water and wastewater infrastructure of the WDURA and adjoining growth areas.⁸⁹

The report compiled an extensive list of 328 listed historic heritage items within and around the WDURA and identified another potential unlisted 19 heritage items. AMBS identified a 'Brick shed and stockyard – Bong Bong Road', which is the same item as item 78–Hayshed, Loading Ramp & Fencing, identified by HLA (2006).⁹⁰ AMBS concluded that the potential impact to historical heritage would need to be assessed against Sydney Water's sustainability assessment criteria at a future stage of planning.

**AHMS, Aboriginal & Historical Archaeological Cultural Heritage Assessment:
Lots 1/549692, 60/1063539 & 601/1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto, NSW,
report prepared for Stockland Development, May 2010**

AHMS was commissioned to undertake a detailed Aboriginal and Historical archaeological assessment for early works for the development of Lot 60 DP 1063539, Lot 1 DP 549692 and Lot 601 DP 1054648 (same site as Graham Brooks and Associates, September 2009). This report identified potential remains of four heritage items within this site:

- cutting and trees associated with a former alignment of Bong Bong Road, Lot 601 DP 1054648;
- cutting, embankment and fragmentary remnant fabric associated with the former Tramway alignment (item 61069, Wollongong LEP 2009), Lot 601 DP 1054648;
- remains of a former group of buildings, Lot 601 DP 1054648; and
- remains of a former cottage, Lot 1 DP 549692.

This report states that based on the historical research, the site has been used for agriculture and as a result:

*Because of the non-intensive nature of this use, archaeological remains of earlier developments are likely to exist...
The survival of remains of other features, not mentioned in the documentary sources, is also possible. This could include such things as fences, tracks, sheds, wells and cisterns, cesspits, and rubbish pits.⁹¹*

The report also noted that there was the potential for remains of an earlier (possibly original) alignment of Bong Bong Road but the remains are unlikely to be substantial.

AHMS undertook an archaeological survey of the site and found the survey supported the historical research that the historical occupation of the site was predominantly for agriculture. It was difficult to identify archaeological remains as the site was heavily grassed with minimal exposure. Lot 60 DP 1063539 had been subjected to recent ground disturbance (earthworks to create a possible bike jump) in the most likely location of the former buildings. AHMS also stated that while there is evidence of Bong Bong Road cut into the landscape, it's unlikely that there would be any associated archaeological remains due to the poor nature of the original road.

AHMS concluded that it was unlikely for substantial historical archaeological remains to exist where earthworks and large ground disturbances have occurred within the site but it is possible archaeological remains exist elsewhere, including Lot 601 DP 1054648. Any surviving archaeological remains were likely to have local significance and may reveal information on early to mid-nineteenth century occupation of the area. Any surviving remains of Bong Bong Road are not considered to be significant as information regarding early and evolving alignment and construction can be derived from documentary evidence.

**AHMS, Historical Archaeological Research Design & Excavation Methodology:
Lot 601 DP 1054648, Bong Bong Road, West Dapto, NSW, report prepared for
Stockland Development, January 2011 (amended)**

This report was commissioned by Stockland as a result of findings in the above 2010 AHMS assessment that found Lot 601 DP 1054648 had potential to retain historical archaeological evidence and the evidence would be of local significance. The 2010 report recommended that archaeological excavation to be undertaken in order to mitigate any impact of the proposed development.

Based on historical research, there was potential for remains associated with:

- former alignment of Bong Bong Road;
- former Tramway alignment (item 61069, Wollongong LEP 2009); and
- a former group of buildings.

The former alignment of Bong Bong Road and Tramway are not considered to be 'relics' under the NSW Heritage Act so the report focused on the former buildings.

Information regarding the land use for the site was scarce. The former buildings could first be seen on a late 1850s plan and then on a 1890s plan, but were no longer be seen on a 1951 photograph of the site, suggesting they had been demolished.

AHMS undertook detailed site inspection of Lot 601 DP 1054648 and determined that the most likely location for the former buildings was on a crest where there was a group of trees including figs and a conifer. They also identified surface artefacts including glass and ceramic fragments at this location.

AHMS surmises that '[t]he overall archaeological resource is likely to include remnant structural features which contain and define occupation or rubbish artefact deposits (including artefacts) which potentially could include 'relics' of local heritage significance.'⁹² Based on the NSW Heritage Criteria, the archaeological remains have the potential to provide information about early land use in the region and be associated with local families.

Relevance to the Current Study Area

Prior studies have identified a number of locally significant heritage items and features connected to the historical use of land, primarily for farming and especially dairying. These identified items are most likely to be archaeological works or relics, landform items or plantings. Regionally there are a few remnant built heritage items, which are generally recognised through listing on the LEP.

In terms of relevance to the current study area, the review of prior assessments indicates that the buildings and landscape elements identified through the site specific history (Section 3.4.4) are likely to be extant, and may hold heritage significance at the local level.

3.5.2 Parish Maps and Historical Aerials

This section provides an in-depth review of parish maps and historical aerials in order to identify land use and developments within the study area. This information is described in Tables 3.1 to 3.3 and focuses on attributes such as study area changes, landscape features, impacts to the study area, and is cross co-related to historical evidence where relevant. The parish maps and historical aerials used for this review are shown in Figures 3.12 to 3.25.

Parish maps provide details of the land grants and some names associated with buildings or estates. The dates listed (when sourced from parish maps) are approximate due to difficulties dating the records. Buildings and residents were rarely identified on these maps. Parish maps also provide some indication of landforms and potential changes, such as creek alignments. It should be noted that the detail of early parish maps is not always consistent, and what may appear as changes to small creeks could be attributed to errors in mapping. However, the creeks marked on parish maps usually align fairly closely with modern creek lines or ephemeral water sources and gullies.

The historical aerials provide more accurate information of landscape features and their modification, including presumably natural creek realignments and artificial changes such as soil banking to create dams and straightening of water sources. Analysis of land use from the historical aerial photography shows that most lots were generally stripped of native vegetation and frequently ploughed. Vegetation coverage and development on lots is clearly visible from historical aerials, allowing the impacts of agriculture and development in the late twentieth century to be examined.

Table 3.1 Parish Maps (Kembla Parish) and Aerials for Avon Lot 1.

Source/Date	Attribute	Comments
Parish maps—c1887–c1970	Bong Bong Road is the northern boundary of this Lot.	Bong Bong Road was already a well traversed route over the Escarpment, prior to European settlement. No changes to Bong Bong Road alignment after c1887.
Parish maps—c1887–c1980	Part of Portion 59, George William Paul's 600 acres land grant.	North-western part of Portion 59.
Parish maps—c1887–c1970	Part of Portion 49. Richard John Hopkins' 159 acres land grant.	North-western part of Portion 49.
Parish maps—c1887–c1970	Part of Portion 52—Joesph King's 100 acres land grant.	Part south of Bong Bong Road.
Parish maps—c1887–c1970	Part of Portion 248—George W. Paul 80 acres land grant.	Part south of Bong Bong Road.
Parish maps and aerials—1887–current	Ridge line extends from road in a southeast direction, general slope downwards to the south.	Marked on 1887 parish map, visible on current elevations.
Aerial—1948–1990	Small group of buildings in Portion 52, Bong Bong Road. Fence running around the buildings.	Buildings have been dismantled and some foundations were removed by 2005. Fence is no longer visible in 1984 aerial onwards
Aerial—1948–1990	Small individual outbuildings dotted across Avon Lot 1.	Most likely sheds with agricultural associations.
Aerial—1948–1990	Generally stripped of vegetation with extensive ploughing. More heavily vegetated in the west.	Modification to creek in the south and general impacts from agriculture. According to Mr Martin, the western part of this lot was previously stripped in c1940 for running cattle. ⁹³
Parish maps—c1970–1980	Dapto Sydney Water Transmission Line runs through the eastern part of the site.	First appears on c1970 Parish map, although easement of land was resumed by Electricity Commission of NSW in 1966.
Aerials—1974–1990	Coal washing activity located on the eastern part of this lot. A dam is located to the west of coal washing activity.	Centre to east of this lot has been heavily impacted by coal washing. Dam first appears on 1974 aerial and fluctuates in size.

Table 3.2 Parish Maps (Kembla Parish) and Aerials for Avon Lot 3.

Source/Date	Attribute	Comments
Parish maps—c1887–c1980	Cleveland Road bounds southern edge of area.	Marked as 'Cleavelan' or 'Cleaveland' on c1970 and c1980 parish maps.
Parish maps—c1887–c1980	Part of Portion 59—George William Paul's 600 acres land grant.	Western part of Portion 59
Parish maps—c1887–c1970	Part of Portion 49—Richard John Hopkins' 159 acres land grant.	Northwestern part of Portion 49.

Source/Date	Attribute	Comments
Parish maps and aerials—c1887–current	Ridge line extends from road in a southeast direction, general slope downwards to the south.	Marked on 1887 parish map, visible on current elevations.
Parish maps—c1927–1980	'RPA Sales 27367' with red boundary around Portion 49 and part of Portion 59. (Also within Avon Lot 1)	Red boundary outline is associated with the subdivision and sale of these two properties by the Cook Family in the late 1920s.
Aerials—1961–1990	Evidence of ploughing.	Particularly south of creek system. No impacts across elevated and vegetated lands in the west.
Aerials—1961	Farmhouse (Sunnyside) driveway.	On aerials from 1961–current—driveway is located on the southeastern boundary of Avon Lot 3
Parish Maps—c1970–1980	Dapto Sydney Water Transmission Line runs through the east of the site.	First appears on c1970 Parish map, although easement of land was resumed by Electricity Commission of NSW in 1966.
Aerials—1974–1990	Northwest corner of the area heavily vegetated (on ridge).	Still visible on current aerial.
Aerials—1974–current	Reid Creek runs through the northern portion of Avon Lot 3 (east-west alignment).	Creek is not identified on any parish maps except for c1980 map.
Aerials—1974–current	Dam added—southern part: now a run of three dams (likely following natural water path).	One dam visible on 1961, and by the 1974 aerial, there are three dams.

Table 3.3 Parish Maps (Kembla Parish) and Aerials for Hayes Lot 2.

Source/Date	Attribute	Comments
Parish maps—c1887–c1980	Part of Portion 59—George William Paul's 600 acres land grant.	Hayes Lot 2 is located in the central part of Portion 59.
Parish maps—c1887–c1980	Area lies between Bong Bong and Cleveland roads.	Bong Bong Road (North), and Cleveland Road (South).
Aerial—1961	Group of farmhouse/structures (at least four buildings), on a slight rise in elevation.	On aerials from 1961–current.
Aerials —1961–1990	Evidence of ploughing.	Particularly north of buildings.
Parish maps—c1970–1980	Dapto Sydney Water Transmission Line runs through the northeast side of the site.	First appears on c1970 parish map.
Aerials—1984–1990	Possible water channel constructed in north half of area—L-shaped, straight (green) on aerial.	Meets creek system to north and running to buildings.

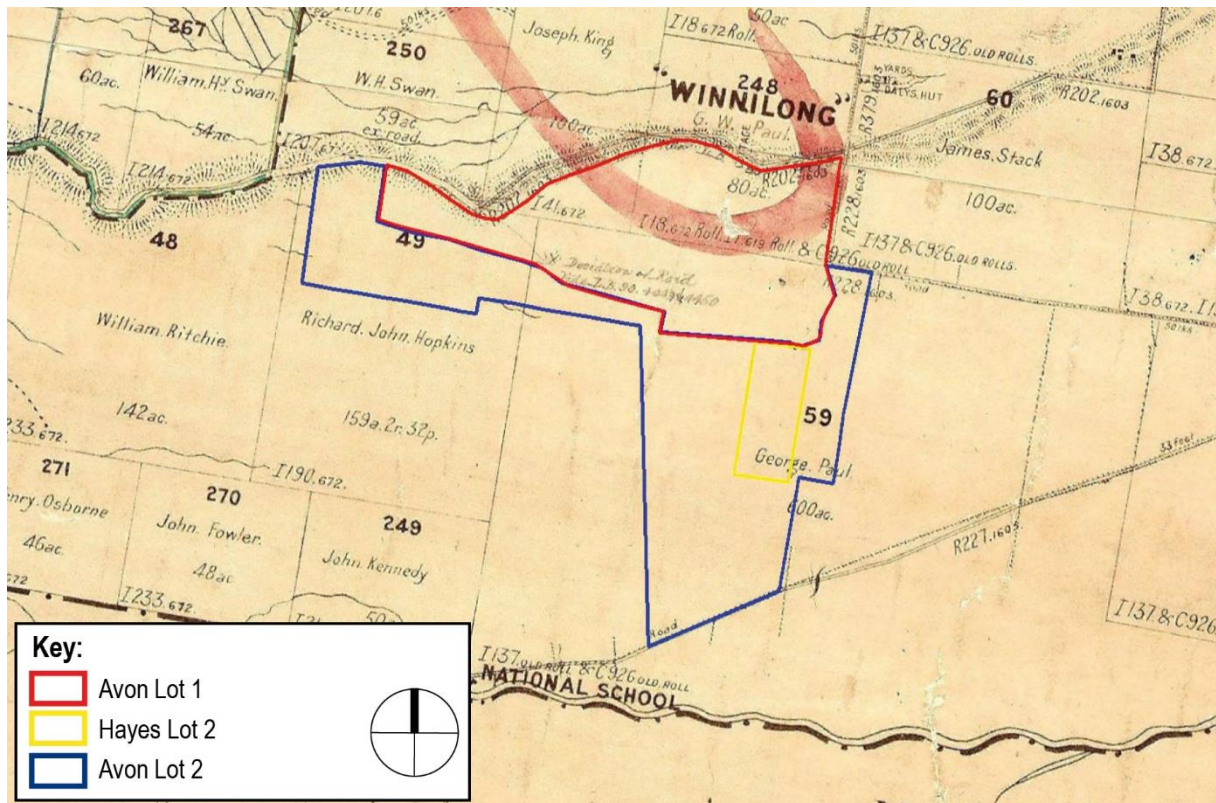


Figure 3.13 c1880 Parish map of Kembla with the eight study area lots outlined. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2014)

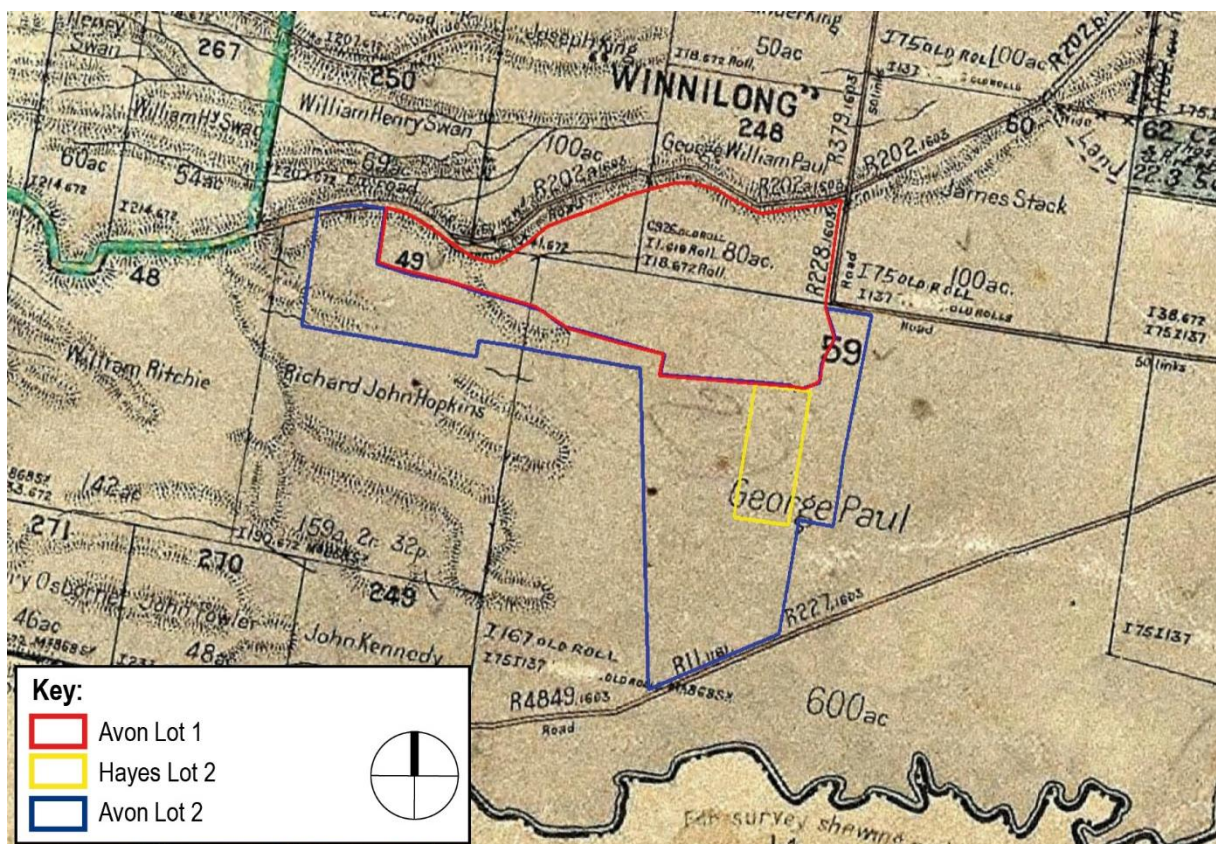


Figure 3.14 c1887 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

Key:

- Avon Lot 1
- Hayes Lot 2
- Avon Lot 2

West Dapto 2 Precinct Planning—Historical Heritage Assessment, November 2018

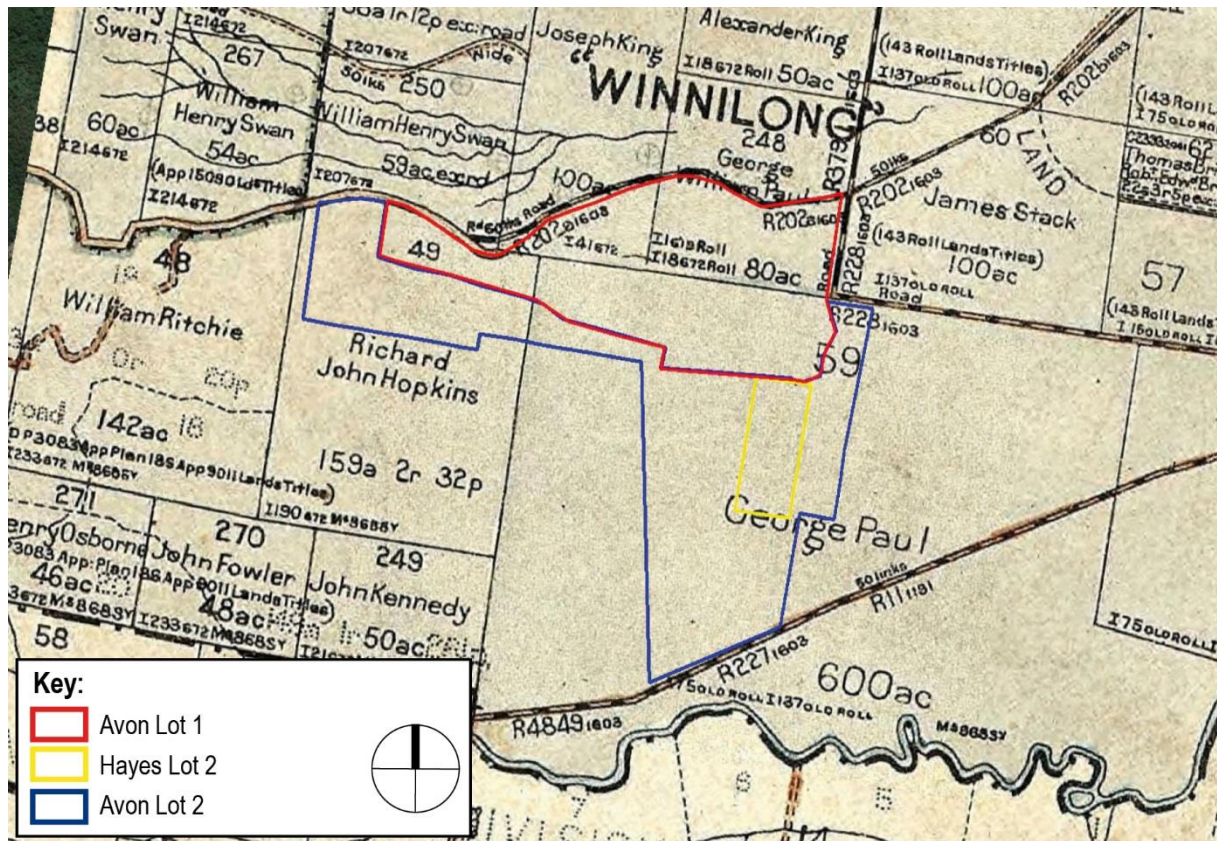


Figure 3.17 c1920 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

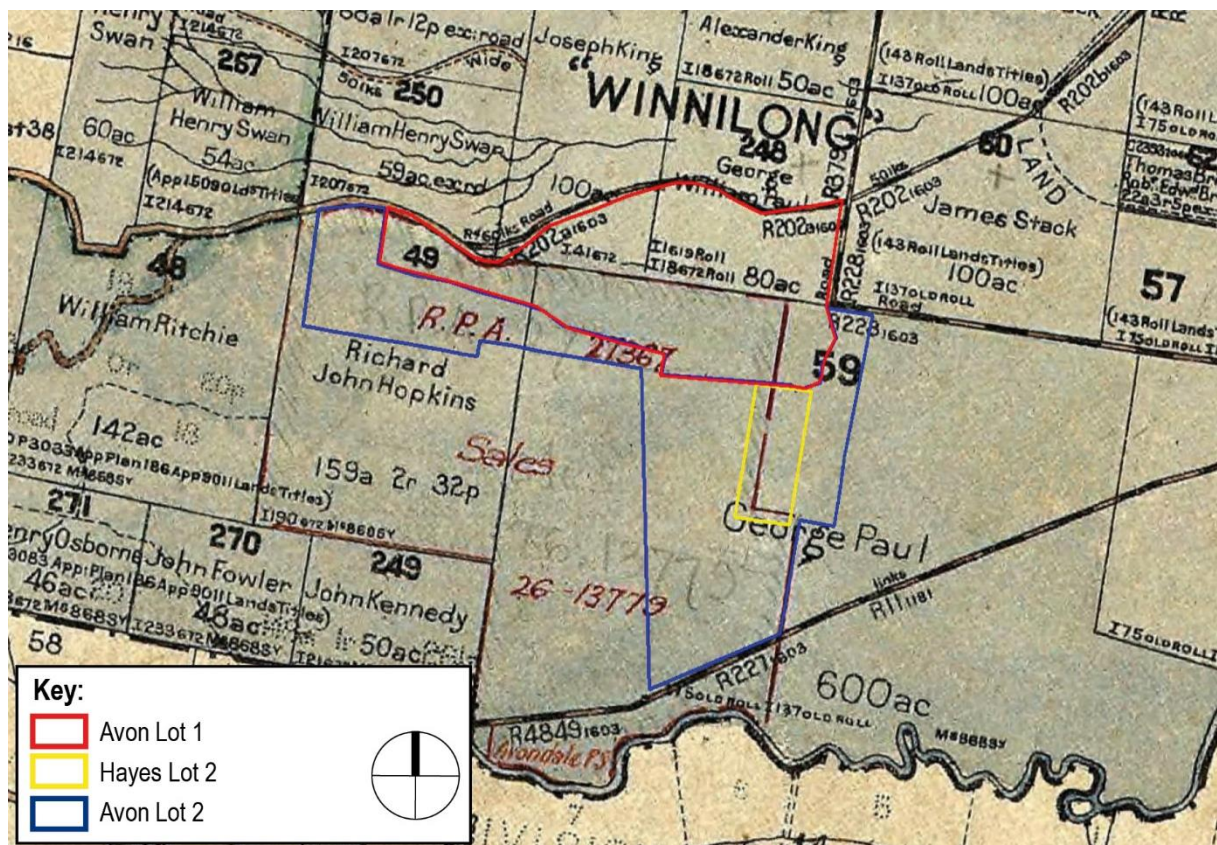


Figure 3.18 c1927 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

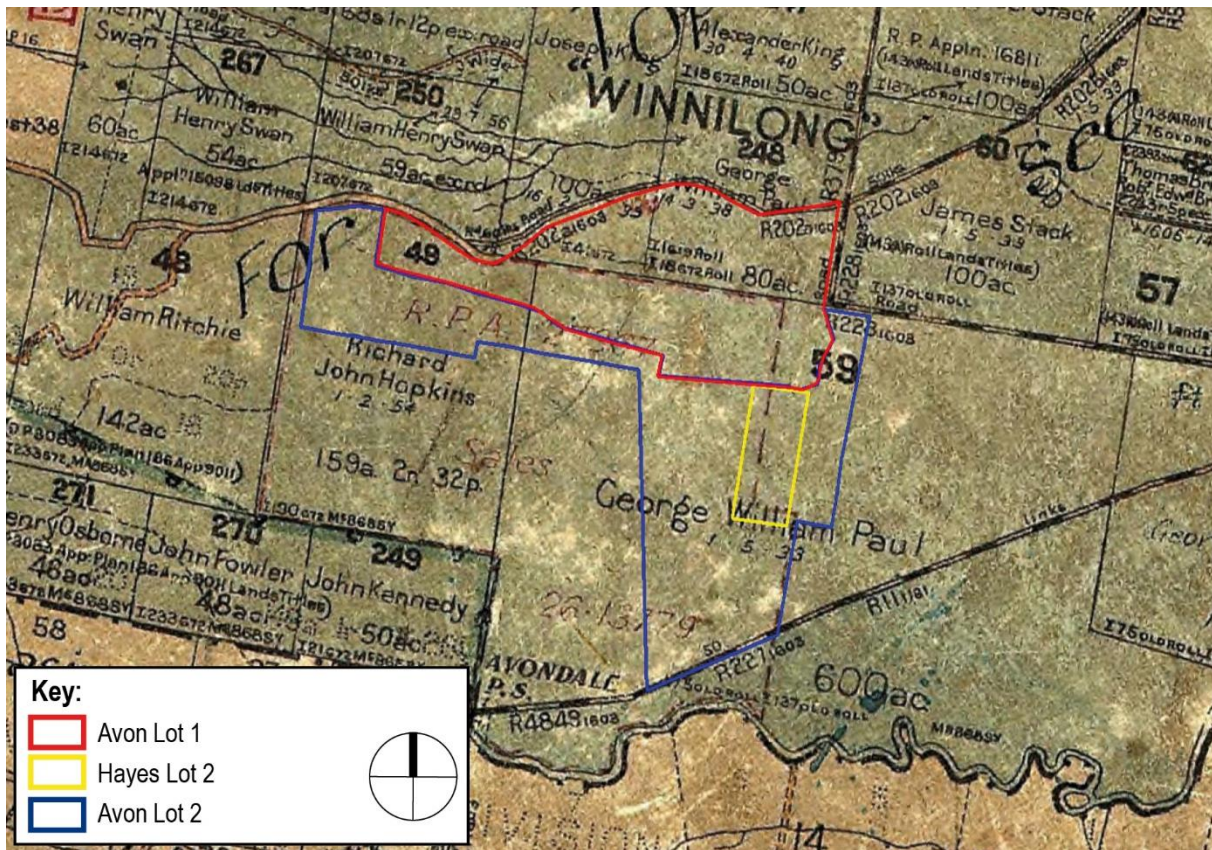


Figure 3.19 c1930 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 3.20 1948 aerial of the study area. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

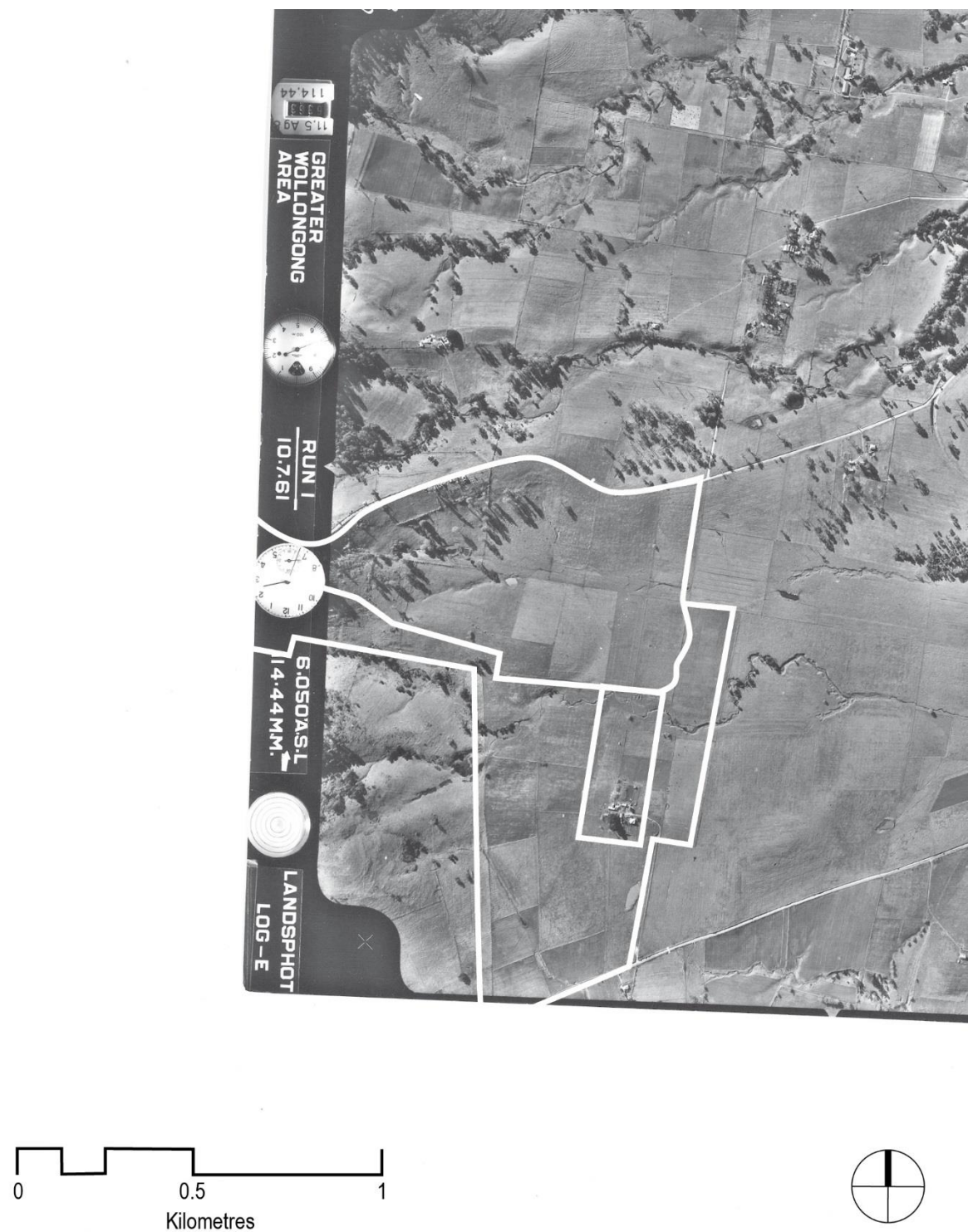


Figure 3.21 1961 aerial of the study area. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

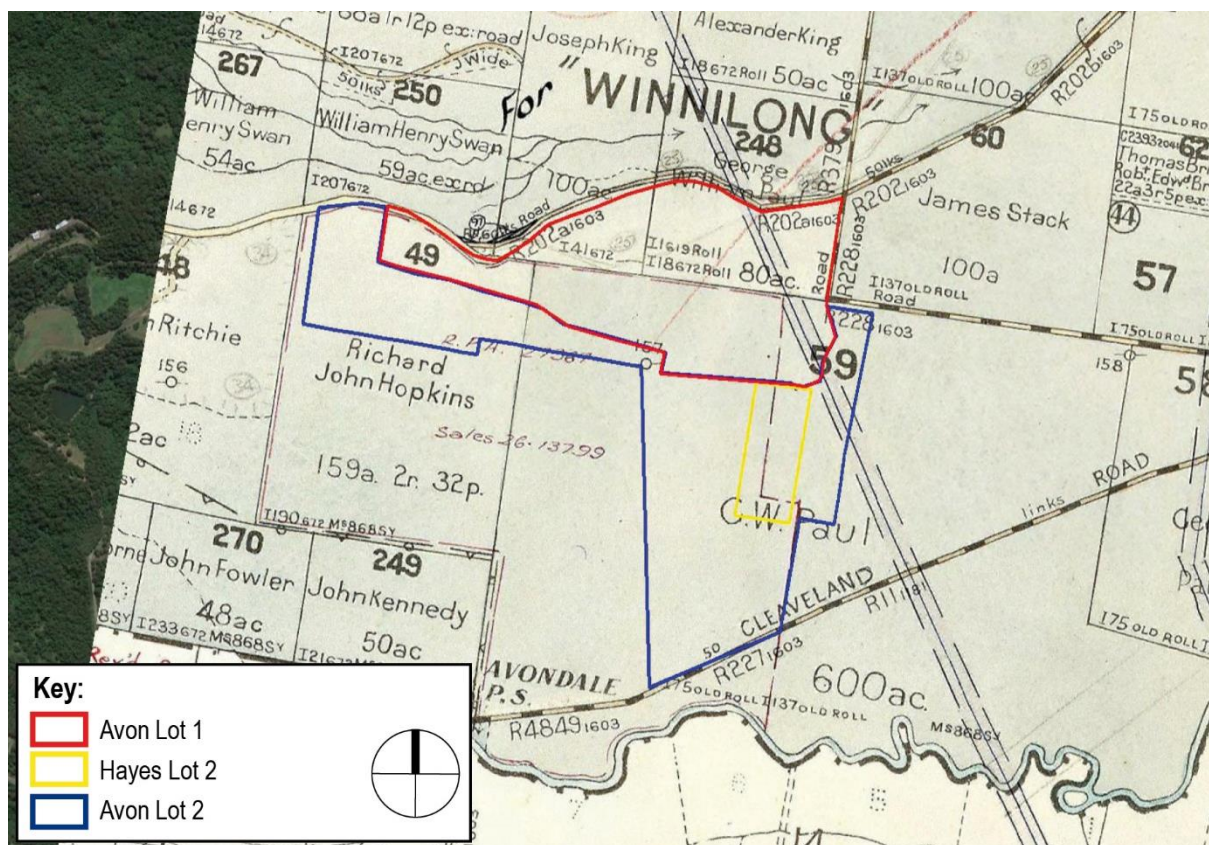


Figure 3.22 c1970 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

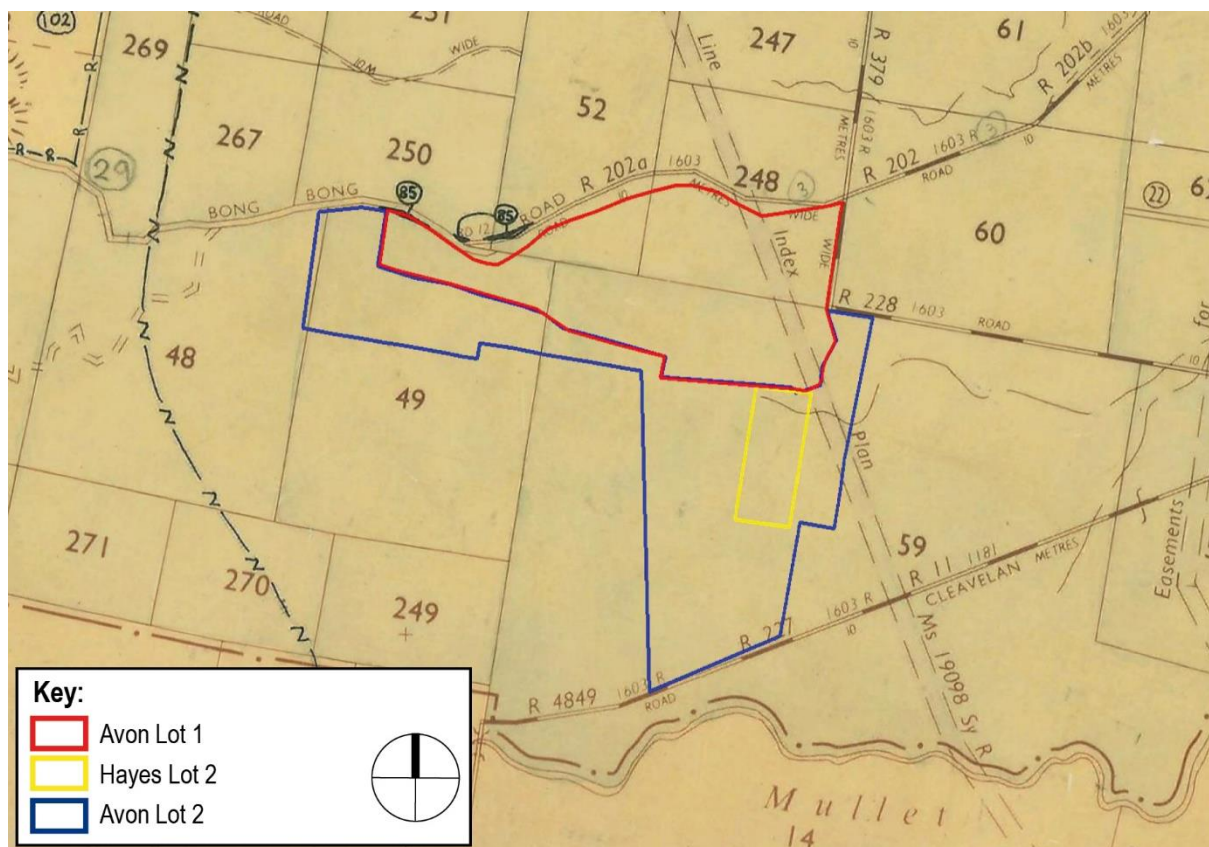


Figure 3.23 c1980 Parish map of Kembla. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 3.24 1974 aerial of the study area. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 3.25 1984 aerial of the study area. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 3.26 1990 aerial of the study area. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

3.5.3 Agricultural and Development Impacts

The study area has been subject to historical habitation and associated agricultural activities since the middle of the eighteenth century. These activities have included house construction, construction of an abattoir, vegetation stripping, ploughing, cropping, animal grazing and husbandry and dam construction.

In 1974 extensive modifications occurred to Avon Lot 1 when the area commenced used as a coal wash reject facility (Figures 3.24 and 3.25). The associated landscape modifications included:

- construction of a large dam;
- stripping of soil to the immediate east of the dam, for dam bank construction;
- excavation of two channels from dam, extending east through the study area;
- enlarging of the central west drainage channel;
- construction of a small structure in the south centre, between the two drainage channels; and
- surface stripping, probably in preparation of the area to be used as a coal wash repository.

By 1984 the presence of coal wash reject was across the majority of the eastern portion of Avon Lot 1. This area was used as coal washing facility until 2014.

The consequence was holistic landscape modification due to land clearing associated with creating a coal wash and the coal wash fill that was left behind. It is estimated that 750,000m³ of coal wash reject had been placed on the site extending to a maximum depth of 20 meters.⁹⁴ In the other areas, where access roads had been constructed and topsoil was stripped, the soil condition and integrity would be very low to possessing no residual condition and integrity.

Outside the coal wash area the general pattern of historical landuse has seen minor impacts in terms of activities which could have removed historical archaeological deposits. As such, outside the coal wash area, the study area retains good condition and integrity for remnant historical archaeological deposits or structural remains.

3.6 Oral Histories

Three oral history interviews were undertaken as a component of the study in order to investigate social, local and family history and connection to the local area, and specifically the study area. The interviews were undertaken following OEH's *Talking History: Oral History Guidelines*.⁹⁵

The three interviewees were:

- Mr Evan Perkins, interviewed on 17 December, 2015;
- Mr Gregory Pollard, interviewed on 17 December 2015; and
- Mr Robert Martin, interviewed on 13 January 2016.

The transcripts and notes from these histories are presented in Appendix A. Each oral history is extensive, personal in nature, and will provide a good subject for future interpretation of the place. The following sections provide key statements from each interview relevant to the historical development and potential significance of the study area.

3.6.1 Mr Evan Perkins

Mr Perkins' family farm is located on Bong Bong Road, opposite Avon Lot 1, and has worked on the farm since he was a child. Growing up, his family lived in Dapto, and while his father was ill, he visited the farm every day after school in order to tend to the animals. His father and uncles grew up on the Bong Bong Road farm and told him about the abattoir operating across the road from their home. His cousin was Alan Hayes, who owned the Waples land and later moved to Sunnyside. Mr Perkins has also actively campaigned on the land management of the Escarpment and West Dapto.⁹⁶

3.6.2 Mr Gregory Pollard

Mr Pollard is connected to the study area through his family, the Swans. The Swans are a prolific Illawarra family who owned and resided on land within and surrounding the study area. The Swans currently owns the land directly to the east of the study area and Mr Pollard is the caretaker of the current Sunnyside. Mr Pollard expressed a desire to see that West Dapto continue to be a place of refuge—where within minutes of driving out of Dapto you can be within a rural retreat.

3.6.3 Mr Robert Martin

Mr Martin is connected to the study area through his grandparents, Albert Martin and Ethel Martin nee Lindsay. His grandmother was born at Sunnyside and after their marriage, Albert Martin took over the running of Sunnyside.

The Martins have been within the vicinity of the study area since 1890s when they purchased property that was part of the former Osborne Estate (south of study area). The Lindsay's were a prolific family in the region and contributed greatly to the improvement of dairy breeding in the Illawarra region.⁹⁷

Mr Martin currently lives directly south of the study area and has run cattle through the study area.

3.7 NSW Historical Themes

On the basis of the historical evidence and oral histories compiled for the study area, the research potential has been considered in a broad context, as well as in a site-specific context. The historical investigation of the study area considers the evidence of its historical development and occupation within a broad thematic context. The Heritage Council of NSW has composed a table of NSW Historical Themes (NSW Heritage Council 2001, *New South Wales Historical Themes—Table Showing Correlation of National, State and Local Themes, With Annotations and Examples*) to ensure that information recovered from a site can be understood within a broader research framework, beyond the site itself.

The historical themes that are relevant to the potential archaeological resource at the site are outlined in Table 3.4 below.

Table 3.4 NSW Historical Themes Relevant to the Study Area .

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
3 Developing local, regional and national economies—Agriculture	<i>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture⁹⁸</i>	<p>Since early 1800s, European settlers have been drawn to the agricultural potential of the Illawarra Region. Early attempts were made to cultivate wheat although this eventually failed. By the 1850s, dairying was to become the primary industry of the region, including the study area.</p> <p>Other agricultural exploits within the study area included growing crops, particularly peas, to supplement seasons of low dairy production.</p> <p>The study area contains the Waples abattoir. Little is currently known about the functioning of this facility.</p>
3 Developing local, regional and national economies—Environment—Cultural Landscape	<i>Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings.⁹⁹</i>	The study area is located across a steep slope running southeast from the Illawarra escarpment towards Lake Illawarra. Its physical landscape has been subjected to European modification since early 1800s through land clearing and has been shaped by the growth and decline of the dairying industry. This agricultural and pastoral landscape is reflective of the cultural landscape that would have existed throughout the entirety of West Dapto.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies—Mining	<i>Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.¹⁰⁰</i>	Coal washing was undertaken by Austin & Butta Collieries in the northeastern corner of the study area. While mining was a catalyst for the growth and development within Dapto during the early twentieth century, this activity was shortlived within the study area, occurring from 1974–2014.
3 Developing local, regional and national economies—Pastoralism	<i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.¹⁰¹</i>	The study area has had a long history associated with dairying and cattle breeding, which has created a pastoral landscape that still exists today. The growth of pastoral occupation within the region was based on the success of dairying after early attempts of wheat cultivation had failed. During the late nineteenth century, the industry was impacted by the development of refrigeration and establishment of dairy farmer co-operatives, leading to changes in production and distribution. The collapse of the dairying industry in the Illawarra region in c2000 has effected the pastoral landscape as West Dapto is no longer exclusively used for dairying and is being subdivided to accommodate a growing population.

Theme	Explanatory Note	Comment
3 Developing local, regional and national economies—Transport	<i>Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements.¹⁰²</i>	Bong Bong Road runs along the northern boundary of the study area. Originally used as a pass between the Illawarra and Robertson districts by Aboriginal people for thousands of years, this road was 'discovered' by Charles Throsby in 1819. By 1830s, Bong Bong Road had become a well-used road by Europeans. Despite ongoing concerns about its steep gradient, Bong Bong Road continued to be used until the late 1890s when a road was made through Macquarie Pass.

3.8 Endnotes

- ¹ Mr Evan Perkins, interviewed by Diana Cowie and Angela So, GML Heritage, on 17 December 2015.
- ² Mr Greg Pollard, interviewed by Diana Cowie and Angela So, GML Heritage, on 17 December 2015.
- ³ Mr Robert Martin, interviewed by Janine Major and Angela So, GML Heritage, on 13 January 2016.
- ⁴ Organ 1990 cited in Navin Officer 2000, *Archaeological subsurface testing program of a remnant beach ridge, Dunmore, NSW*, report prepared for Dunmore Sand and Soil Pty Ltd and the NSW RTA. The use of Elouera as the name for the local Aboriginal population has been detailed by Aboriginal Elders during consultation for this project.
- ⁵ Tindale, N 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*, University of California Press, California.
- ⁶ Eades, DK 1976, *The Dharawal and Dharug Languages of the NSW South Coast*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Australian National University, Canberra.; Horton, DR 1996, *Aboriginal Australia*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Studies, Canberra.
- ⁷ Horton, DR 1996, *Aboriginal Australia*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Studies, Canberra.
- ⁸ NSW Department of Environment Climate Change and Water (now Office of Environment and Heritage), accessed 30 August 2013 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/illawarraAboriginalHistoryPoster.pdf>>.
- ⁹ Wesson 2005. *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770–1970*, Department of Environment and Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service, place, p 8.
- ¹⁰ Wesson, S (ed) 2005, *A History of Aboriginal People of the Illawarra 1770–1970*, Department of Environment and Conservation, National Parks and Wildlife Service, place, p 60.
- ¹¹ HLA-Envirosciences, Non-Indigenous Heritage Studies: West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, prepared for Wollongong Council, 2006, p 8.
- ¹² Secomb, N., Dapto Thematic History. Unpublished report for Wollongong City Council, 1999, 3.1, cited in AMBS Consulting 2005, *Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan: West Dapto Release Area*, report prepared for Wollongong City Council, p 46.
- ¹³ AMBS Consulting 2005, *Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan: West Dapto Release Area*, report prepared for Wollongong City Council, p 46.
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4.0 Historical Heritage Assessment

An inspection of the West Dapto 2 study area was undertaken on 19 August 2015 by Jennifer Jones and Angela So. The study area was inspected with the aim of further understanding:

- the physical nature of the study area and the landscape context in which it is situated;
- potential elements of built heritage, planting and gardens;
- the study area's relationship to nearby sites of local historical heritage (listed on the LEP); and
- historical archaeological remains and evidence of former ground disturbance.

The study area inspection was informed by site plans, aerial photographs, previous heritage investigations and an understanding of the area's environmental and archaeological context. During the inspection, various aspects of the study area were recorded, including topography, vegetation, areas of exposed soil and landforms.

All photographs in this section were taken by GML Heritage, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Heritage Items in the Site

The study area inspection identified several elements of potential heritage value associated with the study area. These included archaeological remains, built ruins, and significant views across the local landscape. The location and relationship of these items is shown in Figure 4.1.

Items with potential heritage value associated with the study area included:

- the local rural pastoral landscape, which contained commanding views to the Illawarra Escarpment and localised views across the upper slopes above Lake Illawarra;
- the original c1881 Sunnyside homestead and dairy farm—an archaeological item;
- three fig trees associated with the Sunnyside complex; and
- the former Waples' butchery complex, including potential remains of a pre-1890s house—a ruin and archaeological item.

An extant house and out buildings were also identified at the Sunnyside complex. These more modern built heritage elements are not considered to hold heritage value. However, a brief description is provided in Section 4.16 in order to present a complete inventory of items currently located within the study area.

Heritage items listed on the Wollongong LEP 2009 were visited during the field survey to assess whether the proposed development would impact on their heritage significance.

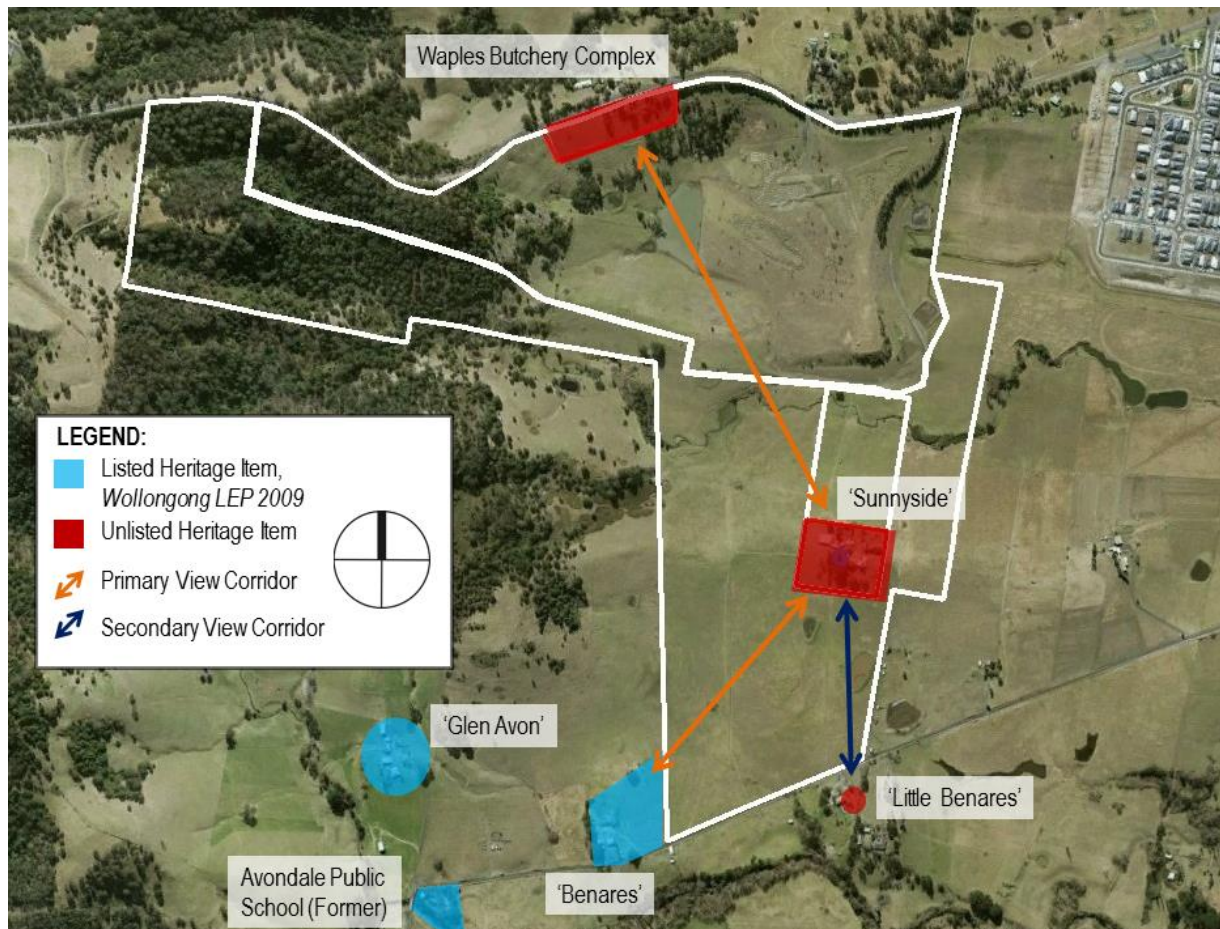


Figure 4.1 Annotated aerial showing unlisted heritage items identified during the field survey and West Dapto 2 in relation to surrounding listed heritage items. West Dapto 2 study area outlined in white. (Source: Google Earth 2015 with GML additions 2017)

4.1.1 The Local Rural Landscape

The following observations were made:

- The study area terrain consisted mostly of gently rolling foothills with the Illawarra Escarpment situated to the west.
- The northern site boundary along Bong Bong Road was situated at the top of a spur extending east-west from the Illawarra Escarpment towards Lake Illawarra. The spur sloped steeply down to the south into the study area.
- Vegetation within the study area was dominated by improved grasses, though the northwest corner of the study area was densely vegetated with eucalypt woods. Isolated eucalypt trees, a grove of trees and three mature fig trees were observed within the study area.
- The northeast portion of the study area showed evidence of extensive ground disturbance resulting from use of the area for coal wash stockpiling during the late 20th century.
- Reid Creek extended roughly east-west through the centre of the study area.

4.1.2 View Corridors

Standing at the Sunnyside homestead complex it was possible to observe sweeping and almost unobstructed views across the entirety of the study area. At the study area level three view corridors were observed (Figure 4.1) connecting Sunnyside with other items of recognised and potential heritage significance.

To the west were commanding views of the Illawarra Escarpment that sloped steeply downwards to gently undulating hills on the western side of the study area, which were densely covered in eucalypt (Figure 4.2 and 4.3).

A line of sight was also possible towards the Benares homestead located southwest of Sunnyside and Little Benares to the south. To the northwest was the former Waples Butchery complex but a view to the ruins were obscured by the trees that run around this site (Figure 4.4). Between Sunnyside and Waples Butchery was a low lying open depression, which was once the site of the coal wash facility but has since been revegetated with grass (Figures 4.2 to 4.6).



Figure 4.2 View west from a low hilltop (immediately outside the study area) towards the Escarpment and extant Sunnyside. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.3 View from Sunnyside looking northwest towards the Escarpment. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.4 View from Sunnyside Homestead north towards Bong Bong Road to the former Waples Butchery complex. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.5 View from south from the Waples Butchery complex at Bong Bong Road towards Sunnyside Homestead. (Source: GML 2015)

4.1.3 The Sunnyside Homestead Complex

The Sunnyside homestead complex was located 410m north of Cleveland Road within Hayes Lot 2. It was situated in a prominent position at the top of a low finger spur extending east from the Illawarra Escarpment. This landscape location contained a number of items, including an extant house and out buildings. However, of relevance to this study were the archaeological remains of the original Sunnyside house, the fig trees (adjacent to which the house was located) and the local landscape context with views to the north and south.

Mr Robert Martin, local Huntley resident and farmer, recalled that his father was born at Sunnyside in 1902 in a house which pre-dates the present house. He described the location of the first house as the area immediately east of the fig trees (Figure 4.7). The first Sunnyside house was likely established c1881.

The suggested location of the first Sunnyside house was a levelled surface 30m west of the extant house. A concrete and brick walkway extends between the fig trees from the anticipated location of the first house. A number of sandstock bricks rendered with concrete, as well as later dry-pressed bricks, were observed as debris stacked against the northernmost of the three fig trees. Around the base of the fig trees was a large deposit of coal dust (Figures 4.8 to 4.11).

Figure 4.12 illustrates the location of identified features around Sunnyside.



Figure 4.6 One of the fig trees located to west of extant Sunnyside. The fig trees mark the approximate location the original Sunnyside house. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.7 Remains of concrete and brick walkway by the roots of the fig tree. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.8 Remains of concrete and brick walkway by the roots of the fig tree. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.9 Debris composed of brick and concrete blocks stacked against the base of one of the fig trees. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.10 A large deposit of coal dust on the western side of the fig trees. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.11 Site plan of 'Sunnyside' property with location of identified features marked. White line represents the property boundary for Hayes Lot 2. (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML additions 2017)

Three Fig Trees

Three mature fig trees are situated to the west of the extant Sunnyside house (Figures 4.12 to 4.13). These are likely to predate the c1920s house. The trees have been identified as holding Aboriginal heritage significance.¹ They also form a component of the setting associated with the c1881 Sunnyside house and the local landscape.



Figure 4.12 Two of the three fig trees located behind the extant Sunnyside house. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.13 The third fig tree located behind the extant Sunnyside house, just south of the other two fig trees. (Source: GML 2015)

4.1.4 The Former Waples' Butchery Complex

The former Waples' butchery complex included a brick ruin situated along the northern site boundary on Bong Bong Road, 700m west of the eastern site boundary. This item has been identified as site ID. 78—Hayshed, Loading Ramp & Fencing by HLA in 2006² and 'Brick shed and stockyard—Bong Bong Road' by AMBS in 2010³. Immediately east of the butchery complex is the likely site of a homestead established on the south side of Bong Bong sometime between 1840 when the land was purchased by William Swan and when his son James Swan purchased the property in 1891. A house with kitchen and shed are visible on a c1890 parish map (Figure 3.10) and it may have continued in use as a residence while the Waples abattoir operated. The house was reportedly demolished after 1944.⁴

The inspection in 2015 identified the following items:

- The brick abattoir building has two rooms and was constructed of rough dry-pressed bricks with concrete mortar and a poured concrete floor (Figure 4.14).
- The lower portions of the internal walls were concrete rendered and painted, while the upper parts of the walls with exposed brick had been white-washed.
- The walls of the largest room contained support structures for a high wooden platform, while the smaller room had a lower wooden shelf (Figures 4.15 and 4.16).
- The building's roof was gabled and consisted of wooden framework overlaid with corrugated iron.
- A small corrugated iron reservoir was present at the southwest corner of the building on wooden supports (Figure 4.17).
- Discussion with Mr Evan Perkins, resident of Rose Hill, during the site inspection indicated that this building was an abattoir, with the raised wooden platform being the location from which the cattle were 'pole-axed' and struck from above to sever their spinal cords just behind the neck as part of the slaughter process. Cattle were reportedly led up the hill to the slaughterhouse, along a paddock fence line, and a visibly worn path and opening in the compound gates in the 1948 aerial supports this (Figure 3.17).
- A series of dry-pressed bricks in concrete slabs was located to the northwest of the brick structure near Bong Bong Road (Figure 4.18).
- The remains of a wooden cattle chute were situated immediately west of the brick structure (Figures 4.19 and 4.20).
- An accumulation of crushed brick and concrete debris, possibly associated with the pre-1890 homestead, was situated to the southeast of the Waples slaughterhouse (Figure 4.21).
- A small iron gate suited only for pedestrian use (being too small for vehicles, horses or cattle) remained within the fence-line around the brick structure immediately southeast of it (Figure 4.22).
- The area thought to contain archaeological evidence of the former residence was so overgrown that it was rendered impassable.

- There was nothing to suggest that remains of the pre-1890s homestead would have been impacted by substantial ground disturbance. This area retains historical archaeological potential.

Figure 4.23 illustrates the extent of identified features within this portion of the study area.



Figure 4.14 Small partially ruined two room building (identified as a slaughterhouse) at the Waples' Butchery complex. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.15 Interior of the larger room show the remains of a high timber platform. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.16 Interior of the smaller room. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.17 Rear of the Waples slaughterhouse building showing small iron reservoir on wooden platform. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.18 Series of dry pressed bricks located to the northwest of the Waples building. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.19 Remains of the cattle chute. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.20 Remains of cattle chute. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.21 Example of demolition rubble scattered around the Waples Butchery Complex. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.22 Small iron gate and fence at Waples butchery complex. (Source: GML 2015)

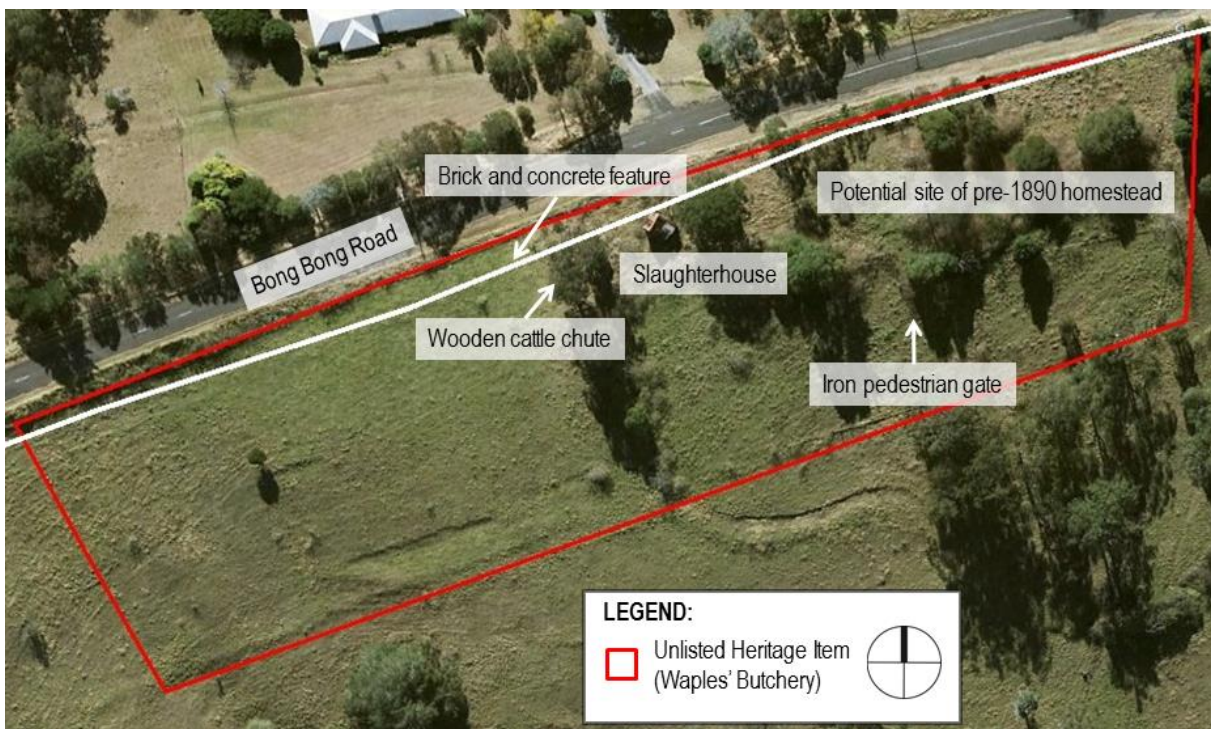


Figure 4.23 Distribution of features within the former Waples Butchery complex identified during the site inspection. Northern boundary of the West Dapto 2 study area (Avon Lot 1) marked in white. (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML overlay 2017)

4.1.5 Other (Non-Heritage) Items Present

Sunnyside (Extant) Homestead Complex

- The study area also contained the extant Sunnyside house, which was constructed possibly in the late 1920 to 1930s. This house was constructed from weatherboard, situated on brick piers (Figure 4.24). It had a corrugated iron roof, a small front veranda and rear porch. The house appeared to have been extended to the side and at the rear of the building (Figure 4.25). The house was vacant at the time of site inspection.
- The house was located adjacent to a number of outbuildings, constructed in the 20th century from a variety of materials including concrete blocks, formed concrete, timber and corrugated metal (Figures 4.26 to 4.28). No early building materials or construction techniques were observed in association with these items.
- The largest outbuilding measured approximately 25m by 17m and was located northwest of the extant house (Figure 4.27). This structure was constructed of wooden framework with corrugated metal walls and roof. The interior had wooden plank floors covered in areas by rubberised flooring, while the veranda at the front had concrete floors.
- The surface around the outbuildings, north of the Sunnyside house, consisted of poured concrete walkways and working areas. The concrete was in varying states of repair, with some areas nearly beyond use (Figure 4.28) while others were generally intact.



Figure 4.24 Front of extant Sunnyside House. The original Sunnyside was once located behind this house. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.25 Rear of extant Sunnyside. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.26 Example of outbuildings at the twentieth-century Sunnyside homestead. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.27 Twentieth-century shearing shed at Sunnyside. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.28 Example of concrete pathway between outbuildings at Sunnyside. (Source: GML 2015)

Corrugated Metal Sheds

Several other extant outbuildings were observed within the study area, three of which appeared to have been constructed of corrugated metal in the mid-20th century. The first was situated 20m south of Bong Bong Road near the eastern site boundary (Figure 4.29); the second was situated towards the centre of the study area (Figure 4.30); and the third was located 140m north of the 'Sunnyside' homestead (Figure 4.31). None of these structures appeared on early aerial photographs of the study area (Figures 3.17 to 3.23).



Figure 4.29 Outbuilding located 20m south of Bong Bong Road near eastern boundary of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.30 Outbuilding situated towards the centre of the study area. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.31 Outbuilding located approximately 140m north of the 'Sunnyside' homestead. (Source: GML 2015)

Former Coal Wash

The northeastern corner of study area was the location of a former coal wash. A bitumen road from Bong Bong Road runs southwards down a gentle slope to an open depression (Figure 4.32). The depression has been disturbed through stripping of topsoil and stockpiled, creating artificial soil embankments. (Figure 4.33). To the west of the soil embankments was a large dam and running along the eastern side of the depression was the remains of a former track associated with the coal washing facility.



Figure 4.32 Remains of the bitumen road associated with former coal washing facility. (Source: GML 2015)



Figure 4.33 Site of former coal washing facility with artificial embankments created through stripping of topsoil and stockpiling. (Source: GML 2015)

4.1.6 Interpretation of Findings

Section 3.0 of the report included an analysis of land titles, historical plans and aerials, oral histories and written primary and secondary sources. The historical material reveals that the study area has had an ongoing agricultural and pastoral use since European occupation of West Dapto. While residential subdivision has not occurred within the study area, the lots have changed dramatically since their original crown grants through subdivisions and amalgamation of land holdings. Historical aerials dating from 1948 support the historical material and demonstrate that while land ownership patterns have changed there have been minimal changes within the landscape, with exception of the northeastern portion of the study area, which was used as a coal washing facility from the 1970s until 2014.

The field survey of the study area supports the historical research. While some earlier buildings have been demolished, such as the original Sunnyside homestead, extant outbuildings are agricultural and pastoral in nature. Based on historical research, field survey and relevant archaeological assessments, the study area has the potential to contain archaeological remains that are pastoral in nature and associated with a rural lifestyle (Table 4.1, Figure 4.2 above). Archaeological remains are likely to be found at the rear of the extant Sunnyside house, where there are remains of a concrete path and brick surface. According to Mr Martin, this was the location of the original Sunnyside house. Archaeological remains are also likely to be found at the Waples Butchery complex—c1890 historical plans (Figure 3.4) also showed a house, kitchen and shed on the site which were still standing in the 1980 aerial.

The alignment of Bong Bong road may have altered since its original establishment, and land abutting the north of the study area could contain remains of the original alignment, including former road surfaces and works associated with water management, eg drains, culverts and ditches.

The oral histories undertaken for this study, identified concern about the future of the study area. Land titles supplemented by other historical material including contemporary newspaper articles, published histories and oral histories reveal that the land was owned at different times by local prolific farming families within West Dapto including the Lindsays and Swans, therefore there are social ties to this area. During the interviews, Mr Pollard expressed his desire to see West Dapto remain a place of rural retreat and Mr Perkins stated his concern of the opinions of the local farmers being ignored. These opinions should be taken into account during the development of an ILP for study area, which incorporates and recognises the local history and heritage of the region.

Table 4.1 Potential Heritage Items Associated with the Study Area.

Item	Type of Item	Possible Heritage Value (after Burra Charter's scientific, social, aesthetic and historical values)
The original Sunnyside house	Archaeological site	Possible scientific, social and historical value
Remains of property on 1890 parish map	Archaeological site	Possible scientific, social and historical value
Waples Butchery complex	Ruin and archaeological site	Possible scientific, social and historical value
Three fig trees	Ecological	Possible social and aesthetic value
History of land use and local families	Intangible	Possible social and historical value
Views across the study area and views away from the study area	Aesthetic	Possible aesthetic value
Alignment of Bong Bong Road	Archaeological and aesthetic	Possible scientific, social and historical value

Section 5.0 presents further assessment of these items to determine whether they would hold heritage significance at a local or state level.

4.2 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

There are heritage items of Local heritage significance in the wider vicinity of the subject site that are included in Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009; these are presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Heritage Items in the Vicinity of West Dapto 2 and Their Associated Heritage Listings.

Name	Address	Listing & Item No.
Cleveland Homestead	273 Cleveland Road, West Dapto, NSW	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I5950)
Benares Homestead and Garden Setting	410 Cleveland Road, West Dapto, NSW	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I5979)
House Glen Avon	456 Cleveland Road, West Dapto, NSW	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I5980)
Avondale Public School and Garden (former)	451 Cleveland Road, West Dapto, NSW	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I5981)
Bong Bong Pass	End of Bong Bong Road (west), Huntley, NSW	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I61017)
Tram Railway Alignment (former)	Lot 1 DP220843	Wollongong LEP 2009 (I61069)

4.2.1 Cleveland Homestead (I5950)

The Cleveland Homestead site is located approximately 710m south east from south eastern corner of the West Dapto 2 study area.

The following statement of significance for Cleveland Homestead was drawn from the NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database:

The homestead Cleveland has significant historical value as one of the oldest surviving rural homesteads in the West Dapto area, a fine (representative in NSW and locally rare) example of Australian Colonial period architecture and representative of the NSW historical theme of settlement. Extensive deterioration and loss of significant original fabric have, to a degree, limited its ability to interpret its history to the general public.⁵

The following description of Cleveland Homestead was drawn from the NSW SHI database:

Cleveland is a single storey house built in the 1840s in rendered Flemish bond brick. Front elevation has five pairs of French doors, all similar. There is no front door. Verandah has bullnose roof. All the joinery is cedar, six panel and five panel doors. (Based on WD heritage study): The recommended curtilage for the site incorporates the original homestead, remnant garden and ornamental trees, outhouse, modern house and sheds, modern horse yards and remnant parts of original outbuildings. Mature plantings include Hoop Pines, Cypress, Bunya Pine, Poplars, Coral Trees, Norfolk Pine, Eucalypts and remnant garden hedges covering sections of post and wire, and timber picket fencing. A significant visual corridor is located adjacent to the eastern curtilage boundary providing a viewpoint from the original homestead. The house is in poor condition and may be structurally unsound.⁶

4.2.2 Trees (Former Site of Benares) (I5979)



Figure 4.34 View to the northeast of the Benares Homestead and Garden Setting. (Source: GML 2015)

The site of the former 'Benares' homestead abuts the southwestern corner of the study area on the north side of Cleveland Road.

The following statement of significance for the former site of 'Benares' is drawn from the SHI database:

This early Victorian style of building is uncommon in this rural area. The original building is rare for its architectural quality and as representing early development in the area. The trees are indicative of early rural plantings and assist in the interpretation of the historic landscape.⁷

The following description of the former site of 'Benares' is drawn from the SHI database:

"Benares" was a single storey brick Georgian style residence featuring an ashlar finish and corrugated metal roof. The main building was constructed in typical Victorian Georgian style with a 1930s Californian bungalow style portico addition at the front. The homestead has been demolished and a modern residence (c.1990s) erected.

"Benares" was a brick Georgian style residence. Ashlar finish, corrugated metal roof. Typical Victorian Georgian main section with 1930 Californian bungalow style portico addition. Attached but separately roofed kitchen.

Several mature trees including Moreton Bay figs and coral trees are located within the original property.⁸

The listing for 'Benares' relates to the trees, which are situated at the western side of the heritage curtilage established for the 'Benares' listing. A modern house with several outbuildings obstruct the trees, visible on the left side of Figure 4.34 above, from the West Dapto 2 study area which is situated to the east of the modern homestead complex.

4.2.3 House Glen Avon (I5980)



Figure 4.35 View to the northwest of Glen Avon homestead complex from Cleveland Road immediately west of Benares.

House Glen Avon is situated 640m west of western site boundary on the north side of Cleveland Road (Figure 4.35). This item is described on the NSW SHI as a weatherboard cottage with a corrugated metal roof, u-shaped in plan with a bullnose verandah on three sides.

There is no statement of significance for the item in the NSW SHI database.

4.2.4 Avondale Public School and Garden (Former) (I5981)

The former Avondale Public School is located approximately 470m south west from south western corner of the West Dapto 2 study area on the south side of Cleveland Road. The former school is described as a single-storey brick building with corrugated metal roof and fibro skillion added to the west elevation.

The following statement of significance for the former Avondale Public School was drawn from the SHI listing:

Good example of turn of century school house. A significant public building within a rural setting.⁹

The site of the former Avondale Public School is entirely enclosed by an ivy-covered fence, seemingly obscuring views to and from the property. Within the rolling terrain of the West Dapto area, the study area is only minimally visible from the property.

4.2.5 Bong Bong Pass (I61017)

The following statement of significance was provided for Bong Bong Pass on the NSW SHI database:

Bong Bong Pass is of significance for Wollongong area for historical reasons and as a representative example of its type. Bong Bong Pass is an important historical landscape feature, which was critical for white settlers in gaining tenure over the Illawarra. The route allowed the movement of cattle, travellers and goods between Illawarra and the Southern Highlands. The pass has historical associations with Henry Osborne and Charles Throsby as it linked their rural properties. It is likely that Bong Bong Pass followed a track used by the Aborigines before white settlers entered the region. The item is clearly visible from a distance, contributing to the landscape aesthetics.¹⁰

While the listed portion of Bong Bong Pass is located 430m west of the northwest corner of the study area. Bong Bong Road, which was derived from the alignment of Bong Bong Pass, forms the northern boundary of the West Dapto 2 study area.

4.2.6 Tram Railway Alignment (Former) (I61069)

The former Tram Railway Alignment is located over 1.2km to the east of the study area in Lot 1 DP220843. As it is not visible from the study area, no further consideration will be given to the former tram alignment in this report.

4.3 Historical Archaeological Potential

This section discusses the site's potential to contain archaeological resources. This assessment is based on consideration of the current site conditions and examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the site, including evidence of demolition and construction activities that may have disturbed archaeological remains associated with former site features and activities.

The term 'archaeological potential' is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential', which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource in terms of levels of significance, and discussed in more detail in Section 5.4 of this report.

4.3.1 Phases of Development

The following discussion focuses on the potential subsurface archaeological remains such as structural elements, occupational deposits, yards and paths in relation to the historic phases of development within the study area.

The following five main phases of historical development have been identified:

- Phase 1: Land Grants (1788–1840);
- Phase 2: Settlement and Dairying (1840–1924);
- Phase 3: Changes in Ownership and Use (1924–1975);
- Phase 4: Coal Wash and Grazing (1975–2005); and
- Phase 5: Redevelopment (2005–Present).

Phase 1: Land Grants (1788–1840)

The land which comprises the West Dapto 2 study area was granted to various landowners between 1821 and 1854.

Bong Bong Road, used by Aboriginal peoples travelling between the Illawara and Robertson districts for thousands of years was ‘discovered’ in 1819 and was a well-used as a path by European settlers by 1830.

No development was identified within the study area. Any archaeological remains would have resulted from ephemeral use of the study area, such as timber getting, grazing and other low intensity land uses. Tree boles and evidence of burning may be associated with land clearing activities in this phase.

Phase 2: Settlement and Dairying (1840–1924)

Avon Lot 1, Homestead on Bong Bong Road

William Swan purchased Lot 52 in 1840, part of which fronts the south side of Bong Bong Road and is now part of Avon Lot 1. A homestead complex comprised of a house, kitchen and shed are visible in a plan of Bong Bong Road drafted c1890, indicating that these buildings were constructed at the site sometime between 1840 and c1890. The layout of the homestead complex, with the kitchen separate from the house, suggests that it was constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century.¹¹

Archaeological evidence associated with this homestead may include structural remains of the house, kitchen, shed and further unrecorded domestic and/or agricultural outbuildings. Water management elements, including wells and cisterns, are also likely situated within the property near the house. Occupation and use of the areas immediately surround the homestead complex could have resulted in the creation of sealed artefact deposits, including rubbish pits in rear or side yard spaces, the accumulation of underfloor deposits or artefacts lost or discarded within cesspits and wells. Landscaping elements associated with this phase of use, including evidence of paths, gardens, drains and fences, may exist within the study area.

The property remained in the ownership of the Swan family until 1924.

Hayes Lot 2, Sunnyside

George Lindsay purchased part of Lot 248 in 1881 and established 'Sunnyside', a homestead and dairy. Oral history suggests that the cottage potentially had a thatched roof, indicating that it may reflect Irish vernacular architecture as opposed to more commonly adopted late-nineteenth-century Australian construction techniques.

Archaeological evidence associated with the c1881 Sunnyside complex may include structural remains of the house, identified at the rear (west) of the extant c1920s Sunnyside house, and further unrecorded domestic and/or agricultural outbuildings associated with operation of the dairy farm. Unlike residences nearer Sydney established in the 1880s, it is unlikely that Sunnyside was connected to water or septic services. Water management elements, including wells and cisterns, are also likely situated within the property near the house. Occupation and use of the areas immediately surround the homestead complex could have resulted in the creation of sealed artefact deposits, including rubbish pits in rear or side yard spaces, the accumulation of underfloor deposits or artefacts lost or discarded within cesspits and wells. Evidence of landscaping features, including paths, gardens, drains and fences, is also likely to remain within the study area, particularly on the south and east sides of the property which are visible while approaching the property.

The Sunnyside property was purchased by the Swan family in 1907 and the surrounding lands were used for dry run farming and growing peas. The Swan family remained at the property until 1916.

Bong Bong Road

Bong Bong Road forms the northern boundary site boundary for West Dapto 2. Calls to formalise what was then a track began in 1842, although initial surveys indicated that it was too steep for wheeled vehicles to pass safely. Traffic used Bong Bong Road to cross the pass until the late 1890s.

There is some potential along the northern boundary of West Dapto 2 for road elements associated with Bong Bong Road in this phase, including kerbs, guttering, culverts, road bases, paving and survey markers.

Remainder of the Study Area

Outside of the areas discussed above, no further development was identified across the remainder of the West Dapto 2 study area. The remaining areas have the potential for relatively ephemeral archaeological evidence associated with agricultural or pastoral activities, including fence posts, agricultural furrows, and isolated artefacts resulting from loss or discard.

Phase 3: Changes in Ownership and Use (1924–1975)

Avon Lot 1, Waples Butchery

William Waples purchased the property which contained the pre-1890s homestead on Bong Bong Road in 1924. An abattoir with associated features, some of which remain extant at the site, was likely established to the west of the homestead complex around this time.

Archaeological evidence associated with the Waples butchery complex would include unrecorded structures associated with operations at the abattoir, including cattle management structures such as pens and chutes. The site may also contain evidence of additional outbuildings associated with ongoing domestic activities at the homestead to the east. Sealed artefact deposits resulting from ongoing use of the abattoir may be present in the form of rubbish pits or water management structures

such as wells, privies and cisterns, particularly if use was discontinued during this phase through the introduction of water and septic services.

Following William Waples' death in 1944 the land was sold to Alan Harwood Hayes who constructed another house, several outbuildings and an orchard behind the abattoir. Comparison of the mapped location of the pre-1890s homestead and depictions of Hayes' homestead complex in 1948 suggests that it is unlikely that the newer buildings impacted on remains of the pre-1890s homestead (Figure 4.36). Evidence from aerial photographs suggest that a significantly larger house was added to the site sometime between 1960 and 1974 on the east side of the site. Without confirming its method of construction, it is difficult to ascertain whether this phase of construction may have impacted on pre-1890s archaeological remains.

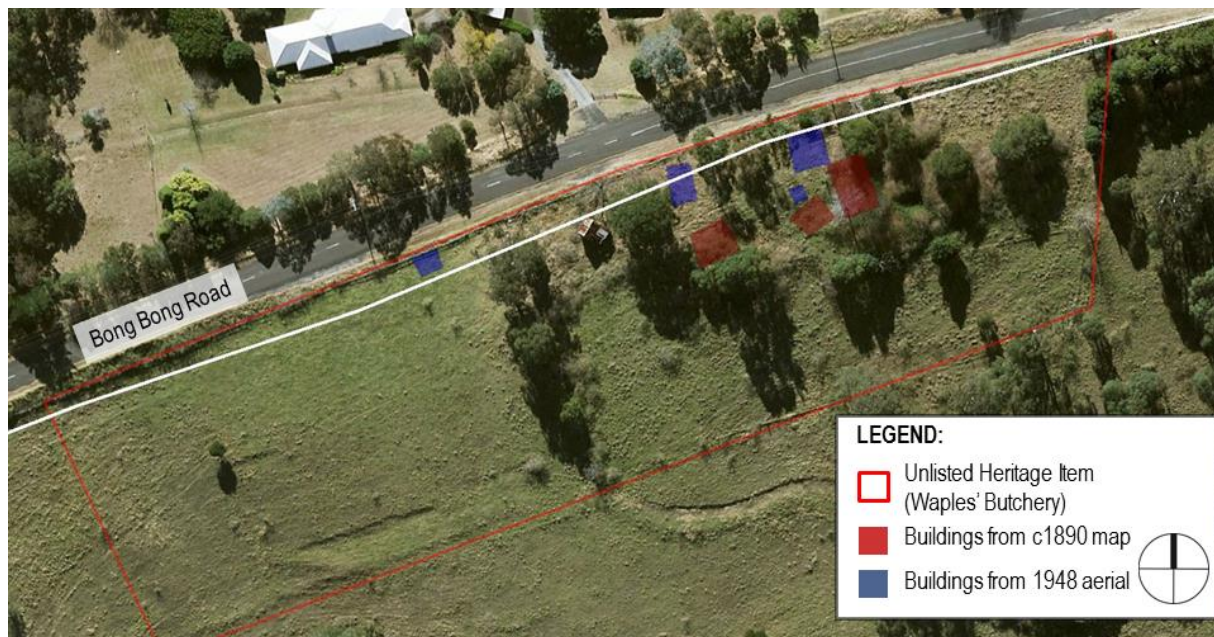


Figure 4.36 Indicative location of demolished buildings within the former Waples' butchery complex, as indicated in a c1890 map and an aerial photograph from 1948 overlaid on the current study area. The location of the westernmost building from 1948 corresponds with brick and concrete footings found during the site inspection (see Figures 4.18, 4.19 and 4.23). (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML additions 2017)

Hayes Lot 2, Sunnyside

The Swan family sold Sunnyside to John McPhail in 1916. No development within the vicinity of the Sunnyside homestead was identified in historical documents or plans, but the extant Sunnyside house and associated outbuildings to the north would have been constructed during this phase.

The extant outbuildings to the north of Sunnyside associated with this phase of use have timber post or brick pier footings. It is unlikely that construction of these structures would have impacted on archaeological remains resulting from earlier phases of use.

Bong Bong Road

No further modifications to or development of Bong Bong Road were identified within this phase.

Remainder of the Study Area

The remainder of the study area not occupied by the butchery or residences was used for agricultural activities including growing peas, dry run farming and grazing. These activities are unlikely to have

resulted in substantial or significant archaeological remains—they are also unlikely to have impact on archaeological remains resulting from earlier phases of use.

Phase 4: Coal Wash and Grazing (1975–2005)

No further development was identified at the Waples butchery complex property or Sunnyside within this phase of use.

Use of the study area transitioned in this phase and in 1975 parts of Portion 49, 59 and 248 were sold to Austin & Butta Collieries. The northeastern portion of the study area was used for coal washing—the site inspection confirmed that substantial ground disturbance had occurred in the area.

Aerial photographs indicate that those parts of the study area not used actively for coal washing may have been used for pastoral or agricultural activities.

Phase 5: Redevelopment (2005–Present)

The properties that comprise the study area were purchased by Stockland in 2005. No changes in use or development were identified within the study area in this phase.

4.3.2 Summary

Much of the study area has low archaeological potential associated with agricultural and pastoral uses, including likely ephemeral evidence of land clearing, farming and grazing. The entire study area has the potential for isolated artefacts resulting from accidental loss or discard resulting from all phases of use, including ephemeral use of the study area prior to 1840.

The study area's potential historical archaeological resource derives from two sites—the Sunnyside homestead complex in Hayes Lot 2 near the centre of the study area and the former Waples butchery complex in Avon Lot 1, including a homestead complex established on Bong Bong Road.

Historical and oral accounts of both sites indicate that a substantial suite of recorded (and likely unrecorded) outbuildings were located on the properties, evidence of which may remain on the site in the form of structural remains and artefact-bearing deposits resulting from their construction and use. At Sunnyside, demolition rubble at the base of the fig trees on the property may provide evidence of the first Sunnyside house constructed by George Lindsay c1881, possibly with a thatched roof. Unrecorded outbuildings necessary for rural domestic life and dairy farm operations are anticipated from the same phase of use (Phase 2).

The Waples butchery complex on the south side of Bong Bong Road has the potential for archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of a homestead complex constructed sometime between 1840 and 1890 by the Swan family. The layout of the complex depicted in the c1890 parish map indicates that it was likely constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century, which would render it comparable in antiquity to other houses associated with early land grants in the region. Structural remains of the house, kitchen and shed depicted on a c1890 plan are likely to exist within the study area, as are unrecorded outbuildings associated with the same phase of use (Phase 2) from domestic, agricultural or pastoral activities.

It is unlikely that either the c1881 Sunnyside or pre-1890s homestead were connected to municipal services such as water, septic or rubbish removal until at least the early twentieth century. Both properties would have relied on the use cesspits, wells and cisterns to manage waste and water. Sunnyside and the pre-1890s homestead complex site have the potential for structural remains of

these features, as well as sealed artefact-bearing deposits within them. There is also the potential for sealed artefact deposits resulting from the creation and use of rubbish pits by occupants at both residences. Depending on the age of the house pre-1890 and flooring used, there is some potential for underfloor deposits within the building footprint.

Both homestead sites have the potential for landscaping features, including entrance carriageways or drives with associated surfaces, kerbing and drains, evidence of fence lines, formal gardens, market gardens and other elements. Evidence of more formal landscaping would be anticipated at the front of each property, while less visible areas at the sides and rear of the house may have contained structures reserved for more utilitarian purposes.

The Waples butchery complex (Phase 3) has the potential for structural remains of buildings required for with ongoing slaughtering, butchering and processing meat for transport and sale at Waples' butcher shop in Dapto. The slaughterhouse and cattle chute remain extant on site, and remains of other cattle management structures such as pens or additional chute systems may be evident across the site. If municipal services were not introduced to the site by 1924, structures for the management of water and waste, such as privies, wells and cisterns, would be anticipated in proximity to the abattoir. These features may contain sealed artefact deposits. The creation and use of rubbish pits by the Waples family and their employees would also result in sealed artefact deposits within the study area.

There is some potential for archaeological evidence associated with Bong Bong Road along the northern boundary of the study area, including road surfaces and bases, guttering, kerbs, drains and culverts.

4.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Wesson, S. and Schilling, K. 2004. *Aboriginal Women's Heritage: Wollongong*, Penrith Art Printing Works, Sydney, p 46; GML Heritage, Dapto Land Review Aboriginal Heritage Review and Assessment, report prepared for Stockland Pty Ltd, July 2015, p.132–133.
- ² HLA–Envirosciences Pty Ltd, Non-Indigenous Heritage Study, West Dapto Release Area, New South Wales, report prepared for Wollongong City Council, February 2006, p. 46.
- ³ Australian Business Museum Services, Draft Preliminary Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment: West Dapto Urban Release Area, NSW, report prepared for PB + MWH, March 2010, p. 75 and 152–153.
- ⁴ Mr Evan Perkins, interviewed by Diana Cowie and Angela So, GML Heritage, on 17 December 2015.
- ⁵ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Cleveland Homestead', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700019>.
- ⁶ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Cleveland Homestead', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700019>.
- ⁷ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Trees (former site of "Benares")', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700098>.
- ⁸ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Trees (former site of "Benares")', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700098>.
- ⁹ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Avondale Public School and Garden (former)', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700099>.
- ¹⁰ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, SHI Listing for 'Bong Bong Pass', last viewed 1 May 2017, <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2700841>.
- ¹¹ Connah, G, 1993, *The Archaeology of Australia's History*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp 77–79.

5.0 Assessing Heritage Significance

5.1 An Overview of Potential Heritage Items and Aspects

The combination of historical research, oral history interviews (Section 3) and field survey (Section 4) has identified that the study area contains the following potential heritage items and aspects:

- aspects of the wider rural pastoral landscape;
- remains of the original nineteenth century Sunnyside house;
- remains of nineteenth century house, kitchen and shed on Bong Bong Road;
- the Waples Butchery Complex; and
- current and former alignments of Bong Bong Road.

These items and aspects are subject to assessment under the NSW heritage assessment criteria. This section presents an assessment of both the broader heritage values of the cultural landscape (Section 5.3) and potential historical archaeological remains (Section 5.4).

5.2 Approaches to Assessing Heritage Significance

The NSW Heritage Manual guidelines, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (as amended July 2002), provide the framework for the following assessment of the study area. These guidelines incorporate the aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Burra Charter which are accepted as the required format by heritage authorities in New South Wales.

Under these guidelines, items or places are assessed in accordance with a specific set of criteria, as set out below:

Criterion A (Historic: Evolution) *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion G (Representativeness) *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or— cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local areas'—cultural or natural places; or— cultural or natural environments).*

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

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

Statutory protection of heritage places (ie by Council or the NSW Government) is usually related to the identified level of significance. Items of State significance may be considered by the Heritage Council of NSW for inclusion on the SHR.

5.3 Significance Assessment—Cultural Landscape and Heritage Items

Criterion A: Historical Significance

The study area provides evidence for the course and pattern of the original land grants and consequential subdivision—this pattern is still evident and provides some structural patterning for land division today. The cultural history of the study area is demonstrated through the process of land clearance, consequential agricultural use and the range of early built (and archaeological) items and features. The specific use for the study area mirrors the wider Dapto pattern of history, through the development of the dairying industry.

The cultural landscape across study area meets this criterion at the local level.

Criterion B: Historical Associations

The original Sunnyside house and property is associated with two prominent local families in the Illawarra District—the Lindsay family who built the first house and established the dairy farm, and the Swan family. The Swan family also owned the property on which the pre-1890s house was constructed and it remained in their family until 1924. The partial ruins of the abattoir have local historical associations with William Waples, who built the butchery complex and also owned a butcher shop in Dapto.

The study area meets this criterion at the local level.

Criterion C: Aesthetic Significance

As part of the pastoral landscape of the West Dapto area, the subject site is of importance in demonstrating key aesthetic characteristics of this landscape type. The existing views identified both looking towards and away from the Sunnyside house in the direction of other key view points in the landscape, such as the nearby Benares property to the southwest, and along Bong Bong Road to the north form an integral part of the broader cultural historical landscape. These characteristics associated with the views are considered to be of significance for their aesthetic value.

The existing views within the landscape to and from central hilltops and pass where the extant and former Sunnyside houses are located, meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion D: Social Significance

The study area holds a strong association with former landowners, farmers and local Dapto residents. Consultation and interview with selected local community members identified the study area contained

specific items and characteristics with social heritage value. The broader cultural historical landscape of the West Dapto area, which the site forms a part of, was described as socially significant.

This criterion would be met at a local level.

Criterion E: Technical/Research Potential

Historical archaeological remains associated with three potential sites identified in this assessment, including the original 'Sunnyside' homestead, the homestead established on the south side of Bong Bong Road by the Swan family between 1840 and 1890, and the Waples Butchery complex have been assessed as being of local significance for their research potential. The archaeological assessment is provided in Section 5.4.

The remnant built remains (ruins) of the extant Waples Butchery buildings can contribute information on the processes involved in meat and by-product handling in the early twentieth century. The nature of the early twentieth century Waples butchery being a locally owned and operated business existing within the pastoral landscape and likely to be directly linked with the local butcher shop (also owned by the Waples family). The ruins hold research potential in terms of the alignment and layout of the complex (with its associations to Bong Bong road), the construction methods, building materials, building evolution. Evaluation of these elements hold the potential to provide new information into local social and economic systems of dairying, cattle management and slaughter, not only for the Waples, but presumably the wider farming community, who may also have used the facility.

Criterion F: Rarity

The cultural landscape of the West Dapto 2 study area is consistent with those found at other pastoral sites in the Illawara region, as well as in other pastoral and agricultural regions in the state. The landscape and nearly all of its associated heritage items would not be considered rare.

The Waples butchery complex, however, is a unique aspect of the farming industries documented within the region and the upstanding ruins are considered to be rare at a local level. The extant remains of the Waples butchery complex could meet this criterion at a local level.

Criterion G: Representativeness

While the cultural landscape of the study area is representative of the phases of historical development and use in the region, following use of a substantial portion of the site for coal washing from the 1970s it would not serve as an ideal representative example of pastoral landscapes in the Illawara region.

This criterion would not be met at a local level.

5.3.1 Statement of Significance—Cultural Landscape and Built Heritage Items

Views between heritage sites, potential historical archaeological remains and extant heritage items comprise significant elements in the historical cultural landscape of West Dapto and provide evidence of the development and ongoing use of the area for dairying and other pastoral activities. The historical cultural landscape of the West Dapto site is considered to be of local heritage significance based on its historical, associative, aesthetic and social values. The pastoral landscape of West Dapto 2 is significant to current and former residents, landowners and farmers who wish to see its historical character and aesthetic qualities retained.

Extant structural remains of the Waples Butchery complex, including the slaughterhouse and cattle chute, are significant at a local level for their associative and research values. The slaughterhouse also holds local significance for its rarity.

5.4 Historical Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. In NSW, archaeological remains are managed in accordance with their assessed levels of significance in line with *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, published by the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division, OEH) in 2009.

This significance assessment specifically considers the historical archaeological resource of the site. It identifies whether the study area has the potential to contain 'relics', as defined by the Heritage Act.

5.4.1 NSW Heritage Criteria

Two areas within the study have been assessed as having the potential for substantial historical archaeological remains—the site of the original c1881 Sunnyside homestead and associated dairy farm within Hayes Lot 2 (Lot 3 DP810104) and the site of the former Waples Butchery with potential remains of a pre-1890s homestead complex in Avon Lot 1 (Lot 1 DP810104) (Figure 4.2).

Sunnyside

Table 5.1 presents the findings of the assessment of potential historical archaeological remains at Sunnyside in response to the NSW Heritage Criteria.

Table 5.1 Assessment of Potential Historical Archaeological Remains—Sunnyside.

Criterion	Discussion
A: Historical Significance	<p>Anticipated historical archaeological remains associated with the original Sunnyside homestead and dairy farm mirror the development of the wider Dapto pattern of history and could demonstrate the process of land clearance, consequential agricultural use and the development of the dairying industry in the region.</p> <p>Historical archaeological remains demonstrating Sunnyside's use as a homestead or dairy farm could be significant at a local level, depending on their integrity and intactness.</p>
B: Historical Association	<p>The original Sunnyside house is associated with two prominent local families in the Illawarra District—the Lindsay family who built the first house and established the dairy farm, and the Swan family who purchased the property in 1907 and resided in Sunnyside until 1916.</p> <p>Archaeological remains that could be clearly associated with either family could be significant at a local level.</p>
C: Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<p>Anticipated historical archaeological remains at Sunnyside are unlikely to demonstrate creative or engineering innovations in dairying technology.</p> <p>While the aesthetic quality of historical archaeological remains is unknown until they are excavated, particularly substantial or striking historical archaeological items are not anticipated within the study area.</p> <p>Archaeological remains are not likely to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>
D: Social Significance	<p>Sunnyside holds significance to the former and current community of farmers, landowners and residents at Dapto.</p> <p>Archaeological remains associated with Sunnyside could be significant at a local level, depending on their nature and extent.</p>

Criterion	Discussion
E: Research Potential	<p>Structural remains of the original Sunnyside house, domestic outbuildings and agricultural infrastructure have the potential to provide insight into the development of the dairy industry in Dapto and built environment occupied by farming families and farm hands working and living at the site. As a homestead complex established by a recent Irish immigrant, reportedly with a thatched roof, the remains of Sunnyside house may reflect a construction style more consistent with nineteenth-century Irish rural houses than typical late-nineteenth century Australian residences. Similar differences in construction techniques and adaptation of Old World construction techniques to Australian conditions might be evident in dairy farming structures as well as domestic structures.</p> <p>Sealed artefact deposits have the potential to provide unique insight into the lifeways of farming families and their staff, including expressions of class, gender, ethnicity and diet. They may also contribute to our understanding of domestic supply and consumption within a nineteenth century agricultural setting.</p> <p>Substantial structural remains and sealed artefact deposits could be significant at a local level for their research potential.</p>
F: Rarity	<p>As a potential thatched-roof dwelling, the archaeological resource anticipated at Sunnyside would be considered rare in the areas surrounding Dapto. At present, archaeological evidence associated with dairies within the Dapto region is common though as development progresses in the region, archaeological evidence associated with dairying will become increasingly rare.</p> <p>Archaeological remains of the c1881 Sunnyside house that demonstrate evidence of Irish vernacular architectural techniques could be significant at a local level for their rarity.</p> <p>At this stage, archaeological remains of dairy farming at Sunnyside would not satisfy this criterion.</p>
G: Representativeness	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the c1881 Sunnyside homestead and dairy farm would not be considered representative of late-nineteenth century homesteads or dairies given that the oral history for the region suggests they may illustrate Irish vernacular construction techniques or adaptation of this techniques to the Australian environmental context.</p> <p>Archaeological remains at Sunnyside would not satisfy this criterion.</p>

Pre-1890 House and Waples Butchery Complex

Table 5.2 presents the findings of the assessment of potential historical archaeological remains at the site of the pre-1890 house and Waples butchery complex on Bong Bong Road in response to the NSW Heritage Criteria.

Table 5.2 Assessment of Significance of Potential Historical Archaeological Remains—Pre-1890 House and Waples Butchery.

Criterion	Discussion
A: Historical Significance	<p>Anticipated historical archaeological remains associated with the pre-1890 house and subsequent establishment of an abattoir would mirror the development of the wider Dapto pattern of history and could demonstrate the process of land clearance, consequential agricultural use and the development of the dairying industry in the region.</p> <p>Historical archaeological remains demonstrating use of the site as a homestead or abattoir could be significant at a local level, depending on their integrity and intactness.</p>
B: Historical Association	<p>The pre-1890s house is associated with the Swan family, who are one of the prominent local families in the Illawarra District. Portion 52, on which the house was located, was purchased by William Henry Swan in 1840, sold to his son James Swan in 1891 and remained in the family until 1924.</p> <p>Archaeological remains that could be clearly associated with the Swan family's pre-1924 occupation of the site would be significant at a local level.</p>

Criterion	Discussion
C: Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<p>Anticipated historical archaeological remains at the former Waples Butchery complex are unlikely to demonstrate creative or engineering innovations in abattoir technology.</p> <p>While the aesthetic quality of historical archaeological remains is unknown until they are excavated, particularly substantial or striking historical archaeological items are not anticipated within the study area.</p> <p>Archaeological remains are not likely to meet this criterion at a local level.</p>
D: Social Significance	<p>The site of the former pre-1890s residence and Waples Butchery complex holds significance to the former and current community of farmers, landowners and residents at Dapto.</p> <p>Archaeological remains associated with these phases of use could be significant at a local level, depending on their nature and extent.</p>
E: Research Potential	<p>Structural remains of the pre-1890s house and associated outbuildings, and the Waples Butchery, have the potential to provide insight into the built environment occupied by farming families and farm hands working and living at the site. Structural remains and sealed deposits associated with the Waples Butchery can contribute information on the processes involved in meat and by-product handling in the early-twentieth century.</p> <p>Sealed artefact deposits have the potential to provide unique insight into the lifeways of farming or butchery families and their staff, including expressions of class, gender, ethnicity and diet. They may also contribute to our understanding of domestic supply and consumption within a nineteenth century agricultural setting.</p> <p>During the early twentieth century, an outbuilding associated with the Waples Butchery was occupied by Aboriginal people who worked on the farms. The archaeological record of this building may provide evidence for Aboriginal consumption and adaptation of material culture for traditional Aboriginal purposes.</p> <p>Archaeological remains resulting from later (post-1944) phases of use are unlikely to retain substantial research potential as they remain within living memory.</p> <p>Substantial structural remains and sealed artefact deposits associated with pre-1944 use of the site could be significant at a local level for their research potential.</p>
F: Rarity	<p>The archaeological resource associated with the pre-1890s house on Bong Bong Road would not be considered rare in the areas surrounding Dapto. As development progresses in the area, archaeological evidence associated with early homesteads will become increasingly rare.</p> <p>At this stage, however, archaeological remains associated with the pre-1890s house on Bong Bong Road would not satisfy this criterion.</p> <p>A search of archaeological reports and listings in NSW suggests that archaeological remains associated with abattoirs or butcheries are uncommon elements. Archaeological remains associated with the Waples Butchery Complex could be significant at a local level.</p>
G: Representativeness	<p>Archaeological remains of the Waples Butchery complex would not be considered representative of industry or historical development in the West Dapto area or Illawarra region more broadly. Extant nineteenth-century farming homesteads in the Illawarra would serve as better representative examples than the archaeological remains of the pre-1890 homestead on Bong Bong Road.</p> <p>Archaeological remains within the study area would not satisfy this criterion.</p>

5.4.2 Bickford and Sullivan's Questions

In addition to the NSW heritage criteria, the assessment of significance of historical archaeological relics requires a specialised framework for consideration of their research potential. Generally, relics with a greater research potential will be of higher heritage significance. The most widely used framework for assessing archaeological research potential is three key questions developed by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984¹:

1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
3. 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?

Use of the Bickford and Sullivan questions provide basic but essential information specific to archaeological remains in addition to the NSW heritage criteria addressed above.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

Historical resources such as archival documents provide valuable information about land ownership and the general nature of the agricultural industry in the West Dapto region. However, while much is known about the prominent families who owned the properties, archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth century farmhouses have the potential to yield additional information on the everyday lives, ideals and aspirations of these early farming families, particularly the less documented lives of associated workers.

This assessment has found limited information regarding the Waples abattoir and the information gained from both the upstanding ruins and potential archaeological deposits could contribute knowledge on the early twentieth century industrialisation of the meat processing industry and its position within the regional economy. The data gathered from the oral histories would further help to understand and interpret the remains further.

Bong Bong Road operated as a major transport route from the coastal areas at Dapto to inland places above the Illawarra escarpment during the early period of European settlement in the region. Although the roadway is well documented on historic maps, physical remains of the earlier road surface may survive within the subject site, and although these may be ephemeral, if present could provide specific details regarding its construction and setting within the landscape.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The site is predicted to contain archaeological remains associated with nineteenth century farms, a type of archaeological site which is to be found elsewhere across the Illawarra District and is therefore not uncommon. Likewise remains of the route of Bong Bong Road onto the Illawarra Escarpment survive outside the study area further west, and are listed as a heritage item with potential archaeological remains on the Wollongong LEP.² The closure of this section of road following construction of an alternative route is likely to have resulted in a greater degree of preservation of the earlier road and have the ability to provide more detailed technical information on early road construction methods. However, whether the former alignment was located within the study area, or remains could be identified within the study area is unknown.

The Waples butchery complex represents a type of site that is not commonly documented within the region. The partial survival of the extant building ruins along with potential buried artefact deposits (including those connected with twentieth century Aboriginal occupation) can contribute knowledge of the operation of this site within the local economy.

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 West Dapto site has the potential to contribute knowledge on a number of questions relating to Australian history which have been identified as significant on a National, State and Local level.³ These include:

- the development of agricultural and pastoral economies;
- the development of local transportation networks; and
- the interactions between people and the natural environment.

There is potential for archaeological evidence to exist within the subject site that could contribute knowledge towards these research themes. For example, the development of agricultural and pastoral economies can be demonstrated through remains of the Waples abattoir providing information on local industries in the early twentieth century.

5.4.3 Statement of Historical Archaeological Significance

Within the study area, Hayes Lot 2 (Lot 3 DP810104) has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of the Sunnyside homestead and dairy farm from c1881. George Lindsay and his family immigrated to Australia from Tyrone, Ireland in 1841 and oral history provided for the site suggests that the c1881 Sunnyside house may have had a thatched roof. Evidence of Irish vernacular architectural techniques for the residence or dairy could be of local heritage significance for its rarity in demonstrating Old World technology and its adaptation to Australian conditions. Substantial or intact archaeological remains resulting from construction and use of the c1881 Sunnyside homestead in Phase 2, including associated sealed artefact deposits, would be of local heritage significance for their historical, research and social values.

The Lindsay and Swan families were prominent landowners and farmers in the Illawara region. Archaeological remains that could be clearly attributed to the Lindsay family's occupation at Sunnyside between 1881 and 1907 would be of local heritage significance for their associative values.

Avon Lot 1 (Lot 1 DP810104) has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of a homestead complex on the south side of Bong Bong Road by the Swan family, who purchased the property in 1840. The separation of the kitchen from the main house, as indicated in a c1890 plan, suggests that the house was constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. This would be comparable in age to other houses associated with early land grants in the Illawara region. Structural remains and sealed artefact deposits resulting from occupation and use of the homestead on the south side of Bong Bong Road in Phase 2 (1840–1924) could be of local significance for their historical, research and social values. Archaeological remains and relics associated with the Waples butchery complex (1924–1944), including buildings and features required to slaughter, process and transport meat to Dapto for sale and associated sealed artefact deposits, would be of local significance for their social and research values, as well as their rarity.

Archaeological remains that could be clearly attributed to the Swan family's occupation at Sunnyside between 1907 and 1916 or between 1840 and 1924 at the pre-1890s house on Bong Bong Road would be of local heritage significance for their associative values.

Broadly, the West Dapto 2 study area has the potential for archaeological remains associated with pastoral activities and land clearing. Remnant archaeological features relating to agricultural activities, such as plough marks or fence lines, are unlikely to contribute significant knowledge or answer research questions owing to their likely ephemeral nature.

Table 5.1 presents the potential historical archaeological remains identified within West Dapto 2 and their assessed levels of significance. Note that buildings and artefact deposits from Phase 3 and later are not discussed as they are considered to have limited research potential or significance (except where discussed). Only two areas across the West Dapto 2 precinct have been identified as having the potential for significant historical archaeological remains: Sunnyside and Waples butchery. The remainder of West Dapto 2 has been assessed as having low potential for historical archaeological relics. Figures 5.1 and 5.2 provide a more detailed view of areas with the potential for significant archaeological remains and relics.

Table 5.3 Potential Historical Archaeological Remains and Their Assessed Level of Significance.

Phase(s)	Possible Archaeological Remains	Location	Potential	Significance
Phase 1: 1788–1840	Land clearing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> burnt tree boles, plough marks, field drains associated with land clearing to establish agriculture or grazing. 	Entire study area	Low	None
All phases	Agriculture and pastoral work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plough marks and furrows; fence posts; and isolated or scattered artefacts associated with agricultural work. 	Entire study area	Low–moderate	None
Phase 2: 1840–1924	Former structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> house; outbuildings associated with agricultural or pastoral activities, including stores, working sheds, dairies, etc; outbuildings associated with management of homestead, including kitchen, stables, coach houses, cesspits/privies, and garages. Potential remains might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> postholes; wall footings; and floor surfaces, etc. 	Eastern portion of Waples butchery Western portion of Waples butchery Northern portion of Sunnyside Southern portion of Sunnyside Remainder of West Dapto 2 study area	Moderate–high Low-moderate Moderate-high Low-moderate Low	Local
Phase 3: 1924–1970	Former structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waples Butchery complex; outbuildings associated with slaughtering, butchering, storage and transport of meat; and cattle management features, e.g. chutes and pens. 	Central portion of Waples butchery Eastern and western portions of Waples butchery	Moderate–high Low-moderate	Local

Phase(s)	Possible Archaeological Remains	Location	Potential	Significance
Phase 2: 1840–1924	Water management/storage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in situ structural remains of cisterns, wells, drains and dams. 	Waples butchery Sunnyside Remainder of West Dapto 2 study area	Moderate Moderate Low	Local
Phase 2: 1840–1924	Sealed artefact deposits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pits cut and filled with rubbish as a form of expedient disposal; sealed artefact deposits contained within structural features such as cesspits, wells, drains, cisterns, etc; and underfloor deposits (associated with unrecorded buildings). 	Western portion of Waples butchery Eastern portion of Waples butchery Northern portion of Sunnyside Southern portion of Sunnyside Remainder of West Dapto 2 study area	Moderate–high Low-moderate Moderate-high Low-moderate Low	Local
Phase 2: 1840–1924	Landscaping/gardening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence of modifications to the landscape for aesthetic reasons; ephemeral evidence associated with garden beds (such as introduced volcanic soils) and defunct footpaths; and more substantial evidence (postholes, garden kerbing and gravel, stone or brick surfaces) associated with trellises, pergolas, walkways and access drives. 	Eastern portion of Waples butchery Western portion of Waples butchery Eastern portion of Sunnyside Western portion of Sunnyside Remainder of West Dapto 2 study area	Moderate Low-moderate Moderate Low-moderate Low	None/local



Figure 5.1 Potential for significant historical archaeological remains and relics at Sunnyside within Hayes Lot 2. (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML overlay 2017)

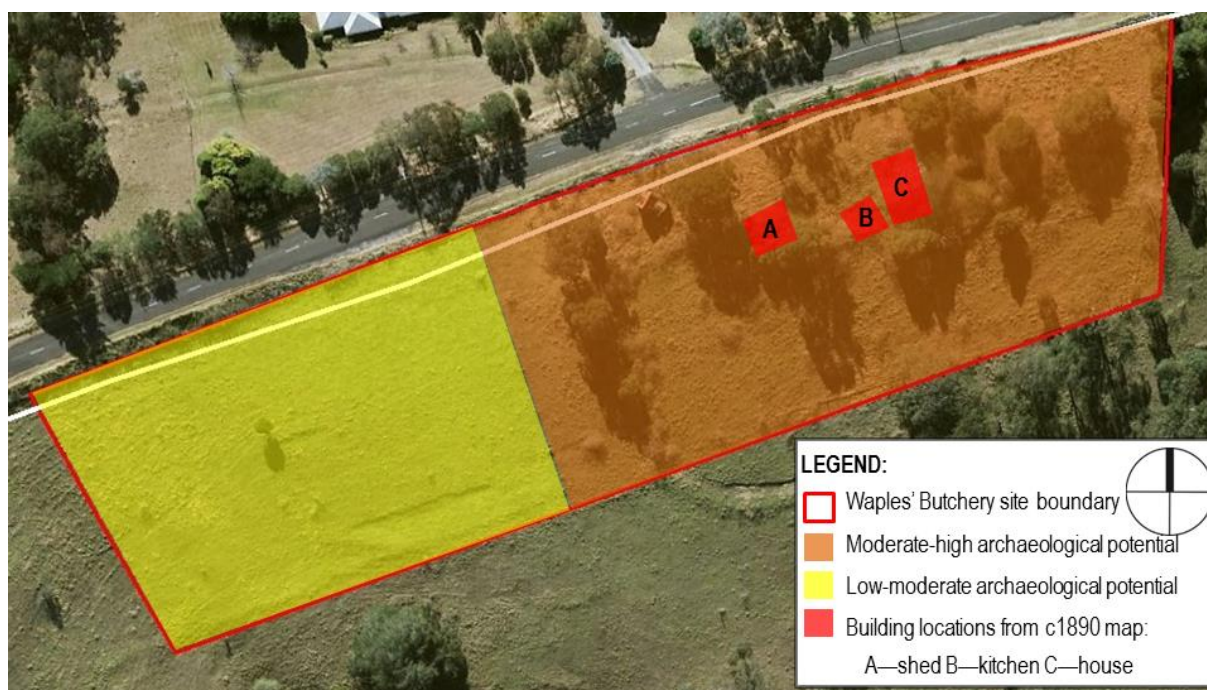


Figure 5.2 Assessed levels of potential for significant historical archaeological remains and relics at Waples butchery site within Avon Lot 1. (Source: Google Earth Pro with GML overlay 2017)

5.5 Curtilage Assessment

The proposed urban development and neighbourhood plan provides some opportunity for the retention of items and views with heritage significance. Discussion with the planning team has seen an option developed to retain the location of the original Sunnyside House. This location was selected because it holds historical, Aboriginal and ecological value.

A review of the requirement for a site-specific curtilage encompassing any potentially significant heritage items within or adjacent to the site boundary has been completed as part of this assessment. The purpose of a site specific curtilage is to ensure that any future works within the subject site do not impact on the heritage significance of any listed or newly discovered heritage items.

The need for a curtilage area to minimise the risk of impacts to a heritage item has been identified for the nineteenth century archaeological remains of the Sunnyside property situated in the southern portion of Hayes Lot 2 (Lot 3 DP 810104). To assist with future requirements of the project pertaining to potential historical archaeological remains and the long-term management of the heritage item, the remains of the c1881 Sunnyside house, the following management areas and curtilage have been developed and are illustrated on Figure 5.3:

- Conservation Management Area (CMA) (outlined blue)—this core area is predicted to contain archaeological remains of the original nineteenth century Sunnyside house assessed as having local significance for its historical, social and research values, along with the three mature fig trees which have local significance for their aesthetic value (as well as holding Aboriginal heritage value). It is recommended that this area be conserved and retained in situ as a park. The extant buildings within this core area are not considered to have meet the heritage criteria stipulated above and as such do not require conservation.
- Archaeological Management Area (outlined red)—this area has been assessed as having the potential to contain ancillary archaeological remains of local significance associated with the nineteenth century Sunnyside house. As part of the development of this area into a park, historical archaeological monitoring, testing and/or salvage would be required prior to any works taking place in this area.
- Heritage Curtilage (outlined yellow)—any proposed developments contained within the heritage curtilage would be required to proceed with respect of the CMA taking into account all aspects of the assessed heritage significance of the CMA such as its aesthetic and social values.



Figure 5.3 Heritage curtilage areas for Sunnyside house. (Source: NSW LPI with GML overlay 2016)

5.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Bickford, A and Sullivan S 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and Bowdler S (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.
- ² Wollongong City Council, *Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009*.
- ³ Heritage Council, 2001, *New South Wales Historical Themes: Table showing correlation of national, state and local themes, with annotations and examples*.

6.0 Impact Assessment

6.1 Introduction

This section assesses the potential impacts of the proposed subdivision of West Dapto 2 on historical heritage elements within the study area. The historical heritage assessment undertaken in this report has identified that the study area has the potential for locally significance historical archaeological remains, built heritage items and views.

6.2 Proposed Development

The subdivision plan for West Dapto 2, or 'Bong Bong South', as the neighbourhood will be known, was developed with early input regarding identified constraints associated with ecological management, Aboriginal cultural heritage and historical heritage. The subdivision plan for Bong Bong South is presented in Figure 6.1. Figure 6.2 illustrates the constraints map prepared for West Dapto 2 with an overlay of the subdivision plan to illustrate where heritage recommendations provided some input.

Much of the proposed neighbourhood would consist of standard residential lots, with medium density residential lots focused towards the northwest corner of the study area. The northeast corner of the study area, along the upper slopes of the spur descending from the escarpment, is proposed for rural lots.

Open spaces are proposed across the study area, including the site of 'Sunnyside', which will be conserved for ongoing use by the public, possibly as a park. Figure 6.3 provides detail of the curtilages developed for Sunnyside in relation to the proposed development.



Figure 6.1 Proposed neighbourhood plan for 'Bong Bong South', which comprises the West Dapto 2 study area. (Source: Cardno 2018)

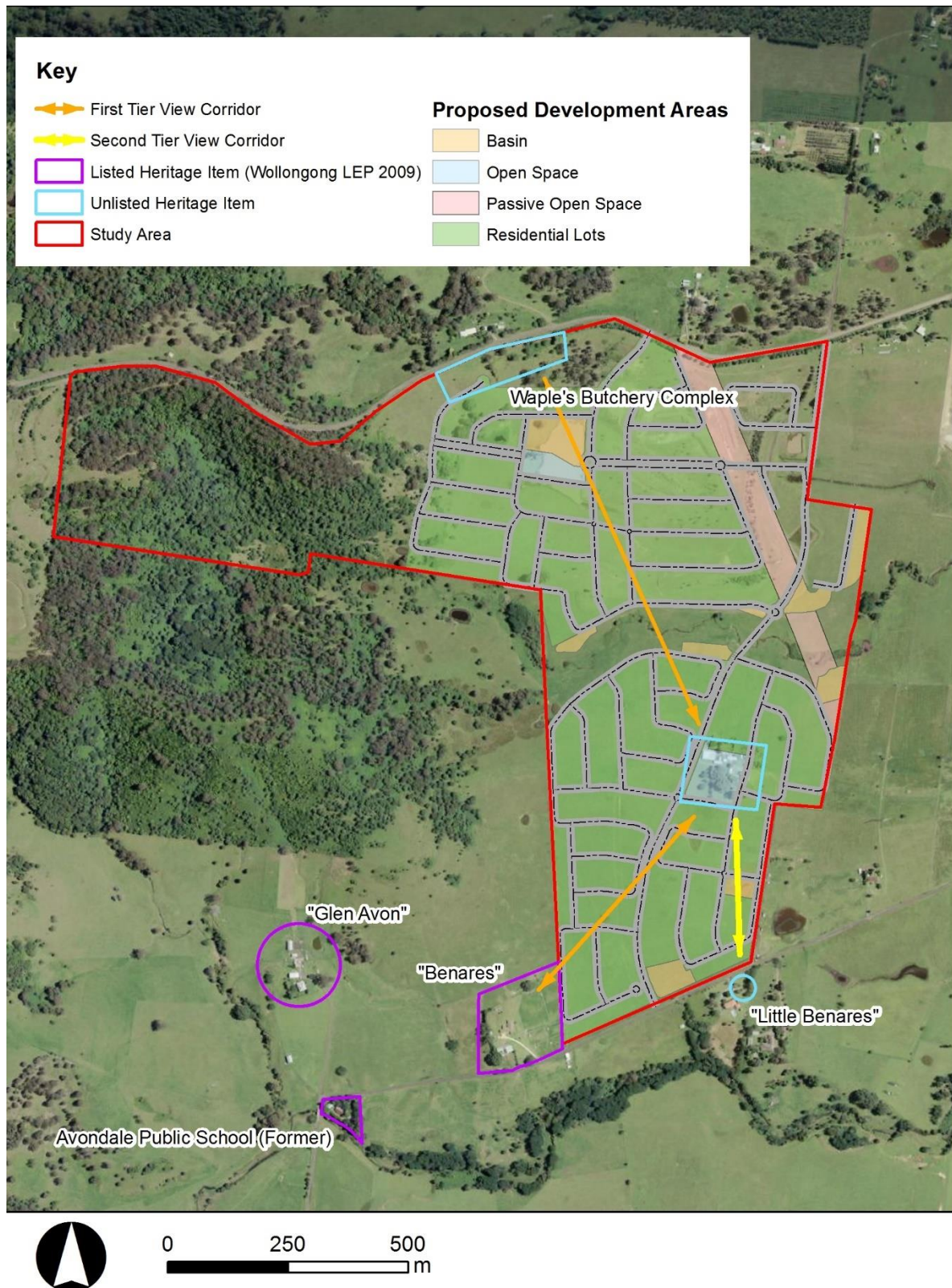


Figure 6.2 Historic heritage constraints map overlaid with subdivision plan, demonstrating the incorporation of heritage constraints, as well as potential impacts to historical heritage values within the study area resulting from the proposed development. (Source: Google Earth pro 2018, design planning subdivision plan, with GML additions, 2018)



Key

 Study Area

Proposed Development Areas

 Open Space

 Residential Lots

 Conservation Management Area (CMA): TO be conserved and retained as a park. None of the extant buildings require conservation.

 Heritage Curtilage: Development in this area should respect the CMA

 Archaeological Management: Historical archaeological testing and/or salvage would be required prior to development in this area.

0 30 60
m

Figure 6.3 Detailed view of 'Sunnyside' complex heritage constraints with subdivision plan overlaid. (Source: Google Earth pro 2018, design planning subdivision plan, with GML additions, 2018)

6.3 Assessment of Heritage Impacts

6.3.1 Historical Archaeology

Two areas with the potential for historical archaeological remains and relics were identified within the study area.

- the original 'Sunnyside' house and homestead complex; and
- the homestead and Waples Butchery, established on the south side of Bong Bong Road prior to 1890. All archaeology in this area is grouped under the 'Waples Butchery Complex'.

Two plans of historical archaeological potential were provided in Figures 5.1 and 5.2. Impacts to these archaeological items resulting from implementation of the subdivision plan are outlined in Table 6.1. The Sunnyside Conservation Management Area (CMA) was presented in Figure 5.3.

Table 6.1 Potential Impacts to Historical Archaeological Resources Resulting from Subdivision and Civil Infrastructure in West Dapto 2.

Works	Potential Impacts	Locations	Required Heritage Management
Roads <i>Cutting and levelling to construct new roads may expose and partially impact on archaeological remains.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of a north-south extending connector road and two local roads within the 'Archaeological Management' curtilage established at Sunnyside may impact on areas with the potential for locally significant archaeological remains associated with construction and use of the homestead and dairy farm from c1881. • Construction of roads across the remainder of West Dapto 2 in the current proposed alignment would occur in areas with low archaeological potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South, west and east sides of the 'Sunnyside' archaeological management area. • Remainder of West Dapto 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological investigations and monitoring. • Unexpected finds procedure.
Bulk earthworks <i>Clearing the site of vegetation and levelling to prepare lots for subdivision has the potential to expose and partially impact significant archaeological remains and relics.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing and levelling activity within the Waples butchery complex could impact on locally significant archaeological remains associated with the Waples butchery and a pre-1890s homestead associated with the Swan family. • Clearing and levelling within areas of Sunnyside within the established archaeological management area but outside of the proposed open space could impact on locally significant archaeological remains associated with the Sunnyside homestead from c1881. • Bulk earthworks within the remainder of the West Dapto 2 study area would occur in an area with low archaeological potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire Waples butchery complex. • Northern portion of Sunnyside, margins along the eastern, western and southern boundaries. • Remainder of West Dapto 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological investigations and monitoring. • Archaeological investigations and monitoring. • Unexpected finds procedure.

Works	Potential Impacts	Locations	Required Heritage Management
Demolition <i>Demolition of extant structures and excavation to remove footings has the potential to impact on underlying archaeological remains.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extant Sunnyside house and associated outbuildings would be demolished prior to redevelopment and creation of an open space. None of these buildings has substantial footings and their removal is unlikely to impact on subsurface archaeological remains. The remains of the Waples abattoir and cattle chute would be demolished prior to redevelopment and creation of rural lots. Neither structure appears to have substantial footings, and their removal is unlikely to impact on subsurface archaeological remains. Demolition of small structures beyond the areas of archaeological sensitivity identified would occur in areas of low archaeological potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunnyside archaeological management area Waples butchery complex. Remainder of West Dapto 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexpected finds procedure. Unexpected finds procedure. Unexpected finds procedure.
New Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of new services (sewerage, electrical, gas, etc) to subdivided lots would result in localised impacts to intact archaeological deposits and remains. While this would not likely result in complete removal of the archaeological resource it would impact on its research potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location and extent of new services is not indicated on the plans provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined in line with location of proposed impacts.
Landscaping <i>Landscaping, which may include laying of turf and creation of new paths and gardens as part of civil infrastructure works, may expose archaeological remains but is not likely to substantially impact them.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of an open space at Sunnyside will result in the conservation of the site of the c1881 house and three fig trees, which have Aboriginal cultural and ecological significance. While the proposed open space does not include the entirety of our recommended 'Conservation Management Area' curtilage (Figure 5.3) to the north and south, it does include additional space to the east and west. Generally, creation of this open space would result in the preservation of locally significant archaeological remains, which is a positive heritage outcome. Two additional open spaces are proposed in West Dapto 2—these would be in areas with low historical archaeological potential and are unlikely to impact on significant archaeological remains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed open space at Sunnyside. Proposed open spaces south of Bong Bong Road and north of Cleveland Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological monitoring. Unexpected finds procedure.

6.3.2 Built Heritage Items

The partial ruins of the Waples Butchery Complex, consisting of a brick abattoir and wooden cattle chute, are the only extant built heritage items identified within the study area.

Proposed subdivision of the property for creation of rural lots and would require removal of the extant abattoir and cattle chute to accommodate the construction of housing and associated infrastructure. Adaptive reuse of the abattoir is not feasible given its state of partial ruin, and its assessed level of significance would not warrant it. Conservation of the ruins in situ might be considered by Stockland, but they are located in one of the few level locations along the south side of Bong Bong Road and the site would likely be used to construct a house or houses.

The partial ruins associated with Waples butchery have been assessed as being of local significance, and their removal would impact to the heritage significance of the study area and must be sufficiently mitigated.

6.3.3 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

Several listed heritage items were identified in the vicinity of the West Dapto 2 study area and described briefly in Section 4.2. None of the physical fabric associated with these sites would be impacted by the proposed development.

The site inspection identified that several of the built heritage items in the surrounding areas were not visible from the West Dapto 2 study area, including:

- Cleveland Homestead (I5950);
- Avon Public School (I5981); and
- Tram Railway Alignment (former) (I61069).

The proposed subdivision of West Dapto 2 would not impact on the curtilage or setting of these three heritage items.

Trees (Former Site of 'Benares') (I5979)

The heritage curtilage established for a concentration of trees with heritage significance in association with the former 'Benares' homestead abuts the western boundary of West Dapto 2 at the southwest corner of the study area. The trees which are the subject of the listing are located to the west of a modern homestead complex which forms a visual buffer between the West Dapto 2 study area and the site of the former 'Benares' homestead.

In line with advice provided by the GML project team during design review, the subdivision plan for 'Bong Bong South' includes a road extending along the western boundary of the development, extending the buffer between the curtilage of 'Benares' and the new residential development.

The proposed subdivision of West Dapto 2 would not impact on any areas within the curtilage of 'Benares', and the extended buffer created by placing a residential road along the eastern boundary of 'Benares' will assist in mitigating impacts to the setting of the site. This minor impact to the setting of 'Benares' would be acceptable from a heritage perspective.

House Glen Avon (I5980)

Glen Avon is situated to the west of the West Dapto 2 study area on a low terrace on a spur descending from the north. The proposed development would not physically impact on the Glen Avon property or curtilage.

At present, Glen Avon is partially obscured from view in the southern part of the West Dapto 2 study area by clusters of young trees and shrubs that follow an ephemeral drainage channel extending northwest-southeast. Similarly, the upper slope of the spur on which Glen Avon is located is covered with young trees and shrubs that would obscure the northwest portion of the West Dapto 2 study area, which would be comprised of rural lots.

While the 'Bong Bong South' development in West Dapto 2 would be somewhat visible from Glen Avon, it would be a minimal impact to middle distance views. This impact would be considered acceptable from a heritage perspective.

Bong Bong Pass (I61017)

The proposed development of West Dapto 2 would not impact on the listed portion of Bong Bong Pass. Rural lots are proposed along the western portion of Bong Bong Road, nearest the listed curtilage of Bong Bong Pass. The creation of rural lots, as opposed to medium density or high density residential lots, respects the rural setting of the listed portions of Bong Bong Pass.

The subdivision plan does not indicate plans to modify or upgrade Bong Bong Road in response to the proposed development. Bong Bong Road, which comprises the northern boundary of the study area, may contain evidence of earlier phases of use as part of Bong Bong Pass. No impacts to archaeological remains from earlier phases of use as part of Bong Bong Pass are anticipated within the study area.

The proposed development within the West Dapto 2 study area would not give rise to any impacts to the heritage significance of Bong Bong Pass.

6.3.4 Views

Three significant view corridors within the study area were identified in the heritage assessment as having local heritage significance, all three of which focused on Sunnyside. These include views to and from Sunnyside and:

- the site of the pre-1890s homestead and Waples Butchery Complex on Bong Bong Road to the north;
- locally listed 'Benares' to the southwest; and
- 'Little Benares' (unlisted) to the southeast.

Sunnyside is situated at a high point in the centre of the study area, rendering it both a focal point visible from surrounding heritage sites and a useful vantage point to view other heritage sites.

The subdivision plan for Bong Bong South includes preservation of the central portion of Sunnyside and the three fig trees as an open space. The open space will be bounded by access roads on its southern, eastern and western sides. These roads will provide additional space to appreciate the setting of Sunnyside and increase its visibility from 'Benares' and 'Little Benares', as will the roads established between Sunnyside and 'Little Benares' be roughly in line with the primary sightline. Both 'Benares' and 'Little Benares' are located at the tops of low hills, which naturally enhance their visibility from Sunnyside.

The impact to views between the Waples butchery complex and Sunnyside is dependent on the height of the residences constructed on the north side of the open space. If construction were limited to one-storey residences, there would be only minor impacts to identified heritage views. Generally, consideration must be given to the scale and placement of houses within the identified heritage curtilage of Sunnyside, including those located within the curtilage to the south, east and west of the proposed roads. With limitations on the height of houses within the heritage curtilage, the proposed development would not impact on views assessed as having heritage significance.

6.3.5 Cultural Landscape

The rural pastoral nature of the cultural landscape at West Dapto 2 holds historical significance and social significance at a local level. The essential character of the cultural landscape of West Dapto 2, characterised by rolling hills and sweeping views of the Illawara Escarpment, will be substantially

changed over the course of subdivision and development. This will have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the cultural landscape at West Dapto 2.

The preservation of green spaces and significant views identified in this heritage assessment will assist in mitigating the impacts of subdivision on the cultural landscape of West Dapto 2. Further management is, however, recommended to mitigate the impacts of subdivision and ensure that the new community of 'Bong Bong South' reflects significant values identified by the local community.

6.3.6 Conclusion

The proposed subdivision and civil infrastructure works at West Dapto 2 would not impact on locally listed heritage items in the vicinity or significant views identified in the course of this study. It would, however, result in impacts to potential historical archaeological remains and relics, extant built heritage items and the cultural landscape. Overall, having assessed the proposed works, the impacts on the heritage significance of the West Dapto 2 study area could be sufficiently mitigated through appropriate management.

If appropriate mitigative measures are adopted in response to development, the impacts of the proposed development would be considered to be minor and acceptable from a heritage perspective.

6.4 Mitigation

6.4.1 Historical Archaeology

To manage and mitigate the potential impacts to the site's historical archaeological resource, a program of archaeological investigations should be undertaken in areas with the potential for historical archaeological remains and relics that would be impacted by the proposed development. Archaeological investigation could involve a combination of archaeological monitoring, testing and potentially localised open area excavation (salvage). Development impacts to archaeological relics require approval under the Heritage Act (Section 140 excavation permit application). Recommended archaeological management strategies are presented in response to the impacts of the proposed works in Table 6.1.

As a preliminary recommendation, all parts of the 'Sunnyside' and Waples Butchery archaeological management areas (depicted in Figures 5.1 and 5.2) would require archaeological management to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development. The open space proposed for 'Sunnyside' may not require archaeological management, but further information regarding the proposed layout and contents of this space would be required. This recommendation is derived from the subdivision plan provided and would be subject to further refinement during preparation of the Section 140 excavation permit application. We note as well that plans illustrating the location and extent of services and landscaping have not been provided and these works may require localised archaeological management.

Significant archaeological finds should be included in interpretation developed for the study area as a means of disseminating the results of archaeological investigations in a manner readily accessible by local residents.

6.4.2 Built Heritage

Archival recording of significant built heritage items to be demolished within the study area is recommended to mitigate the impacts of their demolition and removal from the landscape. Within the

West Dapto 2 study area, this includes the Waples abattoir and associated wooden cattle chute. These items, as well as their setting on the south side of Bong Bong Road, should be archivally recorded.

This information should be incorporated into any interpretation of the Waples Butchery complex created for the 'Bong Bong South' neighbourhood.

6.4.3 Interpretation

To mitigate and manage the impacts of the proposed subdivision, an interpretive framework and strategy should be developed, providing a holistic understanding of the heritage significance of West Dapto 2 and its cultural landscape.

The new neighbourhood might consider including any significant findings from archaeological investigations at the site into on-site displays to provide them with an understanding of the site's history. Interpretation of archaeological findings at Sunnyside should be incorporated into the open space created on the site.

The Waples Butchery complex and the Swan family residence on Bong Bong Road established between 1840 and 1890 should be interpreted in the open space proposed to the southeast of the Waples Butchery property within the sightline between Sunnyside and Waples Butchery.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommended Heritage Management

7.1 Conclusions

The West Dapto 2 study area, comprised of Lot 1 DP810104 (Avon Lot 1), Lot 2 DP810104 (Avon Lot 3), and Lot 3 DP810104 (Hayes Lot 2), has been used for predominantly agricultural and pastoral activities for over 180 years.

The subject site is located immediately east of the Illawara Escarpment and forms part of the broader pastoral landscape of the Dapto region. The cultural landscape of the study area, identified as being significant to local community members, is the result of longstanding pastoral and agricultural activities in the area.

This historical heritage assessment has identified several heritage elements of assessed as being of local significance within the study area. These are presented in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 below.

Table 7.1 Identified Historical Heritage Items within the West Dapto 2 Study Area and Assessed Levels of Significance.

Item	Location	Type of Item	Assessed Level of Significance
The original Sunnyside house	Southern portion of Hayes Lot 2	Archaeological site	Local (Criterion A, B, D, E, F)
Remains of a homestead established between 1840 and 1890 by the Swan family	Northern boundary of Avon Lot 1	Archaeological site	Local (Criterion A, B, D, E)
Waples Butchery complex	Northern boundary of Avon Lot 1	Built heritage item and archaeological site	Local (Criterion A, B, D, E, F)
History of land use and local families, rural cultural landscape	Entire site	Intangible	Local (Criterion A, D)
Views across the study area and views away from the study area	Entire site, particularly locations identified in Figure 7.1	Aesthetic	Local (Criterion A, C)

Historical Archaeology

- Most of the West Dapto 2 study area has low potential for significant historical archaeological remains and relics. Only two areas of archaeological potential (Figure 7.1 and presented in Table 7.1 above) have archaeological potential (Figures 5.1 and 5.2).
- Bulk earthworks and land clearing associated with subdivision, and road construction associated with civil infrastructure works, have the potential to impact on significant historical archaeological remains and relics at the identified sites of 'Sunnyside' and the Waples Butchery complex.
- This report has determined that an application for an excavation permit must be submitted under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for permission to disturb archaeological 'relics' which are likely to exist within the identified sites of 'Sunnyside' and the Waples Butchery complex.

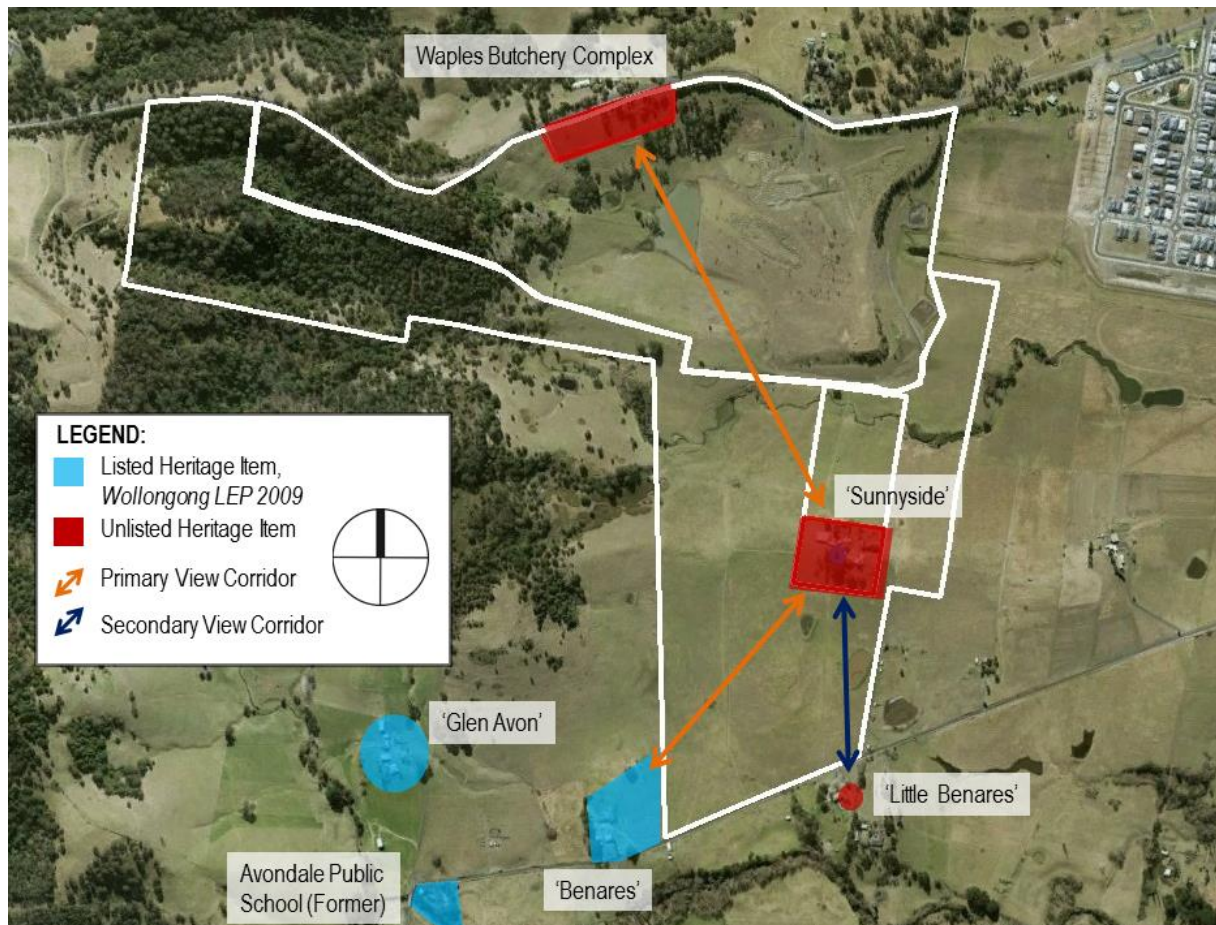


Figure 7.1 Annotated aerial showing unlisted heritage items identified during the field survey and West Dapto 2 in relation to surrounding listed heritage items. West Dapto 2 study area outlined in white. (Source: Google Earth 2015 with GML additions 2017)

Built Heritage

- Proposed subdivision of the land comprising the Waples Butchery complex will require demolition of the extant abattoir and wooden cattle chute complex. The building is not suitable for relocation and as a partial ruin would not warrant adaptive reuse. Given the potential structural instability (as a partial ruin) it would not be suitable for public access.
- Archival recording and interpretation of this unique heritage item would mitigate the impacts of demolition, and overall the impacts would be minor and acceptable from a heritage perspective.
- Copies of the archival recording should be provided to the Wollongong Library local studies room, as well as the Heritage Division, OEH.
- Several heritage items listed on Schedule 5 of the Wollongong LEP 2009 are located near the study area, though only two (I5980 'Glen Avon' and I5979 'Benares') were visible from the study area.
- Most items would not be impacted by the proposed development within West Dapto 2, while the development would result in only minor and acceptable impacts to the heritage setting of 'Benares' (I5979) and 'Glen Avon' (I5980). None of the identified items will be impacted directly.

Cultural Landscape

- The heritage assessment undertaken as part of this report identified three significant views, as well as views more broadly associated with the pastoral, rural cultural landscape of the site.
- The subdivision plan created for 'Horsely' should maintain the views identified through the placement of roads and creation of an open space around 'Sunnyside'.
- More broadly, the proposed subdivision will significantly modify the rural, pastoral cultural landscape of the site, which was identified as being of local significance by residents interviewed during the collection of oral histories for the site.
- The creation of open spaces and interpretation of the site's cultural landscape and pastoral heritage would assist in mitigating the impacts of redevelopment.
- Appropriate management of the site's heritage resources will mitigate some of the impacts of the proposed development (see Section 7.2). With sufficient mitigation, the impacts of the proposed subdivision and civil infrastructure would be considered to be acceptable from a heritage perspective.

7.2 Recommendations

The following measures are recommended to mitigate impacts to the historic cultural landscape and potential historical archaeological resources associated with proposed subdivision and civil infrastructure works:

Historical Archaeology

- An application for an excavation permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act should be submitted to the Heritage Division (as delegate of the NSW Heritage Council) for approval to disturb the site's historical archaeological relics. This would serve as notification to the NSW Heritage Council in accordance with Clause 5.10(7) of the Wollongong LEP 2009.
- An Archaeological Research Design (ARD), detailing the proposed methodology for investigation and salvage of the historical archaeological resource, would need to be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Division with the Section 140 excavation permit application. This HHA should also be submitted as part of the application.
- The ARD should propose a strategic approach to the investigation of the historical archaeological resource in order to manage risks and delays over the course of the development program. The ARD should include a flexible archaeological methodology to respond to the needs of the construction program and provide contingency should more significant archaeological remains than expected be found.
- Works should be carried out in accordance with the conditions of the Section 140 excavation permit issued for the site.
- No excavation or other ground disturbance should occur in areas of archaeological potential prior to the issue of a Section 140 excavation permit for the proposed works. Section 140 excavation permits take approximately 4–6 weeks to obtain.

- All contractors responsible for ground disturbance within the study area should be provided with a heritage induction conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist prior to any works commencing. This induction would provide information regarding the nature and appearance of potential heritage items within the study area and the requirements for reporting under the Heritage Act. It would also advise contractors of the role of the archaeologist on site during archaeological investigations.
- In the event that unexpected archaeological remains (unidentified by this report) were to be discovered within the study area, all works in the affected area should cease and a suitably qualified archaeologist be contacted to assess the finds. Should these finds be assessed to be of local or state significance, the Heritage Division, OEH should be notified in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.

Built Heritage

- Prior to demolition of built heritage items associated with the Waples Butchery complex, including the abattoir and cattle chutes, should be archivally recorded in line with the guidelines presented in *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Places*, published by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Division, OEH) in 1998.
- Archival recording should capture the buildings as well as their setting on the south side of Bong Bong Road, overlooking the remainder of the West Dapto 2 study area.

Heritage Interpretation

- Heritage interpretation should be developed to convey heritage significance of West Dapto 2 and its cultural landscape.
- This strategy should provide a holistic understanding of the study area and might include:
 - any significant findings of historical archaeological investigations;
 - the pastoral cultural landscape;
 - archival recording of the Waples Butchery site; and
 - historical accounts of the site and findings of the oral history project.
- The open space proposed for the site of 'Sunnyside' would be the most appropriate location for interpretive materials associated with 'Sunnyside' and the fig trees remaining on the site.
- The open space proposed to the southeast of the Waples Butchery complex would be the most appropriate location for interpretive materials associated with the butchery and homestead on Bong Bong Road established by the Swan family between 1840 and 1890.

8.0 Appendices

Appendix A

West Dapto Oral History Transcripts and Notes

CONDITIONS OF USE FORM FOR ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEWS

Person interviewed retains copyright

You (the person interviewed) may own some of the copyright in your recorded interview. This includes the rights to edit, reproduce, publish (including electronic publication on the internet), broadcast, transmit, perform or adapt the interview. This form shows that you will continue to hold your copyright in the interview but sets out the conditions under which you will allow the interview to be made available to the public during your lifetime.

I (person interviewed) EVAN CHARLES PERISINIC
 retain any copyright owned by me in the interview recorded on (date) 17/12/15
 by (interviewer or project) DIANA COWIE & ANGELA SO
 I understand that the interview will be held by/in (name of people or repositories) GML Heritage + Stockland

I agree that the public will be allowed to listen to a tape recording of the interview and/or read a transcript of the interview under the following conditions:
 (cross out any part below that does not apply)

1. No conditions.
2. Conditions: Anyone wanting to listen to or read the interview either during my lifetime or before (date) must get my written permission first, unless reasonable attempts to contact me are unsuccessful.
 I understand that I may send change of address notices to (name of assignee or repository/ies)
GML Heritage

3. Other conditions:

N/A

I understand that anyone wanting to edit, reproduce, publish (including electronic publication on the internet), broadcast, transmit, perform or adapt the interview during my lifetime must get my written permission first.

I also understand that I will receive a copy of the recording of the interview and any transcript that is made.

I assign to (name of assignee ie interviewer/project/repository) NO ONE

any copyright owned by me in the interview either on my death or on the following date (date)

Signature of person interviewed

Address of person interviewed Henrietta Hill B1 464 Bang Bang Rd/Ventura

Telephone number of person interviewed

Signature of interviewer

Dated 17/12/15

0431574681

30-11-41

The Land, My Life and Stories – Mr Evan Perkins, 2015

EP ...all the time but that gets rid of a lot of guesswork when people have kept records for that long. This bloke in here [Mr Perkin's neighbor] was a mining engineer and he had a bit of German blood in him and he was very precise and if he was pumping water he'd write down "At eleven minutes and four seconds past eleven" —this is what he was like— "on such and such a day" and he'd describe everything all around it and put it in this notebook and we used to torment him and joke and then the coalmine come up there and there was all sorts of problems with the water and someone said "Oh, yeah, that's just your opinion", right. He said "My opinion, is it?" and gets the book out.

DC **"Here's my record book".**

EP Just goes back through the book like that and just end of story, he's got the lot and I've learnt from him that it's not to be joked at, it's very necessary. And up there on this other farm [Mount Marshall?] it is like that: they've got it all down for other reasons and it puts a bit of reality into what people are doing.

AS **For the record.**

DC **Which also helps you in like planning for the future in terms of the farming and what activities you're going to do.**

EP That is for the development, Stocklands and all them. Council had a commission of inquiry for the Wongawilli dump in about 1985 and what the farmers said was "You're doing the wrong thing, doing this. You've got a big city to the north, Wollongong, you've got a very fertile valley, high rainfall and a very successful dairy industry over a long period of time and it creates visual amenity for the city. People come there, they drive out and it's a real relief. Why do what you're doing?" But anyway council decided they'd overrule that and they had the authority to do that. Then when the farmers said "O.K, if you do what you do there now, you're going to ruin agriculture, wreck it". They wrote— and they actually wrote it— "We agree that in five years this whole area will be houses", right.

Now, a bloke bought a farm over there. He had it a week and he got a land tax bill for twenty six thousand for a week. Technical thing, they gave him a bill, and council said that it was now urban and he had to pay it, right. So we said "Well, what about the statement that you made in 1985 that in five years it will be houses?" I said, "In the time that's covered till now, how many houses have you built in that area of your commission?" He said "None". So I said "What were they supposed to do for the period of time between when you said there was going to be houses and when there's going to be development? And when you look now, the mayor comes on and he says "We're going to put so many houses into West Dapto in the time". Have you ever looked, gone back and seen how many houses they're building a year and transferred it forward?

DC **No.**

EP They're not doing what they're saying they're doing and with this Fowler Roads Bridge, council had the money for it and they bought real estate. They put a levy on all the blocks of ground and they had money and they bought real estate. Then they put in

the paper the bridge was worth thirteen million three years after they'd mentioned it was thirteen million before. And I said to the accountant in town who was the deputy mayor, I said "Didn't you factor in inflation?" So the next thing it's in the paper at twenty six million, right, then forty seven million and then ninety million, now a hundred million. And when you get the dates that's in the paper for these values— you can only go on what they're saying it is, right— and then you work inflation back, inflation was going on that bridge at three per cent, six per cent, now twelve per cent and they're not going to do a thing on that bridge for three years because they've still got all these studies to do and they've spent ten million on studies already, right. In three years' time, it's going to be running to fourteen, fifteen per cent inflation—they're not going to be able to do it. And so with all these developments you've got farmers being put out— like the dairying industry was the core of this area and they destroyed it.

DC When did it collapse?

EP It collapsed before 2000.

DC Right. And then it became Beef?

EP Yeah, but it had to be because what council did was they did the opposite of what the university said. The university said that there'd be fragmentations of farms, there would not be the critical volume for the dairy companies so they would go, right, and we had to be diligent on watching council as they planned so they didn't block the arterial roads so that we could function, transport routes and all that. They did the opposite. See, their idea was to get the farms for the community at the lowest lot; virtually wanted to take them off us, right. See, because they said that in the early days—this is what the head of the escarpment campaign said—she said "These farms were given to the farmers as grants, so therefore they should be taken off them now", off us with no payment, "and given to the community", right. Now, what she didn't understand was— she was a clever woman: she got the government to put it all into action— what she didn't realise that those grants were just the right to buy them, right. Now, if you go back and get— as the right people do— you go and get what the grants were, you then get what their valued now, you divide that figure by that and then, you do the root of the years on that and you'll find the inflation rate, right.

Now, the inflation rate on our place was 5.1 per cent until now, right. I just did one the other night on another farm over the top and what I'm saying is that if the inflation rate is not somewhere round about, if they didn't get the farms cheaper than today's value it would have to be of something like nine per cent, right. So in other words those people in those days paid as much for those farms as we pay now, right.

DC Yeah.

EP Now, no way they should be taking them off us. They haven't done their homework.

DC But you've inherited that mathematical skill that's running through your family.

EP Yeah, but I haven't got the speed of the old fella. Like I can analyse figures and probably I used to tie him up—I'll tell you what he's like. The engineer's son had a calculator able to do engineering and trigonometry calculations. The old fella saw the neighbours and he walked up behind him and the bloke was demonstrating the

calculator and the bloke did fifteen places and the old fella said "That's wrong". Me father just looked at it and said "That calculator's wrong".

DC And said "It's wrong, it's not right".

EP He said "So many places that calculator's not right" and the bloke said "And who are you?" The engineer came home here and he sat down and worked it out and he said to me out in the paddock, he said "The old fella's right. The calculator was short. I'm not going to tangle with the old bloke". He was just like a machine but I don't know how; he couldn't teach you things.

DC How he learnt that.

EP No, but he couldn't teach you anything; he was a terrible teacher.

AS He just knew it; it was just in his head.

EP Yeah. And I've got another cousin on the other side of the family, extremely brilliant: he's a teacher. They've got no idea how somebody else can't fathom the way they think. And I helped. I was here when they mucked the dairy up and the road and that. I worked as a labourer at the high school down here for a while and I got tied up with Aborigine kids and that sort of thing and because I had the situation with me father being so brilliant, when the kids couldn't do something I could relate to those kids and I used to sit down with them and I fixed a lot of kids, right. And I had one little kid—they ended up they sent the kids to me in the agricultural sector based on the convict type punishment like they used to have when they first come to Australia. They said "We'll send them over" ...

DC Hard labour?

AS They gave you indentured servants?

EP They sent the kids over and they said "You've got to work them to death as punishment because we can't cane them". When I went to school I got into a lot of trouble for things I had nothing to do with and I watched the teachers grab kids for doing something and I'm standing behind them. I thought "Well, that kid didn't do it. This kid over here did it".

DC The other sneaky one did?

EP Yeah. So I thought to meself "When the kids come over, if they treat me with respect I'm not going to give them this horrific work level, I'll just give them a day with me". And anyway they'd say to me "How'd you get on with that little mongrel?" and I'd say "Well, beautiful kid, no trouble at all". So the headmaster decided to put it into a process in the school where I got any kid with a problem and even in the IO classes where the kids can't learn they'd give them to me for two or three days. And I got this kid given to me and he was the most promising little kid you'd ever imagine and he was looking ahead all the time at what I was doing and I said to him at the end of the day, "Why are you in the IO class?" He said "Oh, it's me maths". He said "I'm no good at maths". So to start at the really basics I said "What's twenty five divided by five?" Well, his eyes went like this and he said "Don't know". I said "Heck".

So then I see him playing with the chickens and that and I said to him, "Look", I said, "it's three o'clock. We've got to go down the railway. We've got to pick up twenty five

chickens. We're going to put five chickens in a cage. How many cages have we got to make?" He said "Five". "Right". So when his teacher come over she said "How'd you get on with him?" I said "Oh, really good". And she said "Isn't it a shame his mathematics are so bad?" I said "He's got no trouble with mathematics". She said "What do you mean?"

DC He just needs a practical example.

EP No, no. I said "He doesn't understand the word 'divide'" — English. She came back to me three weeks later in teaers. She said "The kid's flying".

DC Because he knows how many cages to put chickens.

EP No, but she realised now they were looking at his mathematical ability. He couldn't understand what the words mean.

DC There was too much language around it.

AS It's his language.

EP Yeah. And she said "Now we've addressed the language problem the kid is flying" and then with the Aborigine kids they tell you they're going to top the class and then you see them sitting in the gutter and you sit down beside them and say "What happened?" "Oh, I lost sixty marks". And one little girl, she learnt all the sophisticated terms and she lost sixty marks in an exam because she didn't know the difference between gross and net.

DC They're tricky.

EP No, but I said to her "You learnt all this hard stuff the other kids couldn't learn, and it's just a simple thing, gross and net you didn't understand. Well, why didn't you ask your teacher?" She said "I'm shy" and she didn't do it. So then we had Aborigine kids coming through the school, teenagers, that weren't part of the school. They'd leave all the gates open, they had jumpers on with hoods and just their face sticking out so you couldn't identify them, right, and they'd do all the damage they could do. Take a shortcut every afternoon and they would not look at you. They'd put their head to the ground and walk past and they were absolutely what you'd call "hoods", right.

In the Christmas holidays I had a bloke I was working with who was always tormenting the teachers about political correctness. He was telling Aborigine jokes and all this sort of thing and the teachers were saying, you know, he wasn't politically correct. Anyway, an Aborigine kid broke his leg playing on the sportsground and we went down to help him and I could see how badly he was hurt because I work with animals. The kid was vomiting in pain, there was nothing about it put on, it was a horrific injury.

DC And he was suffering.

EP And the ambulance man pulled up. He knew him and he said "Come on, you great sook. Get on the stretcher".

DC While he had a busted leg?

EP Yeah. So this bloke that was always joking about Aborigines suddenly took charge. He had been in the merchant navy, he knew first aid. He told me what he wanted me

to do was strap this kid in. Within minutes he rang the Aborigine's family, he had them come to go to the hospital, he did the whole deal and the Aboriginal family was sitting there, watching. Now, they're very smart; they realised he didn't do it for personal ego. Like, a lot of people patronise the Aborigines to get promotion. The Aborigines woke up straight away he didn't do it for that reason, right. Next day, these hoods come through, they walk right up to me, great big grin like this. Never, ever left a gate open again and every time they came he got the most beautiful smiles and I thought to myself, "Yeah, what they were doing, they're bitter with us. They're too good-mannered to tell us what they really think of us and then because this other bloke was so effective, so sympathetic, right, that they've taken with us" and because I was with him: "I'm their friend", right and I thought "Geez, I've learnt an enormous amount by watching you". And if you watch that film *Australia*— have you ever seen that?

DC **Yes.**

EP You know how that little Aborigine kid was born to Nicole Kidman and then he went with his grandfather? You know why he went with his grandfather? Because that kid believed that his grandfather was all knowledge, right.

DC **Yeah.**

EP He had the knowledge that the white man didn't have and that's what he went to. And you know when they were going across the desert and the Aborigine was doing what you'd think a silly dance and going on and dancing his way across? That director was really astute. That dance was a map. You know what I mean? Like way back in pre-industrial times they used to set the five year old kids to weave carpets and things. They used to have a rhyme like "Green under, blue over, black" and they'd sing the song, right.

DC **As they're doing it?**

EP Yeah. And the kids would get it right by singing the song and I suddenly realised this director had got onto it. All these things that we think are silly—the Aborigines doing their dance, it's the same sort of thing. It's like writing something down and they remember it this way and that's why. He was remembering his directions across that desert. It wasn't mumbo-jumbo, silly rot.

DC **It's just a different way of communicating.**

EP Yeah. And I thought that film—a lot of people said "Oh, it's just a film"—that's one of the best films I've ever seen; that director really understood the Aborigines. Another time I was with a doctor, sitting watching TV, and he was a very hard man; like we all know he's Scrooge. Anyway, he was watching tTV and up in the Sink(?) River in New Guinea there was a court case on where all these natives had died and BHP or someone was mining there and they got the witchdoctor and he did a dance and he threw himself on the ground and the doctor started to cry and I said "What the heck's wrong with you?" He said "That is the best doctor I've ever seen" and I said "What do you mean?" He said "That is a perfect description of mercury poisoning", right.

DC **He was reenacting.**

EP Yeah. I watched it and thought "What the heck's this silly bloke going on with?" Like a normal person, emotional, would cry, you'd take no notice of it. When the doctor

cried, that bloke, he was tough, right, and he said “That is absolutely perfect” so, you know, there’s a lot of things in different cultures but we’ve got away from this onto other things.

AS I wanted to ask you, with those remains at the butcher’s there [Part of Portion 248, Parish of Kembla, that is south of Bong Bong Road], how long were they operating for, can you remember?

EP Well, in 1947 they were still there and then the family moved to that farm up the top. That’s up, I think it’s Stuart(?) or someone’s up there.

DC On the right hand side?

EP No, the left hand side going up, yeah, that’s where they live. They moved up there and they farmed up there.

DC And was it there before, Waples? Did all the farmers butcher their own cattle there?

EP No, no, no, no.

AS Was he the first to come in?

EP I understand it was like built as a slaughterhouse, that’s the thing. Another story— I don’t know if it’s relevant to this— before this road was changed, it was almost vertical here and there was two boys, the Waples boys, and one of them ended up as a health inspector on Wollongong Council. They used to look out from that house to Yallah and they’d see the train leave and they’d jump on their bikes and they’d come down here and they’d do the four miles to town and they’d catch the train, right.

Now, Alan [Hayes]— this is the person I’m talking about that died in [19]96—he was the coolest customer I’ve ever seen; nothing spooked him. And he said, he stepped from behind a tin fence here one day and he said “I’ll never do it again in my life”. He said “All I heard was pffoom” and he said “You couldn’t see the legs on the pushbike rider they were going that fast”. It was these Waples boys. Anyway, they were coming down there one day and all up in here was bald—Like the road used to erode in the rockface and you’d see holes and rocks on the road. They were coming down here one day and the bike hit a rock and the bike went straight up in the air and lobbed on top of the cliff and he didn’t have a scratch on him. A week later the other bloke was coming down and the front wheel jumped out of the fork of the bike and it bent up like that, like a slide, and he just slid into the bank and he didn’t have a scratch on him. And they were the wildest Indians you ever struck and then they bought motorbikes and we thought “Oh, heaven help us”. When I was coming home from school when they came along on the motorbike and they always wanted to give you a lift, I used to run and hide in the grass so they wouldn’t and I’d have to walk four miles.

DC From the corner?

EP No, like from town, a suitcase with twenty pound of books in it and I used to hide in the grass when I saw them coming rather than get a lift because I was that terrified of the way they rode the bikes.

DC That was coming from high school, so you didn’t have to piggyback your sister then?

- EP** No, but we had this stupid system: we weren't allowed to leave our books at school. So when we went to school we had to carry all our textbooks and we were weighted down and in the [19]50s it was raining all the time. They used to send us home at lunchtime because the creeks were up and we'd have to go through rapids in the creeks up to our waist and consequently all our books were written in ink and all the rain went through our books and we'd have to rewrite them.
- DC** **Oh, no. And then you'd be in trouble and have to rewrite them?**
- EP** Yeah. And then the kids at school used to play a stupid joke they'd sneak up behind you and they would kick the book case out of your hand into the water and they'd wet your books again. It was good revision.
- DC** **So that was effective studying?**
- EP** Yeah. That business with transport and that, no one would be allowed to do that today. Like when my father used to get sick after the war, my mother used to go through that creek down there, like rapids, and then cousin would meet her here and they would drive to town. The water used to be up to the top of the door from the old Tin Lizzie down at Mullet Creek. Doctors would only give the medication to me mother and if she didn't do it me father would have died. He'd be 104 and they'd say "You've got to get back with the medication", all those sort of things. And as a nine year old, I used to walk from town to the farm after school when dad was sick, feed the animals and then leave here at half past eight. They had a house there and I used to go and have a cup of tea with her aunties and then I would run to town barefooted after listening to *The Inner Sanctum*. Have you ever heard those ghost stories?
- DC** **Yes.**
- EP** Yeah, and then run back to Dapto at nine o'clock at night as a nine year old, right. Now, you wouldn't allow kids to do that today.
- DC** **No. And that was after school as well you'd come up and do feeding all the animals?**
- EP** Yeah. I used to do terrific mileage. Like possums, I think it was. You'd be going under the trees down there on Bong Bong Road and they'd shout and my feet'd hardly touch the ground till I got to Dapto; I'd have no skin on my toes. When I was twelve year old we had to fight bushfires and one fire I got trapped in lantana. I got out alive and I got to a tree and collapsed but you know I got into trouble for letting the team down.
- DC** **It was tough.**
- EP** Tough.
- AS** **So different.**
- EP** And when we were picking peas and beans in the heat, if I flaked out from the heat uncle would drag me to a tree, prop me up— that was first aid— and go back picking and when it got cool in the evening I'd regenerate. Next day you'd go back again until the heat got you and do the same thing again. The world has changed.
- DC** **What happened in winter? What kinds of jobs did you have of an evening in winter?**

- EP** We used to grow peas. This place here, there was another shed and we had twenty-something Aborigines picking peas.
- AS** **Right next to the building?**
- DC** **Next to the butchery?**
- EP** Yeah, there was a shed there and they let the Aborigines sleep in the shed and there was a woman. She was the boss of the camp and she took all their wages. All the men had to give her their money. She managed the money; she took the lot off all of them, right. Anyway, she had a four gallon drum of soup and she was measuring it out and she spilt half a drum of it on one bloke's legs. We had seen him up the paddock - we could smell him, the burnt flesh— so we got him to the doctor and got him all treated and wrapped up. He gets up the paddock. You know what he did? He pulled all the bandages off and he put two big orange socks on over the top and we found that the half-castes were tougher than the purebreds, like the pure Aborigines, but it was amazing how that woman controlled that crew.
- AS** **When was this, do you remember?**
- EP** That would have about 1957.
- DC** **'[19]57. There was four of them?**
- AS** **So it was no longer a butcher's then?**
- EP** No, no. The butcher would have stopped after 1947 - - -
- DC** **Butcher's gone.**
- EP** ...because that's when Alan Hayes went in there. But with the peas – I'll tell you a strange thing about this global warming – we used to grow the peas up under the escarpment and as soon as the sun went down over the escarpment the sap used to come out of the pea bush and if anyone continued to pick them, they used to get enormous friction in their hands, under their nails. Terribly cruel, right.
- 24.16 So the boss of the paddock would watch and as soon as the sun got over that knob up there, three o'clock, everybody had to stop and if somebody was still picking he'd say "Right. You've got to stop". That's health and safety in those days: "You've got to stop". Right. Now, we used to watch— we had it down. There's a knob there. When the sun got there the middle of winter, three o'clock of an afternoon we had to stop. Now, with this global warming there's a lot of things that don't add up and we wondered whether the earth is on a different axis because they're shooting rockets off and it could've moved the axis of the earth. The sun now does not go to that knob in the winter.
- DC** **So safe pea picking now.**
- EP** See, because we're pea picking we're always concentrating on it. Soon as that sun hit that knob in the winter we had to stop to work in the paddock, right. Now, you watch in the winter you see the sun moving that way, right. It doesn't get there anymore so the angle of the earth must be slightly different.
- DC** **Yeah, something strange.**

- EP** See, another thing. I was working on another farm and I was working a hundred and ten hours a week and I had no time apart from having a meal to watch television and you'd hear—we're talking about climate change—and I thought "Geez, I'd love to hear the debate". Anyway, one night I got to watch it and there was a group of Australia's top scientists doing debate. I was watching one bloke and looking at his body language and I thought "Hang on, chum. You're only after power", right. So then he piped up and he said "The carbon levels are nearly four per cent, nearly four per cent". Now, they're .396 parts of a million. That is not four per cent, that is .04 per cent and he's one of the top scientists in Australia, right. The other twenty didn't even look up. Now, if I said to you that in 1750 we used to grow corn down there because you're doing heritage, you'd say "Hang on. You've have to be an Aborigine" straight away, right.
- DC** **Yeah, and corn wasn't here.**
- EP** Yeah. But if a scientist is working with those figures all the time and somebody says that 396 parts per million is four per cent they all should have brought their head up and said "No", right. They didn't even look up so I went and switched it off. I was absolutely disgusted and now this morning in *The Land* they're saying now that there's been a major miscalculation with methane and animals and the vet wrote last week that he did a calculation on it. The cattle actually improved the carbon, not increased it. So there's been enormous mistakes. Anyway, *The Land's* got it officially this time. The CSIRO said they've found an enormous mistake so that's it. Anyway, another bloke used to grow bananas up in there.
- DC** **Really?**
- EP** Up in the hill there.
- DC** **What other things did people grow? Was it mostly what you'd eat in the kitchen table to look after all the farmhouses?**
- EP** Oh, yeah. I'll tell you there's some funny things—Alan [?]here had an orchard. This here used to be an orchard.
- DC** **Around the butchery?**
- EP** No, below the butchery. He built a house there and he had a shed down there and then out there he had an orchard, right, and the flying foxes used to raid his orchard. Anyway, he was here one night and he was showing the university. He said "At so many minutes past seven the flying foxes will come in" and nothing happened and he said "They're late" and all of a sudden he said "Oh, wait a minute. It's daylight saving tonight" and then they stood there a bit longer. I'd like to see. Where'd you get that map?
- AS** **You can get it on line [Parish of Kembla map] but you can keep this if you want. So we're up here, I think. So where was your uncle's?**
- EP** And on James Stack we've got to look for – I mean on this Larkin over there [Portion 50, Parish of Kembla map]. Portion 266, 51, 52, that's our place here [Portion 52, Parish of Kembla map].
- AS** **So you're in Joseph King's?**

- EP Yeah, right. Now, we're standing there, right. Now, what I want to use this map for, there's a government trig measurement point just there. It's not on this map. I'm trying to find one.
- DC **It's probably on a more recent one.**
- AS **I don't know. Is it like a historical one or recent one?**
- EP An historical one and they're having a lot of trouble with surveying and I said to them, "Why don't you use the government official mark?" and they said they haven't got the coordinates.
- AS **What was the number, 248 [Portion 248. Parish of Kembla]?**
- EP Have you been talking to Robert Martin?
- AS **We will.**
- DC **Not yet. I mean I talked to him about Sunnyside.**
- EP Yeah. When you get talking to him, how old do you think he is?
- DC **I think he's older than he looks. It's a bit deceiving.**
- EP He's a lot older than he looks.
- AS **He's in good health. He's so busy.**
- EP Yeah, he's eighty-odd.
- DC **I remember him telling me when I was down here a couple of months ago.**
- AS **So [Portion] 248, it doesn't have 52 on here.**
- EP Where are we? We're 247.
- AS **There we go. I've got the other one. I've got a couple of maps here.**
- EP Have you ever noticed too the darn surveyor never draw in proportion?
- AS **Yeah.**
- EP Why do they allow that?
- DC **It's very annoying.**
- EP Like I know when you photocopy something you change the scale.
- AS **Have a look at this one [Land Titles Office plan i202-1603].**
- EP Yep. What year's that?
- AS **1890.**
- EP Ok.
- AS **Like you were saying about when they're fixing the roads, so this is about fixing Bong Bong Road.**
- EP No, wait on. That's not what I'm saying.

- AS** **Weren't you?**
- AS** **No, sorry.**
- EP** Wait a minute. Maybe you're right.
- AS** **So here is the shed and the house there [Part of Portion 248, Parish of Kembla, that is south of Bong Bong Road], I think.**
- EP** So wait a minute. This map is 1890, right.
- AS** **Yep.**
- EP** Ok. Now, we've got to get north. Where's north?
- AS** **North is that way.**
- EP** North is that way. So if we go north, Paul had this farm here [Portion 248, Parish of Kembla] so I know where that farm is. "King", there's portion 52.
- DC** **Is Paul your uncle?**
- EP** No, no. He was one of the first...
- AS** **He was the grantee?**
- EP** He was one of the grantee, yeah.
- DC** **That's right.**
- EP** Ok, all there. This is Joseph King. Now, that was done in 1839, that one there. This one here, this 250, was 1856 when it was granted. Now, this piece on the road, see they did that diversion recently. Would someone have done the recent diversion?
- AS** **Yeah. So they do come back and draw back on these.**
- DC** **Over the top of it.**
- EP** I see. Yeah, so that's something that happened recently, is it?
- AS** **Yeah.**
- EP** Yeah, O.K, it's a change.
- DC** **The blue thing.**
- EP** Yeah. Now, they've got Winnilong there. Someone asked me the other day. On our maps we call this property up there... [interruption for phone call]. That's 2207 was the other one. 762. You know how these numbers work now [referring to road plan and crown plan numbers]?
- AS** **Which?**
- EP** The 1854 map is 207, 672, right. Now, this one is 202, 1603. See, I found a map the other day, 1880, that's got all the DP or the plan numbers on the map and they are different to the plan numbers that the Land Title Office has got now.
- AS** **The grantee numbers now. Are they different to these ones?**

- EP** Wait on. No, look. 247 is a different DP number now.
- DC** Yeah.
- EP** But this other map I got a map in 1854 that's got a plan number and it's 207, 672, right. I found a map in 1880 with different DP numbers on it, right.
- AS** O.K.
- EP** Now, because we're all arguing about surveying, I've got to now try and get that out of that disk and get that map and then go up the Land Title Office and get those old DPs or plans to put some light on what's happened over time, yeah. So, what year is this map?
- AS** **I'm trying to think. It's funny because the parish maps, they never really date them and they also keep changing. This is apparently one of the earlier ones so I think it's like 1860 – I think, I'm not quite sure – but they keep adding on. You know, they put in the Crown plans. Like later maps you kind of see like a rough subdivision going through here and it includes Hopkins' land as one parcel and then there's two parcels there.**
- EP** See, another interesting thing: this [James] Stack [Portion 60, Parish of Kembla], there's a house down on that farm down there. It's like a mansion, right. There's another one at Kanahooka. Now, did this Stack come into a lot of money or was the land very fertile in those days and he made a lot of money and the country that he owned is no good now? Is that because he was so industrious and he ploughed the daylight out of it or did he just come a lot of money and he wasn't interested in farming and he just built this mansion but it's very interesting to look at the grandeur that he built in that time.
- AS** **So was this area mainly used for dairy then?**
- EP** Yeah, it was all dairy.
- AS** **All dairy, yeah.**
- EP** Like way over there in the mountain - if you look up I think they call it Seaview up in there on top of the mountain there – there was a dairy up there. There was a two-storey stone house built. The only thing they imported was the lime to make the mortar with. They built two stories without steel over the windows and when I said to them "By Jesus, your relations were good stonemasons", they said "They weren't, they were carpenters". And they couldn't read and write and the university got hold of the chimneys and stuff and they put all the modern scientists onto the design of the chimney and they reckon the aerodynamics in that chimney—if that's the word—right, are absolutely sophisticated. And I've recently seen dining room tables, cedar chest of drawers and all those things that women—you know, they put the cutlery in— all done by this bloke and that was 1860. He done it all up there on the farm.
- DC** **Would he have sourced his timber from the farm as well?**
- EP** Yeah. He sourced the timbers. There's only one interesting thing. In the house they've written up— historians have said they used red cedar on all the windows and everything.

DC In the architraves and trimmings?

EP Yeah, yeah. O.K, the roof blew off about 1964 off the two-storey place and it has been open to the weather and the windows and everything, sills, have not deteriorated. What we reckon is that that melaleuca, tea tree, leptospermum—already in that time they realised leptospermum was absolutely weatherproof. Now, how the devil did they do it? They're no sooner here than they're using the right stuff. Do you know what I mean?

DC Intellect.

EP Well, I don't know.

AS Experimenting?

EP I don't understand.

DC Did they use it for farm fences to begin with and then go "Hey".

EP Yeah. They used red cedar down there on fenceposts. Originally, they were using red cedar but it wasn't long they had all the timber sorted out. I just wondered how did they do it so quickly. And this old fella that lived here, this Alan [Hayes], the cousin, he wouldn't have had any textbooks, nothing, and you can be in the bush with him and a bird takes off and he doesn't even turn around and he'll tell you what that is, what this is, what that is, and he'll tell you the slightest difference in trees.

Like there's a tree, amplifolia and teriticornis, unless they're really skilled, you can't tell the difference, right. They know. See, because we were told that red gum doesn't get eaten by white ants, right. I found a stump over there, a red gum stump, riddled with white ants, so I thought "I got him" and I said "Come and have a look". He said "No". He said "That's apple".

DC Something different.

EP They call amplifolia apple, right. And when you get old documents with the surveyors, they teach you a lot about what was here in the first place. If you look up what they've got for the monuments and the trees they've named, up on that other farm they've got apple from the corner place. Now, since I've been around, the old timers called amplifolia apple, right, but the modern arborist calls angophora apple. Now, if that was angophora there, that land was clear when the white man came here because angophora will not grow in the bush. And also if you go back, if you look up Brooks down here at Yallah [Portion 51, Parish of Calderwood], he was no sooner there than he had four thousand head, right. Now, look at how many convicts they had. You know what a man can do with an axe in a day? If it was forested like people say it was, by geez they must have been good workers, right.

DC Yeah.

EP And also in 1817, if you find in his [Brooks] documents, heritage documents, there was a letter, there was three farmers that had a ten thousand dollar reward for people stealing cattle in the escarpment, right. Now, their grants didn't come till earliest I can see is 1839, right. Would they have cleared all the escarpment before they got it granted? Does that make sense?

AS It would be...

EP So a lot of the escarpment, what we find is when we clear a paddock, if weeds come up, woofers, it's been bush. If we clean it and native grasses come up, originally when the white man came here it was clear and that relates back to Dunstan's(?) down there on top of the hill. There's their farm there. See that row of trees? You look across – how would you line it up? See this lantana here with the stem sticking up?

DC Yeah.

EP And then you look way down the other side of the lake and you see a row of trees on top of a hill?

DC Yeah.

EP Well, that's where that farm is and in their garden they've got the same native grasses that we've got up here when we clear a paddock that we reckon was clear. And, see, because they've been there such a long time in that house, never been ploughed, never been touched, those grasses are still there so I think a lot of it is romantic imagination of to what was here. But we were told also in Dapto by the timbergetter's grandsons that there was trees called Long Jack, Flynn's Thursy or something— I can't think of the other part; very hard to pronounce— but anyway they grew to an enormous height and what the early settlers used them for was they used to make butter boxes out of them because it's the only timber that doesn't— you know what? They've cut the lot out; none left. And this old uncle of mine was talking about the turpentine and I said to him when I was sixteen "I never seen a turpentine tree" and they said "Get in the car and we'll take you" and they took me to Reed Park and just as we got there a council truck was carting it away – that's the last one.

Now, he said when he was a boy, turpentine was all over the area here.

DC Yeah.

EP They cut the lot out. They're still up Mount Keira and all those places but they've taken the lot out and these Long Jacks, they've got rid of them and there's a place over the mountain where they still are and there's a place at Berry where they still are but the long and short of it is when you talk to the ones that were here they were all up Mullet Creek.

DC **And that would have characterised that landscape and that creek there.**

EP Yeah, but some woman wrote, an Englishwoman in the Green groups, say that she became hysterical on a trip from Unanderra to Kiama because she couldn't see daylight and she went straight back to England. Then you find other letters in the heritage stuff, shortly after that the Department of Agriculture appointed a dairying officer. So how can you have it so forested that she couldn't see the daylight and next thing they've got a dairy officer.

DC **They've actually got, yeah, cows coming off the ships.**

EP They've got a dairy officer appointed by the Department of Agriculture but what we think— this is the timbergetters— it was so heavily forested down along Mullet Creek where the road was that she couldn't see the sky, right. That's true, right, but the rest of the district was not like that.

AS So just along the creek? And where did you hear from the timbergetters? Did you like go to school with their sons?

EP Yeah, he's dead. I tell you what, it's a shame. The timbergetter said that he would take me to a place down at Berry where white man has never been in there like since they first came and he was in pretty good health. He said "We'll leave it today". He said, you know, "Come back in a month or so and I'll take you there". He died, bang, gone. But I would have loved to have seen what he was talking about, particularly with these Long Jacks and that but he was very much a conservationist. He'd got his interest from his grandfather and the knowledge and what we think why they were so good, these old blokes that were here that take on these...

DC They take what they needed.

EP No, no. What I think why they were so good, when they saw a tree and they cut into it with an axe, the axe showed the difference in the tree. See, like if you've got two trees there, say like that tree and that tree, you don't know, like you can just see a little bit of difference in the leaves. A lot of the eucalypts, the leaves are the same. Soon as they put an axe in it, the timber's entirely different and it smells different and the timbergetter would smell it, look at it and say "Well, that's different" and then they started to study the differences and they got very astute on telling what was different to what. And while these blokes didn't have textbooks, they didn't have tuition, you ought to see them with consultants. The consultants were taking them with them as guides and we've lost all that now because like this old bloke who was very upset. Now that he's dead we should have asked him a lot more questions and when he was dying I started asking him questions and he was a wily old beggar. He said to me "You should be looking to the future, not the past" and he give a bit of a grin and he wouldn't tell me. You know, he knew he was dying and he knew what I wanted to find out and that's his nature. He just thought leave me hanging and he didn't tell me.

DC Leave you to discover it.

EP Well, I'm not going to because there was things about this which you were asking me about today there I wanted to find out from him.

DC About the butchery?

EP No.

DC The trees?

EP We were trying to settle an argument on whether there was another house out there way back and he knew what I was after and he knew that he only had probably a month to live and he wasn't going to tell me.

DC Cheeky.

EP You know, he'd do that: he'd torment you all day long.

DC Are you going to tell us about Winnilong?

EP Right. Now, on our maps Winnilong is on 266 [Portion 266, Parish of Kembla]. Where's your map?

- AS 266.**
- EP** Over here.
- DC There's 266.**
- EP** Ok. That is stamped on our old maps "Winnilong" and we call that Winnilong. Now, I notice on this map they've come down. So where was the actual - - -
- DC That's across a wider area than that.**
- EP** Delineation of the area.
- AS And this one has got Winnilong as well. That's on the other side of the [Bong Bong] road.**
- Yeah, down on Paul's [Portion 248, Parish of Kembla]. Is that down on Paul's? Stack's.**
- EP** That's Paul's there, that's Paul's. O.K, now where have you got it on here?
- AS Here, so we've got - - -**
- EP** Which side of the road? Pauls's that side, you're on this side. So Sunnyside [Portion 59, Parish of Kembla] was Winnilong too.
- AS Yeah.**
- EP** So it was a bigger...
- AS No, it's a much bigger area than just 264.**
- EP** Now, there's another thing to do with this heritage. Isaac Brown. Can you give me a ring and tell me where Isaac Brown's property was?
- DC Yeah. We can have a look.**
- EP** I'll tell you for why. The old bloke who's just died was talking about fire and he said that you've got to be very careful here. We lost a man, right, I thought in 1939 at Shone Avenue, Bong Bong Road corner, right. He got killed, right. Now, I was doing a thing with the bushfire brigade and I mentioned '39 and the bloke said "No, I've researched that and that was in the papers and there was a man killed in 1926 on Isaac Brown's property". Now, I've seen Isaac Brown's property somewhere and I can't remember where it is but they had it three mile from town.
- Now, where the bloke was killed down the corner - I know where he was killed – that's not three mile from town, it's only a mile and a half. Now, I wondered whether there was two people killed and we're just trying to get it correct.
- DC In two separate fire incidences?**
- EP** But there's nothing. He said he couldn't find anything in the paper where a man was killed in 1939 but he can in 1926 but it was on this Isaac Brown's property. So if you've got something to reference to pick up where they were.
- DC Yeah, we'll have a look.**
- EP** Another thing too. You, doing heritage, you go to the Land Title Office a fair bit?

- AS** **Now and then.**
- EP** O.K. Now, have you seen the quality of the stonework in those buildings?
- AS** **You mean as the one in Hyde Park Barracks?**
- EP** Yeah, all that stuff there.
- DC** **Yeah, on Macquarie Street, yeah.**
- EP** Yeah, absolutely superb stonework. If you go to Tasmania, down to Hobart where the prison was, right, the same quality stonework is there and when I was down there they've got a grid going up to whoever ran the prison, like the grand house and all that, and I thought he either restored it or it's original. So I got underneath it to have a look, whether it was welded or whether it was done way back then. It was not welded by modern techniques, it was done the other way. Now, to do it the way they did it in that time you would have to have thirty top tradesmen all together at the one time to mould that in one piece, O.K, the way they did it, right. Now, isn't it a coincidence that they had all these terrific tradesmen in Hobart?
- DC** **In one area?**
- EP** I reckon what they did was they said "O.K, we're going to develop a colony. We want fifty stonemasons, we want fifty things, pin something on them and stick them on a boat" and I reckon that's what we've done because when you look up at the Land Title Office that work is absolutely superb and it is at Hobart as well and that weld underneath you've never seen anything like it. Like if you got a tradesman to do it now, you'd say he's an absolute master of his job and they would have had to have thirty of them all at once to do it. So none of them were novices and they're all in the one place, so it's a bit odd.
- DC** **Bit of a plan in there?**
- EP** You know, people down there got put in jail. One woman got put in jail for stealing a potato for seven years.
- AS** **They got put in jail for very minor things. Usually they were repeat offenders.**
- DC** **And for a long time.**
- AS** **Yeah.**
- DC** **So, do you know when the name Winnilong(?) came about?**
- EP** No, I don't. My mother's name was Winnie and we used to torment her about it but the point is - - -
- DC** **Why did you torment her?**
- EP** Well, she had an unusual name and she'd cop it.
- AS** **Like Winnie the Pooh?**
- EP** Yeah, but what we can't fathom out – and it looks like Winnilong was a bigger area than we thought. We thought those two farms - - -
- AS** **It looks like Avondale like it refers to a kind of big area but ...**

EP Another thing I was told the other day too, also Jamberoo used to be just over the hill there.

On Lake Conjola.

Yeah, the Shire of Jamberoo was right up here and when you're looking up old documents – I tell you what it was. It was in the Register of Land Purchases and it got in the thing it was Jamberoo and I said “Well, that’s not that one, it’s not Jamberoo” and they said “Yes, it is”. It was over there and Jamberoo used to come right up here.

DC Jamberoo, Avondale, Winnilong.

EP Yeah, that must have been what it was.

DC Like the locality.

EP But then there’s another place that we can’t find out. It seems to be Windy Gully everything’s called. There’s another area over there there’s a lot of contentions about in the north. No one’s been able to find out exactly where it was. It’s on surveying details but the surveyors in the old days, some of them had enormous knowledge of trees. They might have been botanists.

DC Possibly they worked together a lot with the botanists.

EP Now, that’s Portion 52, isn’t it [looking at Land Title Office plan i41-672]?

AS Yeah.

EP Now, I’ll tell you an interesting thing to show with heritage. Recently, I’ve been having a fight with the neighbours He got a surveyor checking his fence up here and he said “It’s netted” and I said “It’s been there for a hundred years” and the surveyor said “No, it hasn’t”. He said “Netting and iron pegs haven’t been around any longer than 1960”. Now, if you read that there – this one’s not as clear as what I’ve got.

AS Registry Rabbitproof Fence.

EP Rabbitproof fence. They netted that fence and that fence and that is 1937. So a surveyor who says that netting didn’t come in till 1960’s got a lot to learn. You don’t keep rabbits out with anything else but netting.

DC Netting. No, exactly.

EP So that was there in that time.

DC Yeah, or disease.

EP And you’ll notice here on the corner, that boundary there if you look at the schedule, “Old fence”.

DC Yeah.

EP And this farm here’s only just been surveyed for the first time. It must have been the first farm here and they never bothered to survey it.

DC Survey it till now, until recently?

EP Yeah. It’s only just got surveyed in the last month, yeah.

- DC** Yeah, when they were exchanging the property...?
- EP** Yeah.
- DC** Shall we get you to draw on those maps where the fence came up, the lane came up, where all the cattle came up to the butcher's?
- EP** O.K, yeah.
- DC** Let's see. I've got one, two. So, yeah, here's the cattle.
Where they were all herded into the corner and then up to the butchery.
- EP** Yeah, but it's not this map that you need. You need another map; that's not the map.
- AS** It's not this one? So this is the one at the...
- EP** No. See, that's Portion 52 [Parish of Kembla]. Wait on, you're right.
- AS** There's the butcher's there [Land Titles Office plan i202-1603].
- EP** I'm sorry, it's in reverse. Ok. Yeah, we're right. So they used to bring— make sure I've got everything right; there's the thing there— the cattle run down there, they go up there, along there. [along the southern boundary fence and up along the eastern fence of Portion 52, Kembla Parish map]
- AS** Along that fence?
- EP** Yeah, and then they were bringing them across 52 [Portion 52, Parish of Kembla] and I would say about there is where your slaughterhouse is. What's that number there?
- AS** That's number 9. So that's referring to...
- AS** It's referring to the road. So the house and the shed kitchen here...
- EP** Wait on. That's the house and the kitchen, yeah.
- AS** Yeah.
- EP** Now, in that drawing there, it makes you presume that if the kitchen is separate from the house, that's not the house that was there in my time.
- DC** Or were they referring to the kitchen as maybe that shed where the Aboriginal people, workers...
- EP** No, the shed was back here where this shows it.
- DC** Ok, yeah, it was the shed so it's right.
- AS** Yeah.
- EP** Yeah, but I'm not disputing this. I'm just trying to put this, whether what you've got there is the house that was there before because this is the thing we're trying to find out.
- DC** Yeah.
- EP** See, because in the old days they used to put the house, the rest of the building and the kitchen separate.

- DC** **Yes.**
- EP** So right now – oh, wait on. There was another building when I was a boy outside the house, yeah. Anyway, it looks as though there was another house there in the past before the last one because there was a frame between that and the shed when I was a boy; I used to visit uncle like before we got the farm. What's written on there?
- AS** **It looks like something “with cross bearing”, Excel. Actually, it can't be Excel.**
- EP** I've got a magnifying glass.
- AS** **“Fixed with cross bearings”. I think it's referring to the fence.**
- EP** What's it say about it?
- AS** **“Fixed with cross bearings”.**
- EP** Are you sure that's “cross”?
- AS** **Yeah, “C-r-o-s” so it says the same on this corner too.**
- EP** Yeah, it's all right. I'm just trying to work out how they've marked their corners. I'll tell you why. Up there on this other farm, they put a stone fence up for two hundred and eighty three metres and then they've got a modern surveyor's peg eight metres away from it and when I said to a surveyor “That seems to be weird to me”, because if they build a stone fence for two hundred and eighty three metres and then you've got a peg away from it and all the old documents show that stone fence as a boundary, right, I said “That's weird”. He said “Oh, they're just a pointer to the peg”. I said “You wouldn't build a fence for two hundred and eighty three metres as a pointer”. Anyway, the other day we were up there and where the peg is they've got stones in the ground, above ground in an L, which would show where the boundaries run, right.
- DC** **Yes.**
- EP** And way up in the bush and another chap said “Hey, a cow been up here” and there was cow dung and so I kicked it away. Underneath it is a rock split in the ground with the distance from the stone fence – it means they come and go. I said “Here's the real boundary here and somebody modern has tried to make that look like the boundary by putting these very amateurish stones there like as a monument” and we stumbled on the real one and this is what the argument with surveying is—we've said that this fence is out and when I went to the Land Titles Office they don't want to know about it because they've already passed this other one.
- DC** **Yeah.**
- EP** Yeah. Righteo, so what else have we got to do? So they got here. They went up there like that to a distance.
- DC** **Yeah, so I'll just draw it in with arrows or something.**
- EP** The way to work it out, you've got to work out where this is in relation to the road but from this drawing this doesn't seem to agree. Look, if you come around that corner there and the angle the road goes doesn't seem to be the same angle as this road. Wait on, there's the old one.

- AS** It needs to be orientated more.
- EP** So you're ten metres that way. Ok, see that change there gives your perspectives different. Ok, but wherever you find the shed is now.
- AS** Yeah.
- EP** No, not that shed.
- AS** Not the shed, the butchering.
- EP** Somewhere here. They've gone down along there in a funnel, which is clever, and brought them straight up there so that they can muster them and then cross there. Otherwise they'd have never have got them in. You try and catch cattle on a hill...
- DC** No, exactly. A hill like that to a small building at the top.
- EP** When you handle cattle, you chase them in the hills, to muster them you chase them downhill and you'll get them where you want them. Try and chase them uphill and you haven't got a chance. Now, with goats you put the yard at the top of the hill because goats run up and the goats run up to where they've got to go.
- DC** Yeah.
- EP** Gee, they're getting flash with 1890 with a theodolite cripes.
- AS** I know.
- EP** Ok. Now, see that border with there? On another map I looked at the other day, they had this other parish here alongside Winnilong, so Winnilong borders this one.
- AS** To the east? So you've seen Winnilong in 266 [Portion 266, Kembla Parish]?
- EP** Yeah.
- AS** Ok, I'll look that up.
- EP** If you go this way, this other—how's that pronounced?
- AS** Borough.
- EP** Borough, yeah, is up this way more from Winnilong. The other map I got's 1880. I don't know, this one is what, 1890?
- AS** Yeah.
- EP** Ok. And that's when this road was first surveyed.
- AS** I'm just trying to think. There's another one.
- DC** 1894.
- AS** 1894.
- EP** Where this is Michael's [Stack], Bong Bong Road...
- AS** Yeah, so that's up here. So that's the Stack's Corner so that's here [Portion 61, Parish of Kembla]. It's this one I was thinking of. I think this is the older one [Land Titles Office plan i202-1603].

- EP These two are off the same government plan, these two.
- AS **Well, they were being collected together into the same folder, yeah?**
- EP Ok, William H Swan [Portion 52, Parish of Kembla]. So this is Stack's here [Portion 61, Parish of Kembla], so where would Swan come in under that one?
- AS **So got 60...**
- EP Portion 61.
- AS **Yeah, 61.**
- EP That's Portion 61.
- AS **Yeah, and there's 60.**
- EP And that's 60 – where's 60?
- AS **Here. So it's James Stack and Michael Stack.**
- EP Yeah. Now, how does Swan get a place in here somewhere?
- AS **He's bought it by this stage.**
- DC **From the Stacks?**
- AS **Yeah.**
- EP Now, wait a minute. See, there's Swan there, 250 [Parish of Kembla]. There's 52 [Parish of Kembla] is Swan. Slack didn't own any of this so Swan, but it may not be See, in the old days they had that many William H Swans. No, the silly beggars. We've got numbers for each one. Number 3's the one that had our place first [Portion 52, Parish of Kembla].
- AS **Right.**
- EP This could be the young bloke because he had land. He then had this Palmer Stacks on 60. William Swan later on had that place [Portion 52, Parish of Kembla] but that's not the William Swan that's got 52.
- AS **There's a book, isn't there, on the Swans, I think?**
- EP Yeah, I've got it.
- AS **Ok, yeah.**
- EP Yeah, righteo.
- AS **And did the Swans own Sunnyside for a while?**
- EP They owned 52 [Portion 52, Kembla Parish] and James Swan spent his last years in Sunnyside. James Swan, he's the son of the original William Swan. It's just recently council's sold a property over there. It was part of our property, part of 266 a long time ago and council's just selling it for back rates and when we asked who owned it they said James Swan. Now, James Swan died in 1939 and we can't understand. There's a government road going to it and we can't work out and then the road comes down to our place and stops dead in the middle of the farm and the only thing we're thinking of

is that on this place over here called Seaview where that old two-storey house is, his daughter, James Swan's daughter, married this farmer up here and what we think is that in the old days there's no transport and he was an old man and it was a big effort to go from down here up to here so he kept the piece of ground up here and he probably planned to have a house here so he could go across the flat to see the grandkids. That's what we think he did.

DC Well, that's an idea. How often do you see your grandson that you were talking about? He comes playing in the creek and collecting and imagining.

EP Yeah, I see him, that bloke, about once a week but I've got another lad, grandson who's just gone home. He got leukemia when he was little and he battled between life and death for a long time. Anyway, now he's winning athletic things and everything; he's gold.

DC Awesome.

EP But the one that comes and sees me on Sunday, he's doing really poor at school. You say to him "What's three times two?" and he'll say "Five" and he won't let you teach him. You can't teach him anything. He just freezes.

DC He's stubborn. So you can't use the chickens?

EP Nothing, nothing, you can do nothing with him but anything to do with money you can't trick him and mechanically when he was a nine, ten year old he was on a motorbike and it stopped in the paddock. He took it home, pulled the gearbox down, worked out what was wrong, put the thing back together. We had a new compressor over there and it wasn't working. When I got back from town he had it pulled to pieces and I said "It's under warranty" and he looked up—He says "Poppy, have you ever seen one of these things without one of those?" and he found the problem in the brand new compressor and fixed it.

DC Yeah, it was missing a piece.

EP He fixes everything. With the money, he wanted to buy that paddock down there because he said it would be certain to be an improvement to our place and I said "That'd cost a million" and he said "Right. How do we get a million?", straight away like that.

DC Is that the piece with Aboriginal artefacts in it?

EP The one this way up, so he thought that it'd be a good idea to have it on our farm. And anyway he gets a job. The concreters are contracting down the road. He's down there for five minutes, watching them. Next thing he's in, helping them, then they're paying him. He gets twenty-something dollars an hour every minute he's off school but you can't teach him anything to do with school but when he was little he was making something and he's got a photographic memory. I say "What dimensions are you making it?" and he can't express 127 centimetres. He just gets the ruler and says "That one, that one and that one", right, and he builds things without a ruler perfect and his teachers can't handle him because he gives them adult answers that are really clever, right. He's got a higher IQ than most adults but you can't teach him. Like to weld, say you've got a hole that big, you've got to be an absolute crash-hot welder to fill that hole with a welder, right.

DC And fill it cleanly.

EP And my daughter was welding, making a chicken pen with him and there was a hole about that round and she was welding. Of course, she didn't have the skill to do it. He grabs the welder and he says "Get out of the road" and he welded it straight up and she said "How'd you learn to do that?" He said "I watched Poppy". Now, you never know when he's about ...

DC What he's watching and taking in.

EP ...he's watching. Everything he does he's good. He can drive a tractor and a car better than I can and he's hanging sideways on the hill—he can't reach the pedals, right—and he understands everything to do with physics. I saw him: he wanted a 200kg roll of wire on the truck and I was busy and I said "When I get back". I came back and here he is. He weighs about two pound nothing...

DC Because he's only nine.

EP ...he's got a two hundred kilo thing of wire and he was using every lever system known to physics and he put that on the truck himself, right. And he goes to school, he comes home from a chemistry lesson and you'd think he was in Year 12, he runs the lot off. An engineer down there—he's nearly eighty—he said he just wants to live long enough to see what this kid can do but he said "Oh, please, do your schoolwork". But he always works out a way. He's got all the teachers bluffed. He's too clever. If he don't want to go to school for a day he doesn't.

DC Sneaky.

EP He's got it all worked out. And he went to school recently and got expelled for it. He went and pulled all the computers out of the wall and then he got expelled and he wouldn't talk for two days. When I finally got him to talk he said "Look, when I come home from school", he said "I go for a ride on my bike, then I go for a run". He said "I do healthy living". He said "When I talk to these kids at school", he said, "they can't even look up". He said "They're going like this on a keyboard" and he said "they're on the computer". He said "They can't talk to you and they come home from school, they don't do anything". He said "It's very unhealthy". But I said "It's not your job".

DC To teach them how to live.

EP Yeah. Anyway, when he was little he went to a birthday party and he didn't come home for two days and what he did, he rounded up all the kids and he said the sandpits in this house needed remodelling and he got all the kids' shovels and he moved it all and he couldn't come home till it was finished. And when he was at school, the teacher probably using psychology, they've got a school garden and he put him in charge of it. Anyway, he got expelled for that and I said "What happened?" He said "Well, there was this kid", he said, "and he wouldn't work". And I said "Hang on a minute. It wasn't your place to rough him up". He said "Poppy, you don't understand", he said, "he wouldn't work".

DC He's got a good work ethic at his work.

EP And wherever he is here, he's in charge. He'll do the work of ten men. Like, he'll come over to the farm and he'll put a...

- DC** We should borrow him to finish the excavation [Aboriginal archaeological salvage excavation at McPhails West being undertaken at the time].
- EP** Everything we've got to do, he turns up and in minutes he changed implements on the tractor and he's only a flyweight and he gets more work done but the trouble is when I sit down and have lunch, lunch is not on. He won't let me have lunch; wasting time.
- DC** He wants to go. Yeah, waste of time.
- EP** He said "I've got to go away for the week". He said "We've got to get stuff done". He said "I'm not like you, got all week". And I'm getting old, I've got to have my lunch, you know, and he won't stop.
- AS** His poor mother, that's exhausting.
- DC** Yes, his poor mother.
- EP** Anyway, they're going to try and get him to a special school. If they let him do woodwork and metalwork...
- AS** Like those practical subjects.
- EP** ...and things, they'll have no trouble with him but while they're trying to teach him things, he absolutely revolts but what the daughter did, she paid a special consultant to try and teach him. Anyway, this woman gave him a reading test. For his age, he's supposed to get 33, he got 18 and she said "That's about as low as what you get". Then she said "You do the comprehension on it". She said she would have expected him to get say 10. She said he got 100. He's got the highest she's ever got, any child she's ever examined for comprehension and she said "You think you've got a problem". She said "I've got one now". She said "I can't understand him. I haven't got a clue". She said "He comes in there, gets the worst mark reading" ...
- DC** Reading, but he understood everything.
- EP** ...but she said "He knows what's on that paper" and I took him to Orange field day and he's only there ten minutes, the next thing he's up on the stage, demonstrating electrical stuff. And of course he's only little and he's routing this and he's doing that. The blokes thought it was marvellous because it was a good ad for their machine so when they finished they gave him a thumping great big book with everything in and he sat on a log and he was reading it and I thought "Oh, beauty, he's reading".
- DC** He's reading.
- EP** "This is what we'll do to get him in". I sat down beside him and I said "What's on that page". He closed the book. He said "Look, don't muck around, Poppy". He said "I'll just tell you what's in the book". No, but whatever's wrong with him, he sees it, he understands it but he can't express it.
- DC** Yeah. And he knows how to work with it.
- EP** Oh, he knows how to work with it. He'll pick a book up a few minutes to do something and away he goes, he's gone, and if he wants to text you, he'll text you. Nothing wrong with the spelling, nothing. You'll get a text but if you ask him how to spell it he doesn't know. So I don't know what we're going to do with him but if it's money you cannot

trick him; you can do every trick you like with money. The other day he said he wanted to buy a tractor and I said "I can't afford it" and he said "Look, it's only four grand, Poppy".

DC It's only.

EP He said "Ok, I'll buy it" and I said "You can't afford it". He said "Look", he said, "I get twenty dollars an hour, I get a hundred dollars a day". He said "That's five hundred a week. In four weeks I've got two thousand and in two months I've got the four thousand". Now, just like that. And then you'll say to him "What's this?", he doesn't know but as soon as he had to do it he wanted to work it out.

DC The way he calculates.

EP He just runs it off like that in his head in a few seconds and says "Ok, in two months I can buy that tractor". And he buys tools all the time to make himself more productive. He's got a lawnmowing business, he's got a pushbike with a cart he's made. It's a pretty elaborate design and he puts his lawnmower in the cart and he goes to the houses with the cart and if he's on the tractor and he's going along and he comes home, he sits down and he draws a machine to do the job more efficiently. And when I was about sixteen I was designing things; he's doing it now. He's got a design for everything but ask him what three times five is—and when you get him right, he's got a pump that he went down to the engineer next door and he had this pump in the garbage. And Noah says to him "What's the pump in there for?" He said "You can have it if you want it". Like a shot on the truck and he's got it home and he's out there mucking around and next thing I hear it start and he gets a screwdriver and he tunes it. He had it running like a clock; he just touches it like that and it purrs like a kitten. And he says "Poppy, there's cloth in there in that pump". I said "I can't see anything". I had a look with a torch and I say "Nothing in there". He gets a bit of wire, pulls it out; pump's perfect. I was busy, I didn't have time to fool with him. Neighbour comes up. The next minute I see the neighbour's soaked to the skin; he'd nearly drowned him. So he goes back to the engineer and he says "Geez, thanks for that pump". The engineer says "What do you mean thanks for the pump?" He says "It's a little beauty". And the engineer, he's a mechanical engineer, teaches at the uni, and the kid got the pump and fixed it in half an hour. That's what he's like.

DC And he had it in the trash.

EP Yeah, but what I'm saying, how do you handle a kid that you can't teach? And when he comes home from school I say "I'll teach you". He says "Look, school finishes at three o'clock. This is my time off." The weekend he says, "this is my time off" and then the holidays he says "This is my time off" and he just negotiates that with everybody and he won't give in. So I don't know what's wrong with him. They took him to one doctor, a specialist. He just said "He's just dumb. He's an IO kid, he's dumb". They took him to another doctor and the doctor's talking away and he said to the daughter "What's your mobile phone number?" and she just had a new one, she didn't know, and the kid pipes up and rattles it off. And then the other daughter was with him. He said "Oh, her number's such and such" and the doctor goes "No", he said, "this kid's the other end of the spectrum". And he doesn't play with little kids, he plays with adults. Like his friends are all adults and he's very kind to little kids but...

DC But he doesn't want to play their games?

EP He's not interested in them.

DC Because he's too smart for them.

EP Yeah, but why can't he apply it to academics? And if you try and put something over him you haven't got a hope. But anyway, the other lad that's got the leukemia and the two together—I'm very lucky, like the other bloke pulled through and that—but this other bloke and he gives cheek to the teachers.

DC I bet he does.

EP See, the teacher told him he was on the....

DC Is he like the kids that you got sent when you were doing the gardening maintenance and the agricultural stuff at the school?

EP Yeah, but I've fixed a whole pile of kids; I can't fix this kid.

DC It's a challenge now.

EP I can't get a go at him. Like he had this pump—that's what I was getting to—and he wanted to pump it up the hill and he had it all worked out that he'd get the gravitation down and all that and I said "Look, don't be silly. Put your pump here" and I showed him about the head, did all the calculations and I got him to follow me and he actually calculated the head of the water coming down and he understood the whole lot and then all of a sudden he said "No more. Me battery's gone flat in me calculator" and I said "All right".

So then he went out the side and I saw him use his phone which the calculator's in to ring someone. He was going fishing and while he was doing all this he was thinking that if his battery went flat he couldn't ring this person to go fishing. So he's doing two things at once. He was doing the calculation and he got them all right, right, but when he suddenly said "I can't go any more because me battery's flat", his battery wasn't flat. He was allowing reserve so he could talk to this bloke that he was going fishing with.

DC So that he got the fishing trip.

EP Right. So then he got that done before his battery went flat. So he's got the IQ but he won't cooperate. And I've got another little granddaughter about that high, she's a quiet, shy little thing and the other day somebody got onto something, politics, and she piped up. She eyed me eye to eye—I have never been threatened by anyone like it in my life—and she got onto some woman in politics. Now, she doesn't get it from her parents. She does mathematical puzzles like a computer and you think "Oh, this little thing's harmless". Geez, all of a sudden she's "I am woman and I'm not going to", you know. One minute she's a tiny little waif of a girl, the next minute "I am woman and I'm powerful" and I'll tell you what, and she thinks it out. You don't know where she hears it all.

DC She must watch ABS News 24/7.

- EP** I don't know where she gets it from but she's talking about powerful speeches women have made I've never even heard of and her parents don't push that sort of thing and boom.
- AS** **There she is.**
- EP** So that's the kids. Anyway, don't forget to tell Robert [Martin], say to him "I suppose you're in the nineties". That'll pull him back a bit. You'd never think looking at him. The other day he was fixing the fence, you'd never think he's eighty year old.
- DC** **No, he's extremely fit for eighty years old.**
- EP** But the other old bloke [Alan Hayes] that was worse. He was down there, walking up there with the bore blokes, putting a new bore in and he was out in front going up the hill and the [bore] bloke said to me, he said "He won't walk like that when he gets to my age" and I said "How old are you?" He said "I'm fifty six". Well, I said "He's ninety two at the time". He couldn't believe it. So his wife was there, climbing up and down the banks and that and I said "How old do you reckon she is?" and they said "Oh" – they took a while – they said "She could be pushing sixty". Well, I said "She's over ninety too".
- DC** **Active life.**
- EP** So they came out here. They had that Sunnyside—they got it later on—and they came out to interview them in the hospital because husband and wife not genetically related and they thought it must have been their diet.
- DC** **All those nice green peas?**
- EP** Well, what he used to do was grow all his own vegetables, all his own fruit, and when it's lunchtime he would go to the garden and pick lunch so everything was absolutely fresh when he ate it and they used to use an enormous amount of vinegar. Everything had vinegar on it—it's just the way it turned out. But when the hospital people come out to interview him he was on top of the roof you know, like on the ridge cap, walking along with a bucket of nails and a hammer in one hand like that and the woman said "Oh, my God". He was ninety four or ninety five then.
- DC** **He was about to give her a heart attack.**
- EP** Yeah. But anyway the only thing I can think of—they were asking us what we thought kept them so healthy—because right up till he died he did everything we do and someone asked us what we thought it was and I said "The only thing I can see is the amount of vinegar they eat".
- DC** **Preserved him.**
- EP** And apart from the fact that everything is fresh.
- DC** **Yeah, straight out of the garden.**
- EP** Because if you see the official levels on any grown produce—say a lettuce—two hours after you cut a lettuce you've got half the vitamins and the fact that they go and pick it and eat it.
- DC** **And then put it straight on the table, that's incredible.**

- EP** Yeah. But I tell you also I found out with vitamins. Years ago I was on my own and I used to have potatoes and steak and frozen peas for tea, right, and I got very lethargic, my hair was like straw. And I was at another farm and the bloke hates cabbage and the neighbour gave him a cabbage so as I walked past he said "Take it home" like that so his wife didn't see it and I came home and I cooked cabbage and in four days my hair was right, I was full of beans and I thought "Hang on. The vitamin in the peas is no good". And now they'll say on television that frozen peas haven't lost any vitamins. I don't agree.
- DC** **Because they've been snap frozen.**
- EP** Yeah. And I know what's working down the school. They had all these chickens, boiler chickens, with crippled up legs like that when they get a certain age and they were teaching the kids, "See how bad the genetics are that all these chickens have got this leg fault and that's bad genetics". Anyway, I've got veterinary textbooks and I'm looking at it and I thought "Geez, that's vitamin B2 deficiency" with the riboflavin, see. So I went back to the teachers and I said "Look, these chickens that have got everything, a hundred chickens a day getting it, this deficiency" and they said "No, look. There's the stuff, there's the docket. That vitamin's in the stuff". They said "That's not that".
- DC** **So maybe there's not enough.**
- EP** So I thought "Blow this". I went down the chemist and I said "Have you got riboflavin in a liquid?" and they said yes. I came back and put it in the water of the chickens. Not one chicken after that got the trouble. We reared thousands of chickens later and not one chicken had the leg problem. It was not genetics, it was diet.
- DC** **That was in it.**
- EP** And the company that was doing the mineral mix for the chickens, obviously they overheated it or something that killed the vitamins.
- DC** **To make it inactive?**
- EP** Yeah, that's right. And you've got to watch like with the dairy meals. When you get working with nutritionists, they've got a temperature range. When they push feed through a die they're all the time looking to see what temperature it works out at.
- DC** **It goes at?**
- EP** Yeah, otherwise you kill the vitamin and a lot of things nowadays that people—like you go to Woolworths, some of that stuff might be picked this year and you're eating it next year.
- DC** **I saw that with apples.**
- EP** That's right, that's right. They have a whole lot of things they've got in storage.
- DC** **Cold storage.**
- EP** Like you buy a pear and it's quite firm and two days later it's rotten, that means that it's been in cold storage and there's a lot of things like that.

Local Legends and Tales:

EP So they borrowed a horse and the bloke who owned the horse—it was a particularly good horse—he said they couldn't drive the horse, his son had to come and drive the horse and cart. So they go up there, they rob the beehive and in the process they tipped out a white possum out of the tree, pure white. They put the beehive in and when they got down to this Hayes Lane the cousin jumped out and went home, right. The others continued on and when they got to Bong Bong/Shone Avenue corner the bees got out of the box, they stung the horse and killed it and the other two were in hospital for ages critically ill. They were absolutely aggressive bees but the point was he was lucky he got out before the trouble started. But that white possum is another good story. People who had our farm years ago talked about a snake as big as three car tyres curled up, a black snake, and people have cleared out and left the farm, cancelled their lease from running into this snake. And dad would pick up a snake and crack it—he had no problem with that. He said “Look, it's all rot. A black snake only grows to six foot long. Don't believe the silly stories”. Over in the gully over there, dad was digging out the spring where legend goes. The girl who owned the farm way back and her father, he used to dig out the spring and his daughter used to shoot the heads off the snakes when they're coming out because they're guarding the water. Anyway, they're round there cleaning out the snake and dad thought it was a fox terrier jumping up over the lantana, crashing down, and he looked and here's this huge snake standing up. He saw nine feet of it, that round, standing up and crashing down over the lantana and, of course, I think it's the first time in his life he's been frightened of a snake. He got out of there and the next door neighbour came up but they weren't in a hurry to go round there and that was fifty years after the legend was formed; no one has seen it in the fifty years, right.

Then another lad turned up. He was a zoologist and he reckoned that that big snake was a python, like an albino species of python. Anyway, the long and short of it is we saw a TV documentary on Northern Queensland where there was white possums and this huge snake. A twelve year old girl was swallowed to the waist by one, right, these big snakes. And what they tell us about that bee adventure, a white possum come out of the hollow when they were getting the beehive, the white possums were up there and so was those big snakes but it's took fifty years for us to see it again. So that's on the go. And then there's the mad woman that screams a bit—I'd better not tell the residents of Stocklands. Do you know about that?

DC **No.**

EP Heard about it?

AS **No.**

EP There's a story that this bloke on this farm over here was always hunting and shooting and stuff, one of the McPhails, and he came across and he heard this mad woman screaming and he got so frightened. The dogs cleared out, he ran home, the dogs got under the bed and when he tells you about it fifty years later, the hair goes up on the back of your neck with the fear in his eyes of this mad woman screaming. A lad who's on the other farm over there, he's a real tough bushman, they went up the paddock at night. They run into it. They came home and they said “Where's your guns?” They had shotguns; they couldn't remember, they were that frightened. Now, I've never

heard it. Like we were up the mountain—you hear weird sounds at night and it's usually a fox in a gully or something like that if you don't panic. Anyway, a woman rented this house here two days and she was off. She heard it and she was going, she was gone. So, there's an owl that they talk about with her that doesn't quite muster that much. I don't know about this thing but, geez, anybody that's got frightened by it, you could be twenty years afterwards and they frighten you when they tell you. They're terrified and they reckon the place is haunted and they clear out.

DC Just as well we haven't come camping on our worksite.

EP But, as I say, I've been here on the farm sixty five years and I have heard some weird sounds but if you look and keep calm usually there's an explanation.

DC Yeah, like there's an owl, there's a fox or there's something stuck.

EP But these other people that I'm telling you, like particularly those lads over there, they are pretty calm and collected and I tell you what, it unnerved them. His mother's a hundred and four, still driving a car at a hundred.

DC Wow.

EP Yeah, and her son died the other day, this lad that I'm telling you about, he died at sixty eight the other day. Yeah, it's sad.

DC That is sad.

EP But anyway, it'd be good for Stocklands with the mad woman. They might all come here just to listen; they mightn't come here at all.

DC You never know.

EP But it may be just an owl they're hearing, I don't know, but others reckon they've seen panthers here. The other bloke next door, dad reckoned he'd been like in the army and that they run into them. He reckons it was a panther screaming at night so I don't know but I've never heard the panther, never seen it. Bloke up here did, reckoned he did, and they reckon it's got a white neck so I don't know. And down at Jamberoo a bulldozer driver was telling me he was down at the ski park and he was bulldozing for them and he looked across and he said "There's a panther in the grass" and he didn't tell anyone because they'd think he was, you know, a bit unhinged.

DC Bonkers or something.

EP And he said two farmers rode up on a bike from different directions and they got talking to one another and he said "Seen the panther lately?" so then he told them; he said "He was here this morning" but I don't know. I saw what I thought was a panther up the mountain years ago on sunset, standing there like that, I could see it up there like that. You know what it was? It was an echidna standing up.

DC With his belly showing?

EP No, he was standing up. He probably would have been showing it. What caused me to think he was that high and all this was the refraction of the sun.

DC Yeah, off his needles.

EP Just at that particular time because his quills were shining. When I got to see what it was, it was the refraction and a few minutes later, as soon as the refraction went off him, he's just an echidna. But anyway good on you, thank you.

DC Thank you.

EP Righteo.

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Signature of person interviewed C. Pollard

Address of person interviewed 18 COLVIN PLACE, DARTO 2530

Telephone number of person interviewed 0408424474

Signature of interviewer Diana R. Lowe

Dated 17/12/15

So, Angela

From: Greg Pollard <greg@prddapto.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 12 April 2016 11:13 AM
To: So, Angela
Subject: RE: Oral History

Hi Angelia

Just confirming I am happy for you to use the attached notes.

Regards

Greg



PRDnationwide *Sell Smarter!*

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From: So, Angela [mailto:angelas@gml.com.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 23 February 2016 11:00 AM
To: Greg Pollard
Cc: Cowie, Diana
Subject: Oral History

Dear Greg

As mentioned over the phone, unfortunately GML's recording device stopped working just before our interview and as a result it did not record our discussions.

Diana Cowie took some notes during the interview and I've attached them to this email. I've also obtained a copy of Black Swan by Wendy and Terry Nunan.

Could you please look over these notes and let me know if there is any further information you would like to include? As we no longer have the recording, could we use these notes in our report?

If you have any questions, please contact me via this email or call me on 02 9319 4811.

Thank you

Angela So | Graduate Consultant

GML Heritage

Level 6 372 Elizabeth St, Surry Hills NSW 2010

Tel: 02 9319 4811 | www.gml.com.au

Available on Tuesday, Wednesday And Thursday



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Mr Pollard's family= Swan Family

248-Alan Hayes recent history

Relocated to Sunnyside

Cook-Noel McPhail dairy from 1985

South coast equip-owned and coal wash between 1985-early 90s

Leased to Ron Chittick to early 90s and dairied

100 acres part 59 of his parents, owned by his grandfather Max Swan. Subdivided and him mum, Joan Swan owned one and Uncle Ken Swan owned other

Mr. Pollard leased 17 acres from stock land, he didn't lease prior

Chef set up Benares

(William Maxwell Swan)

Used Sunnyside as a dry run

Max Swan used to grow vegetables (peas) on it

Mr. Pollard's father did milk can collections (car), lived in town

1987 moved to part 59, had it a hobby farm.

Uncle cattle dealer and housekeeper

Uncle and Mr. Pollard train harness training horses. Tarred in early 90s

Mr. Pollard grew up in house in town

Sunnyside house extension done-when allan went there- there were veggies, an orchard?

Kent road (dairy)-Dapto where father lived

Ride horse and tend cattle out there after school

Dam on parents (land?) done in 60s

Creek changed its course

Ken Swan put dam at bottom

Creek has gone back to its original course

East coast-pump shed connected to mine

Terry and Wendy Noonan-historians

-used to live on cleary's on the corner

Creek at the top always had water in it, never flodded.

Robert Hayes said it only dried once

Fairy meadow when mum was little =abattoir

Mum and whole family had to ride to drive cattle, pitch in and help

Everybody involved

Creek not used for fishing

2 spots mention aboriginal

- foot of Macquarie pass on northern side, camping
- brownsville church-first settlement and township

Parents had farm hands, had big enough family

Mainly hung out with Hayes-dairy ended in the 90s

- beef now
- breeding for some time

This area means I can live in town, access to amenity

Meaningful open space around-walking/cycle trail

Escarpment-needs to be enhanced and buffer

Daughter-riveting school teacher

35yrs in real estate

Previously stock agent-

1978 worked at Olympic park.

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by (interviewer or project) JANINE MAJOR & ANGELA SO

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Signature of person interviewed RC Martin

Address of person interviewed 4- P.O. Box 60 Depto 2530

Telephone number of person interviewed 42613404

Signature of interviewer [Signature]

Dated 13/1/16

Mr Robert Martin, 2016

AS I guess the first thing I'd like to know is how long has your family been in the area for?

RM Well, in this area, the Osborne Estate, the Avondale section of the Osborne Estate was sold up at Albion Park at an auction sale in 1893 and my great-grandfather, Robert Martin, bought a property—three properties, actually—on the southern side of Avondale Road and the family arrived from Gerringong at that stage. They'd been at many places before that, in July, I understand in [18]95, right. Now, in the meantime, he had some money in four banks. In those days, in the [18]90s, there were bank crashes and he'd paid deposits on each of those properties. One was up the Mountain(?) and when the bank crash[ed] he let the one up there go and then he did as best as he could with the other two. He built a house and infrastructure with what capital he had from sales elsewhere. And he died in 1902 and that property over there was sold in 1914 to wind his estate up because my grandfather A.G. Martin, was not the sole beneficiary, of course. Now, if you look in Terry's other book—I didn't get that out; I meant to get that out.

AS That was the docks one, was it?

RM Shellharbour Cemetery book.ⁱ I'll get it out and show you later. Anyway, Robert sold out in 1902 before his death and the farm was leased. In 1900 my grandfather married Ethel Lindsay from over at Sunnyside early in 1900 and my father was born and he [Mr Martin's grandfather] commenced doing it in his own right. He took over her and her sister's cows, cattle as planned, over at Sunnyside which was only about 88 acres, I think at the time, and my father was born there in 1900, December, not 1902 as what's in thereⁱⁱ, it's wrong.

JM It's wrong?

RM It's 1900. It doesn't matter but its 1900 because my aunt Edith was born in October 1902 so she didn't have two.

JM They weren't twins, no.

RM No. Now, there's a little bit of conjecture how long that lease was, for Roy Duncan was over there at Sunnyside but not from 1900 until 1902 but the Lindsay property was sold in that book in 1907 to John McPhail. So that's weaving in the Sunnyside part with my ancestors a bit. Robert Martin was never there and I don't know when he left over there but he left over there and took up residence [at Sunnyside].

There were two houses over there—they weren't big houses— and his aunt and sister and a Miss Brian, who they reared from up the mountain, were living in one house and Grandfather Martin, my Grandfather Martin, and his wife and five children were in the other one. In 1909 the aunt died and they swapped houses and he [Robert Martin – Mr Martin's Grandfather] bought a farm, seventy acres, down the road there which we don't have now and in 1914 the niece and Miss Brian wanted to leave, so he put it on the market and he bought this over here. Now, that brings us over this side [north side] of Avondale Road. We finished over there. Now, this is a bit of a different story. In [18]93 a man called Edward Kelly bought Lot 7 which I sold to Stocklands in 2002—you

may be aware of—and Edward Kelly was broke by 1912 and it was mortgaged. In those days the Colonial Mutual Finance Company, I think it was, were holding mortgages on lots of properties but involved in that was the Osmond family and another chap—whose surname starts with A—they all came from the Upper Hunter Valley at that particular time. Mind you, the Osmond family had sold up in Dapto and moved to Canberra—what's that place this side of Canberra? Not Queanbeyan, the old part before they had Canberra. Anyway, those families recently sold those properties to American interests but that's a diversion.

Well, the family moved over here [south of Cleveland Road] and they continued this farm here and the one down the road. Now, you're wondering about Benares mainly, aren't you?

AS Well, I'm interested in Benares and also Sunnyside. And here's a map [Parish Map of Kembla].

RM Well, Sunnyside...

JM Yeah, what do you remember of Sunnyside?

RM Well, I was never involved in Sunnyside until I become the tenant for Paul Newman who was from South Coast Equipment, owners of the open colliery up here up the top end of Bong Bong Road and I had all that I have over there now. I'm not sure when that was—that was in the [19]90s, early '90s, I think— and when it was sold to Stocklands I was still there. I was running cattle on it, not doing much to it. Sunnyside—well, I'd better go back a bit further— originally I think that was part of George Paul'sⁱⁱⁱ five hundred acre or six hundred acre grant, Lot 59. Now it was Portion 59 [Parish of Kembla]. This part is part of Portion 59 [Mr Martin's property—Cleveland Road, next to Avondale Public School]. Now sometime a fella called Captain Hopkins, he was an Indian Army officer and he served his time at Benares or Benares comes through with him, he was granted fifty acres.

Now, the fifty acres is the bush part above the escarpment site behind us. In those days there was a John Kennedy [who] had a property which was ours up here [Portion 249, Parish of Kembla] and Hoskins bought a property down here off Daniel Corrigan [Portion 13, Parish of Calderwood]. Henry Osborne...

AS You can see it there at the bottom here. So there's Benares there [Portion 59, Parish of Kembla].

RM Yeah, that's right.

AS Its saying it's Hopkins that owns this part [Benares].

RM Yeah. Now, what happened, I'll give you a little bit of the history quickly. Hopkins had the fifty acres up the top of the hill at Bong Bong Road [Portion 49, Parish of Kembla], which is a bit in the bush and Kennedy wouldn't sell to him but Daniel Corrigan did and eventually they all sold out to Henry Osborne and what Corrigan did, he kept his fifty acres next to Bong Bong Road and bought 386 acres of Paul, which was Benares. Now, Hopkins didn't buy the rest of Paul's holding.

AS It got divided into three, wasn't it?

- RM** Benares? Yes. Now, you're ahead but the rest of it was eighty acres. Now, I don't know who George Lindsay bought Sunnyside off. I must admit I'm a bit rusty on that one. It was either Paul or W.H. Swan, I'm not sure. You'll research that; you'll find it. Yeah, I think you can do that; I'll give you enough leads.
- AS** **Absolutely.**
- RM** Now, the bit where Kenny and Murray Swan are now—you're probably familiar [with] where Greg's mother is—I think that was in Paul's grant [Portion 59]. Am I right?
- AS** **Yes, that's right.**
- RM** I'm on the ball here.
- AS** **Yeah, it was quite a large grant that at some stage got separated. So it's all kind of newly subdivided now so it doesn't quite fall into the old land grants.**
- RM** And this bit here [Mr Martin's property] was cut off—all this happened before 1860 – this bit here was given by Hopkins to the National Education Board in 1861—you would have seen that—that eventually became New South Wales Education Department and I bought this at auction in April 1965 for a £1,050.
- JM** **So what made you want to buy it?**
- RM** Well, I was single.
- JM** **That helps, doesn't it?**
- RM** I hadn't met Elizabeth but my parents owned that block up there and they owned that block up there and it was in between. Well, it just made sense and also it was a one acre block and there'd been a house here. That's the third school and there had been a house here, probably two houses. Apparently a shack in [18]80-something, early 1880—there's photos of it around somewhere—a schoolhouse. It was condemned as being unsuitable for habitation about 1930 to suit the then schoolmaster who wanted to travel to Wongawilli but it always had tenants in it from the Education Department. So I bought the block. And I had a bit of trouble getting permission to build a house here but I got it.
- JM** **So was that important to you, to stay in this area?**
- RM** Well it was. I was dairying on the farm. Now, running you through the history of the landholdings I'm nearly there, I think. I want to ask you a question. Now, all this land, this bit, the next bit next door and the bit after that were all in Hopkins land, in Benares; different owners have sold them off. And I want to ask you, opposite Kenny and Murray's ones, the bit across the road there – I think it's fifty or sixty acres – was that in Paul's grant?
- AS** **Let me see if I have**
- RM** That's the burning question, that's one of the things I didn't ask that one to Greg Pollard because I don't think he knew. You might be closer to it than anybody is.
- AS** **Yeah. I have a couple of maps so let's see if I can find the right map and we can have a look.**

- RM** The Ainsworth people own that.
- AS** **This is the one in the book^{iv} that shows part of how it was divided up. I'll have all these maps here somewhere and that's Benares again. That one's just from the local studies library.**
- RM** Well, if that's in it it comes up to about 573 acres. It's already got 522 on Paul's but you can't take too much notice of those old surveys because that one up there, the original one of Hoskins, it's supposed to be only fifty acres; there's a lot more than fifty acres there. It's all bush anyway.
- JM** **So it was James Stack up here [Portion 60, Parish of Kembla] and then George Paul was Benares.**
- AS** **Yeah. And then here's Cleveland [Homestead]. So from what I understand, actually it didn't look like Paul actually stayed here. He just was given the grant and pretty much leased it ...**
- RM** Moved it.
- AS** **...and then moved it along.**
- RM** Did he sell it to Stack?
- AS** **He sold it...**
- RM** Did Stack not own this bit here?
- AS** **No. It looks like Stack...**
- Well, I've heard the name Paul come up.
- AS** **Stack was up I think where the McPhails were [Lot 60, Parish of Kembla] although McPhails were pretty much everywhere around here.**
- It looks as though James Stack came—I don't know. Peter Lark.
- AS** **I have it on a different document. I don't have it. Which one is it?**
- RM** Now, I always thought it was six hundred acres and in there it's got five hundred acres. I went that way.
- AS** **The grants are apparently six hundred and then at some stage it got subdivided and then Hopkins who was granted next door [Portion 49, Parish of Kembla] bought the portion where the Benares house was on the other side of Cleveland Road.**
- RM** There were three houses up there, my father told me. Now, it looks as though George Paul did own the bit across the road where Mrs Ainsworth is.
- AS** **Yes.**
- RM** That was in at six hundred acres. That would probably make sense, yeah. Now, with Cleveland [Homestead]—there's another copy of this book ^v and it's more comprehensive in this book and there's a copy—there's a bit in the history about Cleveland in the back. I think you'd better try and get a copy of that.

- AS** Yeah.
- RM** There's two copies of that and the best copy is not around. I don't know where that is. I just hope it hasn't been lent to anybody. It might be buried in a bookcase.
- AS** **So I'm guessing, the way you see the Benares here, Sunnyside is in the Hayes's property^{vi}, is it?**
- RM** Yeah. Originally, Sunnyside was eighty acres and Benares originally went over what they call Alan Hayes' Driveway. When George Lindsay bought the land it must have been late [18]70s because my grandmother was born at Unanderra in [18]74 and she came out here when she was five, nearly six. So he bought eighty acres but the bit of land—if you go over there where the fences are, going up Alan Hayes' Driveway—on the right hand side that's supposed to have been in it but it was old system title and he didn't know that Armstrongs had it and when he went to get it it was "Oh, we've had this for so long now", it's old system title and they kept it and he couldn't do anything about it. But George Lindsay was no duffer—I'll tell you about him later—he was no duffer but he couldn't do anything about that. But, see, this Benares part went right across to Alan Hayes' Drive. The eighty acres was north of where the fig trees are and that sixteen acres coming down the driveway which he didn't get. Now, I don't know whether it was ninety six acres or just eighty acres so I can't answer that one. You might be able to work it out. I'm giving you plenty of things to do.
- JM** **Do you mind if I just take a snapshot of that page?**
- RM** No, you can take these snaps of pages and books. I'm sorry we can't lend the books.
- JM** **No, no, no. We wouldn't expect that. No, that's fine.**
- RM** Sometimes they don't come back; one spoils it for the rest.
- JM** **You mentioned the fig trees just then. Do you know when they were planted?**
- RM** I've got no idea, love.
- JM** **Do you know any stories about them?**
- RM** No, except that my father was born up there and we can't find a photo of the house.
- AS** **Because you've got the house that stands now and then the fig trees must be about twenty metres away.**
- RM** Yeah. The original house was in front of the fig trees.
- AS** **Between?**
- RM** Between the two because the McPhails built that house. That house was doubled in size for Alan Hayes when he went there to buy the mine but the original house I understand was weatherboard. I think it was tin roof but a lot of those houses had the thatched roof replaced with galvanised iron and two thirds of the houses in this district had an earth floor. There weren't many wooden floors around. Now, there were exceptions. The old house up here at Glen Avon was pulled down in 1914. It was slabbed. Kennedy built that with slabs sawn out of the big gully apparently in the pit saws – the convicts would have done it. Very generous of them, wasn't it and it was on wooden piers. When my father bought the farm "We've got to build a new house".

They built a new house and pulled it [the slab house] down. It didn't have an earth floor, so Kennedy had a little bit of money. And one house over here had an earth floor and the other one didn't. So it was about fifty per cent of the houses or probably a bit more had earth floors but that was down the coast too, not just here.

JM **Yeah, it's**

RM They were treated but it didn't help the children with lung congestions or anything like that.

JM **Of course not. Do you recall anything of that house standing?**

RM Which house?

JM **The original house.**

RM Up here? [On Mr Martin's property]

JM **Yeah.**

RM No, no, it was pulled down.

JM **It was pulled down before your time?**

RM Yeah, yeah, yeah. Pulled down. There are no photos of it. It wouldn't have been worth taking a photo. They would have had nothing.

AS **No.**

RM Let alone the ownership of a camera.

AS **Whereabouts are we located on this map, that one there?**

RM Well, I assume about here, aren't you?

AS **About there?**

RM Here?

AS **Yeah.**

RM Right here now?

AS **Yeah.**

RM We're here, right here. Yeah, right here. [Corner of Cleveland Road].

AS **Yeah.**

RM Now, see, Richard Hopkins is there [Portion 49, Parish of Kembla]. See, I was spot-on there and Kennedy was in here but it was only fifty acres [Portion 249, Parish of Kembla]. Now, when Osborne bought the land, the Osborne family in their wisdom redrew the boundaries and Glen Avon up here comes in here what Daniel Corrigan had and a bit [of] what Ritchie [Richard Hopkins] had over here but most of the surveys south of the creek and west of that fenceline were done in 1893 by the Osmond family before they sold up.

AS **Ok.**

RM And that was surveyed from here right through to Corbett Road in Marshall Mount because they had two estates and here they were selling. They sold the lot, actually. But Avondale Estate and Marshall Mount Estate, I think they sold Marshall Mount first and all have sold at the Agricultural Hall at Albion Park and on both sale days there was a terrific thunderstorm and people had trouble with their horses. You can just imagine it, getting home with wet seats.

And a few days before, one or two of the banks announced that they couldn't afford to advance any more money so that affected the sales a bit too and they had to extend the terms to sell it. So it was pretty risky doing that in the [18]90s because you had these bank crashes. I don't know much about the bank crashes but I know it happened.

AS **So because there's the school there so you're about here.**

RM I'm right in the corner, right there.

AS **There's the school.**

RM Well, see the boundary now is – I can't see that properly from here. That's approximately the boundary now, yeah.

AS **So, what was the land used for around here?**

RM A little bit about on Hopkins. What year did they abolish the convict system? Would it have been 1854?

JM **It was about eighty years after settlement.**

AS **It was in the 1850s.**

RM Hopkins was the last man to send his convicts in and they came and saw him and Hopkins was a bit of a public man too and they came and saw him and said "Why haven't you sent the convicts in?" "Because up there they haven't finished the work". "It finished a fortnight ago, mate. We're taking them".

JM **So the convicts were working as labourers around here?**

RM Yeah. Well, they were clearing the scrub and up there [Portion 49, Parish of Kembla], you go up that hill a bit and it's all covered with scrub now and it's protected again. You see these piles of stone and a lot of them are thrown onto the ground and not stacked, they didn't have time to stack and they weren't finished.

AS **Because they made them go.**

RM But when you go further over, the poor things, they had to carry them and it's a very stony ridge. You walk along there and you don't just walk on top of the stones there's snakes or something there. I mean they had a lot of work to do and they would have been there another five years. I mean some of them would have died on the job.

JM **Yeah.**

RM They wouldn't have got looked after.

AS **No.**

- RM** It was pretty mean the way it existed. No, but it was cleaned up and there was no lantana in those days. It was mostly standing trees and he cut the trees down and burnt them but a lot of people's cleared land by just burning it. They had methods of doing that without letting the fire get away. It's surprising what they did do.
- AS** **Because now when you look at it, the trees have grown back.**
- RM** It's terrible.
- AS** **...but it was all cleared back then?**
- RM** I've seen that hill grow. My mother came here in 1933 and she's seen that hill cleaned up twice. When she arrived it was clean. Well, they were losing it then and it was cleaned up again in the [19]40s, early '40s, and it's gone again now. It belongs to the mine now but it was gone before the mine got it – this is up the back here.
- Now, you wonder what it was used for.
- AS** **Yes.**
- RM** Well, cattle grazing originally in the [18]40s, '50s and '60s but later when dairy commenced, for dairying. Now, the Cook family acquired that place. Do you know what date?
- AS** **Not off the top of my head.**
- RM** No, that's fine because I'm not sure.
- AS** **The Cooks, 1877 at some stage they had it.**
- RM** That farm? [Benares]
- AS** **They had it from at least the 1870s, yeah.**
- RM** Their eldest son acquired a very large holding at Berkeley called Glendalough if you're interested in Berkeley but in 1956 the then state Housing Commission resumed it all. Well, Bill Cook wasn't alive then but William Manning Cook, up here [father of Bill Cook] – well, my father knew him; you probably know when he died; I'm not sure, probably the [19]20s – he had sixteen children, two wives, four or five with the second one. So the first one had twelve and both Irish ladies. Bill Cook's wife was an Irish lady and she said to the first wife, her husband's mother, "I'm going to beat you". "I bet you don't". Anyway, she did. This lady at Berkeley had seventeen [children] and the last of them not long dead.
- JM** **Can you imagine, Ange, seventeen?**
- RM** Wouldn't it knock you about?
- AS** **I've got one and seventeen is just terrifying.**
- RM** Well, I mean she was a big, sturdy lady, hard worker and you'd just keep in good trim and not get fat.
- AS** **No time for that.**
- RM** Yeah. Well, that's true, that's true. There's a chap I know down at Gerringong on a rented farm and he says "You live up beside the old Cook place". He said "My

grandmother was Sophie". His grandmother was Sophie of the original Mrs Cook and I said "Really?" His name – doesn't matter. I'll come to that. He bought some cattle off me when I gave up dairying. So that's a little bit of the Cook family but in 1935 it was sold. The Berkeley people fought the family of the second wife. They had to mortgage it up and got to the point where the bank said "Righto, enough" and they had to sell it. And I don't know what your records say but I think Mr Fields paid £9.11 an acre. This is what my father told me and my father died in 1982 and Alec McPhail paid £11.15, I think, I'm not sure, an acre. So you could verify that, see, because you'll find they're not far out but it's interesting; that was coming through the Depression. And mind you, now in 1933 my father was selling milk for ninepence farthing, a ha'penny. In a very short period of time because of war, a bit of a milk it was reduced to thruppence, three farthings and the only way people round here survived was growing peas.

My father was growing peas - I was born in [19]35 – my father was still growing peas up until the late [19]40s, not every year but the peas had to be sown approximately by the 15th of March. It was best to sow them on the hillside on what they call lay ground, which is new ground, and they had to be sown in rows. It was a single row dropper or a single horse, one man driving the horse and the other one holding the dropper and they used green peas and they used twenty two percent superphosphate, no other frills, and they had to be cultivated in between to keep the weeds down and you had to know the seasonal pickers. Dad knew six or eight persistent seasonal pickers and he sent telegrams to Mick Weaver that the peas were ripe and they were harvested and they were so much a bushel in kerosene tins.

EM **You're not raving on, are you?**

RM Yeah.

JM **Not at all. It's fascinating.**

RM Well, Greg Pollard – it was before his time and I don't think his grandfather grew them anyway.

JM **So they were growing a lot of peas around this area?**

RM Some farmers didn't, you had to have a bit of elevated land.

AS **Right, Ok. So was it the Hopkins land?**

RM No, I'm talking about Glen Avon.

AS **So further up the Escarpment?**

RM I never saw peas over there, growing over that land, but Alec McPhail over at Sunnyside grew a lot.

AS **Ok.**

RM Yeah. He had a bit of trouble because it wasn't quite so good over there for them but that's the funny thing. Over the southern side of Avondale, when the peas got real cheap dad would invite them over: "Come and get yourself a meal of peas" because they weren't worth picking.

Now, what my father did – I'd better finish this off – he got them picked and he had these pea bags and he sewed them himself and weighed them and paid his pickers and he had a [19]29 Chev and one day he went to the station with Mick Weaver and myself as a kid and nineteen bags of these peas. He had them strapped round the back, on the front motor, and he drove out the road there in second gear very slowly and he got a real good price for them but other times he sent them to agents at the markets at Haymarket in Sydney and sometimes he rang up and thanked the agent and other times he said "Well, I'm going to sell them to the other agent now". He said "I think you're taking down(?). They're selling more than that" - you know, he was flat-out paying the pickers. But other times my mother did make some money for the peas in a separate account from the farm and unfortunately a lot of the time the pea money was paying the bills because the milk price wasn't satisfactory because don't forget there was fellas coming and going, you know, and my parents didn't own the farm. My grandfather did – he retired to Wollongong in [19]33.

JM Did he use any Aboriginal labourers, do you know?

RM No.

JM No?

RM No.

JM Not for the peas or the dairy farm?

RM No, no, no, no. I never saw an Aboriginal man around here working on a farm.

JM That's interesting.

RM Now, I know about the time I came into the world, the late [19]20s, there was a farmer down – I won't mention names – down Cleveland had one [an Aboriginal worker] and he used to cart the milk to the factory.

AS Diana and I were told a story – sorry, the name escapes me who the farmer we spoke to was but the one at Bong Bong Road.

RM Evan Perkins?

AS Yes. He said he recalls as a child that one summer they had some Aboriginal labourers - in the 1950s he thinks it was.

RM They might have over there but I never saw him. There was one in Dapto.

JM So no workers, no campers?

RM No. I don't think I ever can remember seeing a part Aborigine one. Tell you what, we did have a few—gypsies. My grandfather had a cousin on a farm at Albion Park right next to the Showground. The night after Albion Park Show they had this vegetable garden and they had a lovely big patch of potatoes and the next morning there wasn't a spud left; they were all dug up. They'd put that down to the gypsies at the Show, you see.

JM Yeah, the caravan crew.

RM That was about 1904. Oh, they've got some hilarious tales.

JM That was like a travelling carnival through town or something, was it?

RM Yeah. They wouldn't be motorised.

JM Yeah, no, no, no, horse-drawn.

RM And he used to say "Don't talk to me about the gypsies".

JM Still got nightmares?

RM He had to go and get some spuds elsewhere.

JM That's funny.

RM Yeah, well it wasn't so funny when it happened. Now, with peas, the peas were a lifesaver. Now, they filled the gap but they weren't grown after the [19]50s much. But my father had a bit of a crop of peas down on the flat there where that shed is over there and there was a secret to it, one of the best crops. The pea vines were up this high and it was a magnificent crop and they made a lot of money.

What happened was he had a crop of ...sorghum on it and it rained and the wind came in early March and the chap that was working for him at the time, he was very, very loyal, said to him "That's flat-out. We're not going to pick that up with a (?)" because in those days they had a horse-drawn (?), "How about we turn it in and sow a crop of peas?" So they turned it in and in those times you were ploughing a single furrow plough with two horses and I think they worked together pretty well and it's impossible to turn that amount of overburden into the soil with a plough. What my father did: at the back of the swingle bar on the horse on the right hand side he had a chain and he brought it from the swingle bar and he tied it back onto the frame of the plough. You had to have it exactly the right position or it didn't work and the site as you turned it with the plough – and, by the way, you had to have a plough of a certain size – completely covered it. Days after – they are wrecked, flat-out, apparently; they ploughed the paddock – days after they were into it with the peas ... they sowed it straight in, and they got a shower of rain and up went the peas because the stuff that was underneath fed it. But we call that green manuring, but it was a unique one. I don't think he did that very often but he did it that time.

AS/JM Did you work on the farm yourself as a kid?

RM I did; I helped my parents a lot. I went to the school there [Avondale Primary School]. In 1947 I went to High School at Lindfield and eventually after five years I got the Leaving Certificate.

JM So would you come home after school and help out around the farm?

RM I got sent to Hawkesbury Agricultural College at Richmond – the university is there now.

Now, I helped them then. When I was studying for the Leaving Certificate dad got ill. I think he went to hospital. I came home and helped on the farm and I had to go and talk to people because I wanted to go back and do a couple of papers and I didn't do as well as I should have done. I think I passed in English and maths, agriculture. What was the other one? I forget now. History, Modern History it was. Yeah, in history in those days we did from the French Revolution right up till 1945. So we did the French

Revolution in fourth year, yeah, and blow those *Hamlet* [Shakespear] stories. Did you do *Hamlet*?

JM Basic reading, very basic reading of it.

RM Ok then. Well, I did about eight of them. Don't ask me my favourite because I didn't have any. The first one, I think it was in first year, *Midsummer Night's Dream*. I'm not sure whether we did *Hamlet* for the Leaving. We did *Hamlet*, *Twelfth Night*.

JM Yeah, *Othello*, *Merchant of Venice*.

RM Yeah, *Merchant of Venice*.

JM *Merchant of Venice*, yeah, *Romeo and Juliet*.

RM Yeah, I think so.

JM *The Merchant of Venice* was my favourite, I must admit.

RM I don't know. Someone's kid asked me one day "Did you do the Shakespeare things at school?" I said "Yes, unfortunately" but I passed in English. What we do? I can't remember what I did for the Leaving. So, yeah, but when I was here at primary school I helped my father a lot. Some of the time – this is wartime – some of the times he had help and some of the times he didn't and when he didn't have help my mother helped him. Now, in those books there^{vii} you'll find photos of old Dapto factory in one of them and you'll find photos of old milk carts. I think my father stopped using the milk cart when he got married. He got married at 33, I think, and because he had to sort of leave the bales early, before eight o'clock, have breakfast as quick as he could and by that time the cart was loaded - and it was a spring cart – and get out to the factory, at the depot at the factory, to get the milk tipped. Now, originally the milk wasn't pasteurised, it was just cooled down, and went in railway trucks. There's a photo in one of those books of railway trucks taking the milk to Sydney. I forget when pasteurising was – was it [19]22 when pasteurising came in?

AS I don't know enough about pasteurizing, I don't know.

JM It was a good day when it came in.

RM Well, yes. There was a lot of hazards, you know. They had to grow a lot of crops. Now, you asked me what the soil was like. Originally around here it was bush grass, various native grasses. In some parts, way up in the gullies they had this wretched kangaroo grass and wallaby grass; nothing of value in that at all, only for the wallabies. But dad said there was a fella walked up the hill there and said hello in 1919 and he was a complete stranger and he looked very hot. He walked from Dapto and he said he caught the train from Sydney and he worked for Kelly as a young man. And his first thing he looked, he said "What have you done to that hill over there?" He said "That's *paspalum*". He said "We heard of that in 1912". And prior to that it was hard to keep grass on the hills in the winter time so you had to grow oats and you had to grow a lot of crops. In other words, you had to be between the handlebars of the plough and if he didn't get between the handlebars of the plough you walked off.

JM So it sounds like a lot of hard labour.

RM Of course it was hard labour. My father was a lot stronger in the arms than I was. He wasn't as tall but he was thicker in the shoulders. There was a lot of hard labour. Then the milk cart went from here but when I was growing up and going to primary school there were three farmers up on the top end of Avondale Road still using the milk cart and they were getting home all hours. Depends who they were a bit but the average bloke got in the cart, got the paper up at the newsagent, went round to the baker and got his loaf of bread for the day and went to the butcher because there was no refrigeration and you were lucky if you had an ice chest – we didn't.

JM **You had the old Coolgardie fridge?**

RM The power came here in 1949. Some people had those old kerosene Kelvinators but I think my parents in their wisdom decided not to have one. Because of carbon dioxide and other things, I think that was a good idea not to have one; you probably live longer for not having it. No one knew that, though. Yeah, there were a few of them around, not many, not in the area, but the power came in in [19]49. Geez, the refrigerator came then. We did have an ice chest up till then but you had to change the ice. Well, round about [19]43 the milk carrier – this is before [19]43 – the milk carriers emerged and there were some that came and went a bit; some of the time they had a milk carrier and sometimes they didn't but there was one particular well-liked fella in Dapto, Glen Harvey, but he had more than he could do. And I can remember Glen coming up here and getting milk for dad and he says "Can't do it tomorrow. You have to take it yourself in the car". But dad had one vehicle up until 1943 and then he had two. Yeah, [19]43 it was, the second-hand Oldsmobile, yeah. Anyway, so, yeah, there was a lot of hard work.

JM **It sounds it, yeah.**

RM But we had milk cans and until about [19]44, '45, a chap, Harry Walker and Alan Costa, formed a partnership and they carted the milk on Avondale Road. The fellas out that side too had their own and my dad's went this way because it saved time. At one shilling a can, that was pretty good. He made a little bit of money, bought a new truck, so I mean there was a fair bit of value. But I want to say this: I think milk was selling for one and ninepence ha'penny and a chap called Jack Ferguson became chairman of the New South Wales Milk Board in 1952, the first year I was at Hawkesbury and they used to have an old organisation called the Milk Zone Dairymen's Council and there was a meeting in Sydney. He says "The biggest trouble with you fellas is you haven't got enough money" and here's a fella who had been put into that job to keep himself away from the New South Wales Premiership, a Labor Party man. Who was Premier at the time, was it Joe Cahill? He was pretty friendly with Joe Cahill but they gave him a job as chairman of the Milk Board. He said "You've got to fix all that up". And milk went to four and tuppence a gallon, four and tuppence ha'penny, the next thing people say "They're paying you fellas too much" because the price of milk in Sydney jumped. From one and ninepence to four and tuppence a gallon – that's for four quarts, that's 5.4 litres.

JM **From one to four. Gosh, people must have wondered what on earth had happened.**

RM You know, the price of land went up too but the thing is people had debts. People weren't doing any good; people were leaving the land. Well, see, that's one of the

reasons I was sent to Hawkesbury but the circumstances changed. Mum and dad immediately bought the farm. You couldn't pay for it before but they started to pay for it. Some other people bought new cars but, I mean, that's the way it went.

But the Milk Board consisted of a chairman appointed by the New South Wales government, Jack Ferguson, and a producers' representative—this was when Ferguson came in—it was a chap called F.J. Sedgwick, Fred Sedgwick, and a consumers' rep whose name was Keith Smith. Now, I've jumped ahead. Can I go back to the [19]20s?

JM Yeah.

RM In 1926 there was a conference at Bathurst called the Producers and Consumers' Conference and if you dig in the archives you'll get a copy of those proceedings. Now, I haven't got a copy of those proceedings. By gee, I'd love one. Now, in the South Coast there were three representatives. They had a very good organisation—my grandfather and brother and uncle used to belong to it—called the Agricultural Bureau—and they were invited to submit delegates to the conference and a very good friend and a cousin of my father's, Lindsay Evans from Penrose, Dapto—he died in [19]73—was my mate and he got selected and a chap by the name of Bill Ryan at Berry was selected. And by sheer good luck somebody else was nominated for the Dairy Farmers' co-ops at Dapto and the chap that was nominated who represented from Dapto to the Grand Council, they called it, this West Camden South Coast Milk Producers' Association in the [19]20s was not a director of Dairy Farmers and that nomination—I'm going into a bit of local politics—that nomination was not endorsed.

Now, my grandfather, Martin, was elected to the Dairy Farmers' Milk Board in 1917. I'll not go into the politics of that but that was in 1917 and some of the fellas jumped up at the meeting at Dapto "What are we going past Alec Martin for?" and so he got elected to go to the Producers and Consumers' Conference at Bathurst and that's why I want a copy. We did have a copy but I haven't got it. No one knows where it is. It just got tossed out by some old aunt. So if you could find that you might find some information. I'm giving you a lot to do.

AS I'm trying to think where would I find something like that.

RM Oh, you'll find it. Anyway, so out of that conference they decided to have boards. The Milk Board didn't get going—that's why I brought it in—the Milk Board didn't get going till 1933, right, and the first chairman of that, I think what I was told, was a bloke called Ted Hamilton, E.W. Hamilton, and he was chairman at the time, general manager of Dairy Farmers Milk Board, not chairman, and he applied for the chairmanship of the Milk Board. Sorry, he was chairman of the Dairy Farmers Co-op Board and he became chairman of the Milk Board for a period of time, I think until he retired or got tossed out. And there was a tense competition for the producers' representative and I think it was a city man or a suburban dairyman got it at first. Ones that applied for it down this way didn't get it, which was a shame but anyway that happened. So, yeah.

JM So milk was very important to this region?

RM You wouldn't know about the politics of milk.

JM The politics of milk. Look, I hear a whole book in that, the politics of milk.

- RM** Have you got this book?^{viii}
- JM** **Which one's that? We've got a lot of papers marked there. If there's milk things you'd like to tell us on those.**
- RM** There's the Dairy Farmers factory at Dapto. Is that that one? Yeah, the Dapto factory, that's that one there. Yeah, I put that one there because you might like to take a photograph of that. That's the Albion Park boys with their milk but I think that might be the factory carts but it could be somebody collecting milk from farmers too.
- JM** **Yes, indeed.**
- RM** I think this book'd be in the Mitchell Library.
- JM** **Yeah. I might just grab the name of that one too if you don't mind.**
- RM** Wait'll she gets the photograph of it. I've given you a little bit on the politics;
- JM** **Indeed. So what would you see walking to school in the morning?**
- RM** Well, I'd walk from the school. It was a pretty short distance: it was down that hill.
- AS** **Ok, so not very far.**
- JM** **Yeah, so not very far, that's right.**
- AS** **Not very far at all.**
- JM** **That's the school, is it?**
- AS** **Yeah.**
- RM** Some of the time I was late; had to run.
- JM** **There's no excuse for that.**
- AS** **I've always found the closer you live, the later you are.**
- JM** **The later you can be. Can I just grab the title of that?**
- RM** Yeah, I tell you what. If you turn up all those pages I've marked, you'll find a photograph of the Border Dairy Farms in 1935 and my grandfather's photo's there and you'll find the board of directors of 1935.^{ix} It's in that; I've got it marked.
- I'll just grab it here.**
- RM** There's another one of these that's by Jan Todd, *Milk for the Masses*, that's a later one. I haven't quite—I forget what it was. A few things are left out in that book that I thought should have been in it.
- JM** **So not much to see on a short walk from the house to the school then?**
- RM** No. Like see other people dawdling down the hill.
- JM** **But you did mention you've seen a lot of changes in the landscape over the years.**

- RM** Oh, yes. Now, see, you're talking about pasture. The kikuyu grass first appeared, somebody put it in the school. Bought it from a South African, put it in the school about 1950 and people were coming around getting runners off it and that's one why it spread.
- JM** **That's great. I can actually still remember the clip-clop of the horses delivering the milk; lovely sound in the morning.**
- RM** My mother run the ladies'(?) ride at Sydney. She got pipped by a very good friend from Gerringong in 1921. In [19]23 and she won the ladies'(?) races in the Show. She was round at Jerrara south of Jamberoo and they moved to Albion Park in 1924 and when she came up here in 1933 she left all her horses. She made a decision when she got married or the year before she got married it all had to finish. My father told her; he said "You'd better cut that out".
- It wasn't on. "You can get serious about the occupation". So she used to do the shows, yeah. And she was in Dapto Show, she said, 1911. I think she might have won the Girl Rider at that, Little Girl Rider.
- JM** **Little Girl Rider, that's still impressive.**
- RM** And she was born in 1904 so she was coming up.
- JM** **Yeah, seven.**
- RM** The Dapto Show was early in the year and she was born in June so she'd still be five.
- JM** **And this is in the days when the shows were very agriculturally based?**
- RM** Oh, yes.
- JM** **Did you go to all the shows?**
- RM** I was on the committee for thirty years in Dapto Show but the situation came where I was the only member that didn't belong to the Greyhound Guild and there was no purpose in the end. But one year I didn't renominate and they got a hell of a shock. Just dropped it like that because we had a secretary who was trying to wind it down and I said I couldn't be bothered. I was cattle steward and I just gave it up in the end. There was a motion on the books, a longstanding motion, that no dog meeting could be held at the Dapto grounds fourteen days before a show, commencement of a show. He started putting on dog meetings. And, as I said, all the other fellas, there's too many there with greyhounds. They wanted a meeting the night before the show, on the Thursday night. The show was on the Friday morning. I said "It's impossible to organise these cattle". I said "Look, half the stewards aren't here". I said "I'm not going to do it anymore". I told him two years before "I'll be finished next year" and they didn't think I was serious and I just dropped it.
- JM** **So were you involved in organising the show?**
- RM** Yeah.
- JM** **Or you were involved with the greyhounds? You were with the show?**
- RM** I didn't have anything to do with the greyhounds. Now, the greyhound committee was a separate committee to the show committee but it had to be elected from the show. Within the show can be thirty five men and they've had a bit of trouble lately but I haven't

been there for thirty years and I'm still a member. I'm the only one around here with agricultural roots who was a member that I know of. That could change but I don't think so. There's a few ladies but not many. But the format of the show changed considerably, yes. See, the trouble is with the show circuit, down the coast you have a new president every two years. Because the dogs had to be run every fortnight, then every week, you had to have someone in the chair of the Show Society who is prepared to do the show when it was needed and to run the dogs. The president was involved in the draw—well, one fella was. The whole time I was on the Show Committee it only had two presidents, I only saw two presidents, Mr Cook, Stan Cook, who was one of the Berkeley Cooks. He did it for six years till he dropped dead with a heart attack, and Charlie Keys was twenty seven or twenty six. He got deposed the year after I left because of his numbers—I was staying on there, helping him stay but I said "Look, I'm finished" and they didn't believe it. But anyway it's tipped the scales a bit.

And the next president stayed there for twenty years but, see, the thing is if you want to vitalise a show you have a new president every two years. I was told by a showman down the coast, "We're not coming to the Dapto Show anymore for this and that reason" and they had good reasons but I said "I can't do anything about it".

JM Yeah, Ok.

RM I said "Ta ta".

JM So do any of the local farmers have dogs?

RM No. I know one or two.

JM Yeah, I didn't imagine it because of, yeah, the conflict there.

RM No.

JM Well, they might have working dogs but not racing dogs.

RM And the dogs started about 1936, '37 and some farmers with very strong beliefs about gambling immediately resigned and that's when the rot started. So the dogs didn't do the agriculture any good—I mean it did a lot of good financially. They've got millions of dollars in the bank because they rent some part of the land to McDonalds.

JM Bit of a conflict there.

RM Yeah. So I mean if you're talking about an agricultural showground it is an agricultural showground but no more. Now, we've missed a lot around here.

JM Yes, so let's get back to here. I mean that gives it a bit of a broader context, though, which is always interesting.

RM You might be interested in this.^x That's one of the best books but it's a hard book to read but Cunningham was a ship's surgeon. Liz must have put that there— when she found it. I was complaining I lost it.

JM It's useful for us to have some of these for sure. I mean particularly the focus of today is your personal recollections. That's all we're particularly very interested in.

- RM** He was an English surgeon on the convict ships. In 1822 he did his first trip. He did four trips and he stayed here and he got a property and he had to walk only up the bloody road to Denman and he was complaining in that book bitterly he didn't have enough corn. Because I know where his property was – I've been up there – and you don't grow corn on those hillsides round Denman you grow it on the flats.
- JM** **Unlike the peas.**
- RM** Yes.
- JM** **It was up the hill, not on the flats.**
- RM** Yeah. Unlike the peas, I get you. In 1827 he wrote that book. I think that's a repeat but there's a few photographs in there of the horses of the first stagecoach to Parramatta and Sydney. And this man was clever. He went overland. Hume and Hovell went down to Melbourne in 1815. He [Cunningham] went down there some time in the early [18]20s and he put a report in to the state government and when he went back to England he did the same thing. When he was going down he was down near this side of Albury. He estimated how far he was from Twofold Bay. He was a navigator too; only using the stars, you know, and probably a compass. And when he got down to Port Phillip Bay he was very worried. Have you seen that book before?
- JM** **No. Hang on. I'm just jotting down all the details so we can have a look at it.**
- RM** Yeah. Well, it doesn't tell you much about the Illawarra but they did come down here.
- JM** **All these handy resources, yeah.**
- RM** He knew where he was and he was concerned that some other nation would set up at Port Phillip Bay and so he hoed(?) it up but what he said, "You must settle at Port Phillip Bay" and they started at Melbourne in 1834 and some of the migrants were encouraged to go there but the Martin family arrived on 14th of February 1842 but the trouble was James was buried at sea. He died on the way out in Bombay so the family was pretty well destitute. Fortunately, she had some friends and brothers in Kiama and the word got around eventually about fifteen months later she arrived on the *Perseverance* in Sydney and then it was all on the level then but it was pretty hard work.
- JM** **You've been painting a picture of very hard work since we got here.**
- RM** Well, yes.
- JM** **It is very hard work, yes.**
- RM** Well, if you look in that book there—did you find the photos of the board meeting in there?
- JM** **No.**
- RM** Sorry, it was in there.^{xi}
- JM** **In that one?**
- RM** Yeah. Well, you've got the details of that, haven't you in here?
- JM** **Yeah. I've got the details. I've got that one.**

- RM** Well, we'll put that one away because it only confuses you.
- JM** **And we've got these two.**
- RM** That's my grandfather up there.
- JM** **That's your grandfather?**
- RM** Yeah, there. You might like to get that out of the library one day. This book was printed in 1893.
- AS** **I'll take a photo of the front cover so I know which book it came from.**
- RM** You'll find in here Weston's land went into Belrose but you're not really doing Belrose, are you?
- AS** **No. I don't know if Diana or I asked you this before but do you know about Winnilong?**
- RM** Now, that's out of my depth. I saw that there [Portion 52 and 248 of Kembla Parish] and that's the northern side of Bong Bong Road and actually, no, I don't know that one.
- AS** **We haven't been able to find anything on Winnilong but it's on a couple of maps.**
- RM** Yeah, but that's a very early map.
- JM** **That remains an issue then.**
- AS** **It does.**
- RM** There's that photo again of horses and milk.
- JM** **That's a great shot.**
- RM** Yeah. This book's by Gibbs and Warne, you won't have any trouble finding that.^{xii}
- AS** **Michelle collected quite a few of those. We'll have to see if we've got that one.**
- JM** **I've got a feeling we've got that one.**
- I'll jot that down anyway.**
- As we're finishing up...**
- RM** You've got to go but there's others here. It's not possible to do them all. Now, have we covered enough about this other place?
- AS** **Up here? [Portion 59, Parish of Kembla] Yeah, I think we have.**
- RM** Now, there's one thing I didn't tell you, though, the dark side of Captain Hopkins.
- AS** **Yes.**
- RM** He had a maid just after the house was built and there was an attic up the top with two stairs and the girl become pregnant and he shot her.
- JM** **Gee.**
- RM** That happened a bit; he just shot her. Blamed her for it, got rid of her. And they kept the convicts and there's a pool of blood up there and every person that lived up there,

if they didn't leave when they found out the house was haunted they had a death. Now, that was handed down—the old fellas in this district knew this—and there was a very nice family living down there and they were only there for a few weeks. I was only four and I got to know Rosemary very well because we used to go and play together and the only one to play at the time.

One day Mrs Orchard come across the road, said "Someone told my husband yesterday the house had been haunted. He said we're leaving immediately and he got a friend at work that had a house and we're moving back into Wollongong". He worked at one of the major stores in Wollongong, Waters [Waters & Sons], in the furniture department—he ran it. "We've got to get out of here". He had a car. That was in 1938 and my father told me that was the only one.

JM The only one who left?

RM The only one who never lost a person.

JM So everyone else who's lived there has lost a someone.

RM Yeah.

AS Is that Benares?

RM That's Benares.

AS Because that's the one that Hopkins built.

RM Hopkins built that. Hopkins shot the lady, the girl, Hopkins got rid of her when he found out and the blood was on the floor they reckoned when the old house was up there. I never saw it. Dad said "Don't bother going up there. There's a pool of blood on the floor". And as different families came there in the early nineteenth century and the 1920s they all lost someone and they all got out. And the people at Mr Fields said to dad one day "I'm sick of So and So up the road. They're telling about the house being haunted". He said "I'm losing my tenants so stop that".

JM Is the house still standing?

RM No.

AS It's demolished.

RM It's demolished. Ian Crater demolished the house. He went to court in Sydney and got it demolished and they built a new house. Ian died, the father died and the mother died in hospital and she's still there "I'm not going to tell her. She'll die", she said. I mean you don't believe in ghosts, do you?

AS I won't be staying there.

JM I reserve my judgement. I've had no personal experience yet.

AS But I won't be staying there.

RM No, no.

JM We won't be stopping on the way back just in case.

- RM** Well, Mrs Fields bought it and she died—she lived there. Alec McPhail bought his share; he died when he was fifty one. And he said “You’re safe buying that because that was carved off before the girl got shot”. It’s not part of it but yeah. I don’t really believe in it but...
- JM** **There’s been a lot of coincidence associated with the story.**
- RM** I think it’s all nonsense.
- AS** **I remember you telling me this is Little Benares (Lot 1 DP 777927) – is that what they called it?**
- RM** Yes. Little Benares was built for William Manning Cook’s second wife. The second wife said “I’ll marry you. You’d better go and live at another house over there”, so he did that. The rest of the family lived over here [at Benares] until they got married. And then also tied in the farm, it was leased, so when the old man got married – he must have got married when he was still sixty because he had four or five more children so he wouldn’t have had too long. Yeah, it was leased and my mother came up here in 1933 and she was telling me about just after she came here as a bride old Charlie come over one night to see them and he says “Oh, that was a windy night the other night, there was a rattle and you could see the girl came down the stairs and was all white” and he says “I froze in the doorway of the bedroom and you were the prize”. Albion Park was full of prize(?) and they noted it as being all lies so mum didn’t take any notice and she wasn’t impressed one inch but then they had a laugh afterwards about Charlie. But that’s what happened but now, you see, that’s where Little Benares came in. The second wife said “Over here”. Well, she had a reason.
- JM** **Yeah, absolutely, absolutely, a very good one.**
- What’s in the frame? Is this a prize cow?**
- RM** In this book^{xiii} you’ll see John Lindsay, a pioneer. In 1872 he went down to his sister’s place in Victoria and she was next door to a famous Ayrshire stud. He bought the Earl of Beaconsfield and he transformed his herd and for a little while he was unbeatable and it was at Kembla Park Unanderra. Now, his photo’s in there. Could you get a copy of that from Mitchell Library?
- AS** **Probably.**
- RM** If you get that you’ll learn a lot about the Illawarra.
- JM** **Ok. It’s a great photo.**
- RM** Now, the other one that I recommend. Yeah. I inherited that from my father. But I’m ambling off the way but if you want to learn about the dairying industry in the Illawarra and all the old names it’s in there. That’s come about [19]26, I think. This one’s ’93, 1893. I bought that at Berkelouw’s at Mittagong—cost me thirty dollars. I was asking about McCaffery’s books.^{xiv} She says “I’ve got one over here you might be interested in” and she brought it out. I had a quick look and I said “Yes, thank you” and she says “That’s the only copy I’ve got”. Now, you won’t find that unless you go to the Mitchell Library because I know a father who left his books to the Mitchell Library, a bloke called Arthur Gray, and he sent his father’s books.

There's a lot more here but I think you got more than you can hope for, more than you deserve, more than you wanted because I've taken you off beam a bit.

JM I think we've probably got what we need for today.

RM Look, if you want to fill in something, come back and ask me.

AS Ok, thank you.

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- ⁱ Nunan, W. and T. Nunan, 2014, Shellharbour's Forgotten Cemetery and Selected Pioneers, W. E. Nunan, Dapto.
 - ⁱⁱ Nunan, W. and T. Nunan, 2014, Shellharbour's Forgotten Cemetery and Selected Pioneers, W. E. Nunan, Dapto.
 - ⁱⁱⁱ During the interview, Mr Martin referred to George Paul as Stack. The correct name (Paul) has been inserted in this edited transcript.
 - ^{iv} Nunan, W. and T. Nunan, 1989, The Black Swan: The Story of Edward Hornsby, Alias Swan, and His Descendants, W. E. Nunan, Dapto.
 - ^v McDonald, W. G., 1976, Nineteenth-Century Dapto: Notes on the History of Dapto and its Neighbourhood, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong.
 - ^{vi} Referring to Benares Auction Notice 1926 from Wollongong Local Studies Library
 - ^{vii} Todd, J. 1994, Milk for the Metropolis—A Century of Co-operative Milk Supply in New South Wales, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney; McCaffrey, F., 1909, First Century of Dairying in New South Wales, Sydney & Melbourne Publishing Co. Ltd., Sydney
 - ^{viii} Todd, J. 1994, Milk for the Metropolis—A Century of Co-operative Milk Supply in New South Wales, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney
 - ^{ix} Todd, J. 1994, Milk for the Metropolis—A Century of Co-operative Milk Supply in New South Wales, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, p. 129
 - ^x Cunningham, P. 1966, Two Years in New South Wales, ed. D.S. MacMillan, Angus & Roberts, Sydney
 - ^{xi} Todd, J. 1994, Milk for the Metropolis—A Century of Co-operative Milk Supply in New South Wales, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, p. 129
 - ^{xii} Gibbs, A. and C. Warne, 1995, A Pictorial History of Wollongong, Kingsclear Books, Alexandria
 - ^{xiii} McCaffrey, F., 1922, History of the Illawarra and its Pioneers, John Sands Ltd, Sydney
 - ^{xiv} McCaffrey, F., 1909, First Century of Dairying in New South Wales, Sydney & Melbourne Publishing Co. Ltd., Sydney.