



A U S T R A L
A R C H A E O L O G Y

Nepean Gardens,
13 Park Road,
(Lot 2 DP 1108408, Lot 1 DP 1254545,
Lot 3 DP 18701 and Lot 4 DP 18701),
Wallacia, NSW
Historical Archaeological Assessment

FINAL REPORT

PROJECT NUMBER 1724

Catholic Cemeteries Board

6 December 2019

Austral Archaeology

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Document Information

Project:	Nepean Gardens, 13 Park Road (Lot 2 DP 1108408, Lot 1 DP 1254545, Lot 3 DP 18701 and Lot 4 DP 18701), Wallacia, NSW
Services required:	Historical Archaeological Assessment
Client:	Catholic Cemeteries Board
Prepared by:	David Marcus
Project number:	1724

Document History and Approval Status

Version No.	Version Type	Issue Date	Written by	Approved by	Date Approved
1	Final	4/12/2019	DM	AB	4/12/2019
2	Final	6/12/2019	DM	AB	6/12/2019

Distribution of Copies

Version No.	Quantity	Issue date	Issued to
1	1	4/12/2019	Catholic Cemeteries Board
2	1	6/12/2019	Catholic Cemeteries Board

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (Austral) has been commissioned by the Catholic Cemeteries Board (the Proponent) to undertake a historical archaeological assessment of the study area, 13 Park Road (Lot 2 DP 1108408, Lot 1 DP 1254545, Lot 3 DP 18701 and Lot 4 DP 18701), Wallacia, New South Wales (NSW).

The study area is within the Penrith City Council Local Government Area (LGA) and is located approximately 13 kilometres south of Penrith and 50 kilometres west of Sydney. The study area is bounded by Park Road and residential lots to the south, rural properties to the north, and residential properties to the east and west (Figure 1.1, Figure 1.2, Figure 1.3, Figure 1.4 and Figure 1.5).

The purpose of this historical archaeological assessment is to determine the archaeological potential and significance of the study area, and provide suitable management recommendations. If required, this assessment can be updated to a full historical assessment to accompany any necessary applications to the Heritage Branch for a permit to be issued under the *NSW Heritage Act 1974*.

Proposed works

It is noted that prior to the writing of this report, a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) was performed in relation to a development application (DA17/1092) which proposed a cemetery with 88,000 burial plots, chapel, crematorium, function centre, administration building, services building, internal roads, car parking, landscaping, services and stormwater works. However, this DA was directed to be declined by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC). The refusal of the DA was not in relation to the archaeological sections of the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS), although this may be due to the inadequate discussion of the archaeological potential of the site and the possibility of landscaping impacting areas of historical archaeological potential.

The proposed work includes many forms of construction and disturbance. Landscaping is likely to be the developments largest risk to archaeological remains on the site. This is due to the nature of a cemetery requiring removal of soil which is likely to destroy any archaeological evidence in the area being excavated. The construction of associated infrastructure such as roads, services and administration buildings are also likely to disturb the soil, and possibly the archaeological potential of the study area as whole.

A new DA is being developed which will also require a HAA, as such, this assessment seeks to consider the potential archaeological resource associated with the study area and to determine appropriate recommendations for the management of heritage within the study area in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act).

Historical Background

The study area was originally part of a grant of 6,710 acres (2,715.4 hectares) given to John Blaxland on 30 November 1813 which he named 'Luddenham' and he used primarily for the grazing of livestock while preferring to reside at his Newington estate, on the banks of the Parramatta River.

The main farm complex is shown on an early but undated parish map as lying at the end of a looping cart track which connected the homestead to the Northern Road, with the complex consisting of three buildings to the north of the track and a fourth building to the south.

The Luddenham estate was sold and subdivided in 1859, with the study area forming part of the central division. A contemporary plan of the subdivision shows either a U-shape house or driveway, with a detached stable block and two other buildings also present along with a detached kitchen and garden on the southern side of Park Road.

The Wallace family moved into the cottage after Henrietta Wallace took over the lease in the early 1870s, several years after the death of her husband, Robert. The Wallace's house started to become an unofficial receiving depot for any mail needing collection in the district from around the mid-1880s, on account of their property being the only residence to the south of Mulgoa, before being recognised as a formal post depot in the 1880s. A fledgling township began to grow around the post office, now being run by Henrietta's son, Robert George Wallace.

By the start of the 19th century, the Wallace family were acknowledged as being the oldest continuous residents of the district, and the role of the Wallace's house as a post office and meeting place had meant that locals came to refer to the surrounding district simply as "Wallace". The town was briefly gazetted under the name 'Boondah' for a few years, until complaints from the residents led to the General Post Office adopting the name Wallacia, in memory of the Wallace family.

By the early 20th century, the simple cottage which served as both residence and post office was no longer fit for purpose and in 1907 the post office was enlarged, although there is no confirmation as to whether this represented a repurposing of space or construction of a new building. However, eventually the only recourse was to demolish the old post office building and to build a modern, purpose-built structure which also incorporated a small store and milk bar. In 1938, a hotel was built on the northern part of the property, possibly on the location of the original farm buildings.

The Wallacia golf club was founded in 1932, with the original club house being nothing more than a tin shed. The Women's Associates, founded in 1933, purchased the wooden building to function as a new club house until a brick club house was constructed in 1936.

The golf club was disbanded during the war years as both the course and the neighbouring Wallacia Hotel were requisitioned with the hotel being used as a Radio Physics school and the golf course being used for exercises, and an air raid shelter was reportedly constructed below the green of the 10th hole.

While a replacement club house was constructed in 1967 which incorporated elements of the 1936 building, the club house currently in use appears to have been constructed between 1983 and 2011 which incorporates elements of the 1967 build.

Conclusions

It is also concluded that there are zones of varying degrees of historical archaeological potential located within the study area which may contain archaeological deposits (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). The archaeological remains may relate to Blaxland's Luddenham Farm and outbuildings, a Second World War air raid shelter, or the original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track. Any such archaeological deposits, should they be intact, are considered to range from local to State significance. These areas may warrant further archaeological investigations dependant on the nature of any proposed development which is to occur in these locations.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 1) A pedestrian survey must be undertaken to groundtruth the results of this archaeological assessment in terms of potential for historic archaeological material to be present in the study area, and to identify areas of modern disturbance which can be discounted from further consideration. The results of the survey should be appended to this report as an addendum, and the mapping of areas of archaeological potential and sensitivity should be updated accordingly.
- 2) In the absence of having undertaken a pedestrian survey, in the event of any development being proposed in an area marked as being areas of archaeological potential on Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2, it will be necessary to prepare a full historical archaeological assessment, statement of heritage impact (SoHI) and research design prior to works commencing. The SoHI and Research Design are to be appended to this report as an addendum. A permit application will be required under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and further mitigation strategies may include undertaking archaeological test or salvage excavations, dependant on the nature and depth of the proposed impacts.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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1.2 Proposed Works

It is noted that prior to the writing of this report, a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) was performed in relation to a development application (DA17/1092) which proposed a cemetery with 88,000 burial plots, chapel, crematorium, function centre, administration building, services building, internal roads, car parking, landscaping, services and stormwater works. However, this DA was directed to be declined by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC). The refusal of the DA was not in relation to the archaeological sections of the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS), although this may be due to the inadequate discussion of the archaeological potential of the site and the possibility of landscaping impacting areas of historical archaeological potential.

The proposed work includes many forms of construction and disturbance. Landscaping is likely to be the developments largest risk to archaeological remains on the site. This is due to the nature of a cemetery requiring removal of soil which is likely to destroy any archaeological evidence in the area being excavated. The construction of associated infrastructure such as roads, services and administration buildings are also likely to disturb the soil, and possibly the archaeological potential of the study area as whole.

A new DA is being developed which will also require a HAA, as such, this assessment seeks to consider the potential archaeological resource associated with the study area and to determine appropriate recommendations for the management of heritage within the study area in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act).

1.3 Methodology

The methodology supporting the previous report involved a period of research to locate additional background material and to prepare a synthesis of the historical research to better reflect and understand the historical context of the study area.

As the previous report was prepared as a desktop only assessment, which did not include a physical site inspection, there was no opportunity to confirm or deny the models that were developed for the study area. This report seeks to fine tune the results from the previous assessment, by completing a site survey and making accurate management recommendations based on the results of the physical survey of the study area.

The report is underpinned by the philosophy of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the *Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Burra Charter), and the practices and guidelines of the NSW Heritage Division including the NSW Heritage Manual (1996 and subsequent revisions and additions).

1.4 Objectives

The purpose of this historical archaeological assessment is to assess the potential impact from the development on the significance of any heritage values that may be present within or in the vicinity of the study area. The report will provide suitable management recommendations in relation to the impacts which may have occurred or are likely to occur to heritage values within the study area.

Specifically, the objectives of this report are to:

- Synthesise the necessary information from historical research into a cohesive, stand-alone archaeological assessment.
- Update previously collected information with newly available sources and include newly acquired areas.
- Make a statement of significance regarding any archaeological material likely to be present within the study area.
- Produce an archaeological predictive model and sensitivity map to guide any management decisions regarding the study area.
- Perform a walking survey of the study area, to determine the level of disturbance and potential on the site.
- Assess the impact works are likely to have on any identified heritage resources.
- Make appropriate management and mitigation recommendations.

1.5 Project Team

This project was managed and authored by David Marcus (Director, Austral Archaeology) with assistance from Miles Robson (Senior Archaeologist, Austral Archaeology). GIS Mapping was undertaken by David Marcus with assistance from William Andrews (Archaeologist, Austral Archaeology). Alexander Beben (Director, Austral Archaeology) reviewed the draft report and management recommendations.

David Marcus (B.A. (Hons.) Archaeology, Ma. Archaeology)

David is a Director of Austral with significant experience in both Aboriginal and historical cultural heritage projects. David started his career in archaeology in 2000 and has worked in all roles from field assistant through to project manager. He commenced work for Austral Archaeology in 2010 and has been responsible for all aspects of the day-to-day running of Austral Archaeology. David also has high level skills in both physical and digital mapping and integration of digital data into GIS.

Alexander Beben (B.A. (Hons.) Archaeology, Ma. Archaeology)

Alexander Beben is a Company Director with thirteen years' archaeological experience and has conducted over 500 heritage projects in Australia, the UK and Italy. He has significant experience and his skills include undertaking Aboriginal and historical assessments, archaeological surveys and excavations. He has made numerous successful permit applications under both the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*,

With experience working throughout Australia across different industry sectors, Alex has a detailed understanding of assessing heritage values, especially within the Western Sydney region. This ensures that he provides advice which meets the requirements of all involved parties.

Miles Robson (B.A. (Hons.) Archaeology)

Miles is a Senior Archaeologist who has worked with Austral on various projects since 2013, before being taken on as a full time employee. He specialises in undertaking fieldwork and has a wide range of experience and skills in both Aboriginal and historical archaeology, working on projects in New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia. Miles is also skilled in GIS mapping, report preparation and undertaking historical research.

William Andrews (B.A. (Hons.) Surveying)

William Andrews is a Graduate Archaeologist for Austral Archaeology. William is a pending graduate of a Bachelor of Engineering (Surveying) and has transitioned his career toward Archaeology in 2019.

Prior to his career change William had been working as a land surveyor for two years, which has provided him the skills to specialise in spatial and technological documentation techniques that relate strongly to Archaeology. William completed his thesis on these topics and is skilled at photogrammetry, laser scanning, GIS and in-field documentation methods.

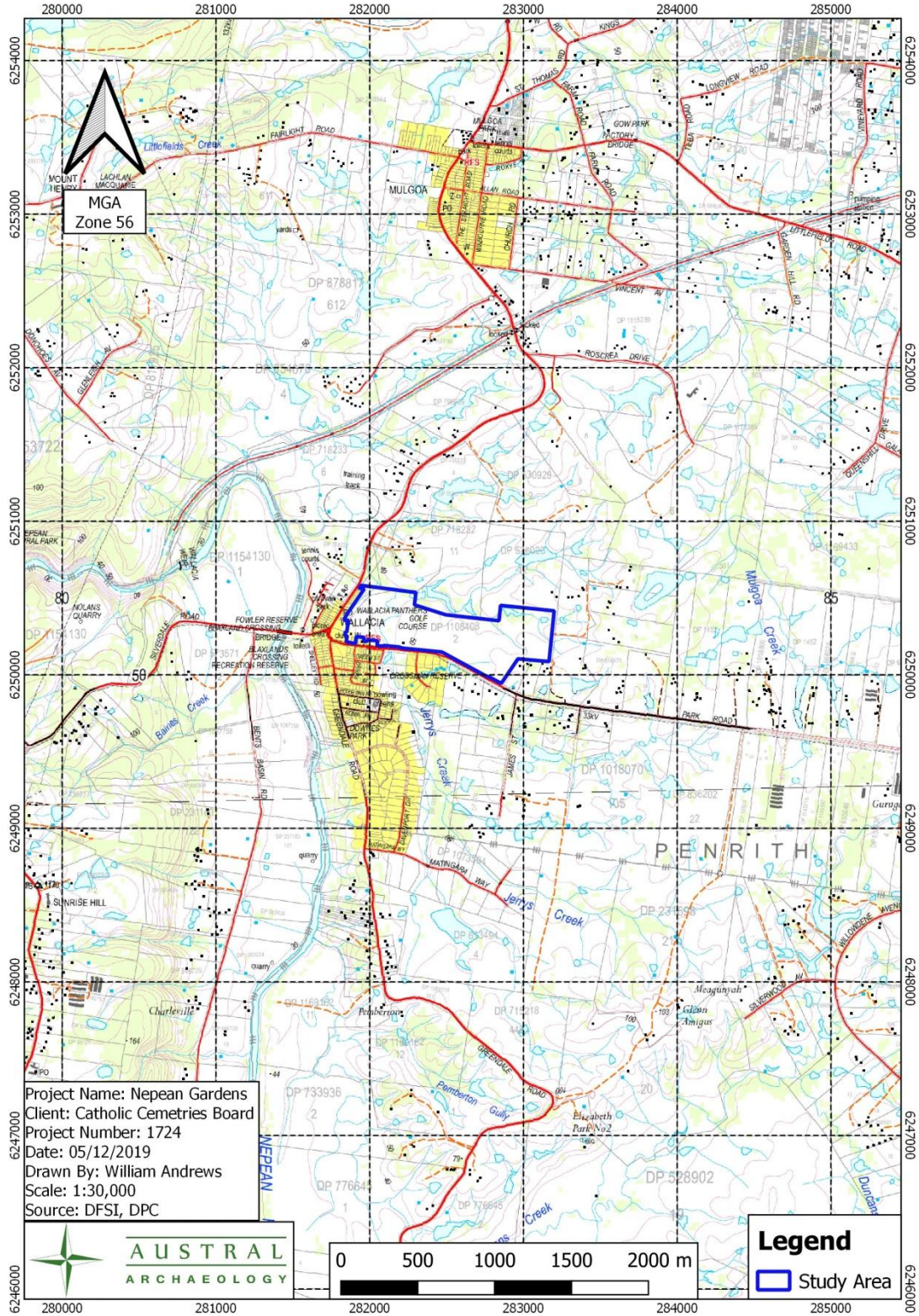


Figure 1.1 Topographic view of the study area and surrounding area

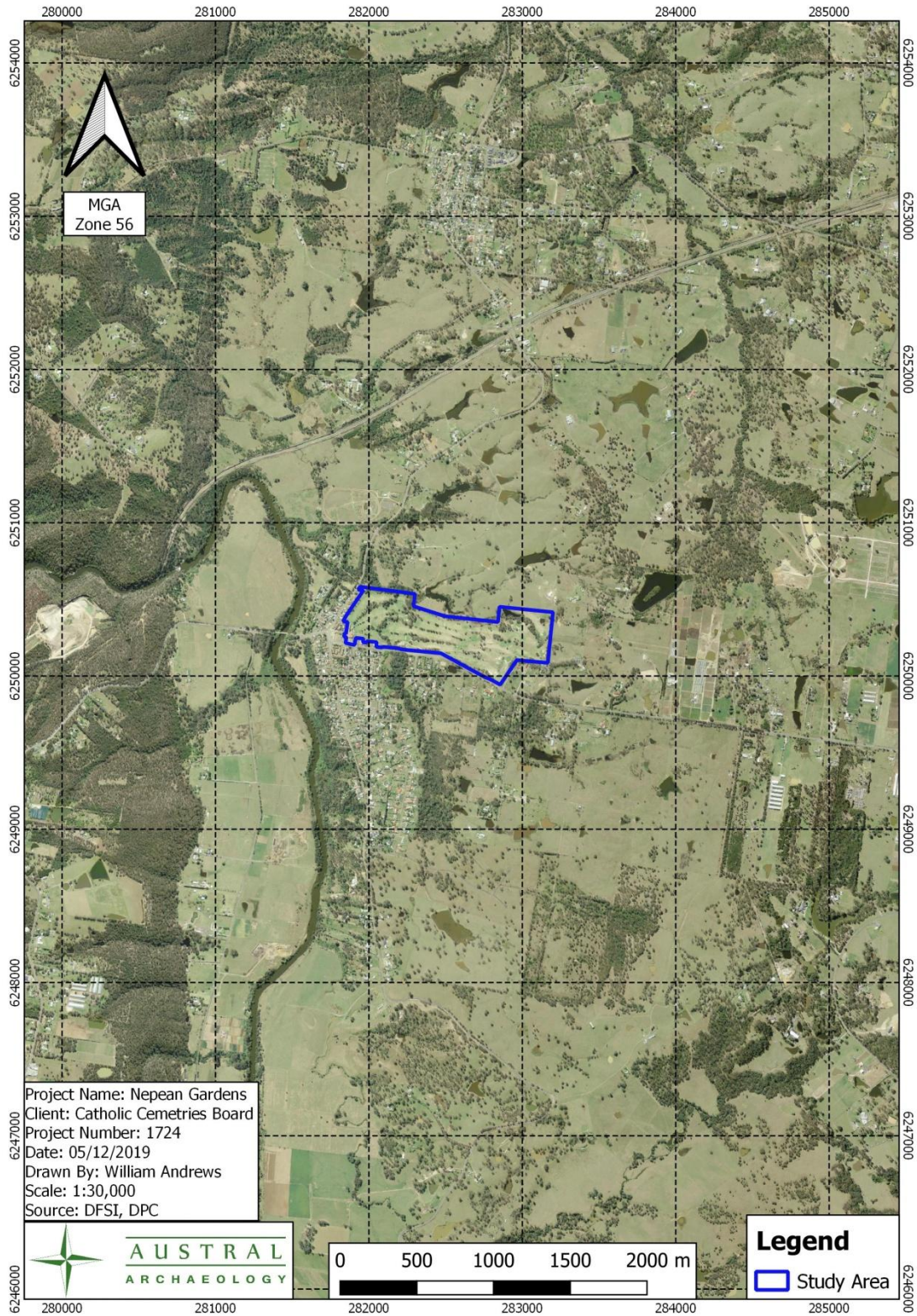


Figure 1.2 Aerial view of the study area and surrounds

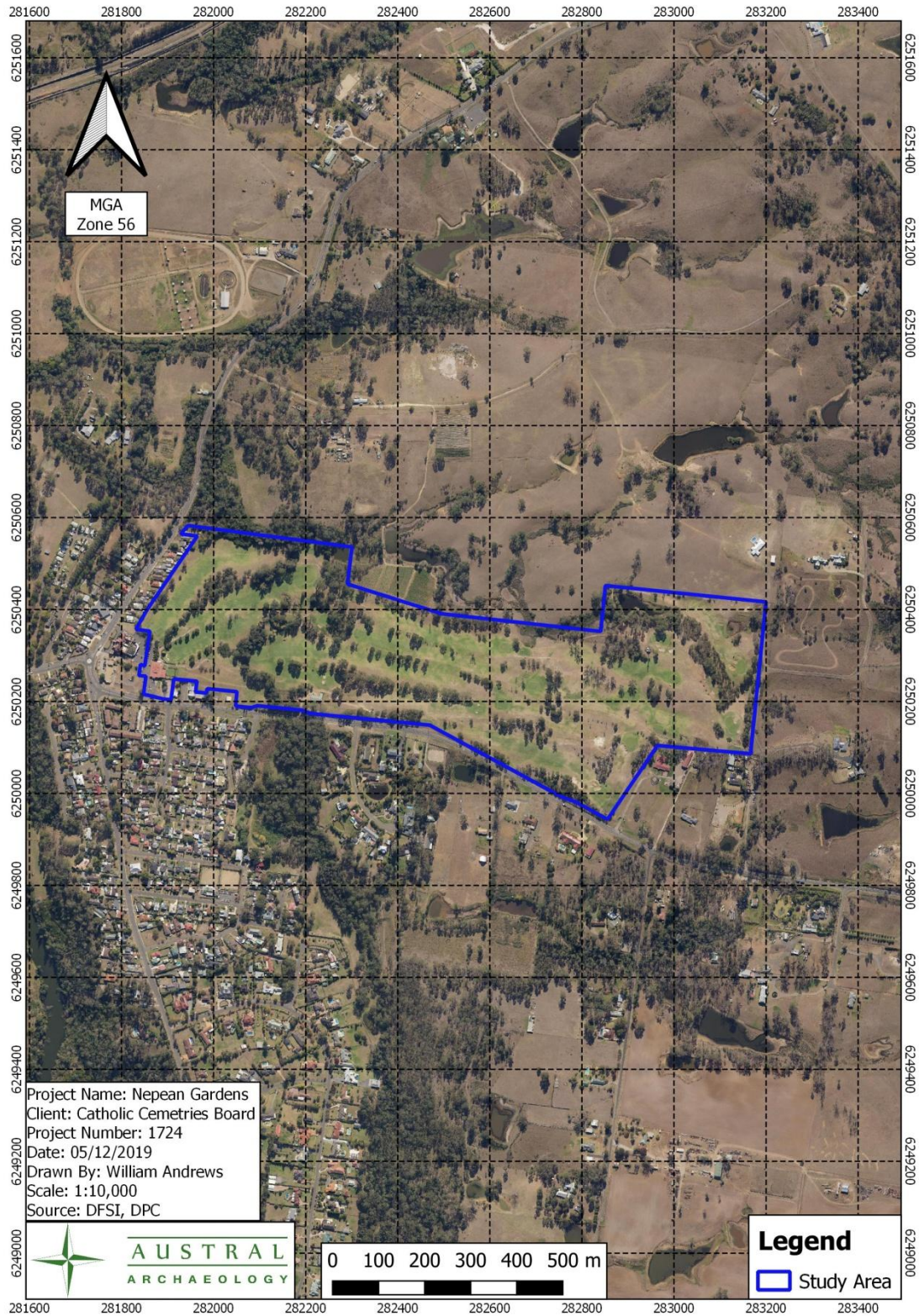


Figure 1.3 Aerial view of the study area

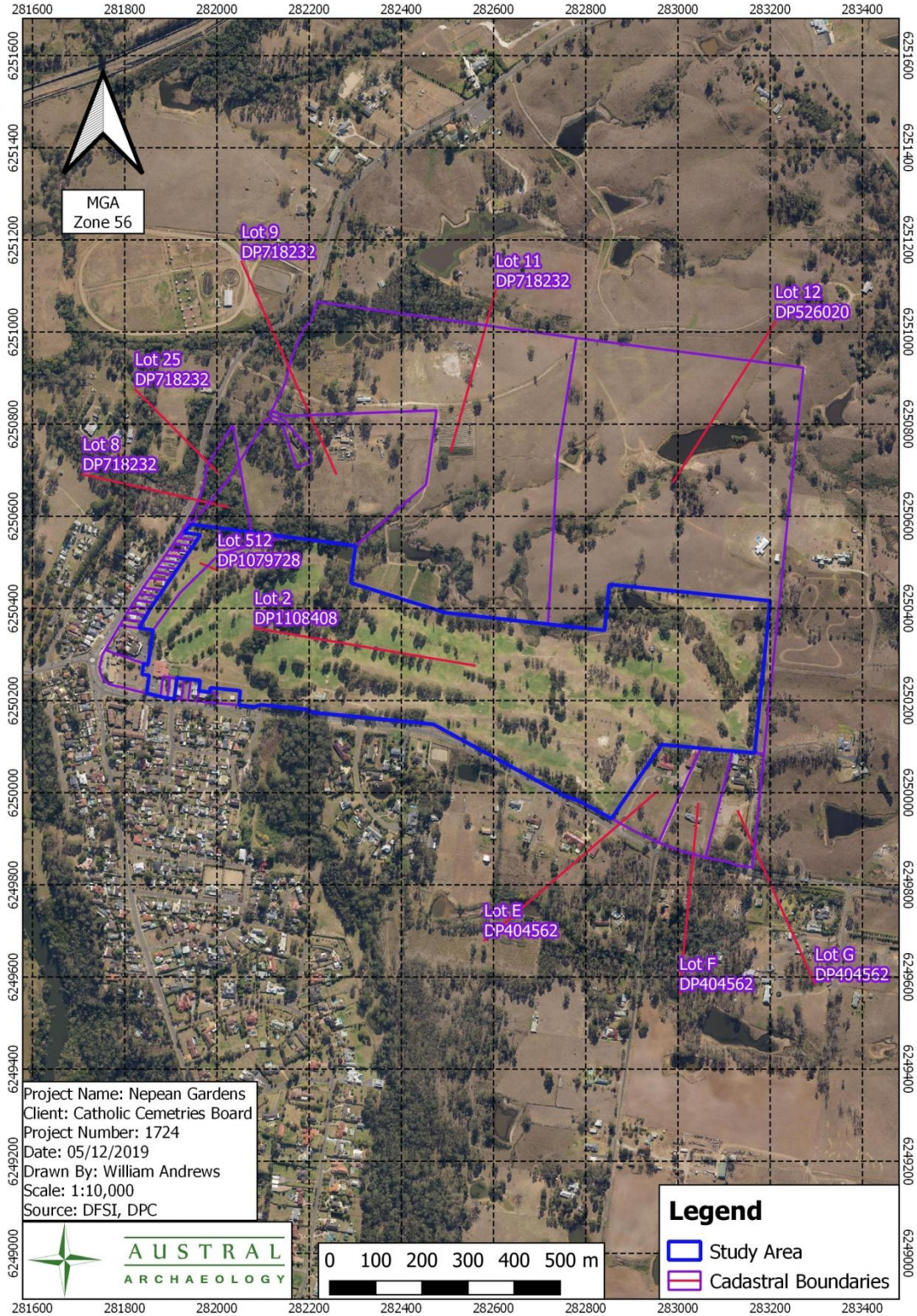


Figure 1.4 Study area and neighbouring rural cadastral boundaries

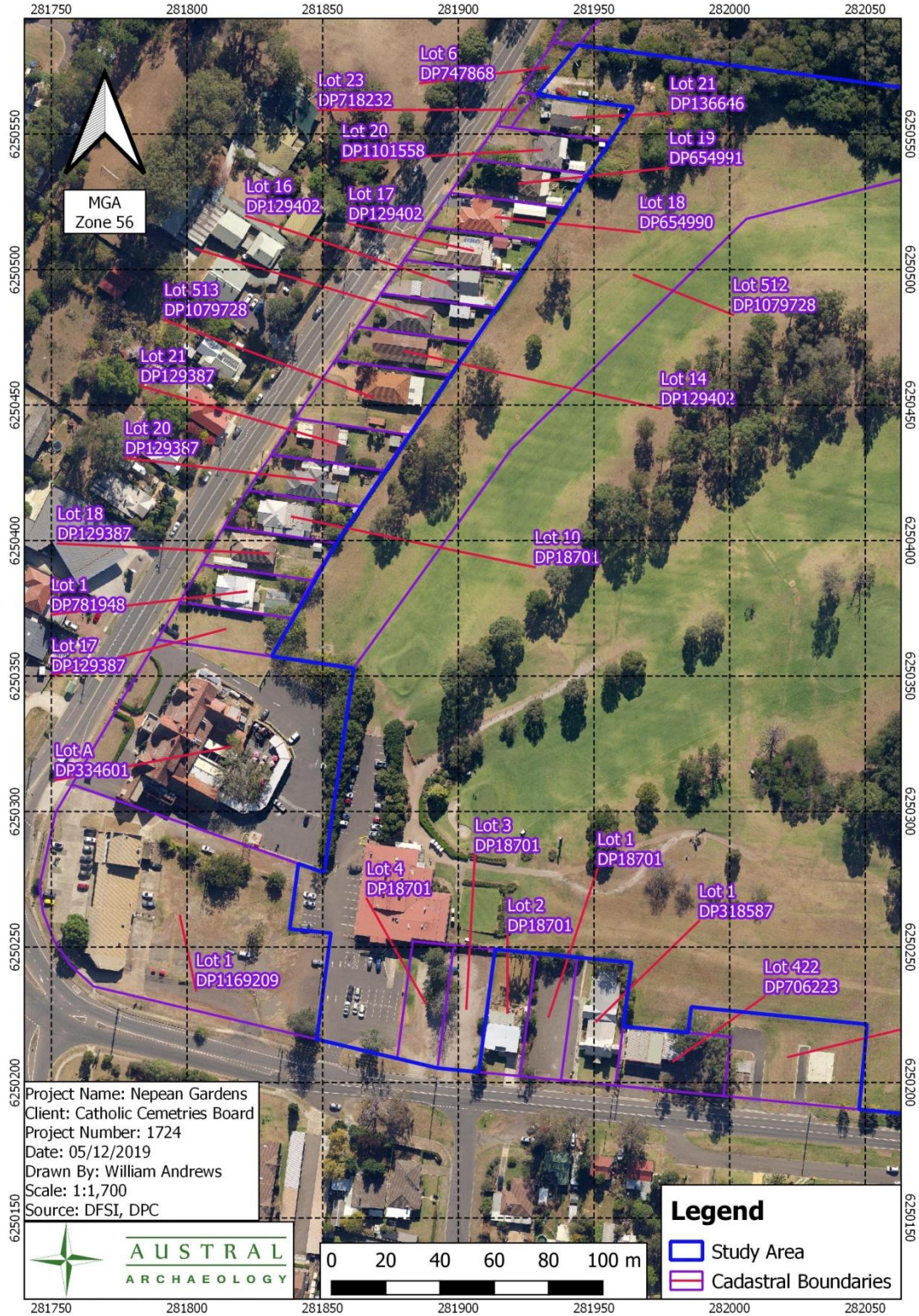


Figure 1.5 Study area and neighbouring residential cadastral boundaries along western and south-western boundaries

1.6 Limitations of the Report

In the event that this assessment is to be used for any future purpose (including but not limited to supporting a Development Application [DA] or other such requirement), it is to be updated to include additional research, reference to aerial photographs, and mapping.

This report includes an assessment of only historic archaeological values. It does not include an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage or of any built heritage values that may be present within the study area except where they intersect with items of potential archaeological significance.

The results, assessments and judgements contained in this report are constrained by the standard limitations of historical research and by the unpredictability inherent in archaeological zoning from the desktop. Whilst every effort has been made to gain insight to historical cultural heritage values of the study area, Austral cannot be held accountable for errors or omissions arising from such constraining factors.

1.7 Abbreviations

The following are common abbreviations that are used within this report:

Austral Archaeology	Austral Expert Services Pty Ltd t/a Austral Archaeology
<i>Burra Charter</i>	<i>Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013</i>
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EP&BC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999</i>
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
HAA	Historical Archaeological Assessment
Heritage Act	<i>NSW Heritage Act 1977</i>
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
IPC	Independent Planning Commission
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
Proponent	Dincel Construction System Pty Ltd
RAIA	Royal Australian Institute of Architects
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SG&NSWA	<i>Sydney Gazette & New South Wales Advertiser</i>
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register



SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
Study Area	Nepean Gardens, 13 Park Road (Lot 2 DP 1108408, Lot 1 DP 1254545, Lot 3 DP 18701 and Lot 4 DP 18701), Wallacia, NSW

Refer also to the document Heritage Terms and Abbreviations, published by the Heritage Office and available on the website: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/index.htm>.

2 STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1 Introduction

The following section summarises the relevant statutory context, including heritage listings, acts, and environmental planning instruments which are relevant to the study area and its cultural heritage.

2.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EP&BC Act) established the Australian Heritage Council (formerly the Australian Heritage Commission) and provides for the protection of cultural heritage at a national level and for items owned or managed by the Commonwealth. The EP&BC Act has established two heritage registers:

- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL): for significant items owned or managed by Commonwealth Government agencies;
- National Heritage List (NHL): for items assessed as being of national cultural significance.

A referral under the EP&BC Act that is approved by the Australian Heritage Council is required for works to an item registered on either of these lists to ensure that the item's significance is not impacted upon.

No part of the study area appears on either the CHL or the NHL.

The Australian Heritage Council is also responsible for keeping the Register of the National Estate (RNE). In 2007 the RNE was frozen and no further sites were added to it. For Commonwealth properties, the RNE was superseded by the CHL and NHL lists. The RNE is now retained as an archive of information about more than 13,000 places throughout Australia.

No part of the study area appears on the RNE.

2.3 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Council is the approval authority under the Heritage Act for works to an item on the State Heritage Register (SHR). Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act identifies the need for Heritage Council approval if the work involves the following tasks:

- demolishing the building or work;
- damaging or despoiling the place, precinct or land, or any part of the place, precinct or land;
- moving, damaging or destroying the relic or moveable object;
- excavating any land for the purpose of exposing or moving the relic;
- carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct;
- altering the building, work, relic or moveable object;
- displaying any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, moveable object or land, or in the precinct; and
- Damaging or destroying any tree or other vegetation on, or removal of any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

Demolition of an SHR item (in whole) is prohibited under the Heritage Act, unless the item constitutes a danger to its occupants or the public. A component of an SHR item may only be demolished if it does not contribute to the significance of the item.

Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act also applies to archaeological remains (such as relics) within an SHR site, and excavation can only proceed subject to approval of a Section 60 application by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

No part of the study area is listed on the SHR.

Excavation Permits

Archaeological remains on sites not listed on the SHR are addressed under Section 139 of the Heritage Act, which 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”*.

Relics are defined by the Heritage Act to be:

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

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.”*

An excavation permit is also required if a relic has been discovered in the course of excavation without a permit (Section 139(2) of the Heritage Act). Section 139 of the Heritage Act applies to all relics which are not listed on the SHR or protected by an Interim Heritage Order (IHO). Relics protected by an SHR listing or an IHO are subject to approval required by Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act and require a Section 60 Application.

If an excavation permit is required by Section 139 of the Heritage Act, an application is made under Section 140 of the Act. To obtain an excavation permit, the Section 140 application must include an archaeological assessment and Research Design. The archaeological assessment establishes the archaeological sensitivity of the site, its significance and the likely impact of the proposed development. The Research Design outlines the method proposed to mitigate the impact of the development (such as monitoring, test excavation, sampling, or open area excavation). The Research Design also provides research questions which the archaeological resource has the potential to answer. An archaeological assessment and Research Design need to be prepared in accordance with the Heritage Council’s relevant guidelines, including Historical Archaeological Sites and the Historical Archaeology Code of Practice. For further details of these guidelines, refer to the Heritage Division website:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritage/publications/index.htm>

The Heritage Act also contains provisions for the unintentional disturbance of archaeological relics. Under Section 146 of the Act, the Heritage Council must be immediately notified in the event of relics being unintentionally located or disturbed. Works may be required to cease, pending consultation and further research.

Heritage and Conservation Register (Section 170 Register)

Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, government instrumentalities must keep a Heritage and Conservation Register (a Section 170 Register) which contains items under the control or ownership of the agency and which are, or could, be listed as heritage items (of State or local significance). The road reserves within which the study area is located are owned by the local council.

No part of the study area is listed on any Section 170 Register.

2.4 Environmental Planning Instruments

An Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI) is made under the EPA Act. An EPI can be a Development Control Plan (DCP), Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or a State Environmental Planning Policy.

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010

The *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010* (Penrith LEP) is the relevant LEP for the study area. Part 5.10 of the Penrith LEP deals with heritage conservation, and subsections (2) and (3) determine whether development consent needs to be granted by Penrith City Council prior to any activities occurring which may impact cultural heritage. Heritage items are listed under Schedule 5 of the Penrith LEP.

The study area is not listed as a heritage item on Schedule 5 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010*. However, the study area is immediately adjacent to the following heritage items which are shown in Figure 2.1:

- **Wallacia Hotel, 1573-1585 Mulgoa Road (Item 325)**
- **St Andrew's Anglican Church (former), 25 Park Road (Item 326)**
- **Luddenham Homestead Site, 1-9 Park Road (Item A849)**

Archaeological remains associated with these heritage items may extend into the study area.

Penrith Development Control Plan 2014

The applicable DCP for the study area is the *Penrith Development Control Plan 2014* (the Penrith DCP). Section 4.1.2 of the Wollongong DCP outlines design controls to be implemented when dealing with heritage items. This includes the requirement for heritage reports and conservation strategies to be prepared when developing heritage items. In accordance with Section C7.1.2, Any heritage impact statement prepared as a requirement of the Penrith DCP must consider archaeological matters as well as built heritage.

2.5 Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

A number of organisations maintain registers of buildings or sites which they have assessed and believe to be of cultural heritage significance. These registers have no statutory authority. However, the inclusion of a place on a non-statutory register suggests a certain degree of community esteem and appreciation. Non-statutory registers include the National Trust Register, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) 20th Century Register of Significant Buildings, and the Art Deco Society of NSW Art Deco Building Register.

No part of the study area is listed on the National Trust Register, the RAIA 20th Century Register of Significant Buildings, or the Art Deco Building Register.

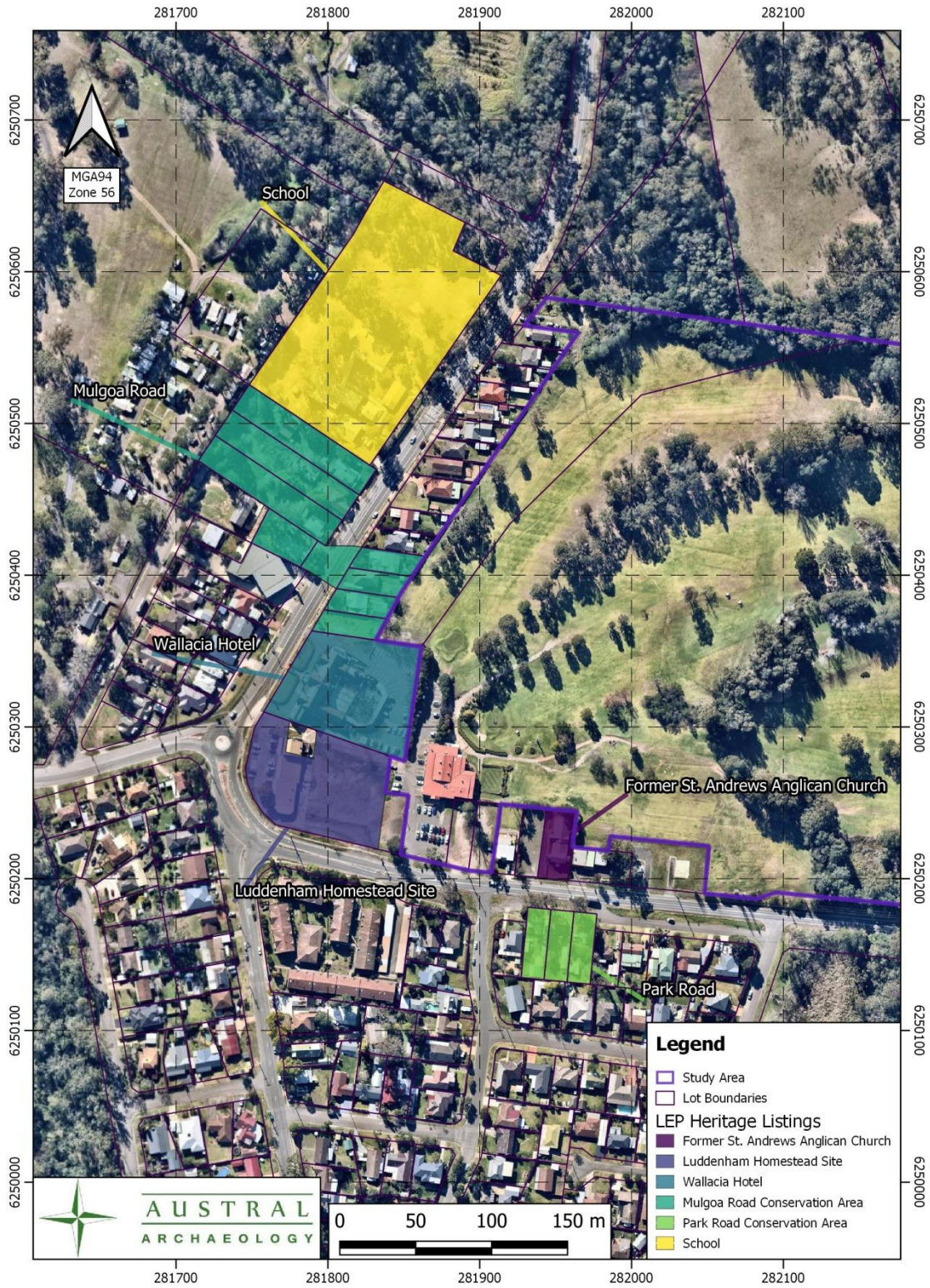


Figure 2.1 Location of nearby heritage sites listed on the Penrith LEP in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

2.6 Section Summary

Table 2.1 lists the relevant statutory and non-statutory registers, listings and orders, and identifies those in which any part of the site is listed.

Table 2.1 Summary of heritage register listings for the subject study area.

Register/Listing	Inclusion	Statutory implications
NHL	No	N/A
CHL	No	N/A
RNE	No	N/A
SHR	No	N/A
Penrith LEP	No	N/A
Penrith DCP	No	N/A
Register of the National Trust (NSW)	No	N/A
The RAI A 20 th Century Register	No	N/A
The Art Deco Society's Art Deco Building Register	No	N/A

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following historical background is taken directly from the relevant parts of the previous report (Austral Archaeology 2017 pg. 34:53). It is designed to contextualise a site-specific history which will aid in the undertaking of the archaeological potential of the study area. This section aims to provide a historical sketch of early settlement of the region and a targeted historical account of the study area. This work will provide a useful and concise summary of the history of Wallacia and archaeological potential of the study area.

3.1 Wallacia Historical Sketch

3.1.1 Blaxland's Grant – 1813 to 1851

The study area was originally part of a grant of 6,710 acres (2,715.4 hectares) given to John Blaxland on 30 November 1813 which he named 'Luddenham' after his family property in the Kent, England, and which he used primarily for the grazing of livestock (AMC 2014:21; Thorp n.d.:3). To the north of Blaxland's grant was a 30 acre (12.14 hectare) grant given to McDonald, while to the south near the study area, his land bordered a grant of 1,200 acres (485.6 hectares) given to D'arcy Wentworth. An early parish map of the district also shows two fording points across the Nepean River; an unnamed ford on Blaxland's property and a ford on Wentworth's which appears to be named "Cogan's [or Cugan's] Ford".



Figure 3.1 Detail from an undated plan of the parish of Bringelly which shows the location of two fords (Source: LRS, Map 14071101).

Blaxland appears to have chosen to develop the Luddenham estate as a working farm rather than a country retreat, as his preferred place of residence was at his Newington estate on the banks of the Parramatta River and it is unclear exactly how much time he spent at Luddenham (AHMS 2008:19). However, the Luddenham estate was not left unstaffed, as Blaxland's daughter is recorded as noting that Blaxland "divided the 80 men he first received from the Government between the two properties" (*The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 27 October 1883, pg. 775).

The main farm complex is shown on an early but undated parish map as lying at the end of a looping cart track which connected the homestead to the Northern Road, which ran between Camden and Richmond (Figure 3.2). Also shown is the first bridge over the Nepean River, which became known as Blaxland's Crossing. Early references to the farm occur in 1814, in connection with the spearing of Reardon, and in May 1816, when instructions issued by Governor Macquarie to Sergeant Robert Broadfoot in relation to a punitive raid states:

You are to march early tomorrow morning...to the Farm of Mr John Blaxland in the District of Bringelly on the East Back of the River Nepean...[and o]n your arrival at Mr Blaxland's Farm, you will inquire from his overseer Alexr. Everitt. (Organ 1990:86).

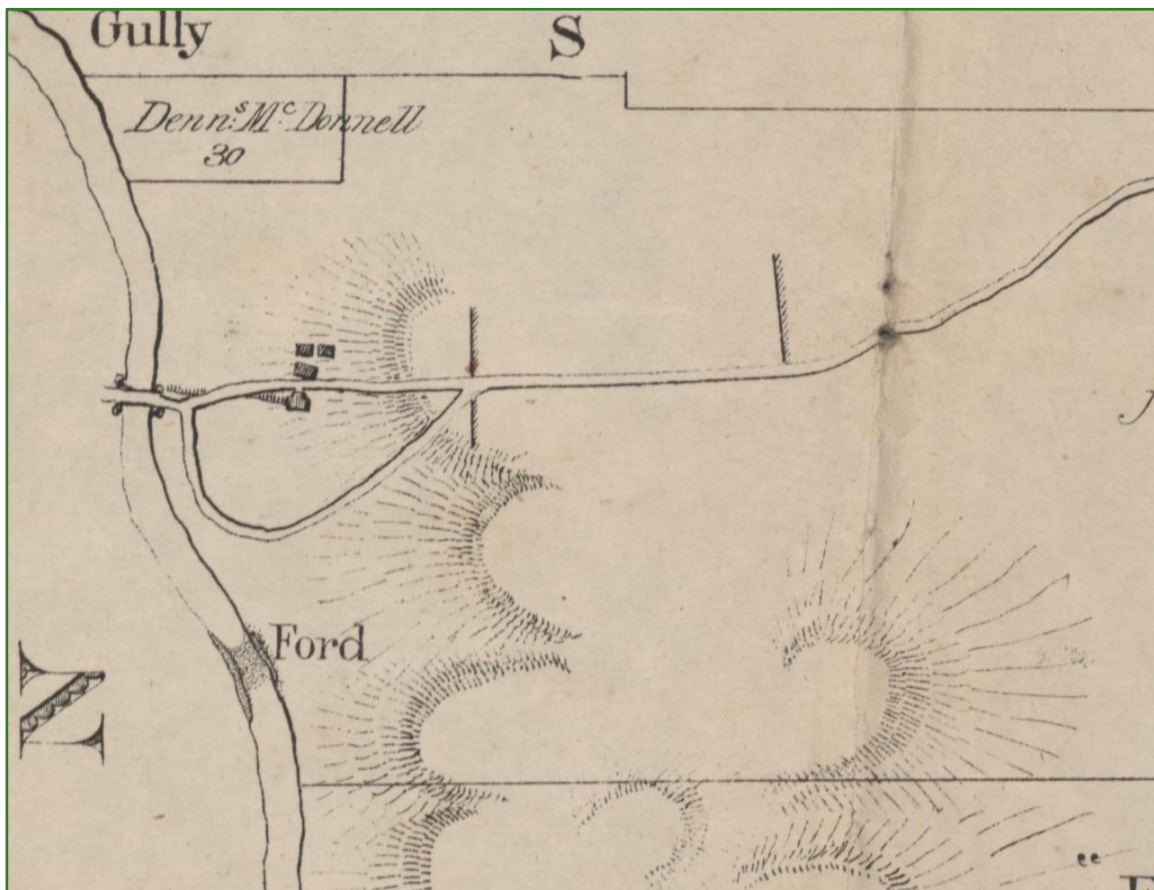


Figure 3.2 Detail from an undated plan of the Parish of Bringelly showing the layout of the buildings (NLA, MAP F 140).

The undated plan (Figure 3.2) shows a complex of three buildings to the north of the track with a fourth building to the south. However, as the plan pre-dates the existence of Mulgoa Road, attempts to correlate the location of the buildings in relation to the current topography are extremely difficult and to make it more difficult, the channel of the Nepean River is incorrectly plotted on the plan. Later plans and photos (c.f. Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.7) show the property fronting Mulgoa Road, which is in accordance with the findings of AHMS who place the complex of buildings "in, or in the vicinity of" 1 Park Road, Wallacia (AHMS 2010:7).

Of note is that the original alignment of the track which connected the farm to the Northern Road is on a different alignment to the present route of Park Road. Where the current route of Park Road runs eastwards along the southern edge of the study area before turning south-east and joining the Northern Road at the present day town of Luddenham, the original alignment continued eastwards, crossing the study area (Figure 3.4), before turning north-east and joining the Northern Road near the present day junction with Elizabeth Drive.

By 1819, Blaxland had procured land on the opposite bank of the Nepean River where he constructed a dam near the present-day Wallacia Weir and built a mill and brewery. This suggests that Blaxland sought to use the western side of the river for operating his business interests while retaining the eastern side for crops and farming. While the mill was relatively successful, a combination of a drought and an outbreak of rust disease meant that there was insufficient wheat available for the brewery, and it failed to attract any business (AHMS 2008:19; Ian Jacks 1980:46; *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 5 June 1819, pg. 4).

Assistant Surveyor Felton Mathews visited the farm along with his wife, Sarah, while preparing a survey of the surrounding allotments in 1833. Sarah's journal describes her initial opinion of the local environs and, following a week accompanying her husband on his surveying of the western bank of the Nepean, her rather more prosaic description of the buildings themselves:

The approach to the cottage and farm buildings at Ludenham [sic] is rather pretty, and just before, the undulating country of Mulgoa is seen to the right, and forms pleasing variety in the picture.

...

Ludenham [sic] as a house, is nothing, a mere settlers habitation, of wood principally and set up with all that neglect of comfort, convenience and appearance, which is so strikingly displayed in all the earlier buildings of the colony (Mathews, quoted in AHMS 2008:21).

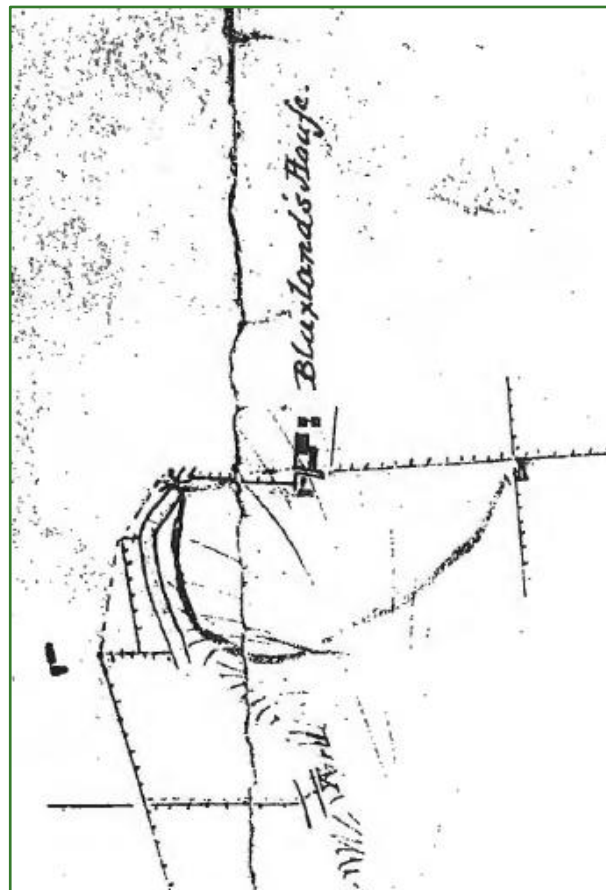


Figure 3.3 Detail from Matthew's 1833 plan showing "Blaxland's House" (after AHMS 2008: 28)



Figure 3.4 Overlay of undated plan of Parish of Bringelly and current topographic maps. Note the alignment of the cart track crossing the study area.

Mathew's plan (Figure 3.3) roughly matches the layout of buildings shown on the undated parish map (Figure 3.2), with three buildings to the north of the trackway and, although difficult to identify, potentially the fourth building shown on the southern side. AHMS interpret the linear structure on the eastern end of the main building as being a potential stable block, with the overall impression of the farm complex being one constructed for functionality rather than luxuriousness (AHMS 2008:21).

Due to financial problems suffered by Blaxland leading up to, and exasperated by the depression of the 1840s, John was forced to undertake several measures to ameliorate his losses; he undertook an indenture of mortgage on the property to Thomas Foster in 1830, an indenture of lease followed by a mortgage with Thomas Barker and others in 1841, and a last mortgage with the Australian Trust Company in 1842 (AHMS 2008:22).

A list of assets on the estate dated to March 1840 includes a water mill (valued at £1,800), brewery (£2,750), bridge (£200), barn and a threshing machine. In contrast to the value of these items and emphasising the 'rustic' nature of the farm, the valuation includes a "building of old establishment" which is thought to be the original farmstead, and which is valued at only £100. The drop in value during the subsequent depression of the 1840s is evident from a later valuation following the 1841 mortgage which records:

10,029 acres [4,058.6 hectares] of land where of 7229 acres [2,925.5 hectares] are mortgaged to the Trust Company and 2,800 acres [1133.1 hectares] to Messrs J Blaxland. On this estate there are a water mill and dam valued at £1,000, a brewery; and mill house with brewen; coppers, vats, steam engine, refrigerator, coolers, casks and all brewing utensils valued at £7,000 (Blaxland Papers, quoted in AHMS 2008:21).

John Blaxland died at his beloved Newington estate on 5 August 1845, and ownership of both the Newington and Luddenham estates passed into the hands of his son, Edward Blaxland (AHMS 2008:22; Irving 1966).

By the end of the 1840s, the estate continued to remain in financial difficulties. Edward was seeking new means of financing the estate and sought to strike a deal with a brewer in Sydney to use his functional but still vacant brewery (AHMS 2008:22; Palmer 1971:3). George Cox, owner of the nearby Winbourne property, for unknown reasons disapproved of the brewery and noted in a letter to his son on 25 May 1848 that:

Edward Blaxland passed by here with three other persons in a carriage. I fear the brewery will commence again. One of the persons is a Mr. Wright, the man whose boards used to be stuck up all over Sydney a long time since. Wright's Colonial Beer. I hope they may not come to terms. It would be a great comfort to us if it were never again established, but I fear there has been too much done to allow it to go to ruin (Hickson 1980:47).

While Cox may have wished ill-fortune upon the brewing enterprise, Cox was well aware of the dire financial problems the Blaxland's were experiencing and that a successful venture would ease their burden. Cox, writing to his son a few weeks later, outlines the problems facing the Blaxlands:

The Blaxlands are still in an unsettled state. [John?] Dobie and John Blaxland have taken all the stock and stations for their money, eleven thousand pounds, and Arthur went up to deliver them over. The Trust Co. have Luddenham and Newington, and they are now offering a composition to other creditors of 5/- in the pound to be paid in twelve months out of some funded property that old Mrs Blaxland seems to have in England. I understand most of the creditors have agreed to it. I suppose finding there is no likelihood of getting anything better, and I believe they promise that every exertion on their part will be used to pay off the rest at some future time. But they will not agree to be disturbed at Newington. Luddenham they want to let, but Arthur says he is sure it will have to be sold. I have not yet heard that Peter [?] has succeeded in getting a situation. I think after all he will get into some brewery in Sydney. They are very much cut up as they think Edward might have done more for them before things went to the extremity they did, and I think myself he might be paying over some stock or teams or something of that kind to serve his large arrear of wages (Hickson 1980:52).

3.1.2 Charles Nicholson & Subdivision – 1851 to 1859

Eventually, the only recourse was to sell the Luddenham estate, with Sir Charles Nicholson reportedly purchasing the estate in 1851 (Stacker 2014:136), although this is contradicted by AHMS who report that the estate was initially sold to JW Lowe in 1869 (AHMS 2008:23) before Nicholson purchased the estate in 1883 (AHMS 2008:24 [note that this reference erroneously says 1833, which is corrected to 1883 in AHMS 2010:8]). A subdivision of the Luddenham estate was definitely announced in 1859 which resulted in the production of plans showing the eastern, western and central divisions of the estate. The current study area formed part of the central division (Figure 3.5), which was described as containing "the original homestead of Luddenham" (*The Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 October 1859, pg. 8) and as having:

About 700 acres [283.3 acres] are cleared, divided into paddocks, and ready for the plough. There is a capital dwelling-house, of eight rooms, with stabling, stores, and outoffices, near the banks of the river, on an elevated site, commanding one of the most charming panoramic views to be found in the colony (SMH, 22 October 1859, pg. 8).

The western division, on the other bank of the Nepean River, contained vineyards, a garden, flour mills and the brewery, which was recorded as having been "erected at an immense cost...being built of cut-stone, containing brewhouse, malt-house, stores, cellars &c" (SMH, 22 October 1859, pg. 8). The brewery had previously been thought to have been destroyed in 1857 (AHMS 2008:22), although it appears that both the brewery and mill finally went out of business following a later outbreak of rust in the local wheat crops in the years following the flood (NT, 8 June 1939, pg. 6). Interestingly, tunnelling works under the riverbed of the Nepean River during the creation of the Warragamba Dam found worked timbers and shingles which were attributed to having come from the brewery, which locals describe as having been swept downstream following a disastrous flood in 1867 (*Liverpool News*, 29 June 1939, pg. 3).

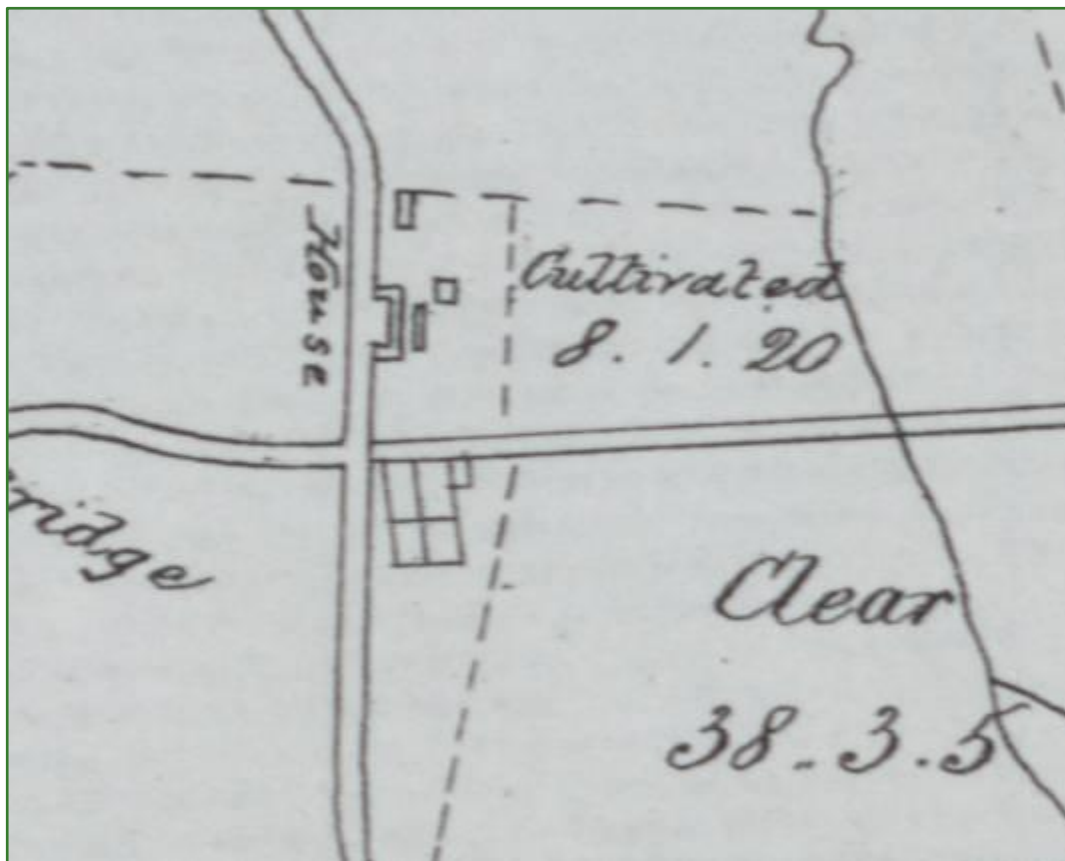


Figure 3.5 Extract from Luddenham estate subdivision plan, showing the house and outbuildings (NLA, MAP F 814).

As with Figure 3.2, it has proven difficult to accurately georeference the subdivision plan. However, the key feature to note is the location of the house and outbuildings in relation to both Park Road and to the original alignment of Mulgoa Road. The house is not shown as being immediately at the intersection of the two tracks but further north, and it directly fronts the recently established Mulgoa Road instead of Park Road as shown on the earlier plans. Park Road itself continues on the alignment noted on the earlier parish plan (Figure 3.2), crossing the south-eastern corner of the study area, with the remainder of the study area marked as either "cultivated" or "cleared" (Figure 3.7).

AHMS interpret the layout of the farm complex as being "a shallow 'U' shape" building or "a long corridor structure with two projecting rooms at the end of the frontage" (AHMS 2008:29). In their interpretation, the linear object to the east of the U-shape is a stable block, while two other buildings are also present along with a detached kitchen and garden on the southern side of Park Road (AHMS 2008:23). However, the plan is ambiguous and the 'U' shape may be a building or it may also be a shallow driveway leading off Mulgoa Road to the main residence.

The only known photograph of the farmstead was identified by AHMS and included in their 2008 assessment and is reproduced below as Figure 3.6. AHMS describe the building as:

a long structure with projecting rooms at either end. The photo shows a shingled roof with weatherboard rooms and verandah with part of the central range of the structure of stone rubble construction. A brick chimney indicates the position of a fireplace at the northern end of the central range. Split log post and rail fences sit hard against the road with a bark roofed slab outbuilding to the rear.

The house sits, not at the crest of the slope but some way down the Mulgoa Road which still is nothing more than a dirt track (AHMS 2008:22).



Figure 3.6 Half of a stereoscopic image showing Blaxland's House (after AHMS 2008:29).

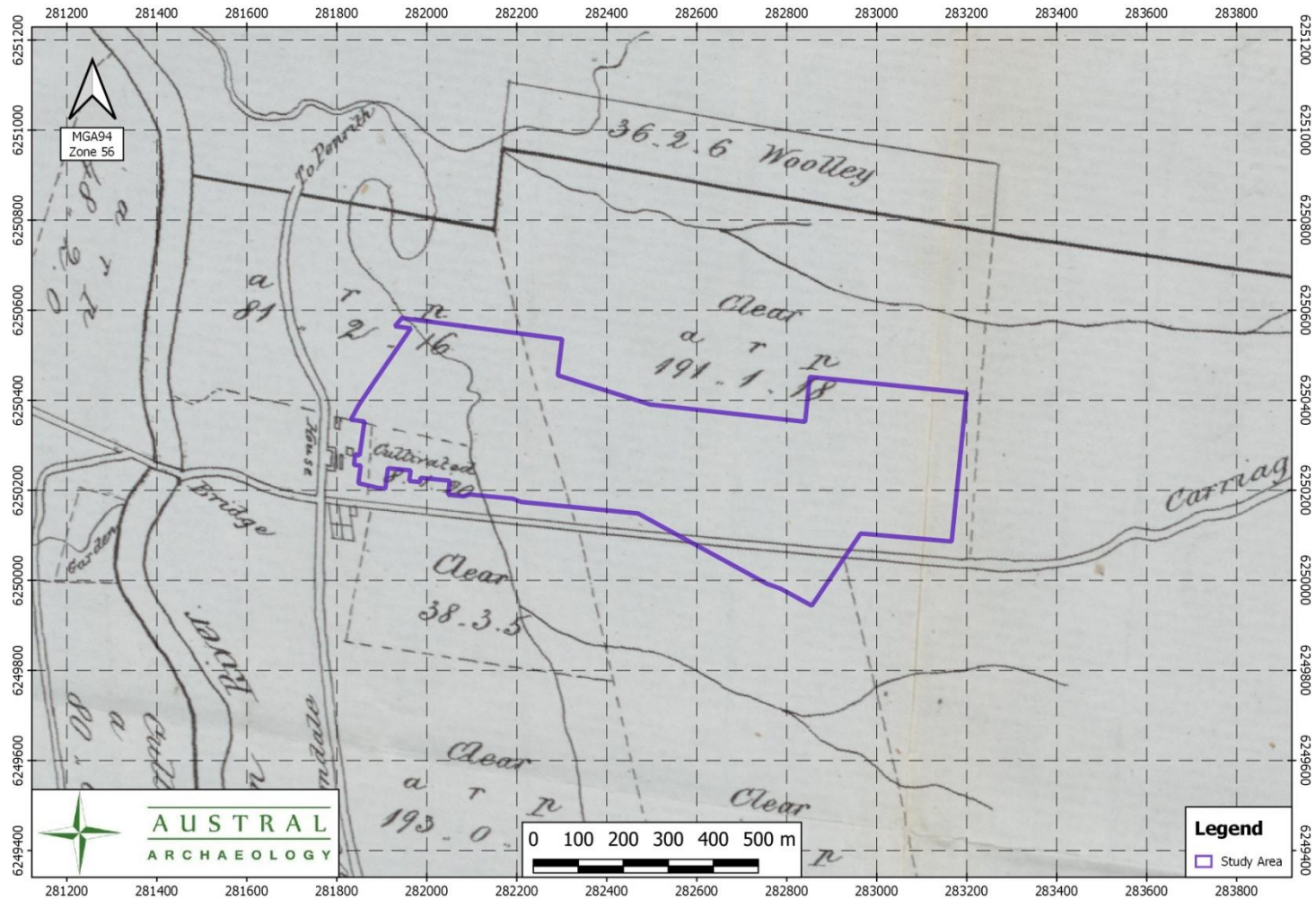


Figure 3.7 Study area overlaid on the 1859 subdivision plan. Note the potential presence of structures associated with the Luddenham estate in the extreme south-western corner of the property.

3.1.3 Wallacia – 1859 to 1932

The association of the Wallace family with Wallacia is, as with much of the history of the property, contradicted by various sources and complicated by commonness of the name Robert Wallace.

The account which gives the earliest date for the arrival of the Wallace family is the obituary of Henrietta Wallace written in the *Nepean Times* of 1895 and which records that shortly after the her arrival in Australia with her husband Robert in 1840, they were employed by Blaxland and "took up residence in the cottage on exactly the same spot where Alderman Robert Wallace now resides" (*NT*, 25 May 1895, pg. 4). The obituary notes that Robert Wallace took charge of the local school, while also farming land at Pemberton, presumably in the vicinity of Pemberton Gully, located approximately 2.5 kilometres south of the study area. Robert Wallace then left teaching to take up farming as a full-time pursuit before moving to Charleville, on the western side of the Nepean River, where Robert died in 1867 (*NT*, 25 May 1895, pg. 4). Henrietta then returned to Blaxland's cottage, where Henrietta and her daughter took over the running of the post office, until Henrietta passed away on 8 June 1895 (*NT*, pg. 1193).

The reference to the Wallace's first residing "in the cottage on exactly the same spot where Alderman Robert Wallace now resides" (*NT*, 25 May 1895, pg. 4) is problematic. Robert George Wallace's own obituary notes that he had been born in a building opposite Mulgoa Hall where Robert and Henrietta were residing in 1841 (*NT*, 23 April 1904, pg. 6), but this is not the same location where Robert George Wallace was recorded as living in his later years. By the end of the 19th century, Robert George Wallace is variously recorded as living at a house named 'Riverview' (Stacker 2014:136), at Luddenham (*NT*, 8 February 1900, pg. 5) and at Wallace (*NT*, 3 July 1897, pg. 3). Even if Robert George Wallace was living in the township of Wallacia, the suggestion that the earlier cottage stood "on the same spot" may mean that the original house, constructed by Blaxland, had been replaced. The wording used by several other contemporary and early 20th century accounts also appears to suggest that the original house had been replaced, as will be discussed below.

Stacker, in her history of the Penrith region, implies that Henrietta Wallace first moved into Blaxland's cottage upon taking over a lease formerly held by Joseph Hayes in 1872, several years after the death of Robert. Stacker records that Henrietta moved her family in to Blaxland's old farmstead which had now become known as "Luddenham Cottage", but Stacker also asserts that Henrietta moved out of the property to a cottage near the church in Luddenham in 1880 (Stacker 2014:136); this is contradicted by her obituary which states that Henrietta resided at the post office until the end of her life (*NT*, 25 May 1895, pg.4).

Regardless, the Wallace's house started to become an unofficial receiving depot for any mail needing collection in the district from around the mid-1880s, on account of their property being the only residence to the south of Mulgoa (AHMS 2008:24; *NT*, 4 April 1908, pg. 8; Stacker 2014:136), and assumedly the fording point of the Nepean River meant that it was the first house reached by any settlers living on the western bank of the Nepean. While Stacker says that it was Robert George Wallace's property of "Riverview" which served as the post office, this appears to be an alternate name for Luddenham Cottage, as notices for the birth of Robert George Wallace's children, Robert Vincent Wallace (*Australian Town and Country Journal*, 25 July 1874, pg. 35) and Ruby Wallace (*NT*, 14 August 1886, pg. 2), are both made from Luddenham Cottage, suggesting that Riverview and Luddenham Cottage are one and the same. The *Nepean Times* records that "a receiving office has been established at Riveview [sic] near Luddenham (Wallace's)" (*NT*, 3 November 1888, pg. 4), which in 1882, was being run by postmistress "Miss Wallace" (*NT*, 3 March 1882, pg. 7), presumably one of Henrietta's daughters, Ann Wallace or Caroline Wallace.

In 1885, Nicholson sold the Luddenham estate to land developers who proceeded to subdivide and open up for sale land at both Wallacia and Luddenham and by all accounts the sales were a success (AHMS 2008:24; *NT*, 11 July 1885, pg. 2; Stacker 2014:40). The fledgling township began to grow around the post office, which in 1889 was listed as being under the charge of "Mr Wallace", presumably Robert George, when the building was used for voting in the elections of the same year (*NT*, 2 February 1889, pg. 5).

By 1895, a new subdivision was proposed, and the subdivision plan (Figure 3.8) shows "R Wallace" as being the tenant in a 10 acre (4 hectare) plot with two buildings present, one immediately fronting Mulgoa Road and a second behind it and to the east. However, the plan also shows that the alignments of both Mulgoa Road and Park Road match their present

counterparts; Park Road now running eastwards before turning south-east instead of crossing the study area, and Mulgoa Road no longer runs directly north to south, but now curves in from the south-west (c.f. Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.8). This means that the location of the buildings shown on the subdivision plan cannot be accurate, as if the building was to directly front the new alignment of Mulgoa Road, then this building would have been beneath the original road alignment. Instead, the map must therefore be taken to simply convey the impression that the buildings are close to the junction of Park Road and Mulgoa Road.

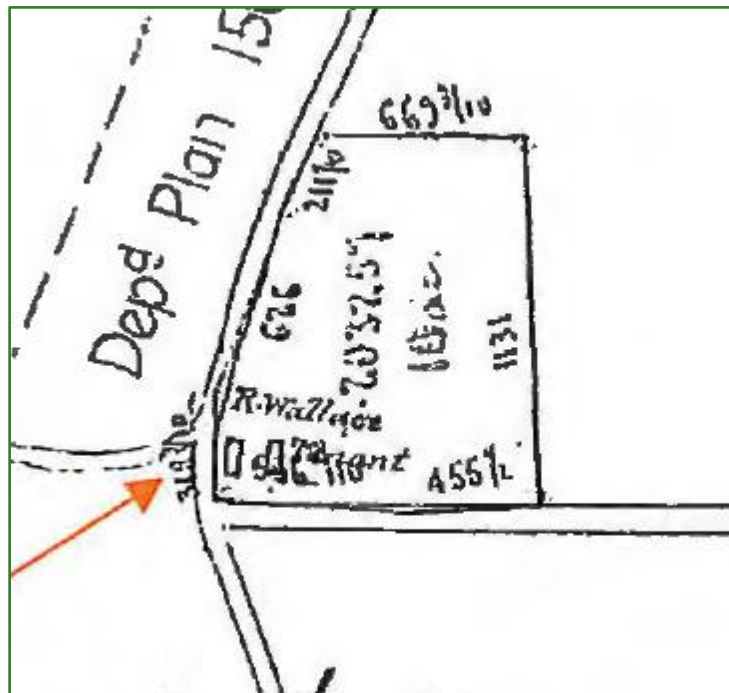


Figure 3.8 Extract from an 1895 subdivision plan (after AHMS 2008:33).

Robert George Wallace was a well-known individual in the area, serving as the Returning Officer for the first municipal election at Mulgoa (*NT*, 23 April 1904, pg. 6), standing for the role of Alderman in the 1890 elections (*NT*, 8 February 1890, pg. 5), being elected an Alderman in 1895 (*NT*, 23 March 1895, pg. 2), and the Mayor of Mulgoa between 1896 and 1898, and again in 1903 until ill health forced his resignation (AHMS 2008:24; Stacker 2014:136). In his professional life, Stacker refers to Robert as being a teacher (Stacker 2014:136), although Wallace himself frequently referred to himself as being a butcher (*NT*, 23 March 1895, pg. 2; 3 July 1897, pg. 3). Robert George Wallace's profession as a butcher is again noted in a statement included in a pamphlet supporting the sale of land in a second subdivision of the Luddenham estate, *circa* 1900, which records:

Messrs. G. Wallace, Easterbrook and Smith have been residents for some time, especially Mr. Wallace, who is the local butcher. He owns and occupies the cottage and some 10 acres [4 hectares] of land immediately at the corner of Park and Mulgoa Roads. The cottage is the first built on the Estate – upwards of 20 years ago (NLA, MAP Folder 94, LFSP 1388).

The pamphlet uses curious wording by suggesting that his cottage is "upwards of 20 years" old, as Robert himself had been residing there since at least 1874. This could again be taken as evidence that the original farm buildings had been replaced shortly before Henrietta and her family moved in.

The confusion in Robert George Wallace's profession highlights the contradictions between the various sources, as Robert George Wallace was clearly a butcher by his own admission. However, the obituary of Henrietta Wallace notes that her husband ran the local school, suggesting that Robert senior, not junior was a teacher. This however, is contradicted by Robert George Wallace's obituary which, along with Stacker, states his father was a constable. Further complicating matters, George Robert Wallace's obituary incorrectly states that his father died in 1863 and his mother died in 1893 (*NT*, 23 April 1904, pg. 6), despite the same newspaper having covered Henrietta's own death in 1895! (*NT*, 25 May 1895) While a Robert Wallace did die in

1863, this occurred in the Berrima district and relates to a different gentleman (NSW BDM 2927/1863), and is not the death of Robert senior at Charleville, which is recorded as having occurred in the Penrith district (NSW BDM 7351/1867).

By the start of the 19th century, the Wallace family were acknowledged as being the oldest continuous residents of the district, and the role of the Wallace's house as a post office and meeting place had meant that locals came to refer to the surrounding district simply as "Wallace" (Stacker 2014:136). However, when the General Post Office in Sydney requested that a name be conferred upon the new town, Robert George Wallace initially submitted "Riverview". As this name was already taken, the Postmaster General decided to gazette the already common name of area and proclaimed it "Wallace".

Robert George Wallace died in April 1904 (*NT*, 23 April 1904), and shortly afterwards, the General Post Office realised that it had been incorrect to gazette the township as Wallace, which was too similar to that of Wallace Town, near to Wagga Wagga, which had been gazetted first. A campaign was led by Penrith postmaster John Fowler to notify the General Post Office that, if the name of the village was to be changed, it should only be to a name which honoured the ties to the Wallace family. Their request was ignored and in November 1905 the residents were informed that their town was to be known as Boondah (*NT*, 11 November 1905, pg. 3). The new name was approved by the Mayor of Mulgoa although locals were vocal in their complaints and eventually the General Post Office agreed to the gazettal of the new name of Wallacia (*NT*, 26 May 1906, pg. 4). While the memory of the Wallace family was retained, the physical link was broken when Ellen, widow to Robert, and their children moved out of the district in 1908. The farewell celebration was held, appropriately, in the post office (*NT*, 4 April 1908, pg. 8).

The running of the post office passed from the Wallace family to the Fowlers, starting with John, who had led the call for creating the name 'Wallacia' (*NT*, 26 May 1906, pg. 4). The Fowler family retained ownership of the post office for over 100 years and through three generations, finally stepping down from the role in 2015 (*Western Weekender*, 2 December 2015).

By the early 20th century, the simple cottage which served as both residence and post office was no longer fit for purpose and in 1907 the post office was enlarged from a reported, and unbelievably small, space of 6 ½ feet² (0.6 metres²) to a 12 foot (3.6 metres) by 10 foot (3 metre) space (*NT*, 2 November 1907, pg. 6). There is no suggestion in the news article that a new building had been constructed, and therefore the change in size represented a repurposing of space rather than new build. However, a history of Wallacia written shortly afterwards in 1911 states that Robert Wallace once "resided where the present Wallacia Post-office now stands" (*Camden News*, 30 November 1911, pg. 3). Again, this phrasing is unclear, suggesting that the author of the article may have been aware of the demolition and construction of a new cottage which has not been specifically identified in this assessment.

With regards to the post office, eventually the only recourse was demolish the older building and to build a modern, purpose-built structure which also incorporated a small store and milk bar (Figure 3.9). The new building was placed directly on the corner of Mulgoa Road and Park Road, and while it has since been demolished, the concrete steps on the corner of the two roads still remain (AHMS 2010:8). The date of construction of the new building was not ascertained by AHMS beyond stating that it "is likely to have been a pre-World War 2 construction" (AHMS 2010:8). As the building is outside of the present study area, no further research has been undertaken to date this structure.

In 1938, Fowler sold the northern part of his property to Tooheys Ltd, who constructed a hotel on the land in 1938 (AHMS 2008:25). The hotel is believed by Historian Ian Jacks to have been built on the location of Blaxland's Luddenham Farm buildings (Ian Jacks 1980:46).



Figure 3.9 Photo of the new Wallacia post office in 1950 (NAA C4076, HN1071).

3.1.4 Wallacia Golf Course – 1932 to Present

The Wallacia golf club was founded in 1932, with the original club house consisting of "a tin shed, open on two sides, with a table and bench made from bush timber", while a female associates club was founded shortly afterwards in 1933 (N&IDAGA 1983:29). The links was constructed on grazing land owned by John Fowler (NT, 5 July 1951, pg. 5), with special rules in play for hitting cattle or losing balls down rabbit holes (N&IDAGA 1983:29; Stacker 2014:286).

Unhappy with the poor state of the club house/tin shed, the associates sought to join with their male counterparts and raise funds to build a new clubhouse but this offer was rejected. Instead, the associates took it upon themselves to purchase a second-hand timber building which was offered for sale for a sum of £30, and which was brought to the site by a timber jinker, a flat cart usually used for transporting milled wood (N&IDAGA 1983:29).

A pamphlet produced by the Nepean & Illawarra District Associates Golf Association reports that the idea of a woman's golf association owning the club house caused such an outrage that the NSW Ladies' Golf Union took a complaint to the Australian Ladies Golf Union, who in turn sought advice from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews. The response from the Scottish association was reportedly that, while the situation should not act as a precedent, the women would be able to keep the club house (N&IDAGA 1983:29). There may be an element of a tall tale to this story as while it may have happened, no other sources could be located which corroborate this story, nor is the incident reported in any contemporary newspapers despite many such newspaper including extensive coverage of golf news, gossip and results. The only references in newspapers relating to the acquisition of the club house are all positive, with *The Sun* reporting that the "Wallacia associates are to be congratulated on having purchased and furnished the club-house themselves" (*The Sun*, 15 August 1934, pg. 3) and the *Nepean Times* reporting that:

The club held its first open day and also had the opening of the new club house, the opening ceremony being performed by Mrs R. Payton of Campbelltown, who paid high tribute to [sic] wonderful energy of the Wallacia Club, which had purchased and furnished such a delightful "19th" without the assistance of the members (NT, 18 August 1934, pg. 7)

The golf club formally tendered for the construction of a new club house in 1936 (Construction and Real Estate Journal, 11 March 1936, pg. 8) which was completed in 1937. The now obsolete timber club house was sold by the associates for £30 and it was moved offsite to be used as a bank. When the building came up for sale, the associates purchased it, again for £30, and it returned to the golf course before deciding to later sell it for £30, when it was again moved offsite to become a fish shop. The building was eventually offered for sale a third time and the associates purchased it, again for £30, and it was returned to the golf course. However, this time, the building was incorporated into the brick club house where it served as a golf buggy storeroom until being destroyed in the 1970s (N&IDAGA 1983:29).

The golf club was disbanded during the war years as both the course and the neighbouring Wallacia Hotel were requisitioned, the hotel being used as a Radio Physics school and the golf course being used for exercises (N&IDAGA 1983:29). In the 1980s, Arthur Downes recalled the 9th fairway being used for bayonet practices and that there is "still an air-raid shelter under the 10th tee" (Stacker 2014:286). Following the end of the Second World War, the course was restored to a full 18 holes and the club reformed shortly thereafter in May 1946 (N&IDAGA 1983:29; NT, 2 May 1946, pg. 2).

An aerial photograph of Wallacia from 1955 shows the condition of the golf course at the time, although the fairways are difficult to distinguish on the black and white photograph (

Figure 3.10). The club house constructed in 1936 is visible in the south-western corner of the study area (Figure 3.11), located in the car park to the west of the current building. Of note is that the original alignment of the track or rural version of a scrangleway linking Wallacia and Luddenham is visible crossing the south-eastern corner of the study area (Figure 3.12).

A later aerial photograph, taken in 1965, shows little changing within the overall study area, although the actual fairways of each hole are still difficult to identify on the black and white photograph (

Figure 3.13). In general, the major changes which occurred between 1955 and 1965 were the planting of trees between several holes, the creation of a dam in the north-eastern corner of the study area, and the enlargement of the club house with the addition of an extension on the south-eastern corner (Figure 3.14).

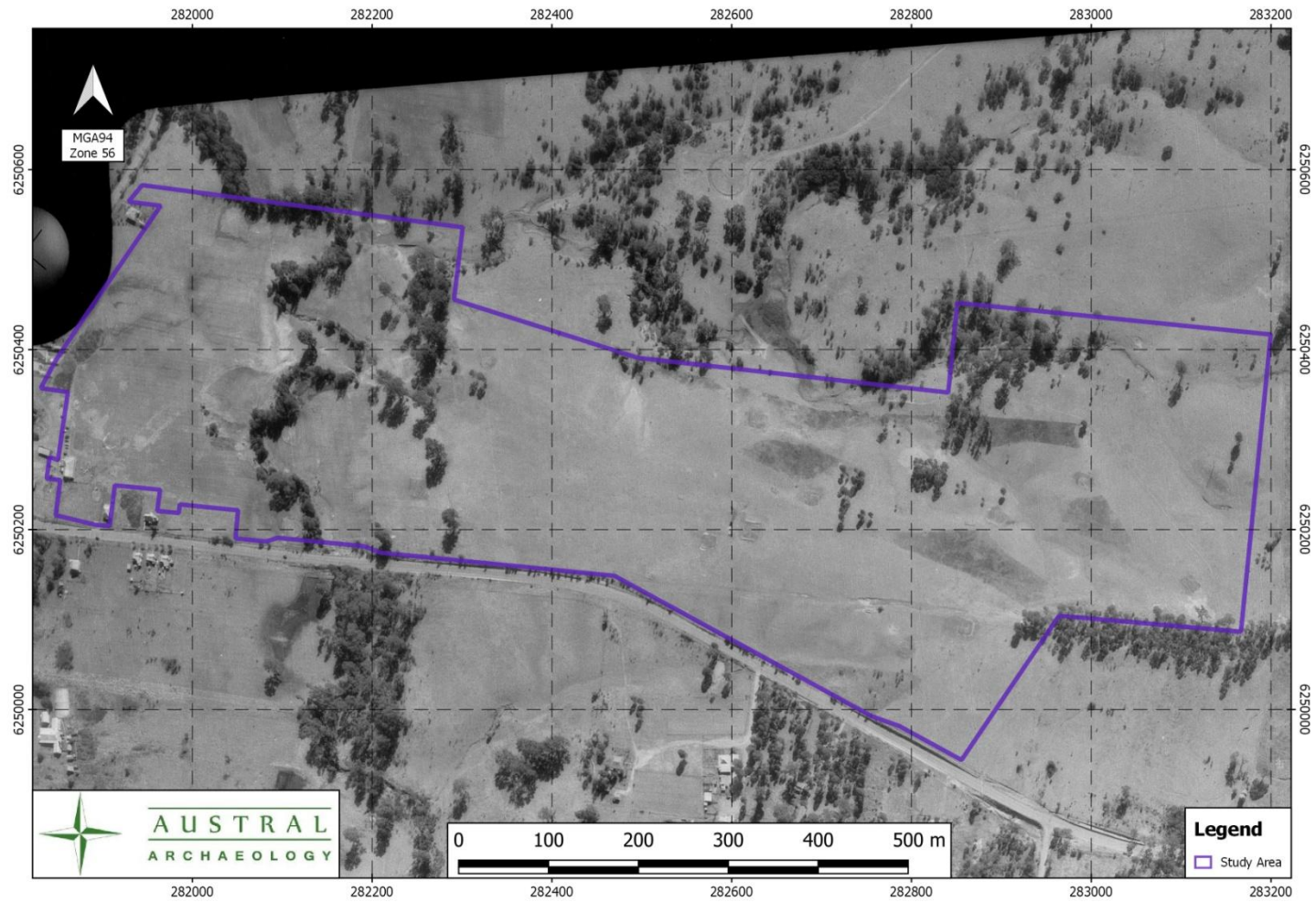


Figure 3.10 Overlay of the study area on to the 1955 aerial photo.



Figure 3.11 Detail of the south-western corner of the golf course showing the study area in relation to the club house.

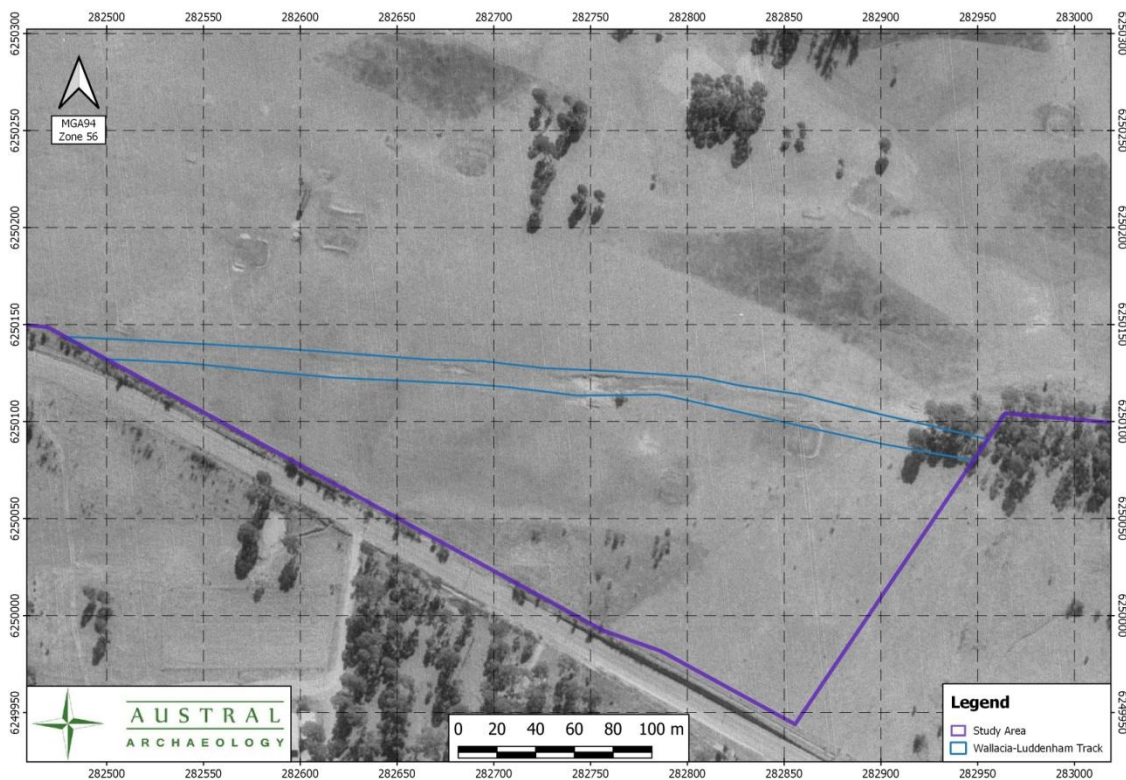


Figure 3.12 Original alignment of Wallacia to Luddenham track, outlined in blue.

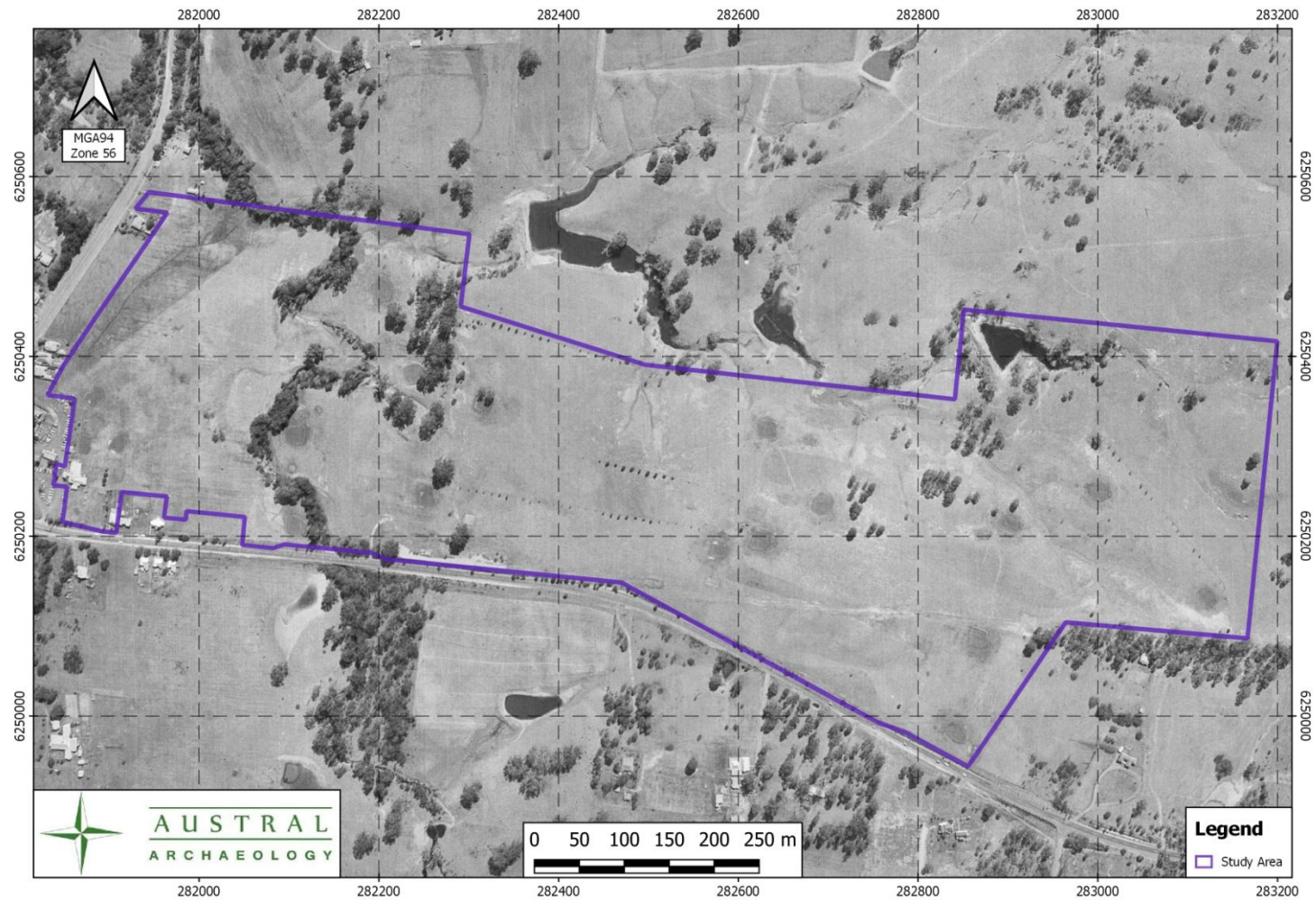


Figure 3.13 Overlay of the study area on to the 1965 aerial photo.



Figure 3.14 Detail of the south-western corner of the golf course, showing the club house. Note the new extension, marked with an orange arrow.

A new club house was constructed in 1967 which incorporated elements of the earlier building (N&IDAGA 1983:29) and is shown on the aerial photograph taken in 1975 (Figure 3.15). As with the other photographs, individual fairways are difficult to identify, although the trees first visible in the 1965 aerial have continued to grow. The former alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track is barely identifiable by 1975, but no other significant changes occurred within the study area (Figure 3.15).

The current club house appears to have been constructed between 1983, the date of publication of the N&IDAGA pamphlet, and prior to 2011, when aerial images become easily available for research. Based solely on placement of buildings identified from the aerial photographs, the current club house appears to include a hall constructed as part of the 1967 build, but neither the original 1936 club house nor the extension constructed between 1955 and 1966.

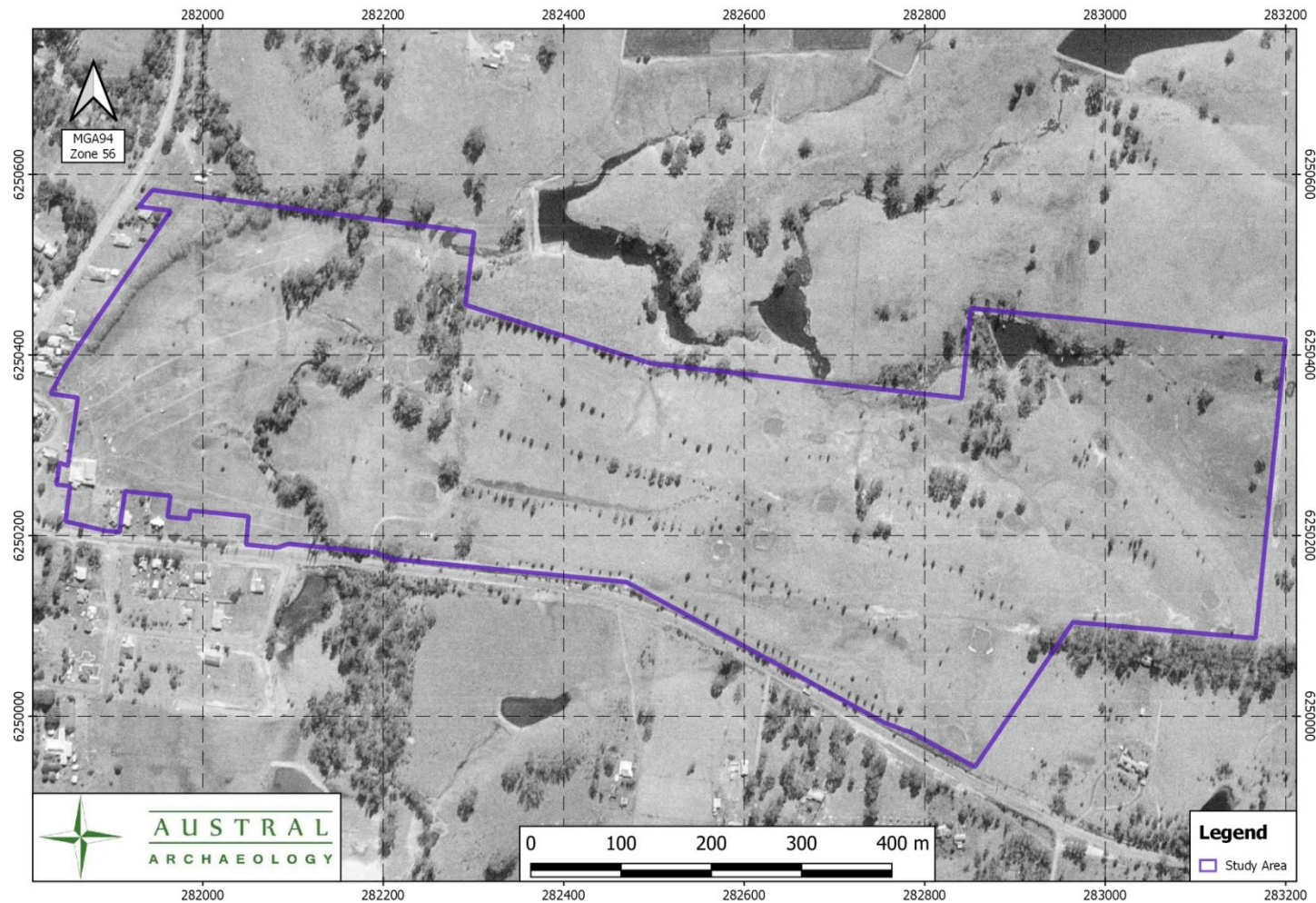


Figure 3.15 Overlay of the study area on to the 1975 aerial photo.



Figure 3.16 Detail of the south-western corner of the golf course, showing the study area in relation to the club house. Note the new extension, marked with an **orange** arrow, which may have been incorporated into the current club house.



Figure 3.17 Extract from current NearMap aerial photo, showing the large building which corresponds with the location of the extension shown on Figure 5.16.

Table 3.1 Chronology of key events within study area.

Year	Event
1813	6,710 acres of land granted to John Blaxland, which he names 'Luddenham'. Uses the land for grazing.
1840	Robert and Henrietta Wallace are employed by Blaxland and take up residence at Luddenham
1845	John Blaxland dies, ownership of Luddenham transfers to his son Edward Blaxland
1851	Sir Charles Nicholson purchases the property.
1859	Luddenham is subdivided
1870s	Henrietta Wallace takes over the lease
Mid-1880s	The Wallace house becomes the unofficial post office for the area
1880s	The Wallace house becomes the official post office for the area, and the town begins to grow around it.
1907	Post office is enlarged
1932	Wallacia Golf Club is founded
1933	The Women's Associates are founded and a wooden building is purchased to function as the club house until one can be constructed
1936	Brick club house is built
1938	Wallacia Hotel is built
1939-45	Air raid shelter constructed under 10 th hole, golf course used for military exercises
1967	Replacement club house built, incorporating the 1936 building
1983-2011	Current club house is built, incorporating elements of the 1967 building

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE STATEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

An assessment of archaeological potential usually considers the historic sequence of occupation in comparison to the structures which are currently extant, as well as the impact that the more recent constructions and works would have had on the earlier occupation phases and, as such, the likely intactness of the archaeological resource. This, in turn, is tied in with the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge not available from other sources to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.

In regard to the assessment of the study area, the archaeological potential depends upon the anticipated likelihood for the survival of buried structural fabric and cultural deposits as well as an estimation of archaeological integrity. Structural fabric refers to what is generally regarded as building or civil engineering remnants. Cultural deposits refer to archaeological deposits, i.e. deposited sediments containing artefacts etc.

Having analysed the historical evidence in the previous chapters, the following section presents a summary of the potential for a physical archaeological resource to be present in the study area, that is, its archaeological sensitivity/potential.

4.2 Predictive Statements

The following predictive model draws on the areas of known archaeological sensitivity. As a general rule of archaeology, sites first redeveloped in either the 19th or early 20th century can also retain evidence of occupation from earlier periods. It is also very common that such evidence can be recovered even when sites have been redeveloped or disturbed by modern developments. As such, the following general assumptions are made which, in turn, guide the predictive model for the study area:

- Archaeological remains associated with the original cottage or outbuildings are likely to be ephemeral in nature, as the cottage was primarily constructed of timber which would not require any brick footings.
- Due to the ephemeral nature of any early archaeological remains likely to be present in the study area associated with the original cottage or outbuildings, construction of any building is considered likely to have removed any archaeological remains.
- Construction of bitumen road surfaces often serve to "cap" any underlying deposits, acting to preserve archaeological material in situ.
- The creation of the golf course and its ongoing maintenance is likely to have had varying levels of impact, dependant on whether the original ground level has been raised or lowered. As specific levels of impact can only be assessed through a pedestrian survey, grassed areas are considered as being undisturbed.

One other issue which complicates matters is the uncertainty regarding the actual location of the Luddenham Farm buildings. The Penrith LEP, based on the results of a heritage study, places the homestead in the lot immediately west of the present study area and assumes its location is at the corner of Mulgoa Road and Park Road, whereas Ian Jack's analysis places the farmstead under the location of the present Wallacia Hotel (Ian Jack 1980:46). While the farm is marked on early plans of the district, both AHMS (2008:41) and the present assessment have repeatedly noted the difficulties associated with trying to use these plans to plot the location of the farm complex.

In 2010, AHMS undertook a period of test excavations at 1 Park Road (Lot 1, DP1169209), the corner site marked as the location of the farm complex on the Penrith LEP. While the excavation identified evidence of 19th and 20th century occupation, including rubbish disposal and yard surfaces, the excavations failed to locate any archaeological material directly related to Blaxland's occupation of the site. Their conclusion was that either all remains of the farmstead had been destroyed, or the house was located elsewhere (AHMS 2011:15).

In the absence of any solid confirmation as to the actual location of Blaxland's farm, it is not considered possible to discount the possibility that, if not the actual farmhouse, then outbuildings and rubbish deposits associated with Luddenham Farm may extend westwards into the study area.

Based on the detailed background history and the above assumptions, the following general predictive statements can be made:

- The presence of an extant or demolished 20th century building is considered to have removed all archaeological potential within its footprint.
- There are varying degrees of moderate and low potential for archaeological remains to be present in the western part of the study area which relate to the Luddenham Farm buildings. As the exact locations of the farm buildings are unknown, this potential is considered highest beneath the current car park in the western part of the study area, and includes a buffer zone of lesser archaeological potential extending eastwards into grassed areas forming the golf course.
- This archaeological material may include remnants of structures and outbuildings associated with Luddenham Farm whose locations are not recorded.
- The potential for other deeper features, such as wells, cesspits, cellars or underground storage areas are difficult to predict as the location of any such features are not recorded historically and may have been disturbed by later construction.
- There is moderate to high potential for the original track linking Wallacia and Luddenham to be identified in the landscape. There is unlikely to be any archaeological material associated with the route of the track, and the track is likely to consist of a shallow depression in the ground and possibly a buried, compacted surface.
- There is potential for an air raid shelter to be present under the green of Hole 10, although it is difficult to quantify this potential. The presence of the shelter is based on a single oral source provided by Stacker (2014:286).

While the majority of the study area contains no historical archaeological potential, the following figures show the only parts of the study area which are considered to contain archaeological potential in the western and eastern portions of the site.

5 HISTORICAL LAND USE AND SENSITIVITY MAPPING

5.1 Historical Land Use

The earliest known occupation of the study area was in 1813 when the John Blaxland was granted 6,710 acres of land in the area, which he named 'Luddenham'. Blaxland primarily utilised the land for agricultural purposes, including the grazing of livestock.

The Luddenham estate remained in the hands of the Blaxland family and continued to be used for farming until 1859 when the estate was sold and subdivided. A contemporary plan of the subdivision shows either a U-shape house or driveway, with a detached stable block and two other buildings also present along with a detached kitchen and garden on the southern side of Park Road.

In the 1870s, the Wallace family moved into the cottage after Henrietta Wallace took over the lease after the death of her husband, Robert. During this time, the house was utilised as an unofficial receiving depot for any mail needing collection in the district on account of their property being the only residence to the south of Mulgoa.

By the start of the 19th century, the Wallace family were acknowledged as being the oldest continuous residents of the district, and the role of the Wallace's house as a post office and meeting place had meant that locals came to refer to the surrounding district simply as "Wallace".

By the early 20th century, the simple cottage which served as both residence and post office was no longer fit for purpose and in 1907 the post office was enlarged, although there is no confirmation as to whether this represented a repurposing of space or construction of a new building.

In 1938, a hotel was built on the northern part of the property, possibly on the location of the original farm buildings.

In 1932, the Wallacia Golf Course was founded, with the original club comprising a very simple tin shed. The golf club was disbanded during the war years as both the course and the neighbouring Wallacia Hotel were requisitioned with the hotel being used as a Radio Physics school and the golf course being used for exercises, and an air raid shelter was reportedly constructed below the green of the 10th hole.

While a replacement club house was constructed in 1967 which incorporated elements of the 1936 building, the club house currently in use appears to have been constructed between 1983 and 2011 which incorporates elements of the 1967 build.

5.2 Archaeological Sensitivity Mapping

The results of Section 5.1 are depicted in archaeological sensitivity maps below (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). The figure shows the degree of predicted archaeological potential within the study area following site development and forms the basis for the conclusions and management recommendations outlined in Section 7. However, one key point to note is that potential is not equal to significance, and areas of even moderate or high archaeological potential may not actually contain archaeological material which is considered significant (see Section 6).

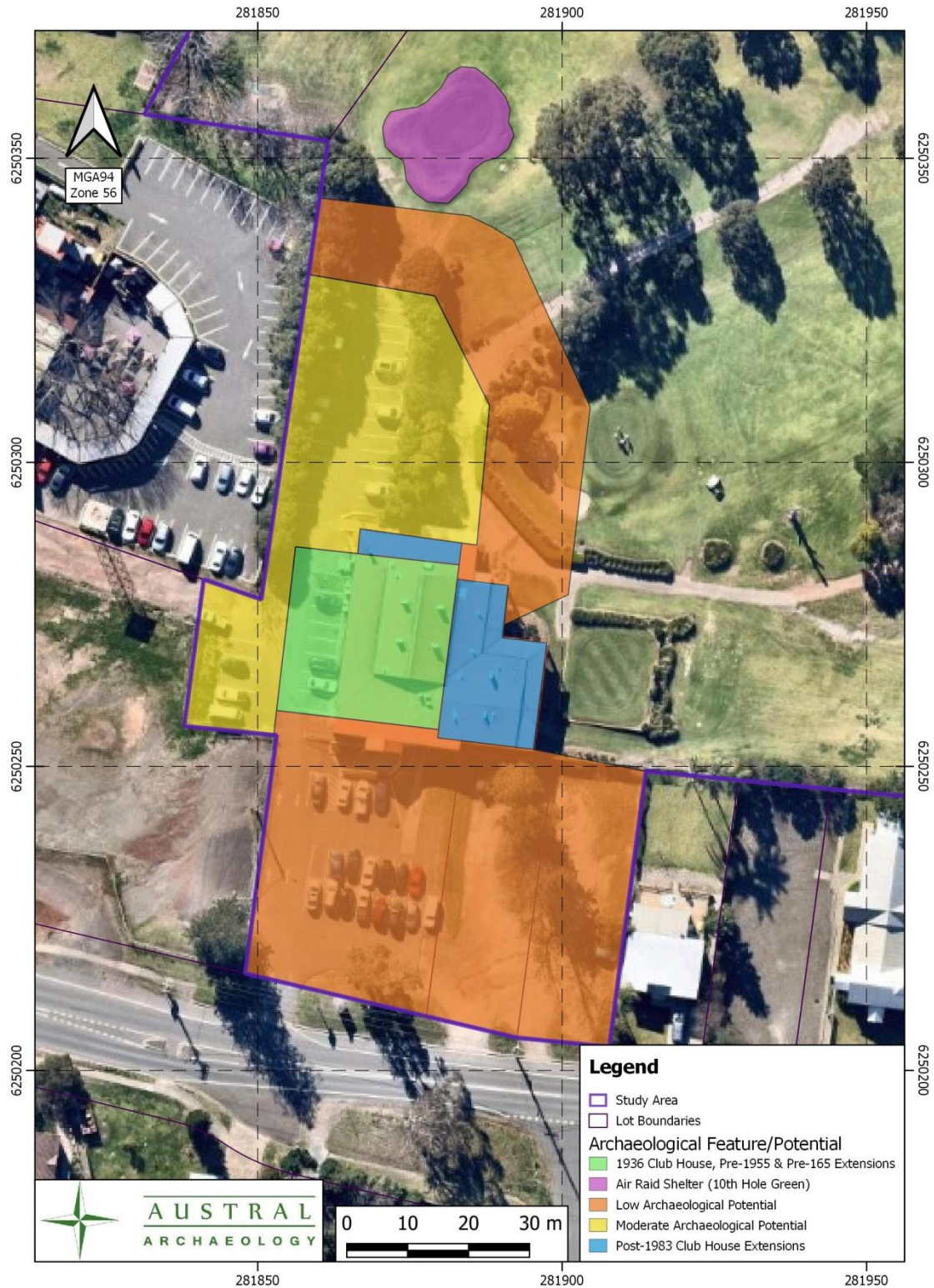


Figure 5.1 Historical archaeological potential of the western portion of the study area associated with Luddenham Farm and the air raid shelter.

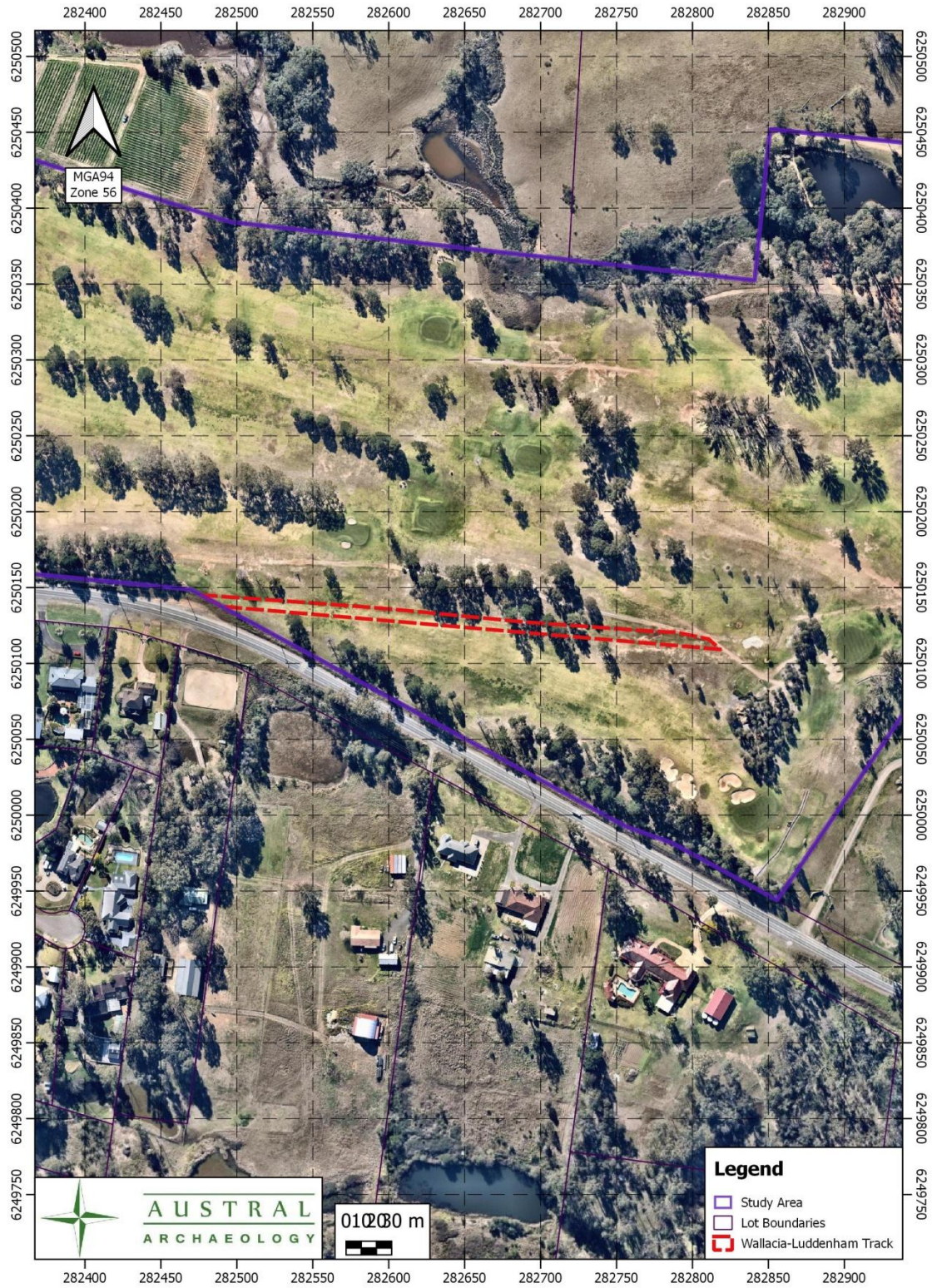


Figure 5.2 Historical archaeological potential of the eastern portion of the study area.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Introduction

An assessment of cultural significance seeks to establish the importance that a place has to the community. The concept of cultural significance is intrinsically tied to the fabric of the place, its history, setting and its relationship to other items in its surrounds and the response it evokes from the community.

The assessment of cultural significance with respect to archaeological sites can present difficulties because the nature and extent of the "relics" are often indeterminate and value judgements therefore need to be made on the basis of potential attributes. The element of judgement can be greatly reduced by historical or other research, as has been completed for the current study. Archaeological deposits and features provide important evidence of the history and settlement of New South Wales. These heritage items may include deposits containing material culture (artefacts) that can be analysed to yield information regarding early urban development that is unavailable from other sources. Archaeological investigations can reveal much about technology, industry, past economic and social conditions and people's lives.

Sites that contain these elements therefore have scientific value that may be of considerable significance when analysed in association with documentary evidence. It is through this potential to reveal information about the past use of a place that archaeological sites have heritage significance.

6.2 Basis for Assessment

The Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS was formulated in 1979 (revised 1999 and 2013) [Australia ICOMOS 2013], based largely on the Venice Charter (for International Heritage) of 1966. The Burra Charter is the standard adopted by most heritage practitioners in Australia. The Charter divides significance into four categories for the purpose of assessment. They are: Aesthetic, Historical, Scientific/Technical, and Social significance.

The Heritage Council of NSW has established a set of seven criteria to be used in assessing cultural heritage significance in NSW, and specific guidelines have been produced to assist archaeologists in assessing significance for subsurface deposits (Heritage Council of New South Wales 2009; NSW Heritage Office 2001). The Heritage Council's criteria incorporate those of the Burra Charter, but are expanded to include rarity, representative value, and associative value.

In order to determine the significance of a historical site, the Heritage Council have determined that the following seven criteria are to be considered (NSW Heritage Office 2001):

- **Criterion (a):** an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (b):** an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (c):** an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
- **Criterion (d):** an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the local area);
- **Criterion (e):** an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);
- **Criterion (f):** an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area); and
- **Criterion (g):** 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 the local area).

These criteria were designed for use on known or built heritage items, where above ground heritage is both tangible and easily identified. As the nature of archaeology is that it is invisible until disturbed, the presence and attributes of archaeological material must be assumed based on the recorded levels of disturbance, known site history and the creation of predictive statements. Ultimately, the actual presence of archaeological material can only ever be framed in terms of the potential for it to be present.

The Heritage Division has assisted archaeologists by creating questions which are framed around the main NSW Heritage Criteria, and which can be used to assess the relative importance of any archaeology which is likely to be present. The questions to be asked of an archaeological deposit differ from the main criteria, but can be seen to be referential to them, in order to create a suitable framework for assessing archaeological sites.

Therefore, it should be noted that although the study area contains built heritage, the significance of the built heritage has already been assessed as being of state significance and as such is listed on the SHR. The following assessment deals also with the significance of any potential archaeological material present within the study area relating not only to the house, but surrounding buildings, grounds and features.

6.3 Levels of Significance

The Heritage Act allows for the protection of heritage items of State or local significance. The levels of significance can be defined as:

- Items of State significance are of special interest in a State context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection of association to the State.
- Items of local significance are of special interest to a LGA. They are important to the local community and often form an important part of the local identity. Collectively, such items reflect the cultural or natural history of the given area.

6.4 Significance Assessment

The evaluation of significance is quoted from the historical archaeological significance assessment prepared by AHMS to support a Section 140 permit prior to undertaking test excavations at the neighbouring property of 1 Park Road, Wallacia. Permit 2010/s140/16 was approved on the basis of this significance assessment which is relevant to the current project as it deals with the same features that AHMS were investigating.

The following section is taken verbatim from AHMS (2008:46-49) [*sic* throughout] and is presented with additional commentary as required. Unless otherwise discussed in regards to a specific criterion, neither the original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track nor the air raid shelter are considered significant in terms of that particular criterion for each.

Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The Blaxland farm is a significant component of the wider rural landscape development of the early colony. It reflects the importance of the operations of large scale grants and the management of this type of establishment in the pastoral development of NSW. The potential archaeological remains of the Blaxland occupation may provide information related to the occupation of the site during the critical years of its early development. This information has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the early colony in NSW.

The Wallacia area was also important in the early 20th Century as part of the development of holiday guest house areas within easy travel of Sydney. While there is no evidence to suggest that the site itself was directly associated with a guest house the adjacent Wallacia Hotel was constructed as a substantial amenity for guest house occupants in the mid 20th century.

The post office was the first local post office in Wallacia. In general, post offices' were central to the local community, particularly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The post office would be important to the social and cultural history of the local area.

The original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track shows how access to both the farm and to Wallacia has changed throughout the years. While it is likely that Blaxland's property had an informal track running to the various farmsteads to the north, the primary link was eastwards towards the Northern Road. However, as Wallacia became a self-sufficient township, the link to the neighbouring community of Mulgoa to the north became the dominant road. As such, the route of the original cart track is evidence of the early years of settlement in the Mulgoa valley.

The air raid shelter would serve as a demonstration of the wide-ranging effects that the Second World War caused in both urban and rural settings across Australia. While the town of Wallacia would have been spared the worst hardships brought on by the war conditions, the requisitioning of the golf course and hotel is evidence that the town contributed to the war effort, and the air raid shelter would be a tangible link to that period.

The potential site of the Blaxland House is considered significant, at a State level, in terms of this criterion. The potential site of the Post Office/Wallace House is considered significant, at a local level, in terms of this criterion

Both the original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track and the air raid shelter are considered significant at a local level in terms of this criterion.

Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or its the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The site has a strong association with the Blaxland family, an early settler family of the Wallacia area.

John Blaxland was granted the land by Gov. Macquarie and though he does not appear to have resided there for any appreciable time, however historical evidence indicates his son Edward was a resident. The Blaxland's were pioneers in the early NSW settlement and John Blaxland was a key player in the course of politics and the pastoral development of the colony.

The area in which the Park Road site now sits was originally part of the Luddenham Estate and this area was an important local crossing point on the upper Nepean River originally named, and still known as, Blaxland's Crossing.

The post office has no known association with any person or group of persons. Any association that may be established is likely to be of local importance only.

The property also has strong links to the Wallace family, whom the town of Wallacia is named after. The Wallace's had been living in the Mulgoa region since the mid-19th century with Robert Wallace being described either as the local constable, or a teacher at Mulgoa. After his death, Henrietta leased Luddenham Cottage in the 1870s, and shortly afterwards their residence became an informal post office, leading to the vicinity simply being known as Wallace. Robert George Wallace went on to become a significant figure in local politics, repeatedly serving on the Council and acting as Mayor on several occasions.

The post office was subsequently run by the Fowler family, who retained ownership of the post office for over 100 years, passing the title of postmaster through several generations of the family.

The potential site of the Blaxland House is considered significant, at a State level, in terms of this criterion. The potential site of the Post Office/Wallace House is considered significant, at a local level, in terms of this criterion

Neither the original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track nor the air raid shelter are considered significant in terms of this criterion.

Criterion (c) - an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

The former Blaxland period buildings and infrastructure at the Park Road site are likely to have consisted of rough vernacular structures consisting of post and slab construction. Any potential archaeological remains of this period are unlikely to be represented by substantial physical remains.

The buildings and infrastructure associated with the post office and cottage are likely to have been typical late to early 19th century vernacular structure, typical of the period.

The site is not considered significant in terms of this criterion.

Criterion (d) - 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;

The sites of the Blaxland House and the Post Office/Wallace House do not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in either a local or state context.

The site is not considered to be significant in terms of this criterion.

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

The early development of the NSW pastoral industry and its subsequent success has been largely based on the success of men such as John Blaxland. The manner in which the holding was operated has been largely unrecorded as Blaxland's major concerns were with his Newington Estate where he spent the majority of his time. Nevertheless, the run was a success at least until his death in 1845.

The potential archaeological remains of the Blaxland period occupation may be able to provide us with information related to the exact position, arrangements, and other material culture aspects of the site. They have the potential to yield information regarding early settlement and pastoralism in NSW.

The Post office site may be able to provide details related to construction, configuration of external spaces and living conditions in the latter 19th Century/ early 20th Century in western Sydney.

The potential site of the Blaxland House is considered significant, at a State level, in terms of this criterion. The potential site of the Post Office/Wallace House is considered significant, at a local level, in terms of this criterion.

Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Early rural sites are well known from the local area. The Blaxland complex at Wallacia is an unrepresentative example in that many of the other larger concerns once established were developed into the major residences of their owners, i.e. Regentville, Fernhill, etc. Blaxland's farm remained a purely rural/ working estate with no investment in the production of fine residences or substantial buildings.

The post office is neither a rare nor endangered example of its type in NSW. Late 19th Century housing, while not as once prevalent, is still well represented in both central and western Sydney.

The potential site of the Blaxland House is considered significant, at a State level, in terms of this criterion. The potential site of the Post Office/Wallace House is not considered significant in terms of this criterion.

Criterion (g) - 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 area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

The Blaxland House site is an important site as it has the ability to demonstrate the materials, techniques and development of early rural technology in a small rural context. The fabric form and use of similar structures, once common in NSW, now no longer exist. Any archaeological remains of the structures and their landscape setting have the potential of providing an important contribution of a particular way of life now largely lost.

While the potential remains of the Post Office may be able to demonstrate principal characteristics of similar cultural places they do not represent a significant example of its type nor is it outstanding because of its size, setting, integrity etc.

The potential site of the Blaxland House is considered significant, at a State level, in terms of this criterion. The potential site of the Post Office/Wallace House is not considered significant in terms of this criterion.

Further assessment questions specific to archaeological sites are addressed below:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The site has the potential to have an important archaeological resource that may be able to provide information, unavailable elsewhere. The combination of historic significance of the occupants and the archaeological information available from them are considered unavailable from other sources.

- Can the resource contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The site has the potential to have a unique archaeological resource that may be able to provide information, unavailable elsewhere.

- 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 potential of this site to inform future generations about the history of an industry that was vital to the development of the west of Sydney and the State means that the information it may yield is relevant to a number of substantive research questions including those relating to Australian history.

6.5 Assessment of NSW Historic Themes

Table 6.1 provides an outline of the relevant historical themes which may be applied to the archaeological remains within the study area.

Table 6.1 Historical Themes

Australian Theme	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme	Element of Site
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture.	Country estates
	Pastoralism	Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.	Rural settlement
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles.	Rural settlement
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Rural settlement
9. Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.	Country estates

6.6 Statement of Significance

The statement of significance is quoted from the historical archaeological significance assessment prepared by AHMS to support a Section 140 permit prior to undertaking test excavations at the neighbouring property of 1 Park Road, Wallacia. Permit 2010/s140/16 was approved on the basis of this significance assessment.

The following section is taken verbatim from AHMS (2008:49-50) [sic throughout] and is presented with additional commentary as required.

The potential archaeological remains at Park Road Wallacia have been generally assessed as being of State significant, in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Assessing Heritage Significance Guidelines (2001).

The archaeological resources at the site have the potential to demonstrate elements of the historic, economic and technological development of the local area and of the state. The information that may be yielded from these potential resources would contribute to an understanding of the development of the colony and pastoralist enterprises, particularly in the period of the first half of the 19th century. The resources have the potential to illustrate the nature of the site's occupation and the types of techniques used by rural populations over an occupation span of 200 years. In particular, the site has some potential to demonstrate the manner in which it was utilized for local rural requirements and the manner in which it ensured the provision of adequate resources in the development of early rural establishments. The site also has an association with John Blaxland, who was granted the estate and whose son lived in the property. There remains an unbroken association of the Blaxland' s with the site as a local crossing in the area is still known as Blaxland' s Crossing.

Any archaeological remains of the structures, occupation deposits and their landscape setting has the potential to yield information regarding the early occupation, the occupants and rural activities undertaken on the site and may provide an important contribution to our understanding of the local and state cultural history.

The Post Office/Wallace house is a representative example of a late 19th Century domestic structure adapted for a variety of uses in a semi-rural context. It is locally significant and its potential archaeological remains have the ability to demonstrate aspects of the interplay between domestic life and "official" status of the local postmaster. The remains of the house have some potential for demonstrating building techniques and adaptation of external spaces in this period.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

It is concluded that there are zones of varying degrees of historical archaeological potential located within the study area which may contain archaeological deposits (Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2). The archaeological remains may relate to Blaxland's Luddenham Farm and outbuildings, a Second World War air raid shelter, or the original alignment of the Wallacia to Luddenham track. Any such archaeological deposits, should they be intact, are considered to range from local to State significance. These areas may warrant further archaeological investigations dependant on the nature of any proposed development which is to occur in these locations.

7.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are derived from consideration of the legislative requirements of the NSW Heritage Act, and the relevant associated guidelines.

It is recommended that:

- 1) A pedestrian survey must be undertaken to groundtruth the results of this archaeological assessment in terms of potential for historic archaeological material to be present in the study area, and to identify areas of modern disturbance which can be discounted from further consideration. The results of the survey should be appended to this report as an addendum, and the mapping of areas of archaeological potential and sensitivity should be updated accordingly.
- 2) In the absence of having undertaken a pedestrian survey, in the event of any development being proposed in an area marked as being areas of archaeological potential on Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2, it will be necessary to prepare a full historical archaeological assessment, statement of heritage impact (SoHI) and research design prior to works commencing. The SoHI and Research Design are to be appended to this report as an addendum. A permit application will be required under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and further mitigation strategies may include undertaking archaeological test or salvage excavations, dependant on the nature and depth of the proposed impacts.

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APPENDIX A – RICHARDSON & WRENCH TEXT (FLEURS FARM FOLDER,
PENRITH LIBRARY)

October 9th 1902.
Particulars of "Fleurs"
Situation: 5½ miles from St. Mary's
railway station or about 30 miles
from Sydney.
Area: 460 acres more or less.
Country: The whole area is practically
clear land very well fit for the plough.
The country was timbered with
apple tree and gum and box.
Improvements: There is a sub-
stantially built dwelling house
mostly built of solid sandstone,
the walls being 22 inches thick and
so making it the coolest house in
the district. The house contains 9
rooms besides pantry, stove and
bath room ~~where~~ but water is laid
on. The kitchen is detached with
laundry adjoining it where copper
is set fire. This is a large sandstone
and brick building the parts of
which are used as or rather divided
into excavated dairy and cellar,
large tool room and work shop,
convenient men's quarters, meat
house and store room.
The stables are built of brick and
there are stalls for 4 horses, a big
coach house and a cart and

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dry room and a hay loft over
all. At the back of stable are
15 cow bales roofed with iron
and flagged and bricked. There
is nearly an acre fowl run wire
netted, pigging land and stock yards
as well as two hay sheds.
A well laid out flower garden surrounds
the house with vegetable garden
attached, both of which have water
laid on provided from a well
20 ft deep and the water forced up
by a windmill. The whole area
is fenced in by new two rail fence
and three wires making it sheep and
cattle proof and is divided into
six grazing paddocks and two culti-
vated paddocks.
Water supply: Same is practically
unlimited. Kemp's creek runs
right through the middle of the
property and there is sufficient
water now for all stock if it
would not rain for two years.
Price: £5250 (five thousand two
hundred and fifty) for land and
improvements. Stock, plant furniture
at a valuation, or
£325²⁵⁰ per annum to lease for
a term of 5 years (furnished
and with plant) but stock to be taken
at a valuation.
Kemp's a Bollenhagen

APPENDIX B – CONCEPT DESIGNS

Wallacia Golf Course & Memorial Park Masterplan

PARK ROAD, WALLACIA



Figure 1: Wallacia Golf Course & Memorial Park Masterplan.