

MACARTHUR MEMORIAL PARK

INTERPRETATION STRATEGY

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Prepared for the Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust
for the purpose of a Development Application to the
Campbelltown City Council, by

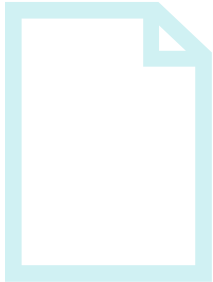
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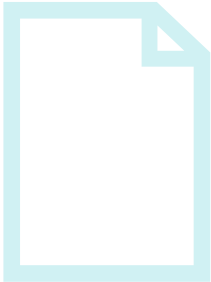
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Interpretation Strategy 12.08.2017

The Interpretation Strategy is the 3rd of 3 reports:



LANDSCAPE
DESIGN RESPONSE

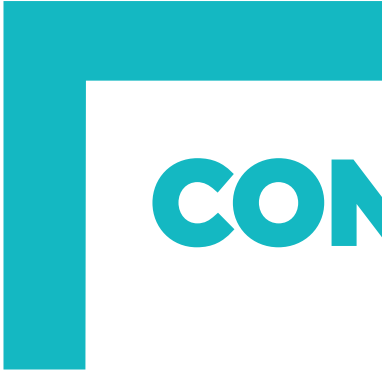


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INTERPRETATION
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Catholic Cemeteries Trust is committed to recognising and celebrating the value of Macarthur Memorial Park's heritage. This was demonstrated by its commitment to stabilize a number of heritage structures on the site prior to fully acquiring the site. Studies were commissioned and measures were taken to slow or halt the decaying process on significant structures which had been left abandoned by previous parties.

This document is intended to provide direction and theming to all interpretation initiatives as these will occur over a long period of time, staged in line with the cemetery's development.



Figure 1. Collage: Photo looking over livestock, photo looking at outbuildings

2. PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 THE DEVELOPMENT

The proposed MMP is situated in the South-Western corner of Greater Sydney. The development by the Catholic Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust intends to create a unique, inspirational, multi-denominational, contemporary cemetery and public park.

It will be adorned by artworks (Refer to MMP's Public Art Strategy) in an Arboretum like setting.

2.2 CULTURAL CONTEXT

As defined by the Campbelltown City Council's Arts and Cultural Development Policy, Culture means "shared values determined by social, economic and environmental characteristics of a specific location or group. This includes but is not limited to, preservation of knowledge, stories, heritage and collections".

In line with Council's policy, MMP will contribute to "the preservation and increased awareness of local culture and heritage".

The site is rich with history:

- It contains one of the highest hills in the region: the Bunbury Curran Hill, which has been a vantage point since its formation, for both Fauna and Man alike
- It is significant to the local Aboriginal People
- It played a part in the local European Settlement history, once belonging to Dr Townson, Captain C. Sturt and Judge A. Cheeke to name a few significant owners

2.3 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The site for the proposed cemetery is approximately 113 hectares in size with at least 30 hectares of this being dedicated to public open space. It lies between Camden Valley Way and the Hume Highway, south of St James Road and is accessed off St Andrews Road which forms the sites western boundary.

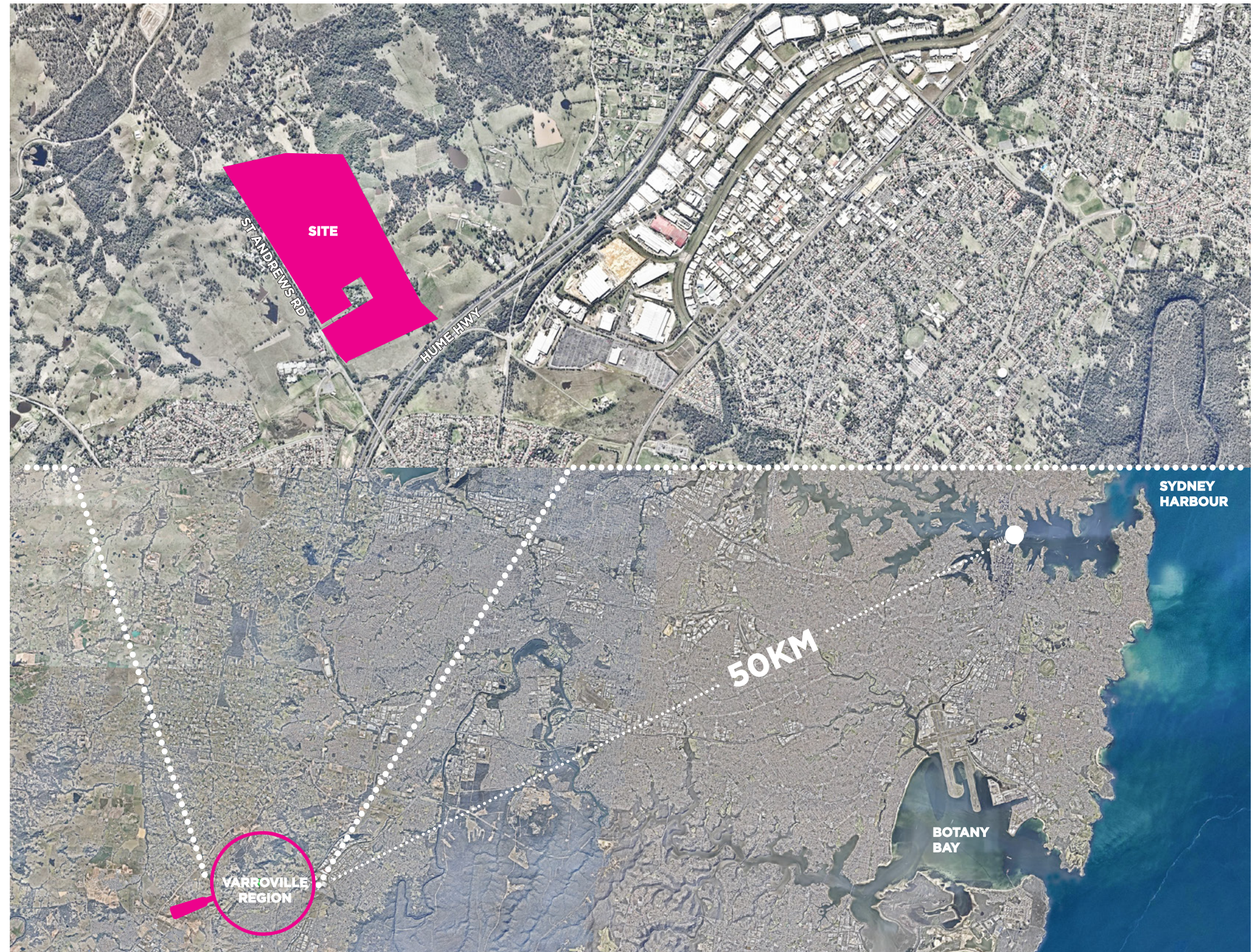


Figure 2. Site Location Plan

2.4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The site encompasses the Bunbury Curran Hill top. From this local high point, the land drops steeply to a valley along the western boundary whilst the eastern boundary offers a lower ridge enclosing it from the eastern views. This lower ridge continues towards Varroville House (which is not part of the property), in effect separating the site into two distinct “precincts” with different character and outlook.

The site is characterised by undulating grassed hills and pockets of forested areas and a series of streams punctuated by several attractive dams. It enjoys panoramic views onto the Blue Mountains, Sydney CBD and the Campbelltown valley below.

The site has been used for grazing and agistment for many years, leading to some degradation of the native vegetation on site and introduction of weed species throughout.

It is part of an area known as the Scenic Hills which offers complex topography, rich views with depth of field, contrasting vegetation in creeks and in ridge tops together interspersed with colonial cultural landscapes typified by the one surrounding Varroville House.

2.5 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

Aboriginal people traditionally lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places. The language group spoken in the Campbelltown area is thought to have been Dharawal. The Dharawal language group is thought to have extended from the Shoalhaven River, north to Botany Bay and then inland to Camden. Historical records show that Gandangara people visited the Campbelltown area. It is not known whether these visitations represented recent displacement patterns as a result of European colonisation or were part of a longer term interaction with the Dharawal. It has been suggested that the area would have been near the border of the Dharawal, Darug and Gandangara territories and that the current study area may have been part of a ‘travel corridor’ facilitating movement between the northern Cumberland Plain and the Illawarra.

British colonisation had a profound effect on the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region. In the early days of the colony Aboriginal people were disenfranchised from their land as the British claimed areas for settlement and agriculture. The colonists, often at the expense of the local Aboriginal groups,

also claimed resources such as pasture, timber, fishing grounds and water sources.

Some Aboriginal people of southwestern Sydney may have seen cattle before being first confronted by the colonists. Two bulls and four cows escaped from the Sydney colony in 1788 and were not recovered. In 1790 a group of cows were observed grazing near Camden in what became known as the ‘Cowpastures’. The herd expanded and by 1801 were thought to number in the hundreds and efforts were made to recapture them.

Relations between Aboriginal people and colonists did not remain amicable. A sustained drought during 1814 and 1815, and continued disenfranchisement lead to tensions between farmers and Aboriginal people who remained to the southwest of Sydney. In 1816 the tensions culminated in the Appin massacre when Aboriginal people were pursued by a detachment led by Captain James Wallis.

Following these events, the Dharawal stayed in the Cowpastures south of the Nepean River, which was not as heavily settled as the Minto area north of the river. Friendly contact between the Dharawal and several local landholders, the Macarthur’s in particular, was maintained. One landholder, Throsby (on land to the northeast of the subject site), defended some Dharawal during episodes of harassment of the local Aboriginal people that intensified from 1814 to 1816.



Figure 3. Collage: 'Fishing the Macleay,' 2013, Elwyn Toby, Campbelltown Art Centre; Photo overlooking lake

2.6 EUROPEAN HISTORY

It is generally accepted that the South-West of Sydney (where this site is located) played an important role in NSW's pastoral history.

One of the first European Land owners was Dr Robert Townson who received the large landholding (which contained this property) through provision of a land grant in 1809. He established the property as pasturage and vineyards. His grapes were said to have been recognised as amongst the best in the colony.

The explorer Captain Charles Sturt was also amongst the subsequent owners (c1830s) and is thought to have established the western lakes.

Varroville House, a substantial single storey house (not part of the current property) was established in 1858-9 and is of state heritage significance for its historic, aesthetic, associative and other values. The MMP site forms part of the cultural landscape of Varroville House and includes the former carriage drive (c.1809), remnant vineyard trenching, dams, and outbuildings, most notably including the remnant slab hut, the former coach house and cottage.

The area is identified as having unique landscape qualities and possibly offering views similar to those enjoyed during colonial times. With regards to its use, it is understood that the site has been cleared of Cumberland Plain Woodland and used primarily for grazing over the time of European settlement with more recent recolonization of Cumberland Plain Woodland around the creeks and lakes.

2.7 METHODOLOGY

This report has been prepared by a multi-disciplinary team. Whilst driven by the Landscape Architect, it draws from research by archaeologist from Artefacts P/L, heritage consultants from Urbis P/L as well as advice from planners from Urbis P/L.

In developing this report, the team has focused on integrating significant heritage items, and features of the site so to formulate a comprehensive interpretation strategy.

MMP's Conservation Management Plan (CMP)- Urbis 2015 has been the main reference and source of information for the Interpretation Strategy Report (ISR). It is, in turn, informed by two archaeological reports by Artefact (2015) on both European and Aboriginal heritage.

We should also acknowledge that the Aboriginal Archaeological assessment has been undertaken in consultation with the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC) and the Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (CBNTCAC).

In particular the Interpretation Strategy Report directly responds to the Schedule of Significant Elements and Policies set in the CMP. (refer to page 90)

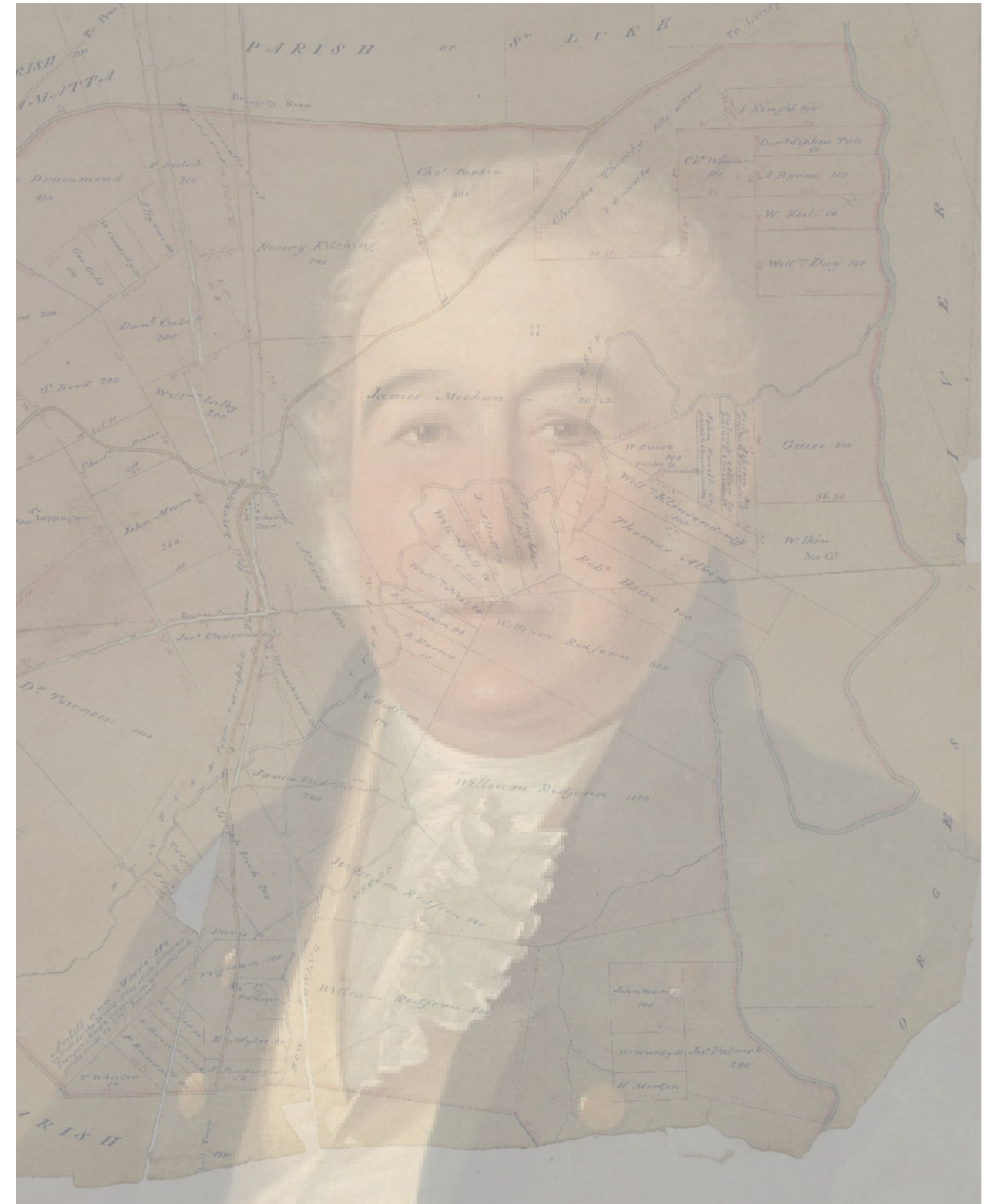


Figure 4. Collage: Portrait of Robert Townson painted by Augustus Earle between 1825-1827, Parish of Minto landholders map

2.8 DHARAWAL INFLUENCE

Macarthur Memorial Park is situated in the Macarthur region in which “the Dharawal people continue to be acknowledged as the Traditional Custodians. Dharawal people cared for and inhabited land from Botany Bay to the Shoalhaven River and Nowra and inland to Camden. **A traditional totem of the area is recognised as the lyrebird.**

Dharawal people were able to move from area to area in safety and to maintain resources for many of thousands of years before colonisation. They moved between the areas now known as Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden and Picton, and occasionally as far as Parramatta.

Natural resources supplied all their material needs. The land of the George’s River and its tributaries provided water, food and shelter. The streams and swamplands offered a variety of food. The forest lands sheltered possums, lizards, kangaroos and wallabies and there were roots, berries and seeds to gather. Birds also provided meat and eggs.”

Extract from “Campbelltown’s Aboriginal History Flyer - PDF 481KB”

In choosing this narrative, we respectfully acknowledge the aboriginal people of the region and pay our respects to Elders, past and present.



Figure 5. Photograph- Lyrebird performing courting dance

3. VISIONING

3.1 MISSION

The MMP's mission is to produce displays that aim to educate, entertain, inform, inspire and communicate to our community tangible evidence of the past and the sites development.

It will demonstrate that land and society are never stagnant but constantly evolving, that the future is affected by its past, that life is a cycle rendered more meaningful if based on Harmony with Nature and Respect for others.

The aim of the interpretation is to:

- Assist visitors to understand, appreciate and experience the significance of the site
- Cooperate with key stakeholders to perpetuate the site's heritage
- Improve visitors experience of the park by influencing what they do, think, sense and feel whilst on site for recreational purposes.
- Be separate from the mourning activities by locating more traditional and formal interpretation in the public open space areas
- Planning for interpretation in the early stage of the design for better integration
- Incorporate story telling within the design response to the site
- Identify themes and their logical location
- Identify key information
- Identify key users and their interest
- Utilise all sense in the experience of interpretation (Visual, phonic, tactile and olfactory)
- Utilise a variety of durable media in the experience of the interpretation and providing for its long term maintenance. (Media may include but is not limited to landscape design treatments, public art, signage and other multimedia as well as public programs and naming strategies)

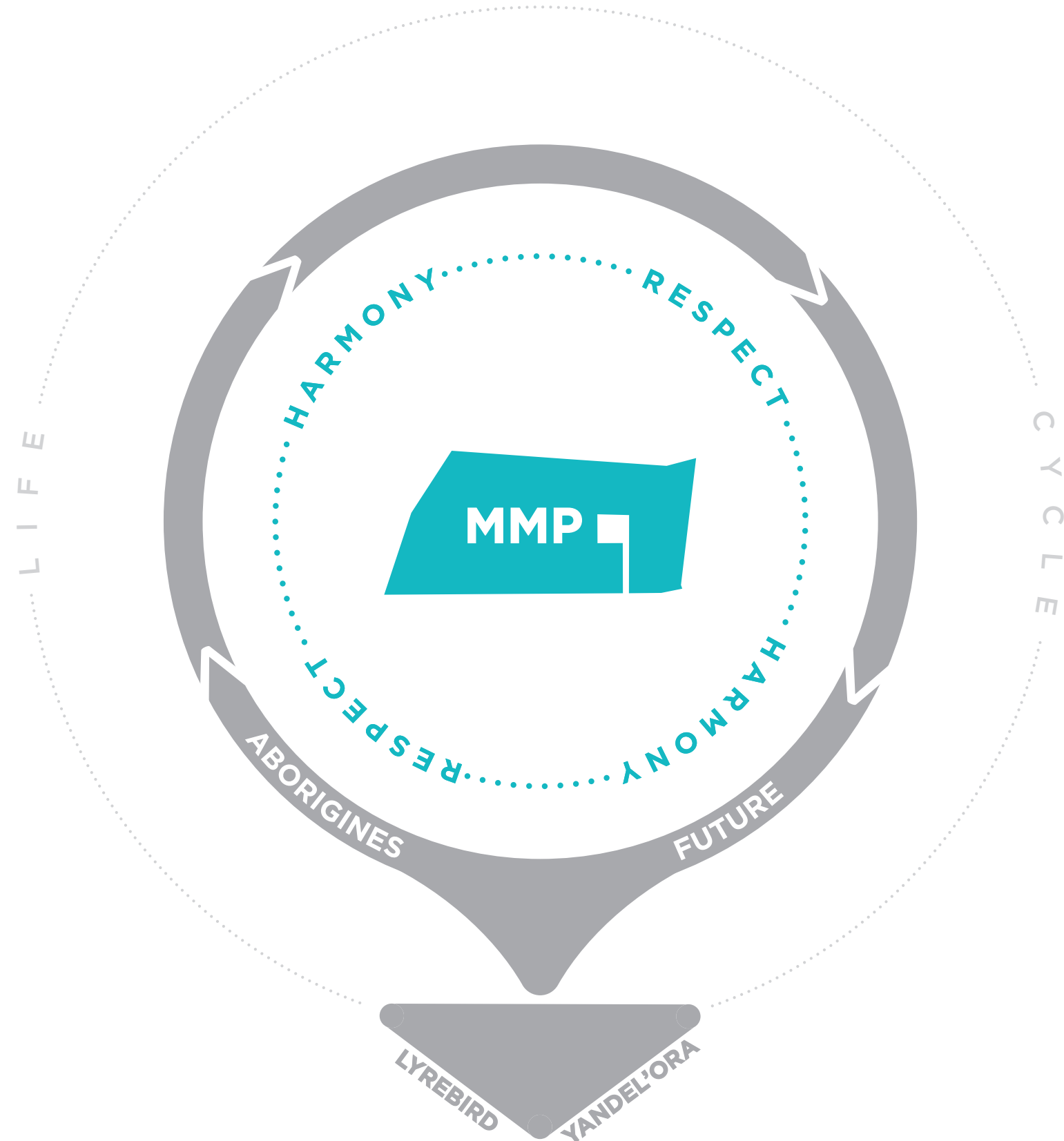


Figure 6. Varroville timeline- cyclic

3.2 POLICY ALIGNMENT

The Interpretation strategy for MMP is directly in line with the principles of Campbelltown City Council, Arts and Cultural Development Policy.



Figure 7.

CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL, ARTS AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	MMP INTERPRETATION PHILOSOPHY
Arts, cultural activities play an important role in forming the sense of pride, identity and sense of place in local communities	Arts, cultural activities play an important role in forming the sense of pride, identity and sense of place in the Memorial Park
Participation from people of all ages and abilities in arts and cultural activities, enriches individual and community wellbeing	The park is opened to people of all ages and abilities and their experience of the park will enrich their individual and the community wellbeing
Through the arts and other forms of creative expression, cultural diversity can be celebrated and shared, resulting in enhanced community cohesion	Cultural diversity and reflections on the past site activities can be celebrated and shared, resulting in enhanced community cohesion
Arts and cultural activities including festivals, celebrations and commemorative events.	Encourage cultural events relating to the mourning process.
The preservation and increased awareness of local culture and heritage	The preservation and increased awareness of local culture and heritage

Figure 8. Table of City of Campbelltown Arts & Cultural Development Policy & MMP Interpretation Philosophy

4. INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 THEMES

In line with the project’s concept narrative, the Interpretation potential relates to the “Timeline”, the continuum of events by which the site is defined:

- 50,000,000 years ago, representing the time when Australia leaves Gondwana, when the unique Australian landscape is formed.
- 60,000 years ago, representing the estimated beginning of Aboriginal occupation, their management of the Land and their life in harmony with the Land.
- 200 years ago, representing the beginning of European occupation, their impact on people, the land, and the development of the colonial estate.
- 21st century, representing our multicultural society, the implementation of the Memorial Park, returning it to the spiritual place it once was.
- Future, representing a continued sustainable management of the land in perpetuity

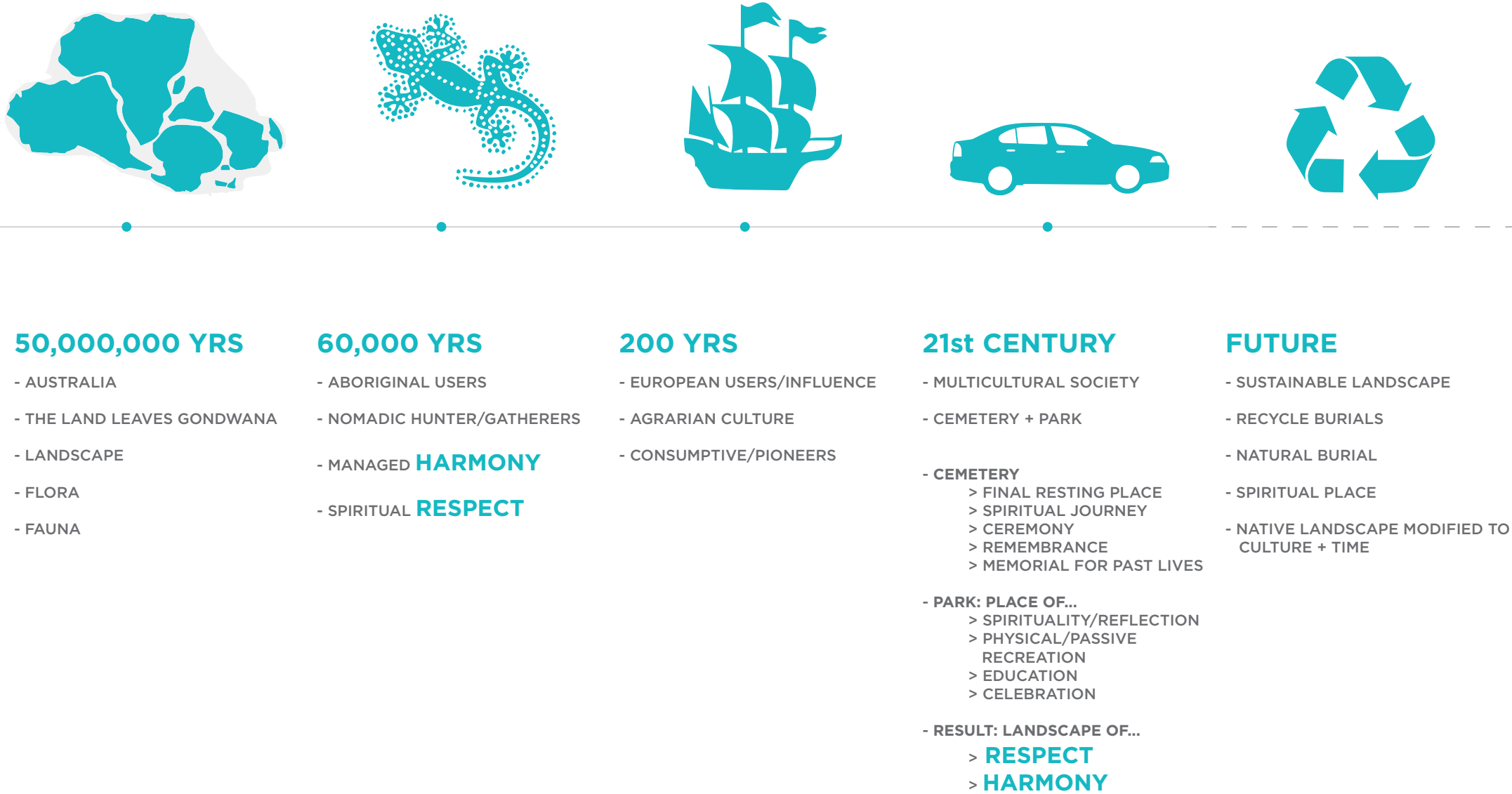


Figure 9. Varroville timeline- linear

4.2 METHODS AND CONTENT

In line with the project’s concept narrative, the Interpretation potential relates to the “Timeline”, the continuum of events by which the site is defined.

The Timeline offers opportunities to interpret the site, its landscape, history and future potential.

This “Timeline” defines the interpretation content. It also defines the materials and methods used for interpretation (or media).

INTERPRETATION CONTENT		
TIMEFRAME	RELEVANT THEME	SITE SPECIFIC INTERPRETATION CONTENT
50,000,000	Land’s formation	Local geology
	Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cumberland Plain Woodland• Moist Shale Woodland,• Riparian corridors
60,000 till now	Aboriginal heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local culture• Activities• Artefacts found
200 till now	Early Europeans	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant owners• Winemaking• Orchard,• Kitchen gardens• Dairy• Studs• Varroville House• Outbuildings<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convict history• Water conservation• Former driveway• Contoured trenches/ vineyards• Archaeological resource</div>
21 st century		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Sensitive Urban Design• Cemetery design• Green/natural burial• Architecture• Engineering innovations
Future		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Park preserved for perpetuity• Landscape, Park & Heritage preserved
INTERPRETATION METHODS		
TIMEFRAME	RELEVANT THEME	SITE SPECIFIC INTERPRETATION CONTENT
50,000,000	Land’s formation	Rocks, natural stone
	Ecology	Plants
60,000 till now	Aboriginal heritage	Patterns, landscape treatment
200 till now	Early Europeans	Rocks, natural stone, dams, contoured trenches, conservation of built elements
21 st century		Manufactured (signs, brochures, QR codes, street names)
Future		Holograms

Figure 10. Table of Interpretation Content & Methods

4.3 INFO. VERSUS EXPERIENCE

Interpretation can be conducted by the simple dissemination of information via “hand-outs,” interpretive signage, digital and other media (website)

Interpretation can also be **experienced** with use of sensory elements, sometimes obvious, sometimes more subtly integrated into the landscape. This is a more common and preferred option nowadays better suited to vandalism issues.

- “The Timeline Walk”, running between the dams and St Andrew’s Rd.
- The other, leading to the Outbuilding precinct, where some of the restored buildings will be used as Educational facilities (Refer Fig. 13)

The Educational Centre located in the Outbuilding Precinct is expected to host a number of story boards within the restored “Cottage”. These will be protected from weather and locked at night.

There are also a number of key places where signage is expected to be positioned on the side of recreational paths for the benefit of visitors.

However, it is generally proposed to minimise the use of information and interpretation signage outside of these above mentioned “walks” and Education Precinct, for the following reasons:

- Signage has a role to play but is not the main function of the Memorial Park and as such can only be expected to be inconspicuous and not disrupt “cemetery activities”.
- Signage is fast evolving with technology- The use of QR codes and Smart-Phone technology will be the primary form of signage (digital and downloadable), with physical signs being secondary.
- Physical signs are prone to vandalism and costly to maintain.



Figure 11. Cape to Cape Walk - WA

INTERPRETATION VENUES		
TIME FRAME	RELEVANT THEME	LOCATION
50,000,000	Land’s formation	Summit of Bunbury Curran Hil
	Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cumberland Plain Woodland• Moist Shale Woodland• Riparian corridors• Burial precinct names
60,000 till now	Aboriginal heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In proximity of areas of suspected activities and of known artefacts (subject to aboriginal consultation)• Burial precinct names
200 till now	Early Europeans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas of surviving structures, known remnants and archaeological sites• Outbuilding precinct• Contoured trenches• Former driveway• Bunbury Curran Hill lookout• Varroville House• Dams• Internal road names
21 st century		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In areas of special interest (Buildings, WSUD elements, Natural burials, landscape/arch./eng./innovations

Figure 12. Table of Interpretation venues

INTERPRETATION MAP

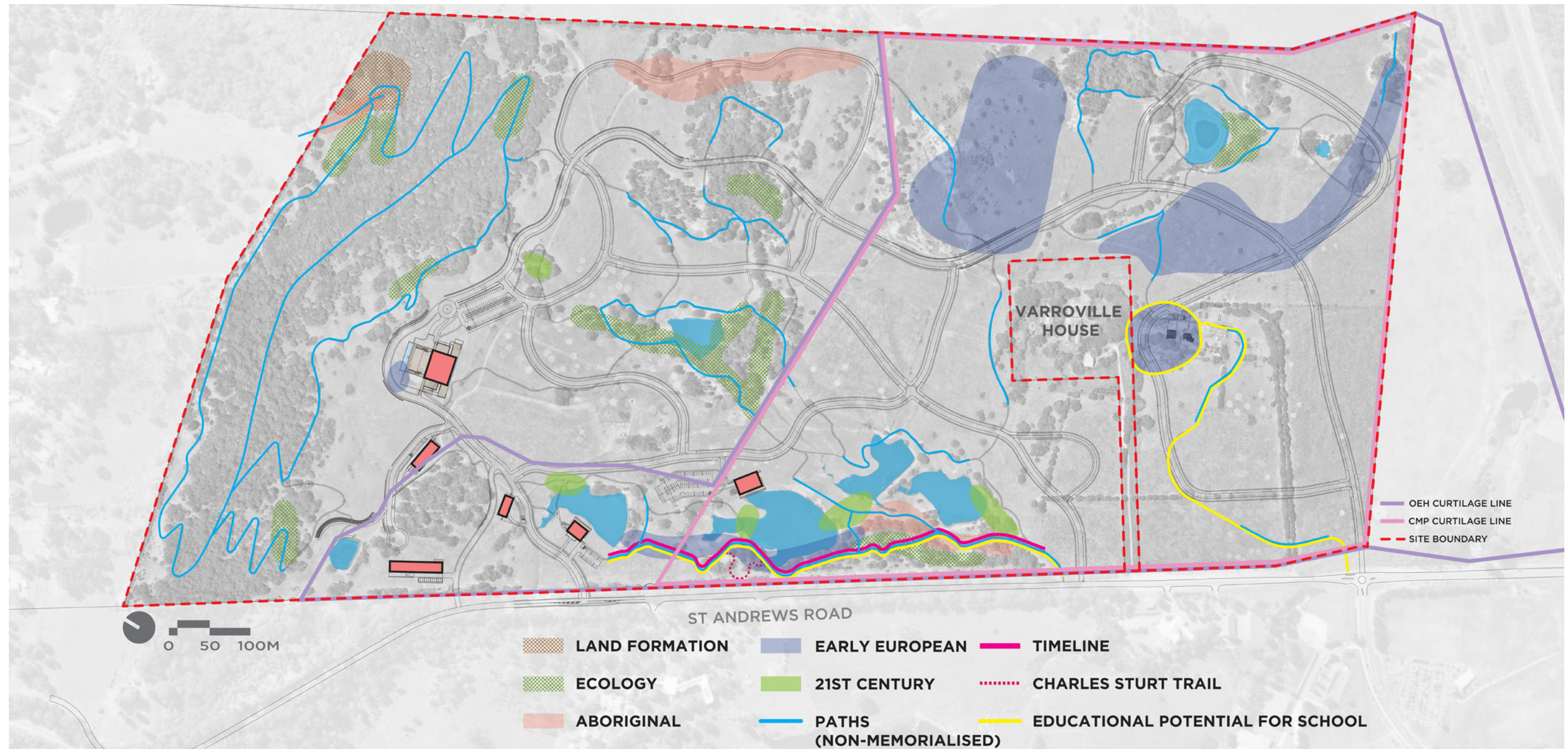


Figure 13. Interpretation Opportunities map

4.3 INFO. VERSUS EXPERIENCE (CONTINUED)

HAND-OUTS

Hand-outs including maps and relevant information will be available at the Administration office and other main buildings, encouraging visitors to go on “self-guided” tours around the site.

EXPERIENCING HISTORY

Interpretation can also be experienced in the landscape through visuals, smells and noises, sometimes as obvious elements, sometimes as cues in the landscape. Public art/ sculptures, music, landscape treatments (e.g. pavement markers) audio interpretation and historical conservation will convey the information in a more subtle way. Fully integrated in the landscape, they become an integral part of the proposals, which is detailed further (refer page 21). Their inconspicuousness make them more suited to the site’s use, blending into the contemplative nature of the site.

4.4 VENUES

It is expected that any interpretation material will occur throughout the site, in locations which are logically linked to the themes (Refer also to Fig. 13 on previous page 15):

It is also expected that there will be opportunities to interpret the site’s rich history through all commissioned artwork. (Refer Public Art Strategy)

Interpretation will occur along paths and in venues where they do not disturb cemetery activities.

Paths which are earmarked for Ash Memorialisation will not be used for interpretation (see extent of Memorialised path on Fig. 13).

4.5 INTERPRETATION CONTENT

The CMP provides guidelines for the interpretation’s content but the development of interpretation material and the development of detailed interpretation briefs for separate items should be guided by this document.

For this reason, the interpretation content falls into 3 distinct categories:

- Items worthy of mention which relate to the broader history of the site (e.g. Bunbury Curran Hill)
- Items worthy of mention from an educational point of view (e.g. CPW, Riparian, WSUD)
- Items noted as significant in the CMP (e.g. Vineyard remnant, original driveway)

The following pages detail the history of the site along its “timeline”, the opportunities for interpretation and how these could be interpreted in the landscape.



Figure 14. Interpretation examples



Figure 15. Interpretation example - paving

A/ RESPONDING TO THE BROADER HISTORY

(Shown in blue on figure 15.)

Integral to the design is the recognition that Aboriginal and European history, although highly significant, represent only a portion of the site's history.

In particular, its geology and ecology may be of interest to many (refer to Timeline – Interpretation opportunities- Items in blue).

B/ RESPONDING TO BROADER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

(Shown in purple on figure 16.)

Similarly, a number of topics relating to the site designs (eg. WSUD, Architecture, riparian corridors) may be of interest to many.

A couple of quarries (north-east of Varroville House) are still visible today and were in full use in 1960's.

There is also an opportunity to expand on the interests of specific historical figures:

- Townson for his interest in Marcus Varro which inspired the name of the property.
- Sturt for its expeditions and rich life prior and post its stay at Varroville. This warrants its own interpretation trail for educational purposes.
- Not to mention the broader cycle of Life

An important aspect of a cemetery's function is its depiction of the “Cycle of Life”. This perpetual cycle is also visible in all aspects of Nature, in its fauna and flora. The landscape concept pays particular attention to the ecological cycles within the dams, riparian zones and Woodlands. Their Life Cycle will be demonstrated through their ability to regenerate and through the establishment of habitats which encourage a “prey-predator” balance from the microscopic to the larger mammals which will live within the site. We see the education of future generations whom might be less exposed to Nature's cycle than previous ones as an important role for any contemporary cemetery.

THEMES	Time	Sub-theme	Description	Method
LANDFORM		Geology	- Soil formation/descriptions	- Signage
		Bunbury Curran Hill	- Taller spot in the region	- Lookout Statement in paving
			- Views from top and description of key landmarks incl. Varroville House	- Signage board
ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION		Symbolism	- The lyre bird	- In design narrative and decorative elements throughout the site
			- Landscape concept	- Storyboard/pamphlet, website
		Cultural facts	- Local history, way of life, respect of the land - Dharawal language	- Soundscape - Internal road name
		Artefacts found	- Artefact references where appropriate	- On paving
EARLY EUROPEANS	1809-1827	Local art	- Display	- On paving and in public art
		Dr Robert Townson	- Life	- Storyboard - Internal road name
			- Interest in Marcus Varro	- Quotes in paving
			- Convict helpers	- Pictures of typical life
			- Governor Macquarie connection	- Pictures + quotes
			- Farming (Wheat/cows/sheep)	- Sculptures
			- Vineyards	- New vineyard in its place.
			- Orchards	- Green chapel in orchard pattern
			- Kitchen garden	- Contemporary interpretation with plants and materials
			- Outbuildings	- Restoration as educational buildings
			- Original driveway	- Storyboards
				- Remnant fencing repairs
Phase 1- Alienation And establishment of 1st house				- New paths and roads in its alignment where possible + memorialisation.
	1827-1829			
Phase 2- Extension of 1st house	1829-1836	T.Wills		- Internal road name
	1836-1839	Captain Charles Sturt	- Life summary	- Storyboard
			- Establishment of some dams	- Internal road name
			- Expeditions	- Layout of path
			- Watercolour and ornithology	- Sculpture
				- Digital and other media

Figure 16. Interpretation Content

LEGEND

Broader History response

Educational response

CMP response

4.5 INTERPRETATION CONTENT

C/ RESPONDING TO THE CMP AND IT'S POLICIES

(Shown in red on figure 16, and in more detail in Figure 17)

The purpose of the CMP is to detail why an item is considered to be of heritage significance and outlines policies to retain this significance while allowing re-use, possible future development and on-going conservation where appropriate.

As stated in the CMP, "The Statement of Significance" embodies the core heritage values of the place and all future decisions and works to the place must be guided by this Statement and with consideration for the significant setting, spaces, views, built and landscape elements identified in the CMP as well as identified archaeological potential. Reference should be made to the significance assessment provided in Section 5. Careful planning and design is essential if the significance of the cultural landscape is to be retained and protected."

The CMP (2015) is supplemented by a number of more recent detailed investigations and documents produced by Artefacts:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Impact Assessment (March 2017)
- Revised Historical Archaeological Assessment and Impact Statement (March 2017)

The Interpretation strategy aims to align itself with Policies 95-104 of the CMP by:

- Facilitating and encouraging interpretation of the site's significant values.
- Recognising that interpretation is an essential part of the heritage conservation process.
- Interpreting the significant use and historical values of the site in sympathetic and culturally appropriate ways.
- Providing interpretive themes and devices.
- Committing to consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders
- Incorporating identified Aboriginal heritage values into the design process (native vegetation, place names, Aboriginal Land-use...)
- Retaining and conserving significant fabric, spaces and relationships.
- Informing itself on the continuing archaeological research undertaken on site on hidden and lost elements

THEMES	Time	Sub-theme	Description	Method
	1839-1858	J. Raymond	- Postmaster - Invented postage stamp Race horse owner	- Storyboard - Internal road name - Sculpture
Phase 3- Construction of 2nd house (current)	1858-59	George T. Rowe	- Commissioned Varroville House	- Internal road name
	1859-1876	Judge A. Cheeke	- Race horse owner - Completed house	- Internal road name
	1876-1885	M.Suttor	- Sub-divided	- Internal road name
	85-1906	T. Salter		
	1906-12	Reginald Thomas		
Phase 4- Dairying and decline	1912-29	W. H. Staniforth	- Race horse owner	- Internal road name
	1929	George Smith		
	1930's-40's	R. Thompson	- Chicken farming	
	1950	William F. Ross	- Grazier	
Phase 5- Jackaman period	1950	Jackaman family	- Renovation of house and outbuildings, new driveway, - Sub-division - Quarrying	- Internal road name - Memorialisation - Quotes/Text in paving
Phase 6- Conservation Issues	1990-92	National Trust		
Phase 7-Disuse and decline	1992-2017			
21ST CENTURY		Water Sensitive Urban Design	- Water treatment - Water conservation	- Signage/QR codes
		Proposed design	- Cemetery design - Architecture	- Pamphlet - Pamphlet - Website - Downloadable information
ECOLOGY		CPW	- Importance and loss over time	- Storyboard
			- Tree/plant identification	- Signage/tags/QR codes - Burial precinct names
		Fauna	- Expected/found fauna	- Soundscape/signage/sculptures/QR codes - Burial precinct names
		MSW	- Tree/plant identification	- Signage/tags/QR codes
		Riparian	- Role	- Signage/QR codes

Figure 16. Interpretation Content (Continued)

4.

INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES

RESPONDING TO THE CMP'S STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

NOTE: The below are indicative and subject to development of detailed design briefs



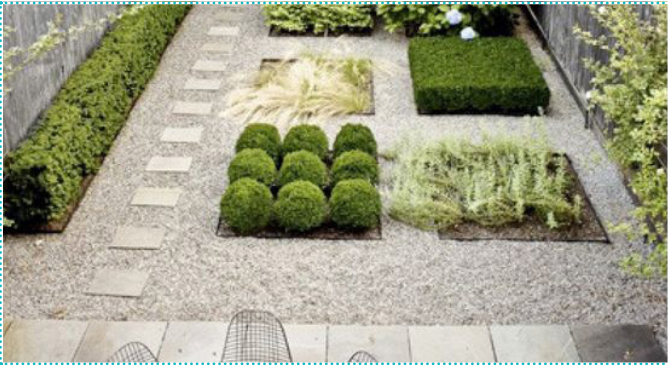
CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
Historical Significance	Outbuildings	Restoration of salvageable and use as educational venue [Shingle Roofed Shed (1) & Cottage (2)] - stabilise and maintain slab hut as a ruin, and provide associated traditional interpretation (signage etc)	
	Selected dams	Dams 2,4,6,10 &11 to be retained for water conservation purposes	
	Remnant viticultural contoured trenches	- Re-establishment of a vineyard on the existing trenches within the proposed curtilage. - New memorialisation (ash interments only) within. - Retention of some of the existing trenches as they currently are. - Less significant contours (outside of curtilage) to be removed. New grave alignment to be reflective of original vineyards alignment - informed by the archaeological test excavation	
	Evidence of early access road	- New path in its alignment where possible, associated with new memorialisation. [May be interrupted by watercourse and CPW existing in its place] - informed by the archaeological test excavation	
	Productive kitchen gardens	- Interpreted through paving patterns in the outbuilding precinct. - Re-introduction of plant species within the design.	

Figure 17. Table of Significant Items






CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
	Orchards ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Interpreted through grid planting patterns in the outbuilding precinct.- Re-introduction of plant species within the design.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Interpreted through grid planting in the “Green Chapels”.	
Associative significance	Dr Robert Townson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information noted within the ribbon sculpture/ interpretation panels within the “Timeline Walk” in the Open Space Zone (stage 1).	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Visual cues such as quotes in paving	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Internal road name	

Figure 17. Table of Significant Items (Continued)


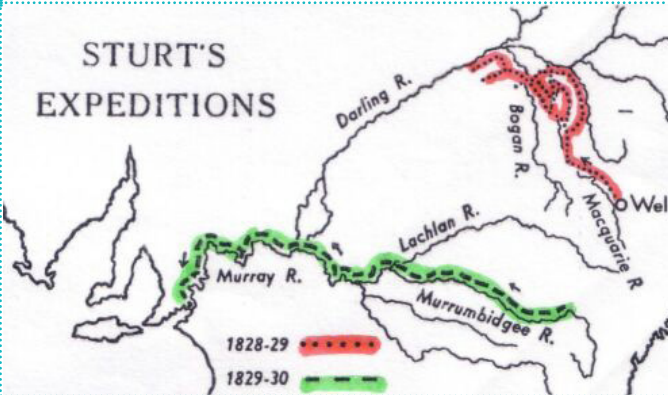


CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
		- Sculptures (site relevant farm animals)	
	Captain Charles Sturt	- Information noted within the ribbon sculpture/ interpretation panels within the “Timeline Walk” in the Open Space Zone (stage 1).	
		- Separate ”off-shoot” depicting his rich life, including family life at the estate	
		- Path laid out according to map of his NSW expedition	
		- References to his watercolour and ornithology interests (use of bird attracting plants)	
		- Internal road name	

Figure 17. Table of Significant Items (Continued)







CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- References to his establishment of dams with quotes in paving.	
	James Raymond	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Information noted within the ribbon sculpture/ interpretation panels within the “Timeline Walk” in the Open Space Zone (stage 1).	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Postage imagery etched in paving	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Internal road name	
	Alfred Cheeke	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Internal road name- Information noted within the ribbon sculpture/ interpretation panels within the “Timeline Walk” in the Open Space Zone (stage 1).	
	Jackaman Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Internal road name- Information noted within the ribbon sculpture/ interpretation panels within the “Timeline Walk” in the Open Space Zone (stage 1).	

Figure 17. Table of Significant Items (Continued)


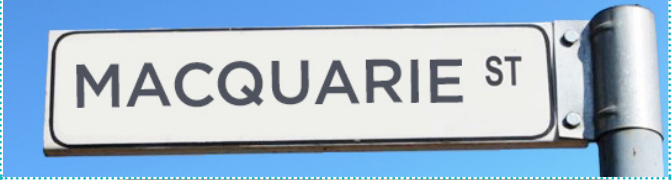



CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
	Governor and Mrs Macquarie	- Quotes in paving	
		- Internal road name	
Aesthetic significance	Cultural landscape	collective value of the cultural landscape is conserved and enhanced via proposed interpretation of component elements (e.g. outbuildings, vineyard trenching etc)	
	- Local heritage significance		
	- Views to other significant homesteads	- Retained. [Please note that some may no longer be available nowadays] - Views from Bunburry curran hill made publicly available and enhanced	
	Moist Shale Woodland	- Importance and loss over time on signage - Revegetation	
		- Plant ID tags	

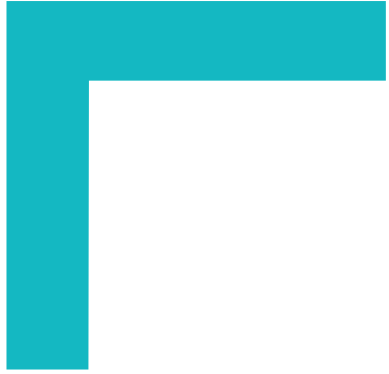
Figure 17. Table of Significant Items (Continued)

CRITERIA	ITEMS	METHOD OF INTERPRETATION	SIMILAR EXAMPLES
	Cumberland Plain Woodland	- Importance and loss over time on signage	
		- Plant ID tags	
Social significance	20th Century literary and artistic recognition	- Sound/recordings of readings or radio plays.	
Research potential	Evidence of the evolution and management of a continuously occupied country estate.	- Displays in Educational facilities (outbuildings)	
	Technical/research/educational potential	- Demonstrated via the archaeological resource (historic and aboriginal)	
Rarity	Original homestead in a pastoral setting	- Demonstrated in displays in the education centre and interpreted in views from Bunbury Curran Hill.	
	CPW, critically endangered planting community	- Refer CPW above	
Representative	Pioneering homestead 19th century		
	Remnant vineyard ground modelling	- Retain most as is or reinstated as vineyard	
	Remnant timber fencing	- Salvage where possible, retain and re-use as fencing within outbuilding's educational precinct.	

Figure 17. Table of Significant Items (Continued)



Figure 18. Interpretation example - sculpture (path setting)



5. PROPOSALS



5.1 LOCATION PLAN

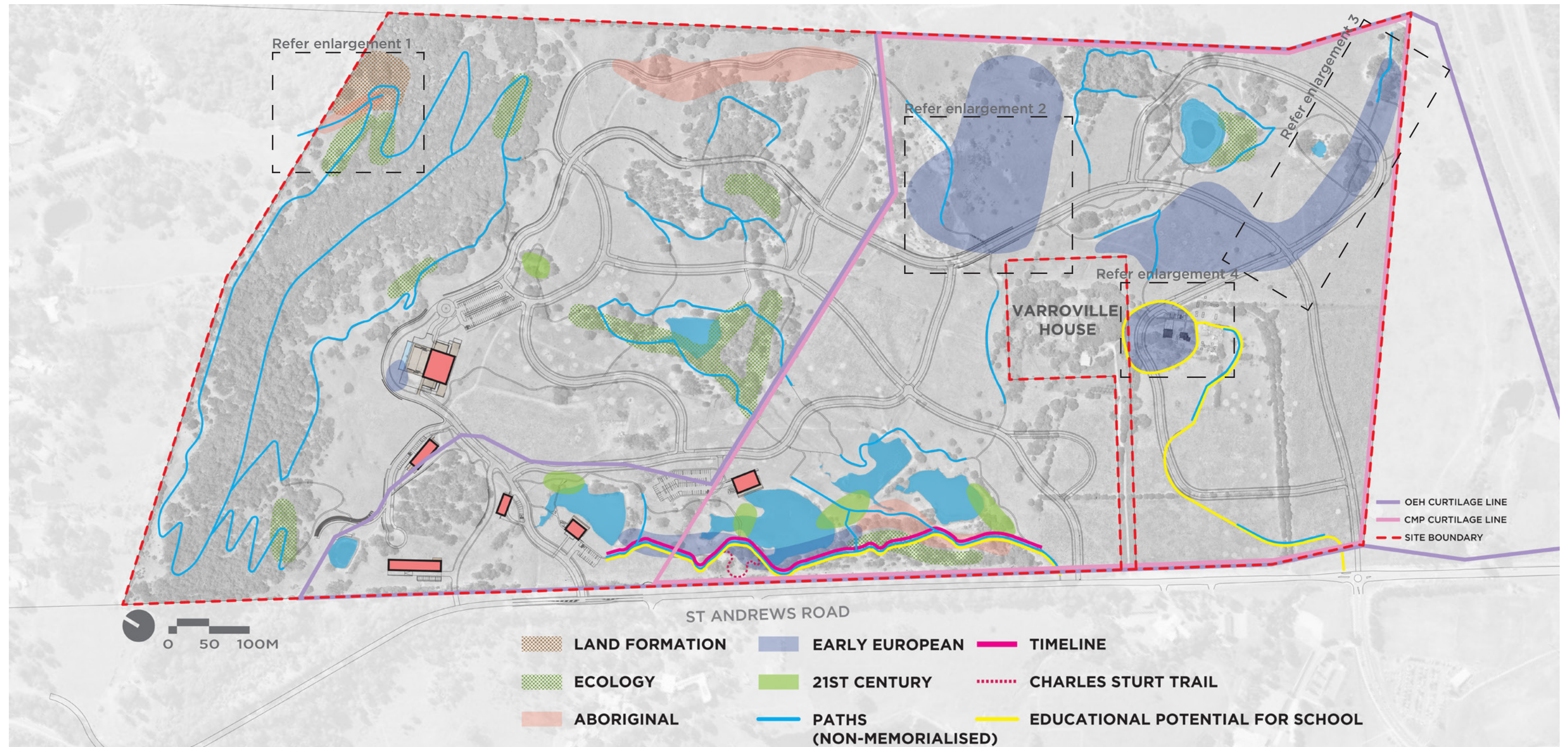


Figure 19. Interpretation Location Plan

5.1 LOCATION PLAN KEY

- 1 BUNBURY CURRAN HILL** (SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT ABORIGINAL GROUPS)
 - Lookout + paving highlights
 - Signage on geology
 - Transparent outline of landmarks
- 2 MSW**
 - Signage (description)/QR codes
 - Plant identification tags
- 3 NATURAL/GREEN BURIAL**
 - Signage (philosophy)/QR codes
- 4 CPW**
 - Signage (description) loss over years (QR codes)
 - Plant identification tags
- 5 WSUD**
 - Signage (description) (QR code) in riparian zone
- 6 TIMELINE TRAIL**
 - Sculptural wall with interpretation material (refer to table for details) starting with Aboriginal history at southern end, finishing with Jackamans near Cafe.
- 7 ABORIGINAL HISTORY** (SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT ABORIGINAL GROUPS)
 - Soundscape
 - Pictures/drawing samples of artefacts found, etched in paving
 - Any locally significant paintings, etched in paving
- 8 DR R. TOWNSON**
 - Quotes from Marcus Varro in paving
 - Sculptures representing pastoral uses
 - Soundscape
- 9 CAPTAIN CHARLES STURT**
 - Off-shoot path with life history
 - Picture frame + bird attracting plant to reflect his interest in ornithology
 - Soundscapes

- 10 J. RAYMOND**
 - Postage stamp etched in paving
- 11 J. A. CHEEKE**
 - Sculpture (horse related)
- 12 JACKAMAN FAMILY**
 - End of trail
 - Sculptural end to attract attention from Cafe
- 13 FAUNA**
 - Soundscape
 - Signage/QR codes
 - Sculpture (local fauna related)
- 14 OUTBUILDINGS**
 - 2 buildings restored for educational purposes
 - interpretation of the house in conjunction with the outbuildings
 - Paving patterns inspired from Orchards & kitchen garden's typical layout
 - Conservation of slab hut as ruin
 - Toilets within preserved footprint of "Dairy Building"
 - Interpretation of former buildings in paving pattern
 - Re-use of remnant fencing
- 15 ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY**
 - New road & pattern in its original alignment (where possible)
 - Memorialisation of ash interment as part of new use
 - Tree lining to reinforce visual alignment
- 16 REMNANT VINEYARDS**
 - Retain in-situ at selected places
 - New vineyard in existing trenches
 - Quotes in paving

- 17 ABORIGINAL ARTEFACTS** (SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT ABORIGINAL GROUPS)
 - Possible re-interment of any artefacts found/ disturbed
 - Signage (Activities & way of life & significance of local)
 - Potential for Aboriginal interment for local community
- 18 LIVING CHAPELS**
 - Orchard-like planting pattern
- 19 LAWN GRAVES**
 - New grave alignment to reflect original vineyards' alignment
- 20 QUARRIES**
 - Memorial gardens on steep embankments
 - Quotes in paving

5.2 ROAD NAMING STRATEGY

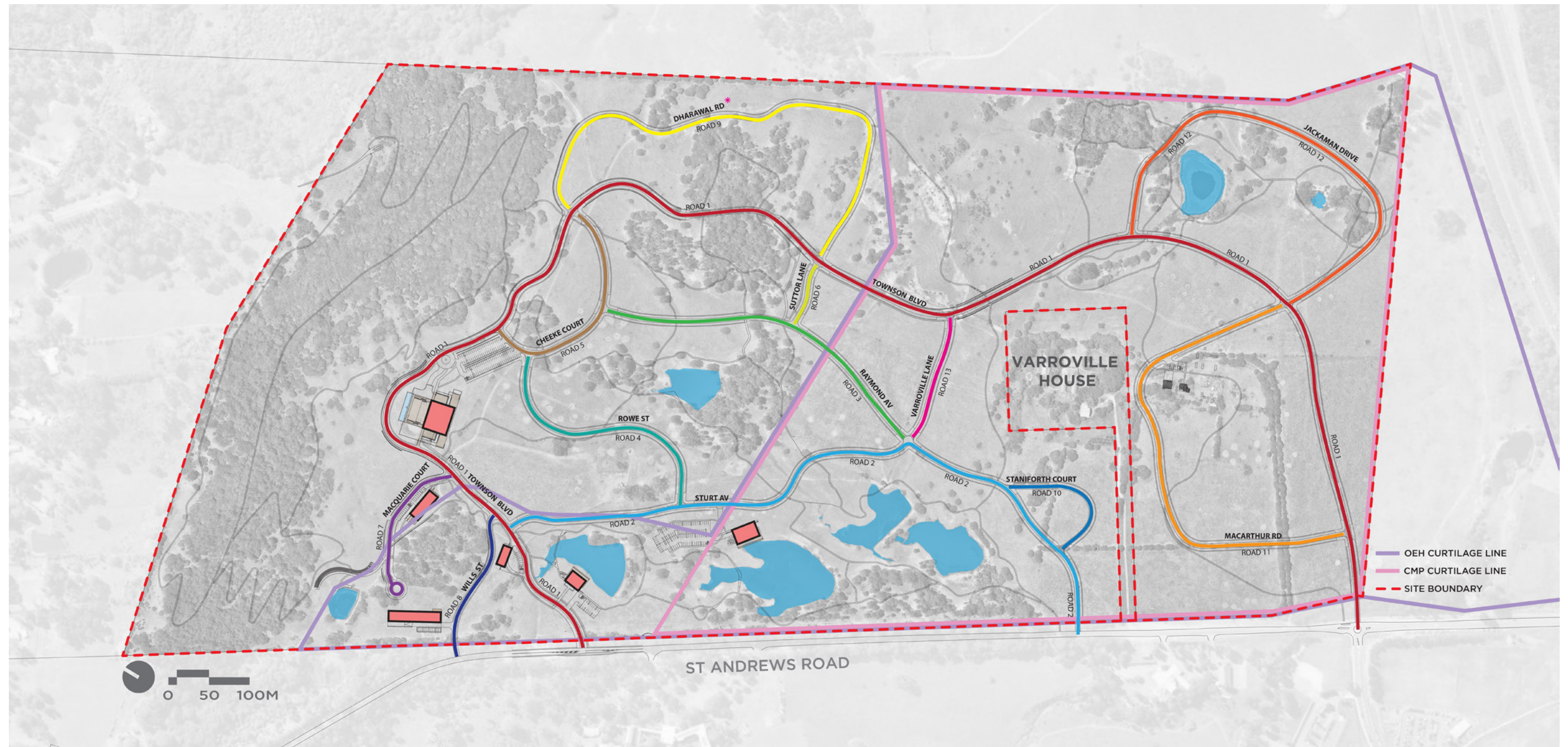


Figure 20. Road Naming Plan

* Subject to consultation with relevant Aboriginal groups.

5.3 INTERMENT SECTION NAMING STRATEGY

All burial zones and Memorial Gardens will be given a name relevant to the site which will be drawn from the list below:

NAMED AFTER VEGETATION

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Angophora | 19. Indigo |
| 2. Blue trumpet | 20. Ironbark |
| 3. Bluebell | 21. Kurwan (Bursaria) |
| 4. Callistemon | 22. Lillypilly |
| 5. Clematis | 23. Red gum (Buringoa) |
| 6. Coral | 24. Rush lily |
| 7. Corymbia | 25. She-oak |
| 8. Cypress | 26. Stringybark |
| 9. Dianella | 27. Vanilla lily |
| 10. Eucalyptus | 28. Wattle |
| 11. Flax lily | 29. Xmas bell |
| 12. Geebung | 30. Pandorea |
| 13. Goodenia | 31. Lomandra |
| 14. Grevillea | 32. Kennedia |
| 15. Grey box | 33. Banksia |
| 16. Heath | 34. Hakea |
| 17. Hickory | 35. Acacia |
| 18. Honey myrtle | |

NAMED AFTER DHARAWAL LANGUAGE

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bunya | 16. Kulun'aga |
| 2. Bilima | 17. Magudun |
| 3. Bittoorong'burran | 18. Mananga |
| 4. Bullabulla | 19. Mara'yan |
| 5. Burra | 20. Muru'duwin |
| 6. Didijiri | 21. Naga |
| 7. Dil'bung | 22. Wagal |
| 8. Diru'wunan | 23. Wallaroo |
| 9. Djunguwaragal | 24. Wangali |
| 10. Duluma | 25. Wiritjiribin |
| 11. Garal'ga | 26. Wombat |
| 12. Gaya'dari | 27. Yuran'yi |
| 13. Gilinga | |
| 14. Kai'ray | |
| 15. Kookaburra | |

NAMED AFTER FAUNA

- 1. Corella
- 5. Myotis
- 6. Wallaby



Figure 21. Example of Burial Sections' Naming Strategy

5.4 INTERPRETATION WITH VEGETATION

The planting philosophy acknowledges the significance of the existing landscape character of the site - a character that's dictated by the topography, the remnant indigenous vegetation and the modification of both the topography & the indigenous vegetation by the earlier agricultural use of the site.

Significant stands of indigenous vegetation, Cumberland Plain Woodland, and Moist Shale Woodland, will be retained and regenerated; extensive areas of weed infestation will be removed and revegetated with the indigenous vegetation association. A number of cultural plantings associated with Varroville house and its outbuildings will be retained.

The proposed planting seeks to reinforce the predominant indigenous character of the landscape. Species selection for the different areas of the site respect the two predominant soil types on the site, Luddenham in the upper portions of the site and Blacktown in the lower areas of the site. Extensive riparian planting utilising Cumberland Plain Woodland species will be undertaken along the drainage lines and around the existing dam areas on the site. Special selection will be modified as appropriate in several locations to maintain significant, long enjoyed views towards the western chain of dams from Varroville House. The soft muted tones of indigenous species will be the predominant vegetation colour across the site, recognising the significance of the sites inclusion in the 'Scenic Hills' zone and acknowledging the importance of views towards Scenic Hills from the residential areas of the municipality.

Species selection and planting patterns have also had due regard to the need to maintain an Asset Protection Zone around the proposed buildings on site.

Aboriginal Heritage

A number of the proposed species have significance related to the earlier aboriginal presence on the site, including as food species:

Lilly Pilly	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
Kurrajong	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>
Vanilla Lilly	<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>
Native Cherry	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>
Wattles	<i>Acacia Sp</i>
Poa	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
and as grass species used for making mats baskets etc:	
Native Mat Rush	<i>Lomandra sp.</i>
Carex	<i>Carex apressa</i>



Figure 22. Species examples

5.4 INTERPRETATION WITH VEGETATION

Colonial Heritage

The Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, will be used as street tree planting along portion of a proposed road within the site that follows the line of the original carriageway to Varroville House.

In the precinct of the outbuildings of Varroville House a number of floral Crepe Myrtles will be planted in a grid pattern reminiscent of the former orchard plantings around the house.



Figure 23. Species examples

5.4 INTERPRETATION WITH VEGETATION

Cultural Landscape

The proposed plant selection recognises the contribution that both new cultivars of indigenous species and exotic species have made to the landscape of the Campbelltown municipality, particularly during the recent period of more intense residential development. So, for example, the proposed planting incorporates both indigenous species such as *Eucalyptus moluccana* as a street tree planting, but also *Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea*, a more recent cultivar. In the burial screens planting and in the smaller more detailed planting of the memorial gardens many recent cultivars such as *Callistemon* 'Great Balls of Fire' and *Leptospermum* 'Little Lemon Scents' will be utilised, offering floral and foliage accents and fragrance. Exotic trees with Autumn foliage have been used as a feature planting to provide colour accents to establish a unique sense of place and as interpretive element relating to the D'harawal totem, the Lyrebird.

Many of the indigenous species and exotic species incorporated into the planting are species that commonly occur in the municipality.



Eucalyptus moluccana



Eucalyptus sideroxylon 'rosea'



Callistemon



Leptospermum

Figure 24. Species examples



Figure 25. Interpretation example - sculpture (garden bed setting)

5.5.1 BUNBURY CURRAN HILL ANALYSIS

Bunbury Curran Hill is one of the highest hills in the region. It has been a vantage point since its formation, for both Fauna and Man alike. It is significant to the local Aboriginal People. It also played a part in the local European Settlement history.

Bunbury Curran Hill commands views to the Blue Mountains, Razorback range, the Sydney CBD, Campbelltown area as well as Varroville House.

It is currently on private land and not accessible to the public.

The views are impeded by invading African Olives and other weedy species.

It is expected that the ridges will host Aboriginal Artefacts as they were often used for travel by Aboriginal groups.



Figure 26. View from top of the Bunbury Curran Hill

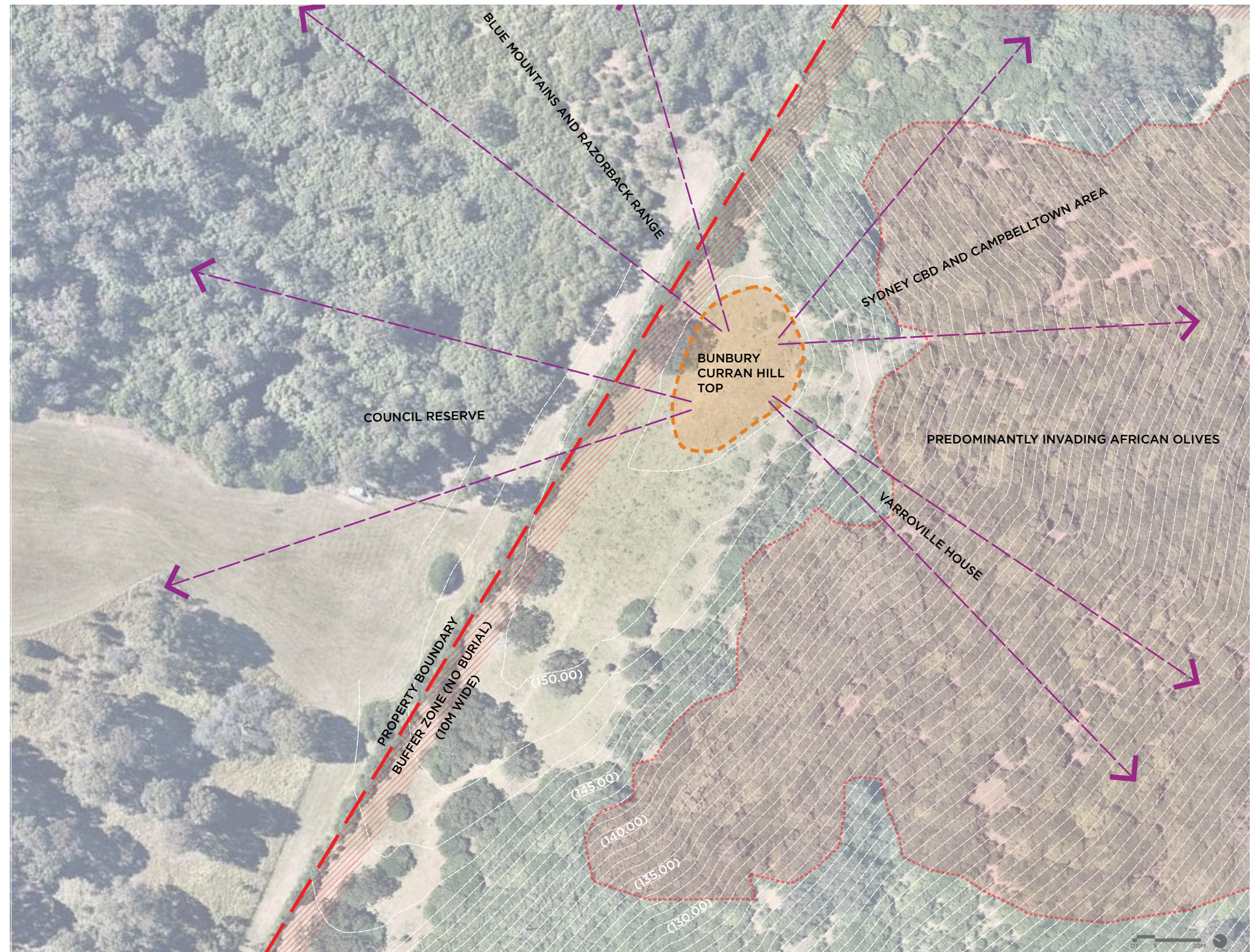


Figure 27. Site Analysis of Bunbury Curran Hill

5.5.1 BUNBURY CURRAN HILL PROPOSAL

It is proposed to:

- Return the hill top to the public domain by opening the fence and allow its grassy knoll to merge with the adjacent Council Reserve.
- Provide an elevated vantage point above the tree tops.
- Remove the African Olives and other weedy species and replace them with MSW species.
- Manage the vegetation height with careful plant selection to ensure views are possible to key landmarks.
- Provide interpretation relating to the geology of the site.
- Provide interpretation relating to the Aboriginal use and significance of the site with a design inspired by the “Rainbow Serpent” responsible for the creation of mountains and rivers. (Subject to consultation with relevant Aboriginal groups.)
- Provide interpretation relating to the key landmarks visible from the hill top (Mountain/Hill tops, CBD and historic properties).

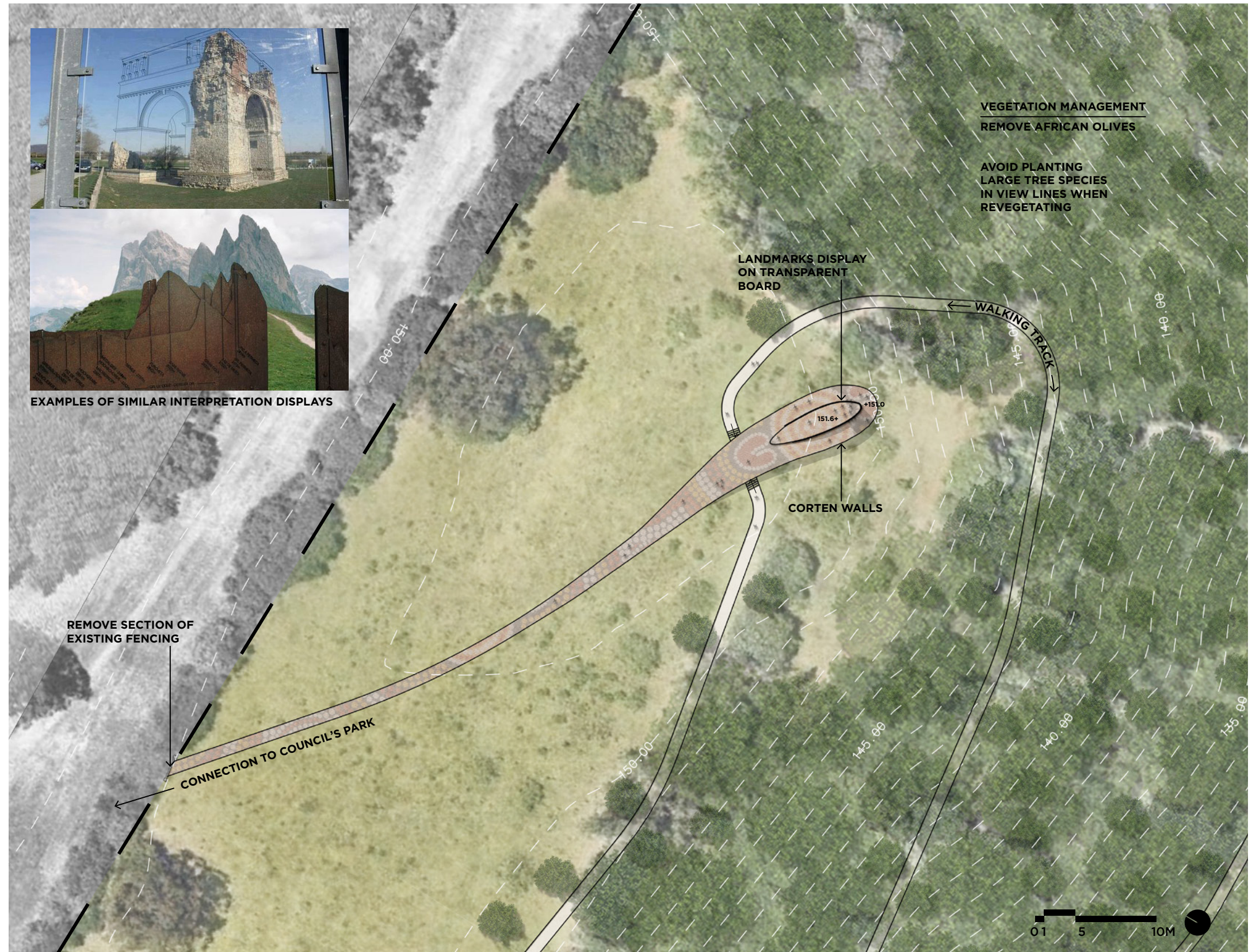


Figure 28. Detail Plan of Bunbury Curran Hill

5.5.2 VINEYARD AND QUARRIES ANALYSIS

The area East of Varroville House (as shown) still contains remnant “contoured trenches”, thought to have been associated with Dr Townson’s vineyards (1809-1827).

Those on the steepest side of hill (north-east of Varroville House) are in the best condition.

Those lower down (south-east of Varroville House) are more degraded.

The area is slowly getting invaded by African Olives and is at risk due to cattle trampling activities.



Figure 29. 1961 aerial about the road to quarries

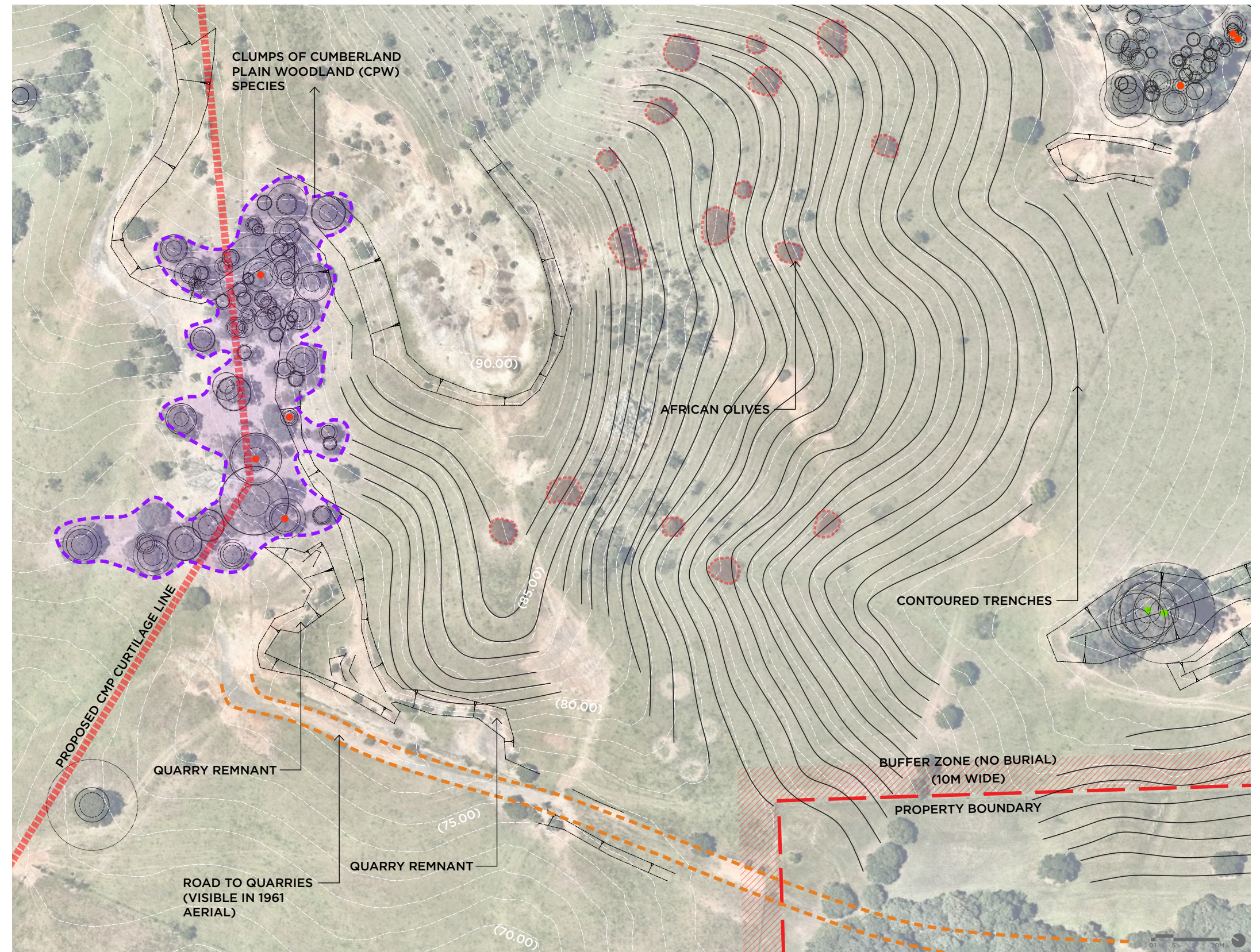


Figure 30. Site Analysis of Vineyard and Quarries

5.5.2 VINEYARD AND QUARRIES PROPOSAL

It is proposed to:

- Remove all invasive African Olives and other weedy species.
- Reinstall a vineyard within the contoured trenches on a portion of the site (where and as shown)
- Retain and conserve the contoured trenches on another portion of the site (where and as shown)
- Memorialise the grapevines as part of an adaptive re-use of the vineyard site.
- Consolidate the quarries' eroded embankments and provide memorial gardens within the walls and area as part of an adaptive re-use of the quarry sites.
- Minimise the impact on the existing contoured trenches by locating the road on the natural "saddle" on the ridge and due to gradient challenges by sinking it to minimise visual impact. (Road was previously proposed through the vineyard area where its visual, cultural and environmental impacts were much greater).
- Provide interpretation by experiencing the vineyard and quarries cultural landscape
- Provide interpretation material on both vineyards and quarries through quotes and texts in the paving.
- Refer Civil Engineer's report for comparative study of 3 road options in this area and their impact on the landscape.

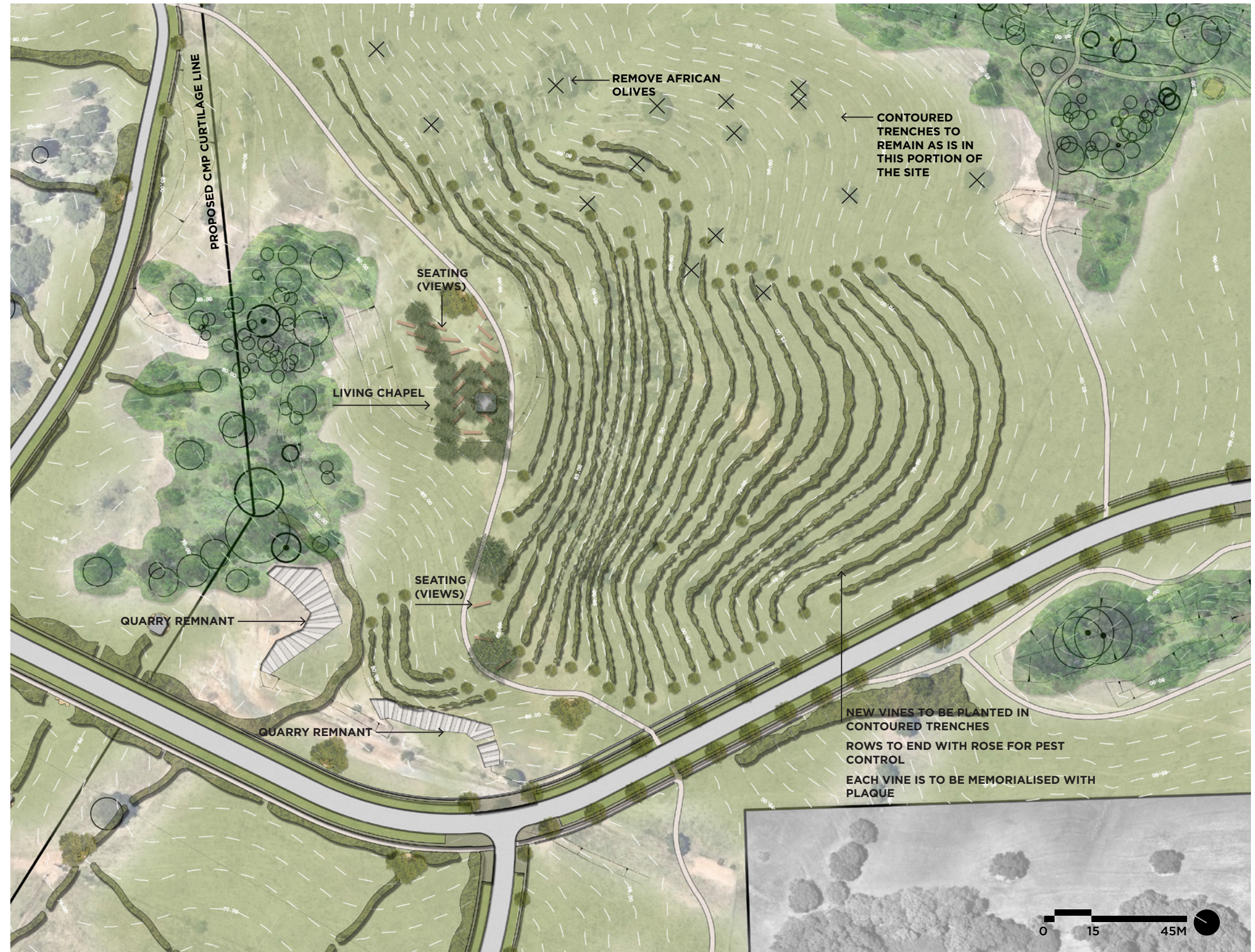


Figure 31. Detail Plan of the vineyard

5.5.3 ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY ANALYSIS

The original driveway from Campbelltown Road to the homestead is clearly visible in historical aerials and still partly discernible today on aerial views as a depression in the landscape.

The most southern portion of the driveway has been grown over by CPW and has now become the invert for one of the validated watercourses.

It is evident from early aerial photos that its alignment changed and was duplicated in places.

Further archaeological investigations are required to establish its exact alignment, the material used and the pattern of tree planting which may (or may not) have lined it.



Figure 32. Extract of 1961 aerial

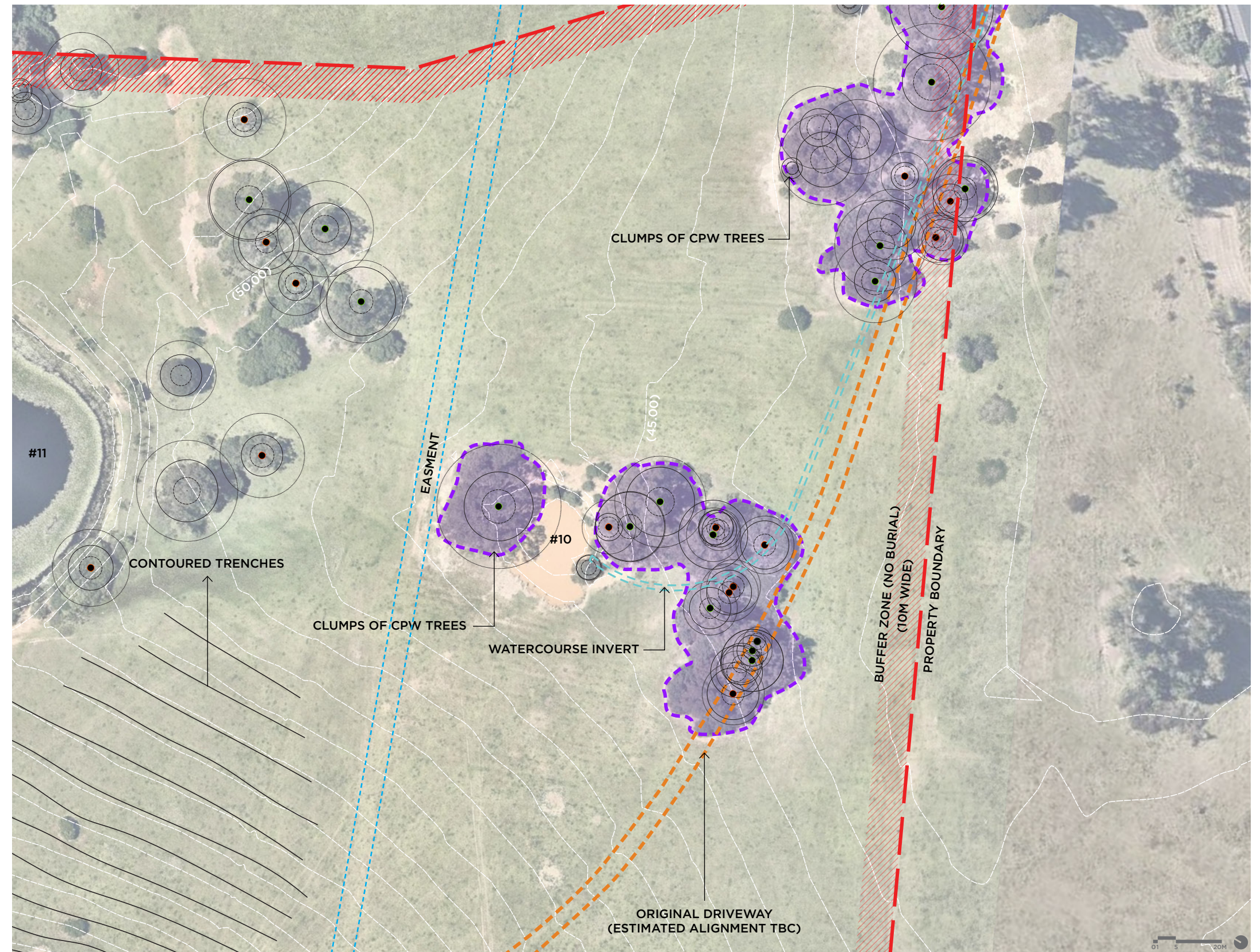


Figure 33. Site Analysis of Original Driveway

5.5.3 ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY PROPOSAL

It is proposed to:

- Interpret the original driveway whilst ensuring all proposals respect and reinforce its original alignment.
- Align Road 11 and beginning of Road 9 within original driveway.
- Distinctive exotic tree planting will further visually highlight this significant item in the landscape.
- Align proposed path within original driveway approx. 60m south of Road 1 and 9's intersection.
- A single row of the above mentioned tree planting will continue on the north side of the path to provide shade and further reinforce the alignment of the original driveway.
- Once the original driveway is overlaid with the riparian zone and visually compromised by clumps of CPW vegetation, interpretive signage and indigenous vegetation will be used to highlight its course.
- Memorialise all trees and paths edges (associated with ash internments) as part of the adaptive re-use of this significant features in the landscape.
- Conduct further archaeological investigations to inform the proposals. (Final alignment, materials, tree selection and spacings for example).



Figure 34. Detail Plan of Original Driveway

5.5.4 OUTBUILDING PRECINCT ANALYSIS

A number of out buildings (Barn, cottage and slab hut) have been assessed as significant in the CMP, together with the original driveway and remnant fencing.

A wool press (presently located under the dilapidated shed) is worthy of retention and should be placed under cover for its preservation.

An old water tank is still standing on site and although not significant offers good insight into water management and conservation.

The Dairy Building and derelict sheds have not been assessed as significant in the CMP.

A clump of significant CPW trees are located north-west of the barn.

The Jackaman's (existing) driveway to the outbuildings is not significant and is flanked with weed species.

Remnant timber post and rail fencing is visible along the above mentioned driveway as well as in the vicinity of the shed (both east, south and west of it).

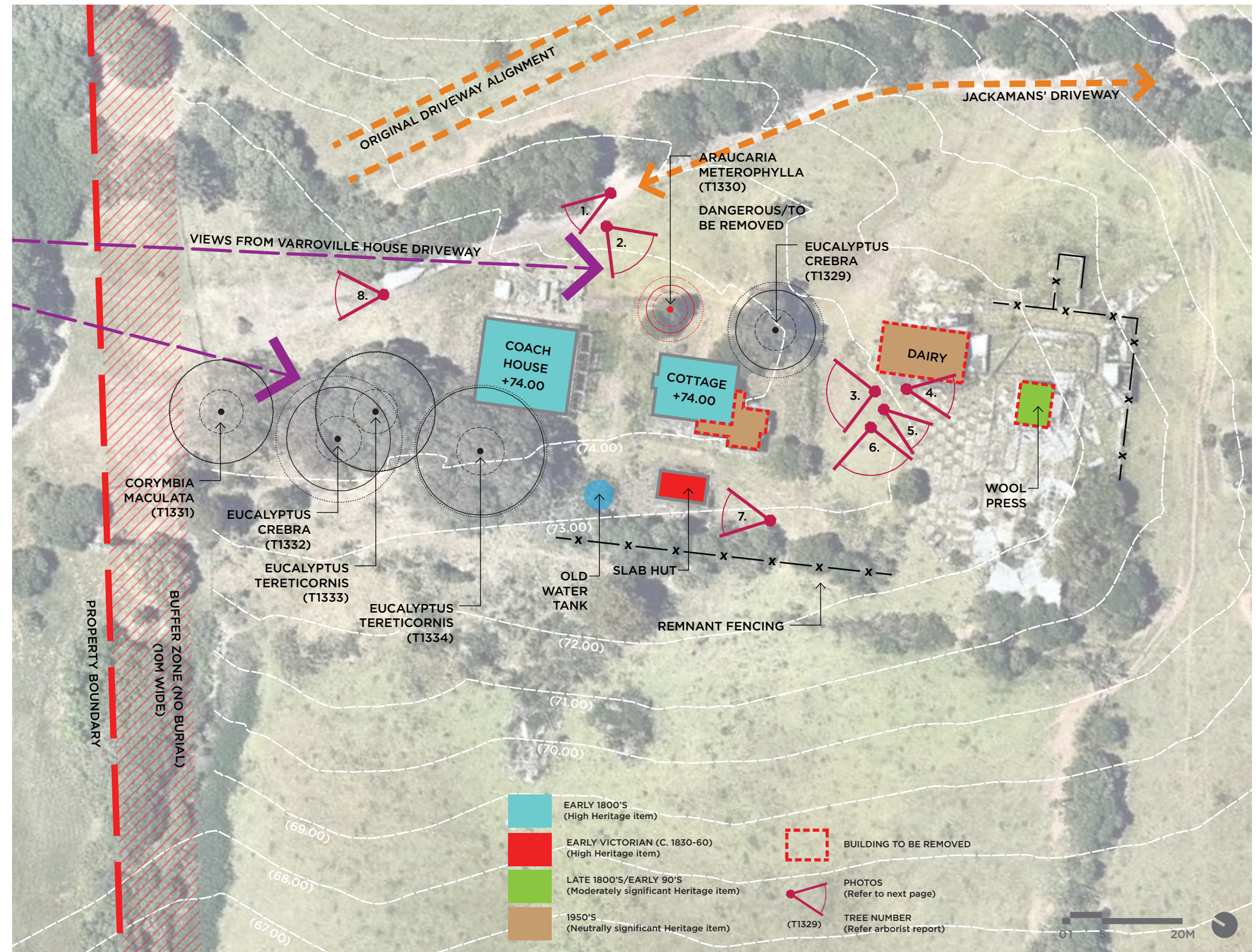


Figure 35. Site Analysis of Outbuilding Precinct

5.5.4 OUTBUILDING PRECINCT ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

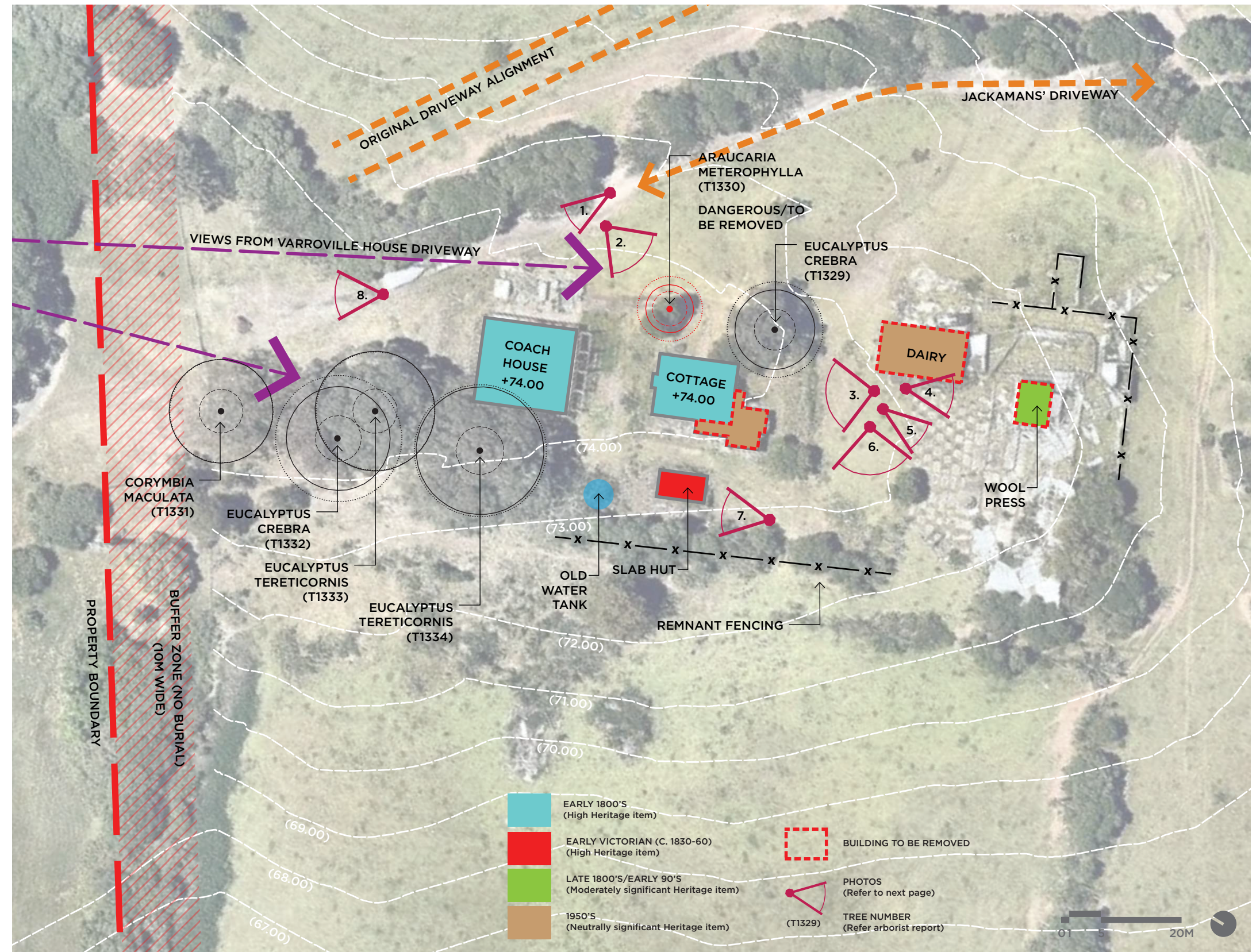


Figure 35. Site Analysis of Outbuilding Precinct

5.5.4 OUTBUILDING PRECINCT PROPOSAL

It is proposed that:

- The Barn and Cottage be retained, restored and adapted for educational purposes (Interpretation and teaching space).
- The slab hut that will be retained, fenced off and managed as a relic.
- The Dairy Building and sheds will be removed. A toilet block will be provided within the existing footing as part of an adaptive re-use of the building. The Shed's location will be interpreted with low planting or paving patterns.
- The lay of land is to remain unchanged and predominantly grassed.
- The outbuildings will remain visible from the west and south through filtered views through low tree planting. (as is currently the case).
- The spaces around the buildings will be developed as teaching or gathering/ceremonial places to respond to the adaptive re-use of the area as a cemetery out also as an educational precinct.
- Groves of small distinctive trees and platform seating will be provided, using a grid layout, reminiscent of the orchard and productive gardens which once existing on the property (location yet to be confirmed with archaeological investigations). Purposely, fruiting trees will not be used to avoid confusion in interpretation.
- The tree grid is extended eastwards where the design progressively transforms into a memorial garden.
- Remnant fencing will be re-used generally in its current alignment to define the outbuilding precinct and separate it from the burial sections.
- A path is provided from S^t Andrews Rd to facilitate access by the school/students.
- As the facility is expected to attract the public and volunteers manning the facilities, a small carpark is provided.

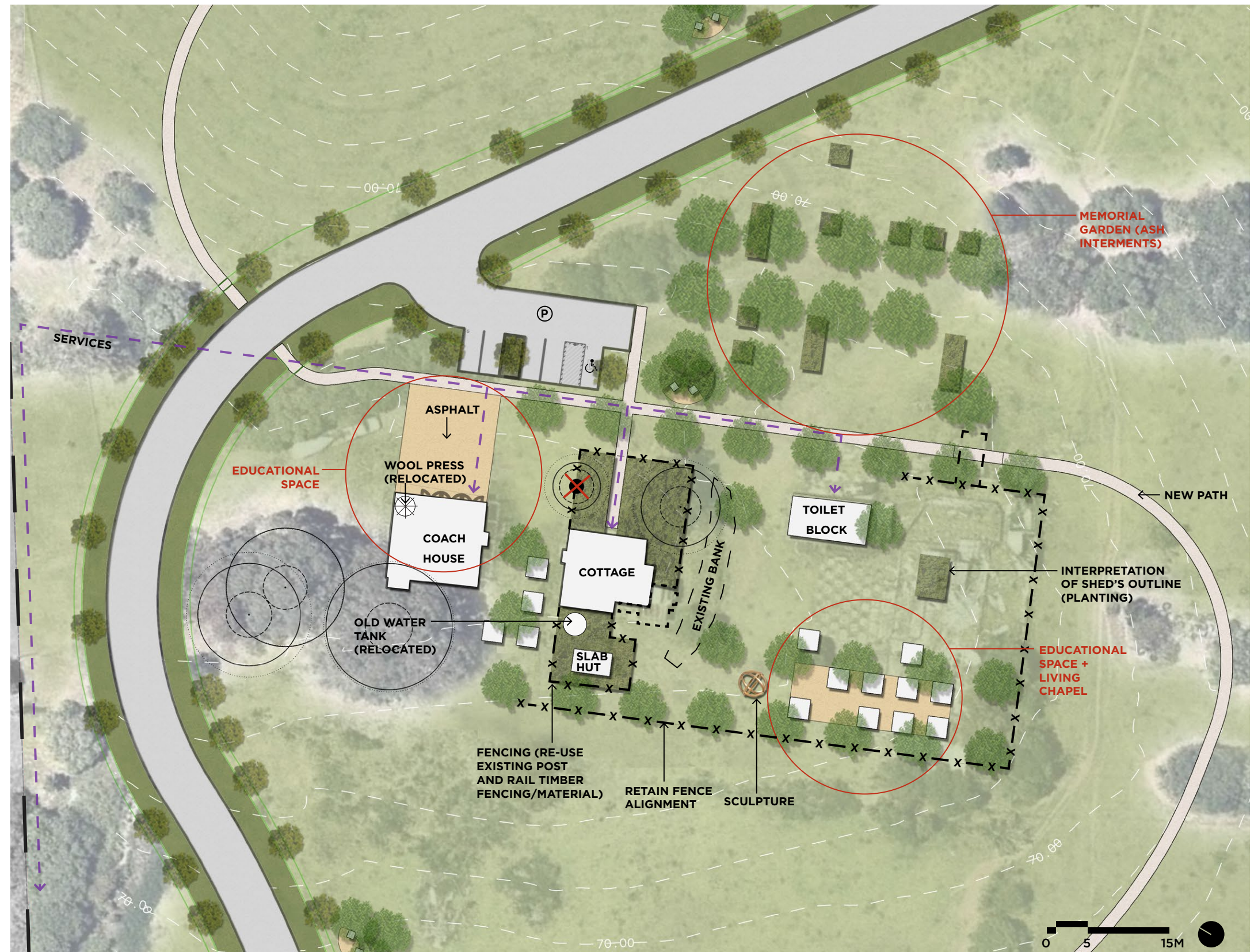


Figure 36. Detail Plan of Outbuilding Precinct